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# SELECTOR: 

NEW AND CHASTE COLLECTION

VISIONS, TALES, AND ALLEGORIES,

CALCULATED FOR THE

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION

OF

THE RISING GENERATION.

## LONDON:

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# An Eafern Tale 

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## THE

## SELECTOR,

\&c. Sc. \& c.

## THE TWIN BROTHERS;

or,

THE MAN OF BENEFICENCE
AND THE MAN OF SELFISFNESS.
A MORAL TALE.

Amanda was in the firf month of he: widowhood, when fhe was delivered, at one birth, of PHAramond and Dorilus, the heroes of the prefent narrative. That their inclinations and difpofitions were originally the fame, is hardly to be doubted. Both the children of parents diftinguifhed by their virtues, is it probable--I had almof faid, is it poni-ble--that they fhould not inherit from their birth the feeds of thofe amiable endowments, which had rendered Amanda, and the departed Lucitió, at once the admiration and the envy of the age ?

But, unfortunately, Amanda was not long able to furvive the lofs of her hufband; even the dear pledges fhe had fo lately received of his love could no longer reconcile her to a life whofe every charm had vanifhed from her with the prefence of Lucilio, An education fatally contrafted was, to the twin orphans, the confequence of this melancholy event; and fo powerfully were their characters influenced by thofe of the different tutors allotted to them, that the moft diftant refemblance could not be traced, through life, in the conduct, or in the fate, of either.

To Selfonius and Benvolio---names from which their refpective tempers may with eafe be gathered---were feparately entrufted the formation of the manners, difpofition, and character, of $\mathrm{PHA}-$ ramond and his brother Dorilus.
"The intention of Nature, in bringing you into "exiftence, was to render you happy," repeated Selfonius to Pharamond every hour, with an undeviating famenefs, and an unremitting affiduity. "This intention you muft on your part fulfil, by " labouring folely for your own good. I do not, " mean that you fhould hurt your neighbour. No; "I only counfel you to prefer yourfelf to the whole " world around you. In fine, to feek your own "happinefs, without, if poffible, interfering with " the
« the concerns of other people, is to obtain the re"putation of prudence and wifdom."

Of the fame ftamp with this were all the other leffons of Selfonius. Hence the maxim which rules fo many men without their perceiving it, and which confirmed bare-faced infenfibility alone blufhes not to avow, that felf is the firf confideration, and our neighbour afterwards, if convenient.-A Alas! with fuch fentiments as thefe, the hour of convenience will never come.

How different were the infructions of Benvolio to Dorilus!
" My child, my companion, my friend!" would he fay to him, "Nature, by plàcing you in the midft " of your fellow-creatures, has deftined you to live " among them; the organ by which you are enabled " to communicate your ideas is a certain proof that " you are intended for fociety: from mankind you will " derive affiftance, therefore with-hold not affiftance " from them. If you wifh to experience the ferenity " of virtue, the folid pleafures of contentment, do " to others as you would that others fhould do to you. "Happinefs is what you are not always to expeet, " it is even what you will perhaps never enjoy. But 66 if you fhall neglect yourfelf, in order to oblige " another; if you fhall feek for fatisfaction in the prac-
" tice of what is proper and becoming, you will not " live in vain, and you will feel, that whatever may " be the circumftances attending it, life is no evil " while there is good to be done."

The conduct of Dorilus and of Pharamond correfponded with the principles which had been refpectively infilled into them. The former never hefitated to forego his own fatisfaction for the pleafure of performing a generous and beneficent action; and as nothing renders virtue fo endearing as the facrifices the requires, fo in a little time Dorilus practifed with pleafure and eafe what we feldom fee practifed by others but with reluctance and trouble.

Pharamond, on the contrary, in every thing gave the preference to himfelf. Not that he harboured evil againft others---far from it : he was incapable of doing a deliberate mifchief, but he was alfo incapable of foregoing an amufement which happened to take his fancy, for the fake of doing fervice to any man. An object of diftrefs was in extreme want of a few fhillings; Pharamond, however, could not afford that paltry relief to him, becaufe he had fome toy to purchafe, without which he would himfelf be miferable....Of friendftip he entertained the moft exalted idea; not becaufe he had ever made any great offerings to friendfhip himfelf, but becaufe friendflip had made many oferings to him.

One morning, as he was reading in his fudy, a man of his acquaintance, an old and refpected friend of his father, whom filial duty at leaft fhould have taught him to cherifh, applied to him with an humble but an earneft requeft. It was only that he would fpeak in his behalf to a noble lord in the miniftry, his intimate, for an office which had that morning become vacant, and for which there were already twenty candidates.

Often had Pharamond engaged to ferve this man: and to ferve him effectually, no opportunity fo favourable as the prefent could ever again, in all probability, offer. Every avenue of fuccels was before him, and not a minute was to be loff. But Pharamond " was bufy--he could not be dif" turbed--the book he had in his hand was not his " own, he had to part with it in two hours--he " would make fome fir in the affair toward even" ing, which he did not doubt would be foon "enough, and -..-"

The poor fupplicant, mortified and confounded as he was, had a great mind to interrupt his pretended patron, by afking him, " if it was not more merito" rious to feize the inftant in which a good action " was to be done, than to fit reading a book, let its " merits be what they might; and if there was no

"polifibility
"poflibility of ever reading it but then." An 满umble fenfe of his own dependence, however, withheld his tongue, and he fubmifively retired.

Toward evening Pharamond indeed bethought himfelf of his promife in the morning. But it was too late to make any flir in the affait. The place which, with one word, he could have obtained, and by which he might, for the little remnant of his days, have rendered happy the venerable friend of his father, was irrevocably difpofed of two hours before.

Pharamond was not deflitute of wit; at the fting of an epigram he had an excellent hard. He loft perhaps a fcore or two of friends in one day, for his compofitions of this kind were always fevere and levelled at his beft friends; but what then? he had the pleafure of hearing himfelf ftyled in the coffeehoufes an elegant writer and a keen fatirif.

At the fame time was Pharamond one of the moft diffatisfied, and, of courfe, the moft importunate onen. This difagreeable quality is ever attendant on felf love, when carried to an extreme. His friends never did enough for him; when in giving a refufal they added good reafons for it, he dwelt much upon the obligations of friendfhip, and thereby often gained his point. Then, indeed, he
expreffed his thanks with all the warmth that gratitude and fenfibility could dictate. For his own part, though he never refufed a promife to thofe whom he confidered as-his friends, yet he was never known to charge his memory with a fyllable of the. matter the minute after it had paffed his lips.-"How did he acquit himfelf when accufed of fuch "remifinefs?"-oi! nothing more eafy to PHARAMOND. He had always ready, to extricate himfelf, either a fmart binter, or a volley of promifes equally frivolous as the former.

In a word, and to fum up his character, the facred expreffions of virtue, humanity, beneficence, were perpetually upon his lips; but intereft, fordid intereft, was the only fentiment that ever found a paiffage to his heart.

While fuch was the conduct of PHARAMOND, in what manner did Dorilus live? The good, the virtuous Dorilus, would have wifhed to pars his days in the country, there to court the repore fo conducive to happinefs. But there are few opportunities of being ufeful in the midft of rural fimplicity and content; he might have partaken of the felicity of thofe about him, but he could have done nothing for them. The counfels of BENV OLIO were too deeply rooted in his heart, not to impel him to feek every occafion to put them in practice. Dorilus was

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acquainted with mankind--he loved, he pitied them: fenfible that when affembled in numbers, their errars and their vices render the fuccours of beneficence and the confolations of humanity more neceffary to them, he determined to live in the midft of 1ociety, but without mingling with its corruptionsor contributing to its abufes.

He therefore fixed upon a fpot at a little diftance from town, where he lived as a philofopher, and where a few felect friends gave an occafional gaiety to his retreat. Each of thefe Dorilus had the happine's to oblige, and none of them loved him the lefs for it ; a circumftance truly uncommon. As for himfelf, he loved them the more for what he had done ; but at this we have little to wonder. Here Dorizus never affected to fhine, or to preferibe the ton to his vifitors: his utmof ambition was to give them an opportunity of being fatisfied with themfelves. Here the hours of fociety were not wafted upon arguments of abffrufe metaphyfics, which afford nothing but a dangerous food to vanity in the pleafure of embarraffing and mortifying an adverfany. They calmly and without conteft difcuffed the different means by which man may be rendered happy, by which, in a ftate of mediocrity, he may contribute to the welfare of his fellow-creatures; and thefe fublime converfations of ten terminated with the tears, the luxurious tears, of a refined fenfibility. Here they n3:-
explored the human heart, not as they found it in others, for that is the ftudy of pride; but each as he found it in himfelf, for the purpofes of mutual infruction and amendment.

Engaging as were the charms which Dorilus found in this retreat, yet he never fcrupled to leave it when an opportunity of being ufeful prefented itfelf; and to thole who neglect them not, opportunities of this kind prefent themfelves every day. To him, beneficence was its own reward, and ingratitude no check to it. "Happy the man," thought Dorilius, " who has it in his power to make twenty of his fel" low-creatures ungrateful every day of his life !-"of what confequence is it that they deny themfelves "the feelings of gratitude, provided they are happy?"

One day as Dorilus was on a vifit to TheoDORA - the amiable, the refpectable THEODORA, in whofe efteem and friendfip he placed a peculiar happinefs--fhe talked much to him of a young lady who had lately arrived in town with her mother, and with, whom fhe had contraded a particular intimacy.
"Flavella," faid fhe, "to all the graces of her: " fex, adds the talents which adorn, and the virtues " which enrich it; her foul is elevated and refined, " her heart generous and tender. In a word, Fla"S Yella is furrounded with charms, but the is alfo
", fur.

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"furrounded with misfortunes. Though adored by "a man who is deferving of her, and whom fhe loves "s with real tendernefs, yet there is an infurmount" able bar to their union; fortune has alike denied to " both thofe gifts which prejudice and opinion have "rendered neceffary in fociety. In vain have perfe"cutions been multiplied on perfecutions, to eradi-
" cate from her bofom a paffion which is the fource " of all her mifery. Even time and abfence have "t been ineffectual, ten months, and upward, having " now elapfed fince fhe has either feen or heard from " her beloved Celadon. Yet what cannot, alas! " be brought about by abfence, by time, or by perfe" cution, might not an amiable, and a virtuous man "accomplifh?--O DORLUU, did you but know " her!--Flavella, I am convinced, would render " you happy--you would render her fo !---hearts like " yours are formed for each other-are formed to "exhibit to the world a rare and ftriking pieture of " felicity and of virtue."

Dorilus, while he blathed at this encomium, expreffed the moft eager defire to be introduced to Flavella;--a defire which Theodora with pleafure obtained for him the next day. It was not in man to behold Flavella without admiration. As for Dorilus, he already adored her; and, with the ingenuous unreferve of native probity and truth, he opened his heart to her without farther delay. His

> agitation,
agitation, his embarraffiment, the tremor of his hands, as they clafped thofe of Flavella, all convinced the lovely, yet love-lorn maid of his fincerity. She partook of his diftrefs; and if her anfwer difpelled every hope from the bofom of Dorilus, it contained at the fame time motives for his confolation.
" "Dorilus," faid fhe, "I efteem you. Acquaint" ed as I was with your virtues before I had the " honour of being acquainted with your perfon, it is "but juftice to declare, that to my confidence, my " friendhip, you have an ample title. That you may "confine yourfelf to thefe fentiments, is the wifh of " my heart-to your love I am unable to make a re-" "turn. That Celadon poffeffes unrivalled--unri-s " valled he ought to poffers it. Though he has in-t " herited little from an improvident father which this " world calls valuable but his name and rank, yet " his foul is generous, is noble. Even in the infancy" " of our mutual paffion did he urge-what was " cqually out of the power of either of us to accom-"phinh-a total oblivion of each other; even then "did he entreat that his Flavelia might not, by, "a fruitlefs confancy, devote herfelf to mifery. "Thus, Sir, am I filll fituated; and thus fituated, "fay, ought I to forget my CEiADON?-forget "Celadon! no, I cannot, nor will I attempt it. "To you, Dorilus, I appeal. You ate a man of "juftice, of honour. Then fay, fhould I not be in B. 6

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" the highert degree culpable in attempting to baniff " from my foul the remembrance of a man fo worthy " of occupying it?--I am unhappy, unhappy I ever "fhall be;--Celadon will never call his Fla"vella wife, and I will never call another but "Celadon hufband. Dorilus, be my friend!-. " as fuch, with what fatisfaction fhall I ever behold "ryou!"

Sentiments fo exalted occafioned no furprize in Dorilus. Shame be to thofe in whom magnanimity and virtue excite nothing but furprize! They augmented his love, but they rendered it fill more refined, and infpired him with all the difintereftednefs of which an elevated heart is capable. Nor was it long before he had determined what fteps to take.
"Flavella," faid he, " though happy in en" joying the character of your friend, yet I will not "promife that to friendhip I fhall always confine " my fentiments for you. I will not promife as a " certainty, what I fear I am not certain of myfelf. "But tell me, may I depend upon your efteem?""Can you doubt it, Dorilus?"--"Well, believe "me, I fhall put it to the teft."-_-" In what man"ner, pray?"-_" You wifh me for a friend, you "fay; then remember you are not to deny me any " of the privileges of one."-" Far from it; too " well do you deferve them, to meet with a re-

## THE TWIN BROTHERS.

"fufal!"--Flavella, I fhall remind you of your " engagement; revoke it not, I entreat you, un" lefs you wifh to drive me to defpair ;"--and with thefe words they parted.

Dorilus did not reft till he had funk into cafle one third of his fortune ; a fortune which, though very ample originally, was confiderably diminifhed fince, by his beneficence and his generofity, but was ftill more than fufficient to provide genteelly even for a numerous family. This cafh he immediately forwarded with the following letter, to the diftreffed, the virtuous Flavella:
" TO labour for the felicity of a friend, is the " deareft privilege of fociety. That privilege I claim, "Flavella, thou amiable deferving maid! nor " muft you deny it me. If your friendfhip is fin$«$ cere, and fuperior to the prejudices of the vulgar, " you will not difdain the favours of a friend. You " cannot, indeed you ought not to make me happy; " yet fuffer me to contribute fomething toward ren" dering you fo. My life will not be wholly with" out comfort, if you are happy. If Celadon be" lieves in virtue, he will not bluih at this conduct " in a rival.--Adieu, Flavelia! and may feli" city attend you!-may you foon be united with " the happy Celadon! then, Flavella, adieu! "-aradieu for ever.

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On receiving this pacquet, Flavella found herfelf impreffed with that veneration which virtue, exalted virtue, can alone infpire. After a fhort paufe, her efteem for Dorilus terminated her hefitation in what manner to proceed, and the anfwered him in the following terms :
"I Accept your bounty, O worthy Dorilus !-" from efteem I accept it ;--judge then of my grati"tude. Celadon fhall be happy; he will have " children, and in you they will find a protector. "Poffeffed of fo many virtues, fhall Dorilus ever " experience misfortune? --ah! Dorilus, you " excite envy of your lot even in thofe you render " more happy than yourfelf. I obey you as I would: " my father, my guardian angel. Two hours hence I " fhall return into the country with my mother. I "could not bear the pain of parting with you:-"A delicate benefactor dreads an excefs of grati" tude; and to all the extravagance of mine, in * fpite of myfelf, I fhould expofe you.-Adieu !" in heaven alone is it to reward you!
"FLAVELLA."

Dorilus was highly diftreffed at the departure of Flavella. But the idea of the facrifice he had made fupported him ; and if it did not afford confo-2 lation for the lofs of his miftrefs, yet it enabled him to think of her without defpair. He talked of her with.
with Theodora every day.--Two years elapfed, and ftill fhe was his conftant theme. But that fway which Flavelia had hitherto maintained over the heart of Dorilus was at length refigned to a new: object.

Aurelia, a diftant relation of Theodora, with whom, in confequence of the death of her mother, fhe had lately fixed her refidence--AUREliA, in whom all the charms of virtue and of beauty were united, now kindled up a frefh flame in the bofom of Dorilus. He had formerly feen and admired her. But what a different \{pectacle did She exhibit now !---her complexion had loft its colour, her figure its grace, her eyes their luftre. How charming, how amiable, did the appear to Dorilus. in this ftate of langour, when from Theodora he learned that thofe beauties he had formerly fo much admired in her, were thus impaired by a long and unwearied attendance, night and day, upon a fick and aged mother !---his bofom melted into tendernefs for her; in an inftant, as it were, he traced the inmoft receffes of her foul; there he found in its bud every quality which can conftitute the felicity of an exalted mind; and the triumph of AURELIA over the heart of DORILUS was decifive and unbounded.

Yet he had a rival to encounter. Clodio loved Waran Aureita,

Aurelia, or at leaf imagined he loved her, for minds like his are incapable of love. Clodio was a man of an unrefined appearance, of an unrefined difpofition; and yet AURElia, whe had for a length of time been habituated to receive his vifits, actually fancied fhe loved him.-When Dorilus declared his fentiments to her, fhe plainly told him her heart was engaged to Clodio. "To Clo"sio!!" replied Dorilus---" Your heart en"gaged to Clodio!--impoffible!"
"How impoffible, Sir?"-"Ah, Aurelia, then " you do not know him !--but, though indeed it " does not become me to fpeak ill of him, do you " really think that Clodio could make you happy?" -_-" I know not; --nay perhaps I might be more fo « with Dorisus, but fill I caniot leave Clodro."
«You deceive yourfelf, Aurelia; ;--believe " me, you love him not. By long cuftom he is be" come fupportable to you; but how widely different " is that from love! ---this twelvemonth paft has "Clodio paid his addrefles to you; for this perfe"verance you think yourfelf indebted to him, and " are about to facrifice your happinefs to a chime"s rical fentiment which mifleads you,-Tell me, "Aurelia, when firft you faw, did you not deteft " him ?"-"I did indeed, Sir-.I own it."
"Well, after that you began gradually to bear «s with him; you became accuftomed to fee him; "s and this tranfition you miftake for love.--But is " it the love AURELIA ought to feel? --Ah! "Aurelia, did you love in reality, you would " never think it poffible that any being on earth but "Clodio could ever make you happy."

All the arguments of Dorilus could not however undeceive Aurelia; his tears, his love, excited her pity, but never reached her heart. This change was neceffarily a work of time; and by a fortunate concurrence of circumftances it was brought about fooner than might have been expected.

Though hopelefs of fuccefs, Dorilus was not however, intimidated from his purpofe. He loved Aurelia with unabated ardour, and ceafed not to vifit her; while Aurelia, without perceiving a change, gradually took more and more pleafure in feeing and in converfing with Dorilus. At length fhe began to draw comparifons between her new admirer and Clodio. In confequence of thefe, fhe found that the latter indeed loved her not; that he never paffed any of his time with her which he had an opportunity to devote to other amufements. She was informed of the ftory of Flavella, and a multitude of other inftances of the amiable character of DORILUS - The veil fell off;
off ; fhe felt in its utmof latitude the difference between her two lovers; and Doriius came off triumphant. She became fenfible that the man who is ever ready to facrifice his own fatisfaction to that of others, muf give happinefs to the woman he adores; that he would account as nothing every minute of his life in which he fhould not have an opportunity to heighten her felicity. Full of this idea, AUREliA took advantage of the diflatisfaction the now daily experienced from the behaviour of Clodio, to come to a final rupture with him. From this period but a few weeks elapled when the ingenuoufly confeffed to DORilus, that the fentiments fhe had entertained for CLODIO were widely different from thofe of love; and that now, when the had no longer the impreffions of habit to combat, fhe was convinced the former was a real, the latter only an imaginary, admirer.

Six months after, Dorilus conducted AURELIA to the altar, and rendered her the happieft of women.--Pharamond at the fame time, whom we have fo long left behind us--for he whofe every care, whofe every wifh, is centered in himfelf, deferves little attention from others-PHARAMOND alfo was already married. It had been the leaft of his enquiry whether it might be in his power to render happy the woman he was to efpoufe. If the might render him fo it was fufficient ; as
if happinefs in wedlock could fubfift independently of either party. Ever difiatisfied, ever imperious, and defirous to contract every thing within himfelf, the fpoufe of Pharamond fpoke but to be controlled, and lived but to be wretched. About five years after his marriage he died, and fortunately left no children. No body regretted him; he died neglected, as he had lived defpifed; his widow fought and foon obtained the felicity fhe deferved in the arms of a fecond hurband.

As for Dorilus, he was happy himfelf, and he rendered his family happy with him. Heaven befowed upon him the reward of virtue---beftowed upon him fons virtuous as himfelf. Of their felicity he carefully laid the foundation, by giving them an excellent education, and by leaving to their free choice the fation in life they might incline to, and the wives they might love. At length, loaded with years, and with good actions, he breathed his laft. The tranquillity of the man of virtue accompanjed his laft moments, which were honoured with the lamentations of all the friends of exalted fenfibility and of difinterefted beneficence. By them every honour was paid to his obfequies, and by them, fome months after his deceafe, an elegant, though unadorned, monument was erected to his memory, with the following infeription :
"Here are depofited the afhes of Doritus !-o
" Dorilus never did evil to his fellow-creatures
"but did to them all the good in his power."Paffenger, fympathife with the unhappy, and
" imitate Dorilus !"

# $21]$ <br> A FRAGMENT． 

＊$⿻ 丷 木$ 米 $* *$ 㭗 E was in a military drefs， and his figure，his face，and his walk evinced the gentleman－－－yet poverty contracted his countenance， and a fucceffion of blufhes which flufhed into his cheek while he traverfed the coffee room，and to which deep fighs were the harbingers，fhewed that his heart fuffered．He at laft leaned upon the bar， and whifpered the miftrefs of the coffee－room，a good－ natured creature，and the inftantly curtefied with a degree of refpect，that induced me to believe I had miftaken the index of the officer＇s mind－－that inftead of ftanding in need of a favour，notwithftanding his appearance，he had been conferring an obligation．

On quitting the bar and taking his feat，the mif－ trefs of the coffee－room ordered a pot of coffee and a plate of toaft to the table were he fat－－－his eyes fparkled at the fight，and the toaft was devotred with a degree of avidity，that indicated not fo much of a wholefome appetite，as the keennefs of actual want． He ate with every mark of real hunger－－－the firft plate of toaft being difpatched，the miftrefs of the coffee－room ordered a fecond to be placed before him－zut fhe gave her orders privately－and the waiter
waiter laid it on the table with a look the moft piteous. The officer feized the toaft, the waiter wiped his eyes with a corner of his napkin, and the miftrefs of the coffee-room, drawing up her breath, fighed it out again, in a tone fo foft, fo tender, and fo fweet, as harmonized every nerve of thofe who heard it to that delightful unifon of pity, which is only felt when the finger of charity touches the fympathetic chords of the heart.

The officer having finifhed his breakfaft, and taken leave of his hoftefs at the bar, an impulfe which certainly was not curiofity induced me to inquire after his name and fituation-of thefe particulars the woman was ignorant--fhe had never feen him before---fhe knew nothing of him but this--he had ordered a breakfaft at the bar, and affured her he would call and pay for it at fome future day.

Till the day arrived when he fhould be able to pay, fhe defired he might conftantly call and breakfaft at her houfe on credit--." and he is welcome," faid fhe to me, "though that day fhould be the day " of judgment."--_" And when the day of judgment " arrives," faid I, "you will hear of this credit in " the book of fate.---If your fins are even multitudi-, "s nous, your charity has covered them---but let us © fee if fomething cannot be done for this poor of-
" ficer.--Lend him," faid I, " fhould he call here ss to-morrow, thefe few guineas as if coming from " yourfelf." The next day he received the cafh.

I never heard more of my money for fix years. At the end of that time, the miftrefs of the coffeeroom told me, " that Enfign ........., now a Lieu" tenant-colonel, had returned from abroad, repaid " her the fum borrowed, and given her a ring worth os a hundred pound by way of intereft." * * * *

## VICE AND CRUELTY PUNISHED.

AN EASTERN TALE.

HADAN, King of Golconda, celebrated for bis virtue and love for his fubjects, having ant only fon, educated him with great care ; but, fearing the grandeur and pleafures of the coust might tempt him to forfake the paths of virtue, he fent him to Selim, formerly his minifter, but who had now renounced the vanities of the world, and inhabited a cavern at the foot of a high mountain on the other fide of the Ganges. Selim took all poffible pains to inftruct the young prince in every thing relating to government, and was particularly careful to inftil into him the principles of virtue. Here the prince enjoyed pleafures unmixed with remorfe, contemplated the wonders of nature, and devoutly returned thanks to the beneficent Ruler of the world.

As they were excluded from all fociety, the Hermit, to divert the prince, often led him to the extremity of a large foreft, where the birds of Paradife made their netts and chaunted forth their melodious fongs. One evening, as they were returning, a lion iflued from the foreft purfued by a ferpent of a monftrous

## MCE AND CRUELTY YUNISHED.

momprous fize, which overtook and wound himrelf round the generous beant, at a few paces from them. All the lion's efforts to difengage himfelf from this terrible enemy were ufelefs; the prince, moved with compaffion, ftepped forward to his affiftance, and, with a fortunate froke, cut the ferpent in two with his fword, and freed the beaff. To their great furprife, however, the two parts of the ferpent united, twifted round the prince, and had certainly fqueezed him to death, had not.SELini taken his fword, and with a back freke cut of its head, as it was winding itfelf round the breatt of the prince. He alio cut the folds which entangled him, and the lion, feizing the head, ran with it to fome diftance from the body, tore it into fmall pieces with his claws, and immediately ran, ate of a certain herb, and trampled upon it with his fore paws. Both the prince and the hermit obferved the actions of the beaft; but, happening to caft their eyes on the pieces of the ferpent's body, they faw them moving toward each other; to prevent, therefore, a fecond re-union, they cut them into very fmall pieces, and ftrewed them in feveral parts of the plain, at a great diftance from each other, the lion fill following them. Scarcely had they thus difpofed of the feveral pieces of the ferpent, when they found themfelves fwell in a furprifing manner. The lion -bounded over the plain with the fame fwiftnefs as if he were ftill purfued by the ferpent, but inftantly

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returned with feveral leaves of an herb in his mouth, which he laid at their feet; with thefe they rubbed themfelves, and the fwelling fubfided. The lion then fondly careffed them, crawled on his belly, licked their feet, wantoned round them, and made figns for them to follow him into the foreft. Having croffed the foref, he led them to a large lake, into which he plunged, fwimming in a circular manner, often approaching the fhore, and feeming to invite them to follow him. They approached the maxgin of the lake; but no fooner did their feet touch the water, than they found themfelves, with the lion, in a moft fuperb palace, in the midft of which was a cryftal fountain, and near it, on an elegant bed, a man in a royal habit, faft locked in fleep. The moment the lion perceived this man, he flew violently upon him, flew him, and inftantly aftumed his form. This done, he approached the prince and the hermit, and deffred they would fufpend their opinion, both of the action which feemed to give them terror, and of his transformation, which, doubtlefs, caufed their furprife, till he had acquainted them with his ftory, which, when he had feated them on the margin of the fountain, he thus began :
" Know, my generous protectors and deliverers, " that I built and furnifhed this palace for a place of sc retirement from the fatigues of royalty. I am the is king of SIAM, the wealthieft and moft populous

## - ICE AND CRUELIT FUNISHED.

* country of any yet known to man. At the age " of eighteen I luft my father, a prince even more " confpicuous for his virtue than for his high rank; " and I may juftly fay, that the kingdom he left me "could by no means compenfate the lofs of his pre"cepts, example, and vigilance over my youthful " days. Had he lived till I had attained a riper age, " he would have fixed me in the path of virtue, "into which he had early guided my fteps, and " from which I was too eafily allured by my own "paffions, and the pernicious flattery of fycophants, "who debauched my mind, puffed me up with a \% vain conceit of my own power, and fo empoi" foned my foolifh heart with pride, that I defpifed "the gods, exacted divine honours from my fub"s jects, and fuffered the juft punifhment of my " grofs wickednefs.
* When I took the reins of government into my " hands, I chofe a new council from among the "youngeft and moft fprightly of the nobility; for " the precepts and advice of my father's counfellors " were foon irkfome to me: Some of them had the " prudence to provide for their own fecurity, by "fuffering me to take that courfe from which they "faw they could not divert me by their remon* ftrances, and retired from the court: But others, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ who loved me better, continued to perfecute me, st as I then termed their loyal and friendly admoniyathay C 2 " "tions,


## 28 VICE AND CRUETTY PUNTSHED.

"tions, by laying down the fatal confequences of " my inconfiderate actions, and endeavouring to lead " me back into the paths of virtue. I had, how" ever, too far deviated from them, not to be dif "pleafed with their officious interpofition and efforts " to controul my pafions; which had fo far got the " better of my reafon, that I put to death thefe faith" ful, thefe fteady friends, and took ferpents into " my bofom; which, by the poifon of their adula" tion, fufficiently appeafed the ghofts of thofe brave, " good, loyal, generous, and friendly counfellors; "bringing the wrath of heaven oin my head, and "on my unhappy people, who, though innocent, * fuffered for my crimes.
"I fat out in blood, and governed with a fceptre " of iron; I gave a loofe to every defire, and firely " Providence never placed a greater monfter on a "regal throne, to be a fcourge to the moft profligate " nation, though my people deferved another epithet. "Hearing of the beauty of king Senib's daughter, "I demanded her in marriage, and her father readily " confented. I found fame had not exaggerated in " the report of her perfections; never was beauty " more complete; virtue more fevere; complaifance " more obliging; behaviour more engaging; modefty " more ailuring, or majefty, mixed with fweetners, " more friking. She had a foul great and noble; " her fentiments were becoming her birth, gene-
" rous, free, and elevated; fhe had a convincing "way of reafoning, and, though fhe frequently offered " me heradvice, yet it was with fo much deference, " and with fuch vifible concern for both mine and "the public good, that I could not but own myfelf " obliged to her tendernefs, notwithitanding hes "opinion was in oppofition to my paffions. In a "word, the was adored by my fubjects, and I thought "I poffeffed in her more than the world could equal. * RASAH, for that was the name of this ineftimable " woman, was foon better acquainted with me than "I was with myfelf; for the had a penetrating judg" ment, and took all the means in her power to lead" " me off from thofe vices which fullied the glory " of my throne, and diew upon me the contempt " and hatred of my fubjects; the former being " naturally followed by the latter: for, if once a " monarch become defpicable, be atfo falls into the "abhorrence of all under him; who cannot but " hate thofe who are their governors, yet who at " the fame time are incapable of guiding their own 4 actions.
« I foon found that my armies were far from being es fo great a fafeguard to my throne as the hearts of or my people, of which my vicious courfes and cruel"ties had deprived me, though their loyalty made " them bear with me feveral years, befure they enss deavoured, by force of arms, to curb my licen-

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## 30 VICE AND CRUELTY PUNISHED.

"s tioufnefs. At length, indignant at my rapine; "cruelty, and luft, Nizam was induced, by the "cries of his harrafled and oppreffed countrymen, to " take the feld for their deliverance. He had been "a fuccefsful general and a wife counfellor under "my father; but on difcovering my vicious inclina" tions he retired from court foon after my accef"fion to the throne. This nobleman had a great "s number of vaffals, whom he armed, and being " joined by others of his own rank, he foon found " himfelf in a condition for making head againft me. "Upon the firft news of this rebellion, I drew oue "all my forces, refolved to chaftife this arch rebel in "perfon. While I was in full march to attack him, "I met a meffenger, who, in the name of NizAM " and his confederates, made me a fharp remon" itrance, though couched in very dutiful terms. "This fo irritated me, that I ordered his head to be "fruck off; but RASAH, to whom I could deny " nothing, interpofed, and faved his life. The fen" tence I pronounced againft this meffenger caufed " a general murmur among my troops; they ac"cufed me of cruelty in cutting off all manner of is accommodation with a juftly-incenfed people, who " had fufficiently proved their loyalty, by fubmitting "fo long to be oppreffed after a barbarous manner, as "s was notorious to all the world; and they faid the "s great Creator of the Univerfe never created men «s innumerable to gratify the caprice, and hold their

VICE $A N D$ CRUEETY PUNISHED. $\mathcal{Z}^{I}$ " lives at the pleafure of one man. I learned thefe " murmurs from my fpies, feized, and immediately "put to death the chief of the malcontents, contrary " to the advice of RASAH, who begged me to dif" femble the knowledge of them, and endeavour, by " lenity, to gain the hearts of my army. The " feverity of this execution occafioned great defer"tions; the next night one half of my troops went "over to the rebels. Three days after I encamped "on a large plain, and refolved, notwithftanding the "grear advantage they had by their numbers, to at" tack them. I accordingly made a difpofition, " and was leading them to engage, when Nizam " advanced, and, with a loud voice, defired me to " take compafion on myfelf and a wretched people, "whom I had driven to thefe extremities for felf" prefervation.
"The principal nobility of my court begged F "would think of an accommodation, as it was im"poffible for me to refift numbers fo far fuperior to " mine, led by fo brave and experienced a foldier. "RASAH joined in the fame petition; but it was) "preaching to the winds. I was fo enraged at os the infolence of NiZAM, that I breathed nothing as but revenge, and ordered the foremoft rank to "begin the attack. They marched directly up to " the enemy's camp, but, inftead of attacking, they er faluted them, and fell into their ranks. In a word,

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## 32 VICE AND CRUELTY PUNISHED.

"my whole army, to a man, deferted me, and ! "was, with RASAH, and fifty other of my wives, " taken prifoner by NIZAM; for my women pre"vented my putting an end to my life, as I at"tempted to do. In this condition NIZAM ap"proached me, and, proftrating himfelf, faid, Sir, "do not imagine you are in the hands of your ene" mies, but in thofe of your moft faithful fervants " and moft loyal fubjects; not as a prifoner, but as " our lawful monarch, to command and to be obey" ed. We have but one humble requert to make to "you, which is, to exert thofe talents with which "you are endowed, and hearken to the admonitions " of your own reafon.
"NIZAM, faid I, thefe profeffions of loyalty fuit " ill with our refpective circumftances. The prom "Aration of a rebel, who holds his fovereign cap"tive, can be interpreted in no other way than as: " derifion.
"Far be it from me, replied the old man, to, " entertain a rebellious thought. No, Sir, I am no " rebel, neith are you a captive. Thofe are the "rebels, thofe are your enemies, who have de" bauched your youth, held your reafon captive, and "s when they had led you to a precipice, as they «s imagined, meanly deferted you. It is againft thofe or that you ought to vent your rage, as they have by 4s their
" their flatteries and rapine made defolate a late " flourifhing kingdom: But they fhall not efcape " the punifhment due to their accumulated crimes. "Saying this, he retired from me, and put to death "all thofe fycophants who had bafely betrayed me. "After this he came to me with others, who were " of my council, and defired I would place myfelf at " the head of the united army, and direct their march, "protefting, at the fame time, he had nothing but " my honour and the public good at heart; begged I "would proclaim a pardon for what was paft, re" fume the reins of government, admit RASAH to "my council, and place a confidence in their unal"terable leyalty. As I looked upon myfelf as their "prifoner, I difiembled my refentments, proclaimed " a pardon, took the queen into the council, and "directed my march to the metropolis.
*At my arrival, Nizam defired to retire, and, " upon my confenting to his leaving the court, he "difbanded his army, and returned with only his "ordinary retinue. I found a great alacrity among " my fubjects, every one friving to excel in their "demonftrations of loyalty; but this gave me no"eafe. I thought myfelf no better than a prifoner "s to my fubjects; and as I could not digeft Nizam"s
" having taken up arms, and the defertion of the " other grandees, I was continually meditating on " means to revenge the injuries I imagined had $C 5$

> 34 VICE AND CRUEETY PUNISHED. " been done me, and to regain my loft liberty. A "whole year fafied, while I was revolving in my " mind how to fatiate my reverige. At the expirar " cion of this time, when I almoft defpaired of hav-- ing it in my power to wreak my vengeance on the "hated necks of my enemies, a magician came to "court. I received him with open avms, flattering "rayfelf that fortune had now put it into my power " to obtain my defire.

"To this wretch I unbofonred myfelf, and told " him my anxiety of mind. He advifed me to dif"femble my uneafinefs, to govern according to the " advice of my council, to counterfeit a love for my "fubjects, and an utter abhorrence of my former " life; and he did not doubt but he fhould find a " method of putting my enemies into my hands, and " of reftoring me to abfolute dominion. The palace " in which we were none could enter, under pain of " death, without my permiffion; and my council "commanded this edict to be ftriclly obferved: in" deed I was as defpotic as before in every thing but "the power of doing mifchief: this reftraint how"ever, which could not have been perceived by a "good prince, or, at leaft, would have given fuch " an one no uneafinefs, was to me intolerable. . . .
" The magician, whore name was MAROB, was "the only man whom I admitted into this palace.

## FFCE AND CRUELTY PUNISHED.

"He often pafied feveral days with me here, and I "gave him a virgin of great beauty for his wife. "He found the way to wind himfelf into my heart, " and I was never eafy without him. He often ate " with RASAH, converfed freely with her, became " enamoured of her beauty, and declared to hef his "paffion. Her prudence concealed this from my " knowledge, though fhe threatened to acquaint me " with his criminal paffion; and this fo terrified " him, that he refolved to prevent my revenge.
"The day he made the ungrateful declaration of " his love to my favourite queen, he came to me, " told me that now was the time to take vengeance " on my enemies; but that I mult be entirely guided " by him, or the mifchief we defigned would fall " upon our own heads, and he fhould be involved " in my inevitable ruin.
"Overjoyed at his difcourfe, I promifed punctu"ally to obferve whatever he fhould enjoin me. "Order then, faid he, your hunters immediately to "kill a lion, fave the blood, and bring the beaft to " your apartment in this palace, and, in the interval, "command that no woman appear in your fight. "This precaution he had taken fearing I might fee " the queen, and fhe difcover the villainous attack " he had made upon my honous.
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"My hunters brought, next morning, a lion to " the palace, which they had taken in a toil, and " which was fo feeured, that the magician received. " him alive. Every one was commanded to depart, " and the magician, cutting the throat of the generous " beaft, gave me a bowl of the reeking blood, which, " by his orders, I drank off. After this he anointed" " me from head to foot, flayed off the lion's fkin ${ }_{2}$ "which taking on the left arm, he led me, by the " right hand, into a garden, which no part of the "palace overlooked, and there, by my own " foolih confent, fewed me up in the fpoils of the "beaft. He then bid me turn towards the fun, " and proftrate myfelf three times; in the interim he " 4 made to the door, which gave us entrance into $\approx$ the garden, and there pronomncing fome words: "I faw the palace fink with him, and a lake arife. "I ran immediately to the fide of the lake, but the " monftrous ferpent which you deftroyed defended it, "and drove me from the banks. I was going ta" exclaim againft this vile treachery, and to tear off "the lion's hide; but I found my voice changed to" a terrifying roar, and that I only tore my own "fefh. Convinced of my unhappy metamorphofis, "I flew to the woods, and, in defpair, threw myfelf "under the fhade of a large cedar, lamenting my "foolifh credulity, which had brought me into fo" wretched a condition. Above five years I ranged "the folitary forefts, often vifiting the lake; but
u found all accefs to it impoffible, by the vigilance $\alpha$ and fiercenefs of the ferpent. At the end of " five years, as I lay fretched at the foot of a " large cedar, on a fudden the earth fhook all around " me, and a voice, like thunder, after calling me " three times by my name; faid, "Art thou more "ftupid than the beaft into which thou art changed?" "Or art thou defirous of recovering thy priftine " form? I immediately faid within myfelf, O that: ©s it were poffible? I found my inmoft thoughts were "known; and anfwererd, O what or whoever thous "art, that givef me this dawn of hope, continue " thy beneficence, and direct me how I may recover: " the form and fociety of man. The voice anfwer" ed, 'Doft thou think thyfelf worthy, who, whilit " thou wert a man, nay, even the chiefeft of men, "degenerated into the moft cruel of favages, by caft" ing from thee the diftinguifhing faculty between " man and beaft, and gratifying thy paffons like the " latter? Wert thou fenfible of, or thankful for the "s advantages Providence gave thee above other o mortals? Inftead of praifing, didft thou not in" fult the benevolent hand which heaped fuch "bleffings upon thee?" I was thunderffruck with "this reproach, which fet all the enormities of my " life full in my view, and made me incapable of a " mental reply. The voice proceeded: 'Couldft "thou view the order of nature, the creation of the
(cs heavens

## 38 FICE AND CRUELTY PUNISEED゙メ

"heavens which are thy covering, of the earth "s which bore and fed thee, of the brute beafts which: "s were fubject to thee; couldft thou confider thy " own wonderful form, and be fo ftupid as to " imagine thefe to be all the effects of chance, or "s that they exifted of themfelves? If reafon rejects " thefe abfurdities, does it not, at the fame time, tell " thee, they muft derive their exiftence from fome "fuperior Being able to produce them? Does not " their production evince the omnipotence, and their st difpofition the omnifcience of fuch a Being? Could of any other motive but his own beneficence be the "s productive caufe of the univerfe? and ought not " his creatures, who owe their being to his bounty, "s who are fupported by his mercy, are protected by se his power, and know not only the conveniences, es but enjoy the pleafures of life, to make him the "grateful return of thanks and praife? Learn, thou " king of SiAm, that this firft Being; whofe will " made, can alfo deftroy this ftupendous frame; - and that he can with the breath of his mouth "s annihilate, not only kings and princes, but the " whole race of mankind, diffolve the heavens and "s earth, and reduce them to their primitive nothing. " Thy crimes, not thy credulity, have drawn upon " thee thy prefent misfortunes; but the greateft that ${ }^{* 6}$ could have attended thee has been averted by his ss interpofing power, who never deferted diftrefied
es virtue.' The woice then acquainted me with the " magician's criminal love, and his having affumed, " my form to deceive the virtuous R.ASAH, by "s which means he had infallibly perpetrated his. "s villainous defigns, but that every time he ap" proached her bed, Providence caufed a heavy fleep " to fall on him; that the lake and ferpent were "the effects of his magic, and that when I had ex" piated my crimes by my fufferings, and effaced " the memory of them by my repentance and refolu" tion to offend no more, the great Creator of the "Univerfe would fhew me mercy, and reftore me " to my former ftate. Here the voice ceafed, and "I, proftrating myfelf, licked the dult of that earth, " which my ftupid ingratitude had rendered me un" worthy to tread. I made a retrofpection of my sc paft life, which now gave me the utmoft detefta" tion, awakened in me a fincere penitence, and "" made me refolve, if Providence fhould ever reftore " me, to employ my life entirely in making amends " for my former diffolute actions. Three times a " day I proftrated myfelf before that tremendous "Being who governs all things; I repented of my " wickednefs, owned, with fincere humility, his " juftice, and, whith a heart truly grateful, returned " my thanks and praife for his remembering mercy "while he inflicted punifhment, and implored a " continuance of his protection for RASAH. About

## 40 VICE AND CRUELTY PUNISHED.

" ten months after I had heard the voice, as I was "proftrate and adoring the Ruler of the world, I was " bid to arife, and follow carefully a curling duft which "a gentle breeze carried along the plain, for that " Providence had heard my fervent prayers, and the " time was come for my deliverance; that I fhould " be attacked by the ferpent, but muff truft in the "God of nature, take care the fevered pieces of " the ferpent, which two men fent to deliver me " Mhould hew in pieces, did not rejoin, and if either "s of us were defiled with the envenomed blood of " the moniter, to ufe the herb which I then trod "upon; that after the ferpent was deftroyed, I " hould plunge into the lake, and Providence would os put my enemy into my hands.
"This is my ftory; and nothing now remains " but to adore the omnipotent Father of the Uni-" verfe, and return you, whom he bath made the " inftiuments of my deliverance, my fincereft " thanks."

After a fhort flay at the king of SiAm's court, the Prince and the Hermit returned to their folitary habitation, loaded with prefents, and, having refrefhed themfelves, the Hermit thus addreffed himfelf to the prince: "You have very lately, Sir, feen. "an example of refignation in a mighty prince, " and:

## VICE AND CRUELTYPUNISHED. 45

 ss and the happy confequences of his patiently fub" mitting to the will of the All-powerful Creator. "When we duly confider that we are his creatures, "entirely at his difpofal, and that nothing can with" ftand his unlimited power, we fhall find that the "s moft prudent courfe we can take to mitigate our "forrows, and alleviate the borden of our misfor= "tunes, is to fubmit with humility to whatever be " fhall think proper to lay upon us; make a fevere: " fcrunity into the actions of our paft lives, and "examine which of them has brought our punifh" ment upon us; for, as he does not delight in the " miferies of his creatures, we may be fure they " are no more than the juft confequences of ours " offences, which his mercy is always ready to "pardon on our fincere repentance. Let this in"ftance, therefore, my prince, be never from your: " thoughts; write it on your heart in the mof legible "characters, that vice may never make you fiwerve: "from the paths of virtue, nor pleafure tempt you "to forget the omnipotent Creator of the Uniz "yerfe."$\qquad$

## 12 42 4

GREGORY THE HERMIT.
A MORAL TALE.

HAPPINESS is the wifh of every individual. It is purfued by the wife and the foolifh, the wealthy and the indigent; and, though the attempt is generally unfucceffful, it is continued with avidity till deaths clofes the fcene, and puts a period at once to our hopes: and our labours. We fhould indeed be ofiener fucceffful did we fearch for Happinefs where the may be found, in a mediocrity of the gifts of fortune, and in the fmiling valley of Content. But, dazzled with the fafcinating glare of riches, and the oftentatious parade of power, we feek her in places where fhe was ever a ftranger, and at laft, when it is too late to correct our error, we are convinced that we have been deluded by a phantom, and purfued a fleeting infubftantial fhadow. In the fequeftered cottage of the peafant, whofe humble roof invites not the traveller's approach, fhe is of en a conftant gueft, while fhe flies the gilded palaces of the rich, the voluptisous, and the powerful.

Near the verge of Mount EtEA, lived Grecory the Hermit. A cave formed by nature, and
and improved by the hand of induftry, ferved for his hermitage, and defended him from the fultry heats of the meridian fun in fummer, and the inclement blafts of the wintery ftorms. A. fmall garden, tilled by his own hand, furnifhed him with plenty of fruits and vegetables, and a cryftal rivulet, that murmured down the mountain's fide, afforded him water to Qake his thirft. Free from the noify clamour of the bufy multitude, he contemplated the works of Providence, and adored that powerful Being who prefides over the univerfe. The pleafing labours of his garden, joined with temperance, procured him ark aninterrupted feries of health: he was a ftranger to the pains and nervous langours that are the conitant attendants on a life of voluptuous pleafures. Refrefhed with fleep, and free from the uneafy fenfations of a troubled confcience, he rofe with the furt; and joined the feathered tenants of the fhade in theis morning fongs of gratitude and joy.

A few miles below the hermitage of GREGORY food the gaudy palace of Alphonso the Rich Immerfed in luxury, and a flave to pleafure, he felt at thirty the debilities of extreme old age. He fometimes vifited the cell of the hermit; but, infead of being charmed with the calm pleafures he enjoyed, he pitied, what he called, his forlorn condition, and finvited him to his palace, where joy and mirth had fixed thair abode. "All pleafures, unlers blended with " the

## 44 GREGORY THE HERMIT.

 " the bleffing of health," replied GREGORy, "are " vain and delufive. We purchafe mirth too dear. " at its expence, and make a very imprudent choice, " when we prefer the fleeting joys of a moment to "thofe which are permanent and which continue " through life. The calm bleffings of uninterrupted " health, and the placid comforts of a mind at eafe, " are not to be bartered for the noify joys of riot and " excefs; which, if they pleafe for a noment, leave " a fing behind them, that imbitters the remaining "portion of life. But fuch is the perverfenefs of " human nature, that the pleafures of the prefent " moment only are chofen. Deaf to the voice of "reafon, and carelefs of futurity, the votaries of "pleafure facrifice at once their bealth and their " profpect of diftant happinefs, to the delufive plea" fures of an hour, which cloy even in the moment "t of enjoyment. The period may perhaps arrive, "when you yourfelf fhall be convinced of thefe im" portant truths; and if this fhould ever happen, you "will confider this as the happieft incident of "your life."The Hermit had hardly fnifhed his remarks, before the mountain fhook from its foundation---a fufficient indication that a dreadful eruption was at hand. Alphonso was ftruck with aftoniihment, and, with all the marks of terior in his countenance, fixed his eyes fedfafly upon $G_{R E G O R Y}$, but without utter-
ing a word. A fecond convulfion, more dreadful than the firf, attended with a noife much louder than thunder, again roufed his attention. He turned his eyes toward the fummit of the mountain, and remained fixed as a fatue. The fhocks were repeated, a torrent of burning lava.iffied from the crater, and rolled down the mountain in a deluge of fire.

Rouzed from his reverie by the approaching danger, Alphonso retired with the utmoft precipitation to his palace, which he hoped would protect him from the burning flood. Very different was the behaviour of Gregory. Calm and unmoved amidft the dreadful concufiens, he beheld the fiery Atream with that tranquillity which innocence and a life of virtue only can infpire. The burning river glided at a confiderable diftance from the hermitage, as if it refpected the abode of piety and benevolence, while it fpread the moft dreadful defolation over the adjacent country. Alphonso's palace ftood directly in its courfe, and was in a moment levelled in the duft. The abode of noify mirth was buried beneath the fiery torrent, and the very place of its fituation was loft for ever.

Alphonso himfelf efcaped the dreadful conflagration ; but his emaciated frame, unable to fupport the dreadful £.ock, funk beneath the weight of his own fears. The remembrance of his former
sife filled him with horror; but, before he clofed his eyes for ever, he acknowledged the juftice of bis punifhment, implored the mercy of the Being whofe power he had hitherto contemned, and with his laft breath acknowledged, that the paths of virtue only are the paths of peace.

CAZUMNY.

## [47 3

## CALUMNY.

VOUND not the foul of a departed mand ${ }^{\prime}$ Tis impious cruelty; let juftice Arike The living, but in mercy fpare the dead. And why purfue a hadow that is pait? Why flander the deaf earth that cannot hear, The dumb that cannot utter? When the foul No longer takes account of human wrongs, Nor joys nor forrows touch the mould'ring heart, As well may you give feeling to the tomb, As what it covers--Both alike defy you.

## DEATH.

LET the earth cover and protect its dead, And let man's breath thither return in peace From whence it came; his fpirit to the fkies, His body to the clay of which 'twas form'd, Imparted to him as a loan for life, Which he and all muft render back again To earth, the common mother of mankind.


## BATHMENDI;

$\qquad$

1) THP SEARCH AETER HAPPINESS,




LN the reign of one of the Kings of PERSIA, whofe name hiftory has not preferved, a merchant of BALSORA, having fuftained great loffes by feveral unfuccefsful ventures, retired, with the remains of his fortune, to the borders of the province of Kousistan, where he bought a fmall houfe and farm. The troubles he had experienced fhortened his days; and, perceiving himfelf near his end, he catled for his four fons, and addreffed them in the following words: "My children, I have no wealth to leave you, " except this houfe, and the knowledge of a fecret " which it was not proper I fhould reveal to you " till now. During the days of my opulence, the * Genius Alzim was my friend; he promifed me " to take care of you after my death, and divide a "treafure among you. This Genius refides fome "f miles hence, in the great foref Kom. Thither "repair ${ }_{3}$
${ }^{\text {}}$ repair, and petition hin to befow this treafure on " you. But beware how you believe -...-""

He was prevented by death from faying more. The merchant's four fons, after havinc suried their father, haftened to the foreft of Kom. They enquired for the habitation of the Genius Alzim, which they eafily found, as Alzim was well known to all the country; for he received all his vifitors with the utmoit kindnefs, liftened to their complaints, comforted them in their affliction, and fupplied them with money when they were in want. But his favours were all beftowed under one condition. Thofe whom he affifted were blindly to follow his advice. Such was his humour ; and none were admitted into his palace till they had folemnly fworn compliance.

This oath appeared of very little confequence to the three eldeft fons of the merchant; but the fourtls could not help thinking it a very ridiculous ceremony. He , however, determined to go and receive the promifed treafure, and to fwear with as little fcruple as his brothers. But, reflecting on the dangerous confequences which might poffibly arife from fo indifcreet an oath, and remembering that his father, who often vifited this palace, had been engaged all his life in foolifh projects, he refolved to fecure himfelf from fo much danger, and yet not incur the guilt of perjury. With this view he ftopped his ears with wax; and,
having taken this precaution, proftrated himelf before the throne of Alzim.

Alzim raifed the fons of his deceafed friend from the ground mbraced them, fpoke to them of their father, and thed tears when he repeated his name. He then ordered a large coffer, full of darics, to be brought. "This," faid he, " is the treafure I defign "for you. I fhall divide it among you, and after" wards inform each what he muft do to become per" fectly happy."

TAI heard nothing the Genius faid, but obferved him attentively, and imagined he perceived, in his countenance and manner, an air of cunning and malignity. However, he received with gratitude the portion of the treafure affigned him. Alzim, after having thus enriched them, addreffed them with the greateft feeming affection.
"My dear children," faid he, " your good or evil « fortune muft depend on your meeting, as foon as pof"fible, with a certain being named BATHMENDI*, " who is much fpoken of by every body, but known " to very few. Wretched mortals are indeed perpe" tually in fearch of him, but have no one to direct "s them where he may be found: I will inform each

* Bathmendi in the Perfian language fignifes Happinefs.
" of you." At thefe words, Alzim took Bekir, the eldeft of the four brothers, afide. "My fon," faid he, "" thou art born with great natural courage, "cand prodigious talents for war. The King of Per"siA has juft fent an army againft the Turks ! eq join that army; thou wilt find Bathmendi in " the camp of the Perfians."

BEKIR returned thanks to the Genius, and burnt with impatience to depart.

Alzim then made a fign for Mesrou, the fecond fon, to approach. "You poffefs wit, auldrefs, and «a difpofition for fuccefsful diffmulation," faid he: "take the road to Ispahan; Bathmendi is at "court."

He next called the third brother, who was named SADDER. "You," faid he, " are endowed with a " lively and fertile imagination: you fee objects not " as they really are, but as you would wifh them " to be; you often difcover marks of genius, though "not always of common-fenfe: you will become a " great poet. Take the road to AGRA: you mulf "feek Bathmendi among the wits and beauties " of that city."

TAI advanced in his turn, and, thanks to the wax, heard not a word that was faid. It has fince
been known, that Alzim advifed him to become a dervife.

The four brothers having returned thanks to the Genius, their benefactor, went back to their habitation. The three eldeft thought of nothing but Bathmendi. Tai, having unfopped his ears', heard his brothers arranging every thing for their departure, propofing to fell their houfe to the beft bidder and divide the money. TAI requefted he might be allowed to purchafe: accordingly the houfe and farm were appraifed. TAI paid each brother his fhare out of his money, wifhed them all poffible happinefs, embraced them tenderly, and remained, alone, in the houfe of his father.

He then refolved to execute what he had long purpofed. He had entertained a conftant paffion for the beauteous Amina, the daughter of a neighbouring peafant. Amina was lovely and difcreet. She managed the houfehold affairs of her father, was the comfort of his old age, and requefted only two things of the gods; the firf, that her father might long live; and the fecond, that the might become the wife of Tar. Her prayers were heard. TAI afked and obtained her in marriage. The father of Amina came to live with TAI, and teach him the art of cultivating his lands to the beft advantage.
4. TaI had ftill fome of the gold he received from the Genius remaining. This he employed to extend his farm and purchafe a flock of fheep. His lands doubled their value, and the fleeces of his fheep increafed his wealth. Plenty reigned in the houfe of Tar; and as he was induftrious, and his wife frugal, each year added to their income. Amina brought him a child every ten months. A numerous progeny ruin the idle inhabitants of cities; but they are the wealth of the hurbandman.

At the end of fix years, Tar was father to feven of the fineft children in the world; hufband to a good and virtuous wife; fon-in-law to an old man equally refpectable and amiable ; poffeffed of many naves, and much cattle; and at once the richeef and happieft farmer in Kousistan.

O In the mean time the three brothers continued their fearch after Bathmendi.

Bekir arrived at the camp of the Perfians, prefented himelf to the Grand Vifier, and requefted to be employed among the troops deftined to the hotteft fervice. His appearance and fpirit pleafed the Vifier, who gave him a command in a company of horfe. A few days after abloody battle was fought, and BEKIR performed wonders: he faved the life of his own commander, and took the general of the enemy priD 3
foner
foner with his own hand. The camp refounded with his praifes; the foldiers ftyled him the Hero of PERSIA, and the grateful Vifier raifed his deliverer to the rank of a general officer.
"Alzim was right," faid Bekir. "Here fortune "waits me ; every event gives me a certainty that I "fhall now foon meet with BATHMENDI." vial

The glory of Bekir, and efpecially his fudden advancement, excited envy and difcontent among the Satraps. Some came to afk him after his father, complaining how much they had fuffered by his bankruptcy; others pretended that his mother had been one of their flaves; and all refufed to ferve under him, becaufe they were his elders.

Thus had BEKIR's fuccefs rendered him miferaBle. He lived in folitude, always a prey to miftruft, and in continual expectation of receiving infults, which, though he might revenge, he could not prevent. He regretted the time when he was only an undiftinguifhed cadet, and wifhed impatiently for the end of the war. In the mean time the Turks, reinforced by frefh troops, and under the conduct of a new general, attacked the army which Bekir commanded.

This was the opportunity the Satraps had long defired:
defired: they exerted themfelves a thoufand times more to prevent their commander from gaining the battle, than they had ever done in their lives to obtain a victory. Bekir defended himfelf like a lion; but he was neither obeyed nor feconded. The Perfian foldiers in vain made refiftance; their officers repreffed their ardour, magnified their danger, and only perfuaded them to fly.

The brave BEKIR, deferted by his troops, covered with wounds, and overpowered by numbers, was taken by the Janiffaries. The Turkifh general had the meannefs to load him with irons as foon as he was in a condition to bear them, and fent him to Conftantinople, where he was thrown into a natfeous dungeon.
"Alas!" cried Bekir, "I begin now to mifturt " that Alzim has deceived me; for I cannot expect "here to meet with Bathmendi."

The war lafted fifteen years, and the Satraps conftantly took care to prevent the exchange of $\mathrm{BE}_{\mathrm{E}}$ KIR. He was not releafed from prifon till a peace took place between the two nations.

No fooner was he at liberty than he haftened to Ispahan to feek the Vifier, his patron, whofe life D 4
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he had faved. It was three weeks before he could find means to fpeak to him; at length he obtained an audience.

Fifteen years imprifonment makes a great alteration in the appearance of a handfome young man. Bekir no longer looked the fame, nor did the Vifier know him: at laft, however, by carefully recalling to mind all the diferent events of his glorious life, he recollected that BEKIR had formerly rendered him fome little fervice.
"Yes, yes, my friend," faid the Vifier, "I remem"ber you; you are a brave man; but the fate has "fuffered greatly; a long war and numerous expences "have exhaufted our finances. However, call again; "I will think of you, I will endeavour-_,"
"Alas! my Lord," cried BEKIR, "I am in want "of common neceffaries; nay, during the laft fort" night which I fpent in procuring admiffion to your "prefence, I muft have perifhed with hunger, had it "s not been for an old comrade who fhared his pay "with me."

[^0]So faying, he turned his back; BEKIR came, as ordered, again and again, but found all admittance barred: he therefore quitted, in defpair, the palace and the city, refolving never to enter either of them more.

He had not proceeded far before he laid himfelf down, under a tree, on the banks of the ZENDERON, and reflected on the ingratitude of Vifiers, on all the calamities he had already experienced, and on thore with which he ftill was threatened.

At length, no longer able to fupport thefe melancholy ideas, he fuddenly arofe, determined to throw himfelf into the river, when he found himfelf caught hold of, and embraced, by a poor ragged wretch, who bathed him with his tears, exclaiming, with great emotion, "Yes! it is my brother! It is mybro"ther Bekir!" Bekir turned, looked, and beheld Mesrou.

Every one, no doubt, experiences pleafure at meeting with a brother whom it is long fince he has feen; but a difconfolate fugitive, without fortune, without friends, thinks he beholds an angel defcended from heaven when he unexpectedly finds a brother he loves.

Such were the feelings of Bekir and Mesrou.

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They embraced with extacy, mingled their tears and, after the firt moments of tendernefs, furveyed each other with aftonifhment and forrow. $\frac{h}{}$ ardw ${ }^{3}$
"Are you alfo in diftrefs?" cried BEKIR. "This," replied Mesrou, " is the firft happy moment I have "experienced fince we parted."

At thefe words the two unfortunate brothers again wept, again embraced, with the utmoft emotion : and Mesrou, feating himfelf near Bekir, thus began his hiftory.

* You muft remember that fatal day on which we "want together to the Genius Alzim. He, per" fidious being, told me I hould meet at court with "that Bathmendy I was fo defirousto find. I fol"lowwed his pernicious advice, and foon arrived at "Ispahan. I thiere became acquainted with a " young female fave, who belonged to the miffrefs " of the firft fecretary of the Grand Vifier. This " Aave conceived a paffion for me, and introduced ${ }^{\text {" }}$ " me to her miftrefs, who, finding me younger and " handfomer than her lover, took me into her houle, "s pretending I was her brother.
"The new brother was foon prefented to the Vifier, " and not long after promoted to an employment in "the palace.
© I had nothing to do but accept what fortune was * fo ready to throw in my way, and remember to "s what I owed my advancement. As the Sultan's " mother was old and ugly, and poffeffed of great * influence, I took care to pay my court to her affidu"oully. She admitted me to enjoy the fame friendfhip "I had experienced from the flave and her miftefs.
"From that moment riches and honours wereftiowsered thick upon me. The Sultana procured for " me from the Sophi every profitable and honour" able office. The Monarch himfelf had conceived "the greateft affection for me: he was fond of my "company, becaufe I flattered him with addrefs and "always gave him the advice I knew would beft "pleare him.

14 This beliaviour foon fucceeded to my wihh. Aर "the end of three years I faw myfelf, at once, prime " minifter, favourite of my Sovereign, and the lover? " of his mother: poffeffed of authority so appoint or " difplace Vifiers, difpofing of every thing by my in"tereft, and receiving, every morning, all the great (s) men of the empire at my levee, who were hiapy " if they could but obtain a fmile of encouragement?
"In the midft of fo much good forture I was " fuprifed that I had not met with BATHMBNDI. "I feem to poffefs every thing I can defire, cried I, D 6
" and how is it that I cannot yet find BATH" Mendi? This idea, and the conftraint and miftruft " in which I paffed my life, poifoned all my plea"fures. The older the Sultana grew the lefs eafily "was fhe pleafed; and the duty impofed on me by "imy gratitude grew every day more difagreeable, "Her tendernefs for me became my torment, our " meetings were fpent in fits of paffion, and re"proaches of ingratitude; which were fucceeded by "tears and careffes a hundred times more infupport"able than her reproaches.
+4. is
"My elevated fation procured me a thoufand "flatterers, and a hundred thoufand enemies. For " every favour I granted, I received unwilling thanks " from one whom I had obliged, and open curfes "from a thoufand whom I had dirappointed. My " generals were defeated, and their miftakes attri"buted to me. When the Sophi acted fo as to "pleare the people, he had all the honour, and "when he acted otherwife his mifconduct was im"puted to me. In fhort, I was detefted by the " multitude and abhorred by the court. I was in"fulted by a hundred libels. My mafter was fre- " "quently out of humour, the Sultana never pleafed,"" " and I feemed lefs likely than ever to find Bath"mendi.
"To put the finifhing hand to all my misfor"s tunes,
"tunes, the Sophi conceived a paffion for a young "Mingrelian flave. The courtiers eagerly hoped " to fee the miftrefs difplace the minifter. I warded " off this ftroke, by forming an alliance with the "Mingrelian beauty, and by flattering and encou"raging the Sophi in his paffion.
"His love, however, increafed to fo violent a de" gree that he determined to marry his miftrefs, and "afked me my advice. For fome days I avoided " giving any anfwer.
"s The Sultana, who feared the muft lofe her \$. power if her fon fhould marry, fent to let me " know, that unlefs I prevented the intended nup"tials the would have me aflaffinated the very day Is the ceremony took place. An hour after, the Min" grelian came herfelf to declare, that unlefs I ad"vifed the king to marry her the next day, fhe would " have me frangled the day after.
"My fituation was embarrafing; I had my choice "d whether I would die by the cord, or by poifon, " or fave myfelf by flight. I determined on the " latter, and, having difguifed myfelf in the manner "you fee, made my efcape from my palace, with a " few diamonds in my pocket, which will ferve to "s maintain myfelf and you in fome remote comer
© of Hindostan, far from all Sultana mothers; " Mingrelian beauties, and treacherous courts."

BEKIR then, in his turn, related his adventures to Mesrou. They bothagreed, that the wifeft ftep they could take would be to return to KousisTAN, to their brother TAI, where the diamonds of Mesrou would be fufficient to fupport them the remainder of their lives. Having thus determined, they took the road to Kousistan, and journeyed feveral days without meeting with any adventure. As they were croffing the province of Farsistan, they arrived, toward evening, at a fmall village, where they intended to pals the night. It happened to be a holiday, and as they entered the village, they faw feveral children belonging to the inhabitants returning from walking. They were under the conduct of a fehoomater meanly habited, who walked with his eyes fixed on the ground, and appeared to have his thoughts employed on fome melancholy fubject. The two brothers, having confidered him with fome attention, perceived, with great furprife, that it was their brother SADDER.

After the firft tran@orts at fuch an unexpected meeting had fubfided, "What," cried BEKIR " is "it thus genius is sewarded!"

## YATHNENDY.

"א̃on fee," replied SADDER, " it is not rated os above its value. The truth affords ample fcope for se philofophical reflection, which, to be fure, is a ". great confolation.")

Having faid this, he conducted his fcholars home to their parents, and taking Berir and Mesrou to his cottage, cooked a little rice for their fupper: then, after having heard their adventures, thus began to relate his own:
" "The Genius Alzim, who, as I ftrongly fufo "pect, delights malicioufly to fort with the paffions "t of men, advifed me to feek that never-to-be-found "BATHMENDI in the great city of AGRA, among "the wits and beauties of that metropolis. To "AGRF\%, therefore, I went, and determined to make "myfelf known by fome production of confequence.

- Hope and induftry were expeditious, and my os work appeared. It contained a complete courfe of "all human fciences, in one fmall volume of about " 50 or 60 pages, divided into chapters. Each chap= "ter contained a tale, and every tale completely " taught a fcience. My book had prodigious fuc${ }^{6}$ cefs.

"Some criticifms appeared againft it, alledging that " it was too prolix; but it was bought up by all the『50\% に "fafhionable
64 GATHMENDI.
"f fafhionable world, a circumfance whích fuffici" ently fweetened the gall of criticiin. My book " rendered me famous: I was fought after and wel${ }^{6}$ comed in every company that pretended to wit. " Whatever I faid was received with admiration, ${ }^{66}$ nothing was talked of or regarded but myfelf, and "s the favourite Sultana wrote me an ill-fpelled bil${ }^{6}$ let to invite me to court.
"This, faid $I$, is fomething. Alzim has not " deceived me, my glory is at its height. I am " going to couirt, and fhall find more certain methods "than artifice and intrigue to preferve myfelf in "favour. I fhall pleafe-I fhall captivate! I fhall "certainly find Bathmendi.
"The reception I met with in the palace of the "great Mogul equalled my moft fanguine wifhes. "The favourite Sultana openly declared herfelf " my patronefs, prefented me to the Emperor, re" quefted me to make verfes, enriched me with pen" fions, admitted me into the number of her moft " intimate friends, and fwore to me, a hundred times "s in a day, that nothing fhould diminifh her efteem.
" $I$, in return, gave myfelf up to all thoie grateful " emotions which might naturally be expected to " arife from a difpofition fo warm as mine. Secretly or I vowed to deyote the remainder of my life to cele-
"brate my benefactrefs, and wrote a poem in honour " of her, in which the beams of the fun were eclipfed " by the fplendor of her eyes; and the vivid colours " of ivory, coral and the pearls of the Perfian "Gulph, excelled by the beauties of her complexion, " lips, and teeth.
"There delicate praifes I had no daubt would for "ever fecure me her protection. I now imagined " the happy moment was arrived when I was to meet "with Bathmendi : but my protectrefs juft then " embroiled herfelf with the Vifier, about the govern" ment of a province which fhe had beftowed on the " fon of one of her favourites, and folicited the Empe" ror to banifh the infolent minifter who had dared " to deny her requeft.
"The Emperor however, who had a great efteem " for the Vifier, refufed her favourite : fhe was there" fore determined to concert a regular plan that " might enfure his deftruction. I was chofen to pro" " mote her defigns, and received orders to compofe " and publifh a fevere libel againft the object of her " hatred.
"The defired libel was foon written; that was " not difficult. It was alfo well written, for that "alfo is eafy : and it was read with avidity, as fuche "productions always are.
"The Vifier prefently knew I muft be the author ; " he immediately repaired to the favourite, and car"ried her the appointment he had at firft refuled, " with an order to the treafury for a hundred thoufand " darics, afking nothing, in return, but that I fhould " be facrificed to his refentment, and condemned to "die in a dungeon.
:"It is of no great confequence, replied the favour" ite, what becomes of that wretch; and I efteem " myfelf too happy to be able to oblige you in any "thing. I will certainly deliver the infolent fellow "into your hands, who has dared thus to defame, to " villify you, contrary to my exprefs commands.-"Fortunately one of her flaves, who was prefent, " came immediately to give me an account of this con${ }^{\text {sc }}$ verfation, and I had juft time enough to efcape.
"Since that time I have wandered over all EiN" DOSTAN, fubffiting by writing romances, making "verfes, and labouring for the bookfellers, who "cheated me ; and, more fufpicious of my want " of abilities than their own want of generofity, "continually found fault with my matter and ftyle.

[^1]" the world, I thought it preferable to become a " fchoolmafter in this little village, where I eat " brown bread, and have no hopes of ever finding "Bathmendi."
"It depends on yourfelf to be removed from fo " difagreeable a fituation," faid Mesrou. "You " may return with us. to Kousistan, where a " few diamonds which I have about me will fecure " us a quiet and comfortable fubfiftence."

It was no difficult matter to perfuade SADD.ER to comply with this advice, and the next morning. the three brothers left the village before it was light, and took the road to Kousistan.

On the laft day of their journey, and when they were not very far from the houfe of TAI, the expectation of feeing their brother confoled them for all their misfortunes. But their hope was mingled with fear. "Perhaps," faid they, "we fhall not find " him. We left him poor, and it cannot be expected " he fhould have found Bathmendi, fince he was " not in a condition to feek him."
"I muft confefs," faid SADDE?, "I have ofteiz " thought of that BATHMENDI fo much talked of " by AlZIM, and am ftrongly inclined to fufpect the "Geniusmerelymeant toridiculeus. Bathmende "does
" does not, nor ever did exift ; for fince my brother "Bekir could not meet with him when he com" manded the Perfian army; fince Mesrou could " never hear of him while he was the favourite of " a powerful Monarch ; fince I my felf knew nothing: " of him when my reputation and fortune were at " the higheft, I cannot help miffufting that this " Bathmendi is merely an imaginary being; a "chimera, which men hunt after from their natural " propenfity to believe in every abfurd fable."

He was proceeding in his demonftration that Bathmendi had no exiftence, when a band of robbers rufhed from behind the rocks among which the road winded, and commanded them to ftrip. BEKIR endeavoured to make fome refiftance, but was foon difarmed, and four of the banditti, holding poirerds to his breaft, quickly divefted him of all his habiliments; while their companions did the fame by Mesrou and Sadder.

This bufinefs was difpatched in an inftant; after which the chief of the robbers wifhed them a good day, and left them all three naked in the middle of the highway.
"Here is an additional proof of what I advanced," faid SADDER. "The rafcals," cried BEKIR, "have
" taken

46 taken away my fword."-_" And my diamonds," added Mesrou, in a tone truly forrowful.

It was now night; the three unfortunate adventurers therefore made all poffible hafte to reach the houfe of their brother; at length they arrived at his dwelling, the fight of which brought tears into their eyes. They food fome time at the door, and dared not knock: all their fears and uncertainty returned.

At laft Bekir mounted on a large ftone near the door, and, looking through a crevice in the fhutter of the window, perceived a neat little room fimply furnifhed, and his brother TAI fitting at table in the midft of his children, who were eating, laughing, and prattling all together. On his right fat his wife Amina, feeding her youngeft child; and on his left, an old man of a mild and cheerful countenance, who was juft then offering: Tar a glafs of wine.

BEKIR, at this fight, fprang with tranfport into the arms of his brothers, and knocked at the door with all his might. A fervant came to open it, who, feeing three men entirely naked, cried out greatly terrified.

Tas haftened to the door, the ftrangers folded him
in their arms, and called him brother. At fint he was greatly alarmed; but prefently, convinced they were no other than Bekir, Mesrou, andSadder, he returned their embraces with equal ardour, and brd them heartily welcome to his habitation. The children all gathered round them, and every one, except the old man, left the table. TAI, having furnifhed his brethers with cloaths, introduced them to his wife, and made them kifs the children.
" Alas," cried BEKIR, much affected, " the " happinefs of your condition makes us amends for "s all that we have fuffered. From the inftant we " left you, our lives have, in fact, been one conti" nued feries of misfortunes; nor have we once feen "that Bathmendi we fo eagerly fought."
"I can reeadily belive you," replied the old man, who ftill continued at table; "for I have never or ftirred from this place."
" How!" cried Mesrou, " are you"-_"I am "BATHMENDI," replied the aged fire. "It is no "6 way wonderful you fhould not know me; you " who have never feen me before: but enquire of " TAI, the amiable AMINA, or any one of thefe " little children: not one of thefe but is well ac${ }^{6 c}$ quainted with my perfon. Fifteen years have I (" now refided with them, and made their houfe my " home,

Cs home, without ever quitting it, except for a fingle "s day, when Amina loft her father: but I returned © $s$ and made them a promile never to depart more. "If you are willing, gentlemen adventurers, it will "s be no difficult matter for you to cultivate an ac" quaintance with me. I remain quiet in my corner, "s an enemy to difpute and noife."

The three brothers now offered, with great eagernefs to embrace the old man.
"Softly," cried he. "I am no friend to there " violent emotions: my frame is too delicate to fup" port them. Befides, it is neceffary to be friends " before we proceed to fuch paffionate careffes; " and if you wifh my friendfhip, do not exprefs " yourfelves with exaggeration. I value liberty " muchmore than politenefs, and am an utter enemy " 6 to every thing immoderate."

So faying, he arofe, gave each of the children a kifs, courteoufly faluted the three brothers, and, kindly fmiling on Amina and TAI, retired to his chamber.

TAI fat down to table with his brothers, and ordered beds to be prepared for them. The next day he fhewed them his fields, his flocks, his inftru-
ments of tillage, and enumerated to them the pleafures he enjoyed.

Bekir expreffed a wifh to begin working that very day; he was therefore the firft who became the friend of Bathmendi.

Mesrou, who had been prime minifter, became the bailiff of the farm; and the poet was employed to carry to market and difpofe of their corn, wool, and milk; in which employment his eloquence proved very ferviceable, and rendered him no lefs ufeful than his brothers.

At the end of fix months they all became perfeetly familiar with BATHMENDI, and their remaining days were paffed in tranquillity and happinefs.

## [ 73 l$]$

## TO SYMPATHY.

1AN forrow meet one pitying tear To blunt its rigid fmart ?
Can heartfelt woe obtain a figh
To eafe its aching heart ?

Ah me!--the world unheeding fees My woe-worn body bend Beneath hard fortune's cruel frown, Nor feeks relief to fend.

My God! when will my forrows enc?
Where fhall I Pity find
To fpeak one word of joy, and eafe The anguifh of my mind?

Will Riches bend to hear my tale, And comfort feek to give ?
Will youth or age attend my plaint, And kindly bid me live?

Ah me! too well I know the boon That Riches would beftow;
With cruel taunt they bid me fly, Nor let them hear my woe.

To you, ye few, whofe placid mien Befpeaks a tender heart, I Ay for refuge---feek relief; Oh, add not to my fmart !

That Being, who his bleffing gives To all that feek his way,
Will guide your fteps to fweet repofe And everlafting day.

Then pufh not from your plenteous board A needy wanderer--driven
By Fortune's frown to afk a meed Of you and kindred heaven.

## [ 75

## HUMANITY.

AH me! how little knows the human heart The pleafing tafk of foft'ning others woe! Stranger to joys that Pity can impart, And tears fweet Sympathy can teach to flow.

If e'er I've mourn'd my humble lowly fate, If e'er I've bow'd my knee at Fortune's fhrine, If e'er a wifh efcap'd me to be great, The fervent prayer, Humanity! was thine.

Perifh that man that hears the piteous tale Unmov'd; to whom the heart-felt glow's unknown, On whom the widow's plaints could ne'er prevail, Nor made the injur'd wretch's caufe his own.

How little knows he the extatic joy, The thrilling blifs of cheering wan defpair ! How little knows the pleafing warm employ That calls the grateful tribute of a tear !

The fplendid dome, the vaulted roof to rear, The glare of pomp anid pride, be, Grandeur! thine;
To wipe from Mifery's eye the wailing tear, And footh th' oppreffed orphan's woes, be mine.

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Be't mine the blufh of modeft worth to fpare, To change to fmiles Affliction's rifing figh, The kindred warmth of charity to fhare, Till joy fhall fparkle from the tear-fill'd eye.

Can the loud laugh, the mirth-infpiring bowl, The dance, or choral fong, or jocund glee, Affect the glowing, fympathizing foul, Or warm the breaft, Humanity! like thee?

The palid coward's heart thou fcorn'ft to bear, Thy feat's the generous bofom of the brave ; The fame bold warmth that bids the valiant dare, Bids him the trembling proftrate victim fave.

Not all the laurels on great Cesar's brow, Not all the honours Rome to pay him ftrove, Could fuch a glorious deathlefs meed beftow, 1 As the fair wreath that meek-ey'd Mercy wove.

Shall murderous conqueft point the path to fame? Shall feenes of ravage ftill employ the Mufe ? And fhall not tender Mercy have her claim? The palm to her fhall ftill the fong refufe ?

Ah no ; the prowefs of the hero's fword (When but to rapine and to wafte confin'd), The flouts of triumph can no name afford, No title, like The Father of Mankind.

Young Ammon's, or the Swedifh Charles's fame May win the wonder of th' unthinking crowd; But Reafon's fober voice fhall fill proclaim, The paths to glory are not wet with blood,

To purge an impious bold offending race, The fagnate poifon-breeding air to cleanfe, Th' indignant Father bids his wrath take place, A conqueror now, and now a whirlwind fends;

Relenting then he bids the forms affuage, And lo! a Titus or a Brunswick reigns ; Juftice and mercy blefs the happy age, And Peace and Plenty cheer the fmiling plains.

## [ 78 ]

## THE SOLITARY SAGE.

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A T A L E .
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SOME little time before the chilling hand of Winter had difplayed his icy fceptre, or the froft began to nip the tender herbage, the fun fhone frequently bright from a clear autumnal fky, fhedding the laft beauties of the departing feafon : the manycoloured woods ftood motionlefs and mute, divefted of their verdant robe, and undifturbed by any noife, fave here and there the rufling defcent of a leaf that had lingered behind its time, or the feeble chirpings of a bird confcious of the approacking rigours of the year.

Invited by the mild folemnity of the fcene, and the agreeable company of two amiable friends, I agreed to take a tour round the country adjacent to the city of BATH, where I then refided. It was about noon when we left that city ; having proceeded a few miles in our tour, we fruck of from the high road, and, after paffing through various turnings and windings, found ourfelves in the middle of a fmall valley, bordered by the river Avon on one fide, and by a gentle rifing hill on the other. From the fide
of the hill ran a fmall brook, bubbling to the valley over a pebbly bottom, to difcharge itfelf into the Avon ; and on the brow of the hill we obferved a fmall tuft of trees, embracing in their bofom a lowbuilt manfion, almof buried from the eyes of mortals.

The fituation of this folitary dwelling engaged out attention ; and our curiofity was roufed to know what mortal had chofen a retreat fo entirely fequeftered from the nuife and bufle of the world. We had not proceeded far, when we difcovered, through an opening between the trunks of two large trees, a perfon fitting in a contemplative pofure. His face was toward the fetting fun, and in his right fiand he held a large feroll of paper. Before him, in a vaft extent, the river rolled along its mazy current, from whole polifhed furface ten thoufand glittering fun-beams were reffected in trembling radiance. Every mountain's top was illuminated wilf golden rays, and the variety of colours exhibited ty the fading woods defied the power of language to defcribe. A herd of cattle alfo appeared in view, bending their courfe towards a fmall cottage which feemed to be their matter's home, often ftooping to crop the juicy herbage as they went along.

Approaching with the moft profound filence, we hatb an opportunity of viewing the poffefor of the

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lonely hermitage. He feemed to be advanced in years, and had fomething truly majeftic in his appearance. His eyes were quick and piercing, notwithftanding an air of melancholy which had over fpread his countenance. Awed by the prefence of fo venerable a perfon, we deemed it criminal to intrude upon that hallowed exercife in which he feemed employed. We accordingly fopped; while he, not fuipecting the approach of any human being; ftarted from his feat, and in a fit of extacy exchamed,
"O amiable nature ! and thou divine folitude ! " how delighful are your fcenes? how improwing " to the minds of mortals !--W Wat is man, vain main, " when continually tofled in one feverifh round of " noife and company? His happinefs at beft is delu" fion, and fleeting as the mitt in the morning; but " his mifery is great and permanent. A firanger to "reflection, and deaf to the call of wifdom, he is " hurried headlong into every fpecies of folly by his " own diftempered paffions, and the moments of his " exiftence Beet away, unenjoyed and unimproved. " But thou, facred folitude ! reftoref us to ourfelves: " thou teachef us to walk with the Almighty Father " of the Univerfe, and 1ive anew the envied pa" triarchal life. Thou leaveft us time to be wife, " and biddeft us attend to the calls of our Maker, " whofe voice, acknowledged by every object in na-
" ture, fpeaks a language underfood by the heart, " though no human tongue can utter it.
" Yonder fetting luminary, with what refplendent " majefty he fpreads abroad his rays! How many " myriads have this day rejoiced in his enlivening " beams! What a vaft variety of plants and animals " have felt his powerful energy! and now he de" parts for a while to enlighten other regions, that " light, and joy, and reft, alternate, may perpe" tually fucceed each other. But how infinitely " more immenfe that Being, who not only made " this luminary, but more than ten thoufand fuch, ". which enlighten other fyftems fattered in end" lefs profufion through the unbounded fields of " ether! How immenfe muft he be who not only " Spoke them into exiftence, but upholds and " feeds their eternal fires from himfelf as a centre! " and yet that Being looks down through all thofe " funs, fyftems, and worlds, with a father's eye " upon me!--O fovereign wifdom! thou univerfa! " good! receive the tribute of gratitude and praife ". from an unworthy mortal!"

Here the venerable rhapfodift made a paufe, and ftood in an attitude which no painter's fancy has ever yet been able to conceive; an attitude which fhews human nature in its higheft perfection. His arms were ftretched out, as if ready to clafp all creation
in one embrace of affection! his eyes were fixed ont the heavens, as if drawn by fome powerful attraction ts the throne of the Moft High; and the flufh of triumph which overfpread his countenance fooke the divine raptures of his heart--raptures which, though we cannot defcribe, we muft pronounce thofe fupremely happy who feel.

Having continued fome time in this pofture, he was going to open the fcroll which he held in his hand, but, turning his eyes about, and perceiving us, he recollected himfelf, and approached us with an air of complacency that fufficiently indicated the tranquillity of his foul. He invited us to enter his fecluded manfion; where, at our requef, he related the caufe that had induced him to retire from the world, and enumerated the pleafures and fatisfaction: he enjoyed in his folitary retirement.
"Pleafure and pain, happinefs and mifery, joy " and grief," faid the fage, " alternately fucceed "s each other, and fill up the meafure of human: " exiftence. The proportion of each is indeed " greatly in our own power ; but happinefs without " alloy is a franger here. Providence, in com" paffion to the depraved propenfities of mankind, " has dafhed with the gall of grief the dulcet cup of: " joy, left the human heart, intoxicated with pleafure, " fhould forget the frailty of its nature, and fuffer

## THESOLXTARYSAGE.

" the moments to glide away unperceived and un" regarded, without making the leaft provifion for " happinefs hereafter.
"Nurtured in the lap of affluence, and lulled to " repofe on the downy couch of profperity, my youth " was fpent in folly, and my manhood in diffipation: " one fcene of vanity fucceeded another, and my "s whole time was fquandered away in a fruitlefs " fearch after happinefs and peace. Tired at laft " with feeking what experience had convinced me"was impoffible to be found, I determined to call in " reflection to my aid, and to difcover the real caufe" of my difappointments. I entered deeply into " myfelf, and endeavoured to trace the fecret laby" rinths of human reafon and human expectations. "As I advanced, the profpect opened, and the " objects that had been magnified by the mift of " vanity and folly affumed their genuine appear" ance. I now faw they were delufive as hypo" critical fanctity, unfable as water, and fleeting as " colours on a morning cloud. I faw that pain and " remorfe are the conftant companions of vice and " immorality; and that the gaudy covering fpread " by the hand of expectation over the couch of de" bauchery, ferved only to conceal the thorns of: st anguifh and repentance.
" Struck with thefe difcoveries, and fill defirous E 6

84 THE SOLITARYSAGE,
${ }^{66}$ of finding happinefs, though imperfect, I deterss mined to bid adieu to the vices, the gaieties, and $s 6$ the follies of life. I confidered man as a rational s being, capable of reflection, and capable of pur" fuing the dictates of his reafon. I confidered that " happinefs is loft when paffion is confulted, and "s that the appearances of objects reflected by the " mirror of vanity are falfe and delufive. I faw that "peace and tranquillity muft be fought in foli" tude and retirement, and that the only path to " happinefs muft be lighted by the torch of wifdom, $s$ and trodden by the feet of virtue.
" Such being my reflections, and fuch my deter" mination, I bade adieu to noify mirth, and left " the fallacious enjoyments of midnight feftivity to " others. I chofe filence and reflection for my " companions, confined my amufements to the cul" tivation of the products of nature, and devoted the " fuperfluities of fortune, which had hitherto been os thrown into the lap of folly; to relieve the wants " of the needy, and wipe away the tears of affiction " from the eyes of the indigent.
"This folitary manfion fuited my inclinations. I " retired hither without confulting my companions, " or mentioning my retreat to any, except one bofom " friend, who has kindly taken upon himfelf the " management of my fortune, and of diffributing $\because \mathrm{my}$
«c. my charities among worthy objects. By thefe " means the pleafure is doubled; I have the fatis" faction of knowing that the object is relieved, " 6 and relieved from a hand to him unknown.
"Can any fatisfaction equal to this be found in " the walks of ambition, folly, and diffipation?-"Afk the libertine in the morning; when broken is flumbers have in fome meafure reftored his reafon, " what fatisfaction of mind has fucceeded his mid" night intemperance?--Afk the courtier, feated " on the pinnacle of honour, what real happinefs re" fults from the flattery of fycophants, or the fal" lacious glare of tinfel grandeur?---Can thefe vain " ornaments atone for the innumerable cares that " opprefs, and the perpetual anxieties that rend his "foul? Hereall is calm and ferene. I rife in the " morning with the dawn, and join the chorus of " Nature in a hymn of praife to the Father of " the Univerfe. I contemplate the many objects " that furround me with fincere delight. I mark " the daily progrefs of vegetation in the trees, the " herbs, and the flowers, and acquire a glow of " health from the pleafing amufement of cultivating " my garden. The book of Nature is difplayed " before me, and I perufe the ample page with " pleafure and fatisfaction.
"Thus," added he " my days are fpent in tran" quillity,
"quillity, and my nights in unbroken fumbers. "No fears alarm, no anxieties diffrefs my foul. os When the fhades of night furround me, I can
"s view the paft tranfactions of the day without reor morfe, and reflect on what the world calls plea" fure without repining. I confider this fate of " exiftence as nothing more than a prelude to ano" ther, and hope to pafs through it in fuch a manner " as not to forfeit the happinefs of the future, while. "I enjoy the prefent."

An odd kind of enjoyment, we thought ; yer could not help admiring his piety, while we fecretly. pitied his folly.

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        NOT TO BE EXPECTED FROM
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## RICHES AND HONOURS.

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A N E A S T E R N T A L E
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AZIDAH, the fon of ABARAS, had for feveral years kept the flocks of his father on the plains of: the GANGES ; here he experienced the happinefs of peace, and the quiet pleafures that attend a life free from the buftles of a crouded court, and the continual noife and hurry of populous cities. As foon as the early lark proclaimed the approach of the morning, Azidah left his cottage, to conduct his fleecy charge from the fold to frefh paftures, and at the clofe of day returned to his habitation completely happy, becaufe he wifhed for nothing more than he enjoyed. In this manner the years rolled on in one continued courfe, and every day brought its pleafures and innocent gratifications. But perfect happinefs is not the portion of mortals in this fublunary fate; the difgufting dregs of pain and difappointment, of misfortunes and difeafe, tincture the cup of joy, and embitter the dulcet draught:

One morning, as Azidah was tending his flocks, he beheld at a diftance a vaft number of horfemen croffing the plain. So unufual a fight attracted his attention, and induced him to draw nearer the main road to view with more precifion this uncommon appearance. As the horfemen approached, he obferved that the whole company feemed intently watching the motions of their chief, and obeyed with the greateft alacrity all his commands. He was dreffed in a fcarlet habit, finely embroidered with gold. His turban was adorned with the glittering: diamonds of GOLCONDA, and the beautiful feathers: of the bird of paradife.
; Ambition now entered the heart of Azidah; he was perfuaded that the rich only are happy, and that Pleafure had fixed her feat in the palaces of the powerful. "What delights," faid Azidah to himfelf, "canft thou expect in a folitary cottage? Defti"tute of riches to purchafe the delicacies of nature, " the fiowing robes of honour, and the affiduous " attendance of fervants, it is in vain to flatter thy"S Self with ever being able to tafte the cup of joy, " 6 and to drink large draughts from the fountain of "s pleafure. Quit, Azidah, thefe lonely plains, " and repair to the capital of Hindostan ; prof. "s trate thyfelf at the foot-ftool of majefty, and en" deavour, by affiduous attention, and unwearied. is fervices, to mount the feat of honour. Life is not
$\approx$ worth enjoying in this valley; and the occupa"tions of a Thepherd are below the attention of " a rational being."

Filled with thefe falfe ideas of happinefs, he paffed the day in anxiety, and the night in repining. He became a ftranger to repofe, and beheld the beauties of nature with a frigid indifference. The mufic of the groves no longer pleafed him, nor could the melodious fong of the bird of paradife roufe him from his melancholy. Hie fought the thickeft coverts of the groves of fpices, and there lamented his unfortunate deftiny, in being placed at fuch a diffance from the palaces of the wealthy and the centre of detights. " How unequal," faid he to himfelf, " are the lots " of the fons of men! fome are nurfed in the filken " lap of pleafure, and repofe on the downy couches " of delight. They afk, and it is granted; they " wifh, and their defires are fatisfied. Others are "caft in the dreary wildernefs of poverty, and can " hardly procure a mean fubfiftence by incefiant " labour and toil. Pain and difeafe attend them to " their couch, and the flumbers of the night are " interrupted by frightful dreams. Can events like " thefe be directed by a juft and unerring hand? "Can the latter be punifhed for faults they never " committed, and the former rewarded for fervices " they never performed!"

As he uttered thefe words, he lifted up his eyes, which till now were fixed on the ground, and faw before him a perfon whofe majeftic deportment demanded refpect. A robe of fnowy whitenefs flowed loofely around him, and his temples were encircled with a wreath of flowers. "Vain mortal," faid the Genius, " ceafe thy complaining, nor dare to arraign. " the conduct of the Almighty. Thou art incapa" ble of comprehending the fmalleft of his works; " the growth of the moft contemptible weed defies " thy boaited wifdom to explain; and canft thou " think thyfelf able to comprehend the fecret pro" ceedings of his providence, and the reafons that " direct the operations of nature? But be not terri" fied ; he well knows thine infirmities, pities thine " ignorance, and hath fent me to remove the cloud of " prejudice from thy mind. Turn thine eyes there" fore to yonder mountain, and tell me what thou " feeft."--_" A croud of objects," faid AzıDah, " feem to confound my fight; yet I perceive on the " fummit a throne glittering with gold and precious " ftones, but the feat polifked and nlippery, and en" compafied with thorns and briars. The afcent is " frightfully fteep and narrow, and bordered with " tremendous precipices, while the waves of the " ocean dafh with amazing fury at the foot of the " mountain. Notwithftanding the danger of the " afcent, however, I fee multitudes labouring with ${ }^{6}$ all their ftrength to climb the height, while their
"companions, under the pretence of affifing, pufh " them from the path; fo that they wander among " the craggy rocks, on the declivity, or precipitate " headlong into the ocean. One more fortunate than " the reft, has now reached the fummit, and placed, " himfelf on the flippery throne; but his anxiety " betrays the uneafinefs of his fituation, and he is " forced to grafp the thorns, to prevent his falling " from his feat, and perhaps tumbling over the fum" mit of the rock."
"Such, Azidar, flaid the Genius, is the life " of thofe who place their thoughts on glory. The " fteep and narrow path is the road of ambition, and " the flippery throne is the feat of honour. Filled " with flattering ideas of the happinefs annexed. " to power, multitudes of thoughtlefs mortals at" tempt to climb the height, and labour inceffantly " to reach the fummit. But either from want of "care in themfelves, or the deceitful counfel of " their envious companions, they mifs the path, " and tumble among the rocks of difappointment, " into the foaming gulph of deftruction. And " even thofe who are fo fortunate as to reach the " fummit, and place themfelves on the envied feat " of honour, find themfelves difappointed in their " expectations. Their time is wholly employed " in fupporting themfelves on the fummit of greatsnefs. They are furrounded by the thorns of foli" citude ${ }_{x}$
" citude, and the briars of perplexity. The couc": « of pleafure, on which they hoped to repofe, va"s nifhes at their approach; and, inftead of entering " the bowers of delight, they find themfelves en" tangled in a labyrinth of cares, apprehenfons, and "difappointments. Is this, Azidah, a life to be " defired, or a flation to be envied? But turn thine " eyes towards the right, and different objects will. "- prefent themfelves to thy view."

Azidah obeyed, and faw before him a very exenfive plain, fome parts of which were rugged and barren, but others fertile and pleafant. Beyond it lay the moft delightful country, the lawns of which were enamelled with the fineff flowers, the eminences covered with groves and cooled with rills and falls of water. Toward this enchanting country he beheld feveral travelling over the barren plain which lay before it, and obferved, that though the road in many parts was dufty and uneven, yet the fertile fpot rendered the journey rather pleafant than painful. He remarked that the travellers, after they had with fome difficulty and labour paffed the dreary parts, repofed themfelves under the trees that diverfified the fertile fpots, and rejoiced in having paffed with fafety a confiderable part of their journey. Content fat fmiling in every countenance, and demonftrated that all within was placid and ferene. The charming fcenes before them infpired them with frefh vigour
'to purfue the journey they had undertaken, and fupported them under every difficulty that oppofed their paffage.
" This," faid the Genius, " is a true picture of " the life of thofe who tread the paths of virtue. "s They pafs without repining the wildernefs of se life, and look forward with hope, with expecta"tion, with joy. They confider it as (what it " "really is) a paffage to eternity; and therefore the " " path, whether ftrewed with flowers or thorns, is " of little moment. It is beyond it that they ex"s pect happinefs, and therefore their minds are " always ferene, and they enjoy that inward peace "1 and fatisfaction which all the riches of HiN" dostan cannot purchafe, nor the power of the . $\%$ moft defpotic tyrant procure. Remember thou " " art only a paffenger to ancther country, and that " happinefs or mifery will be thy portion as thou "s fhalt chufe the path of virtue or vice. Learn . "h hence, AzIDAF, to moderate thy defires and fix -s thy attention on objects worthy thy regard. Put " thy whole truft in the mercy of Omnipotence, and

* " let juftice, compaffion, and integrity, direct all " thy actions; then fhalt thou pafs this defert with" out complaining, and rejoice the more as thy toils " draw nearer to their period."

Having faid thefe words, the Genius vanifhed from his fight, and Azidaf, rifing from his feat, proftrated himfelf before the Lord of Nature. He arofe with confidence and tranquillity, banifhed all melancholy ideas from his breaft, and fpent the remainder of his days in peace and fatisfaction.

## HEALTH AND SICKNESS.

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A N A L L E G O R Y .
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WHEN the original chaos was firft reduced to form, and primeval darknefs and confufion were fuperfeded by light and harmony, the Gods joined together Exercise and Temperance, and fent them down among mortals to facilitate and haften the population of the new world. Thefe two had not lived long on earth, before they were bleffed with a daughter called Health, beautiful as the day, and cheerful as the fpring. She inherited the vigour and activity of her father, and the graceful eafe and chafte mien of her mother. Her face was blooming as the Hefperian gardens, and her eyes enlivening as the beams of the fun. Wherever fhe walked, flowers grew under her feet, and all nature fmiled. Mortals became foon enamoured of fo divine a beauty, and courted her with all the ardour of love; but never could engage her regard, till they had fixed in their intereft Exercise and TemperAnce. For though fhe was neither coy nor difficult of accefs, fhe was fo extremely dutiful to her parents, that fhe received the addrefles of no fuitor without their confent.

The affection which mankind bore to the daughter, obliged them to pay the utmort deference and refpect to the parents, and punctually to perform their orders. Sometimes, indeed, it was with reluctance that they fubmitted to their injunctions; but the impoffibility of acquiring the good graces of Health any other way, reconciled them to their fate. Exercise was ever inciting them to hunting, wreftling, and every manly exertion of bodily ftrength; TEMPERANCE was affiduous in confining them within proper bounds in whatever regarded their perfons. EXERCISE prevented diforders from being contracted, and when they were contracted removed them: Temperance took every precaution againft the approach of diftempers, and if at any time her vigilance was furprifed, the doubled her watches for the future. EXERCISE fupplied the place of Temperance, when fhe was guilty of any neglect, or overfight; and Temperance counfelled and advifed, and now and then moderated the violence of Exercise. Wherever they went, Healte attended their motions, and all who had faithfully adhered to their dictates, and Arickly obferve the difcipline which they required, were invited to the company of HEALTH, and were to be conftantly favoured with her fmiles, provided they did not neglect to pay due refpect and homage to her parents, Exercise and Temperance, and to practife she leffons which they had inculcated.

During a feries of ages, the fons of men religioufly obferved the precepts of thefe two celeftial infructors, and in confequence of their docility multiplied. exceedingly, and fpread themfelves ever the face of the earth with amazing rapidity. Societies were formed, large communities eftablifhed, woods -cleared, marfhes drained, and cities built. Sciences were invented, the arts of life cultivated, and humanity raifed to the higheft perfection. Exercise and Temperance, with their daughter Health, ever attendant on mortals, fweetened all their enjoyments, and diffufed happinefs throughout their lives. They improved the beauties of the fpring, and heightened the pleafures of autumn ; they moderated the fultrinefs of fummer, and foftened the rigour of winter.

Such at laft was the fupreme felicity of the human race, that, forgetting their origim, and the hand from which they derived fuch bleffings, they became infolent by their profperity, and rebelled againt the gods. Upon this, Jupiter convened a council of the gods to deliberate upon the moft proper method to check their implety, to convince them of their folly, and to punifh their difobedience. The celeftial fynod, after maturely weighing the matter, commiffioned for this purpofe IND OLENCE and LUXUR Y to fojourn upon earth, and to counteract the defigns: of Exercise and Temperance.

This couple had a daughter whofe name was Sickness, and whom they wanted to palm upon mortals for Health. In order to compafs this end, they practifed the following ftratagem: They obferved that Exercise, a hardy and robuft fwain, partook more of rufticity than elegance ; that TEMPERANCE, drefied in a plain and fimple, though neat habit, difclaimed gaudy meretricious ornaments; and that their daughter Health, clad like her mother, though young and beautiful, was held in lefs eftimation on account of that circumftance, and her defcent from fuch homely parents.

They therefore refolved to avail themfelves of thefe difadvantages. Indolence, with his arms folded and his legs laid acrofs, reclined on a bed of down, and was adorned with the richeft filks, and the fofteft furs. His eyes were full of languor, and his whole vifage exhibited to a penetrating judge figns of the inactivity and effeminacy of his mind; but the generality took them for the marks of compofure and tranquillity. LUXURY tricked herfelf out in the moff gorgeous apparel, and appeared in public under a canopy of ftate, feated on a fofa, and furrounded with a large retinue and numerous fervants. Her complexion, which was naturally fallow and difagreeable, fhe had fo difguifed with paint, that an ordinary eye could not eafily diftinguifh it from the colour of Temperance, and her ema-
ciated body was plumped up with clothes by the art of the taylor.

Their daughter Sickness had a loathfome body and hideous afpect, and was as much hated by mortals as Health was beloved: that fhe might not frighten away their votaries, therefore, the was laid on a bed behind them, and concealed from view by the fplendour and magnificence, the pomp and parade of their attendants. Her couch was encircled by a fwarm of apothecaries, who were her chief minifters, and waited ever ready to execute her commands. Each held in his hand a bolus, an electuary, and a phial full of a powder made up of various ingredients, and the whole place was flrewed with the Materia Medica.

To this difagreeable object Luxury and IndoLENCE intended to deliver up mortals, inftead of Health, whom they gave out to be their daughter, and to whom they promifed admittance. Their affertion and promife were more readily believed, as Health, fince their appearance, had feldom been feen upon earth, and had gradually worn out of acquaintance. INDOLENCE was inceffantly foliciting men to repofe on downy couches which he had prepared for their reception, and declaiming againtt the labours and hardfhips to which they were fubjected by Exercise. Luxury kept open table, and had
it daily furnifhed with the utmoft variety of exquifite difhes. Whatever was rare and coflly, whatever was favory to the tafte or grateful to the fmell, was found at her board in the greateft profufion. The moft delicious fruits invited in filver bafkets, and the moft noble wines fparkled in golden goblets. The Weft and North fent their pearls and precious metals, the Eaft and South their odours and gems, to. improve the relifh of the banquet. Nature had opened her lap, and poured out all the pleafures of the Spring, and all the treafures of Autumn. Thefe fhe proffered to thofe who approached her; and, at the fame time, inveighed bitterly againft the reftraints which Temperance impofed upon her. followers, and the niggardly manner in which they were entertained.

- By thefe fallacious appearances, by their inveigling arts, and by diftributing their gifts with a liberal hand, they won over the greater part of mankind to their fide, and debauched their minds fo. far as to make them forfake their former guides. Woeful was the confequence of this defertion. Indolence and Luxury, who had firf taken up their refidence in palaces and cities, and had contented themfelves with fhort excurfions into the country, now fpread their empire every where, and put Exercise and Temperance to flight. Health fled with them, and her place was occu-
pied by Sickness, who followed clofe behind her parents. Whoever came under their management were, after they had been duly prepared and difciplined, configned over to Sickness, who gave them up to her agents the apothecaries. Thefe inftantly faftened upon them, glutted them with drags, and conducted them in a fhort time to the confine ${ }_{\$}$ of DEATH.
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## THE PLEASURES OF BENEVOLENCF.

THOSE who have feen a poor orphan, without father or mother, deftitute and in diffrefs, and have been a father to the fatherlefs, in gratitude to their Common Father, have tafted the fruit of doing good. They who have vifited and relieved the widow with her helplefs innocents, in affliction, have partaken of it. Thofe who, from the above principle, do effectually relieve their diftreffed brethren in any manter, are not ftrangers to it. Celia, who abounds in riches, and Cattilus, who lays by part of what he has earned with the labour of his hands, do both of them know the value of it.

Cottilus hearing of a man, his wife, and five children in great diftrefs, the father by an accident -being difabled from working for their fupport for fome time, has often relifhed through their innocent mouths this fruit in great perfection: when a whole week had paffed, and this helplefs family had mourned for the abfence of Cortilus, he appeared, while his fellow-fervants were gone to fpend their money at the alehoufe, and to transform the image of God into that of a beaft. COTTILUS had pleafures of a

THE PLEASURESOF BENEVOLENCE. IO3 higher nature. This 'ramily of helplefs innocents wanted bread; he haftened to their affiftance, not unprovided for their relief; he diftributed fome bread he had brought among them, and he tafted with rapture every morfel they fwallowed; he found the father almoft recovered from his accident, though near periming for want of neceffaries; he afforded him a temporary relief, and, giving him hopes of more, took his leave. In his way home he was overtaken by Florio, once his fellow-apprentice, but now advanced in life far beyond him. Cottilus was decently dreffed, and fo not beneath the notice of Florio, who complained how greatly he was difappointed in not getting into the playhoufe, though he had ufed his utmoft endeavours; that fome hundreds had fhared the fame fate: for his part, he was determined not to carry the money home, and if Cottilus would accompany him to the tavern, he would treat him with a bottle of wine and a fupper. Cottilus, full of what he had feen, replied, "Would to God all thofe, " difappointed of the pleafure they defired this even" ing, had as great a tafte for pleafures of another " nature! What objects might they find, in this " "time of general diftrefs, ready with open hands to "s receive the fuperfluous cafh they have crouded to " part with, but could not gain admittance! Believe " me, Sir, fenfible of your kind invitation, though * I cannot accopt it: give me leave to invite you in

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" return to the place where I have fupped; the - " money which you are determined not to carry " home will be there well laid out, and perhaps you " may not greatly regret your late difappointment." They went to this family in diffrefs, when Florio gave them a crown. Their manner of receiving it affected him to fuch a degree, that he gave them a guinea more, and faid, that when they wanted again, Cottilus fhould come to him. The father, aftonifhed, faid, that after this inftance of .God's goodnefs, they would truft in him for ever, hoping never to be fo diffreffed again ; that a week's. time would give his late perifhing family to eat again of the fruit of his own induftry, and FLORIO's generous benevolence might then find greater objects of diftrefs. Florio expreffed his great obligation to Cattilus; faid, that he had never tafted fuch exquifite pleafure before; declared he would often indulge himfelf in the repetition of it; and added that he no longer wondered what fhould make Cottilus, in the fituation of life he was in, appear always fo perfectly happy. Had Coт tilus been mafter of ten thoufand a year, and fpent it all ink luxury, could he have experienced a more delicious repaf? Who would not, with Cottilus, deny themfelves in fome things, to tafte often of fuch delicious fruit.

CELIA, one morning, entered a flop, where a

THE PLEASURES OF BEKEVOLENCE. IO5 woman of a decent appearance attended to ferve her. Celifa cheapened fomething, and was going away; a tear, though inftantly removed, was feen by her; fhe turned again, when the woman earneftly defired fhe would buy; and as an inducement, fhe fhould have it greatly under the real value. Three fine children, with their looks, though filent, pleaded. ftrongly in their own favour. She was a judge of what fhe had cheapened, and knew it worth conifderably more than the woman offered to take. Celia had a heart above buying bargains at the expence of her humanity; fhe afked the woman if fhe were really diftreffed. Her piercing eye faw clearly what the enquired after, and fhe immediately gave her a purfe, faying, "There is a bank note and " fome gold. I have plenty; I wanted to lay it " out to advantage, and I have done it." The woman attempted to fay, "Sure Heaven fent "you to refcue me from the deepeft" She could fpeak no more; her heart was too full for utterance; a flood of tears came to her relief; fhe rung a bell, and faid, "I will call my hufband to throw himfelf " at your feet." He appeared; Celia faid, "Take " care of your wife," and ran to her coach; fhe then drove home to feaft on the purchafe that had filled her with the moft delightful fenfations.-- They muft have hearts like Celia's who can defcribe the joy the felt in being a miniftering angel, commiffioned from Heaven to relieve the diftreffes of

106 THE PLEASURES OF BENEVOLENCE. mankind: her foul difolved, as it were, with gratitude to that Being, who had put it in her power to exercife the benevolent defires of her heart in fo extenfive a manner, as to make her one of the happieft of mortals. She has funce been informed, that her benevolence preferved a virtuous family from ruin, and they are now in affluent circumftances, daily copying their amiable benefactrefs, who feldom fuffers a day to pafs, without tafting the fruit of well-timed Charity.

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asuacogatra[[107]
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 (200) ARDOSTAN AN EASTERN STORY.

WHERE the worfhip of Asta firf beains uport the waves of INDUS, ftood a magnificent palace, which had been the refidence of kings through a long fuccefion of ages. There eaftern luxury feemed ta have exlaufted itfelf; the ftructure was embellifhed with all the elegance of art, and all the riches of nature were collected in the gardens.

Of the princes who inhabited this delightful feat, fome had been renowned for magnificence, and cthers adorned with compafion; fome had been diftinguifhed by the arts of war, and others had Thone in the province of civil government; but moff, everir of thefe, had fallen a facrifice to cruelty, to jealoufy, or to malice. To the ear of that power which had placed them on the throne of Bavar, malice had frequently reprefented magnificence as rivalry, compaffion as a view to popularity, courage as an anbition of power, and well-directed government as a defign to govern.

The laft of the princes that were eminent on the F 6 throne
throne of Bavah was Ardostan. The repuatation of his wifdom increafed as the current of Indus, and Ardostan trembled at his growing fame. In a retired alcove of his gardens he fate and thus reflected:
"How dangerous is the condition of deputed " power, in which vice and virtue alike lead to " ruin! Should I become totally negligent of the " interefts of my people, fhould I remit the hand " of government, drop the fcales of juftice and the " fceptre of command, report would fly fwifter than " the fpirit of the winds, and declare that Ar" dostan was a wretch unworthy of life. On the: " other hand, fhould I perfift in the faithful diffri" bution of juftice, reftrain the vicious and advance " the worthy, Vice, whether panifhed or neglected, " would employ her arts againft me; and is it of " confequence whether I fall by my virtues or by " my crimes?"

The Spirit Bayul, the Guardian of Virtue, heard the thoughts of Ardostan, and appeared before him.
" Child of the duft," faid the Spirit with a compofed feverity, "ceare thy idle fears. Shall thy con" cern for a being, which paffeth away like the " hadow of a cloud, interfere a moment with the
" everlafting interefts of virtue? Thou art appointed " to a fration which requires thy attendance but a " fhort time at the moft, and fhouldf thou be cut " off fooner than thy being would have terminated " in the courfe of nature, thou wilt be the more for" tunate in proportion as thy tafk will be fhorter, ${ }^{6}$ and the rewards of thy labour more fpeedily ob" "ained. For know, Ardostan, if thou perfe" vereft in the paths of virtue, they will finally " lead thee to the fociety of thofe approved princes " who have neither been diffuaded nor deterred from "s the difcharge of their duty."
" Mighty BAJUL," replied Ardostan, " par" don the frailties of the children of earth ! but wilt " thou now fatisfy me? Is it thy benevolence to the " inhabitants of the earth that makes thee encourage " virtue by the profpect of future rewards? Doft " thou this merely to preferve the peace and order " of human life, or are there indeed fuch rewards? " Could I have the leaft hope of enjoying that fo" ciety thou fpeakeft of, to me the thorny paths of ${ }^{6} 6$ virtue would be fairer than the fields of Pera "s when the daughters of the Spring difplay their "bofoms."

The Angel of Virtue difappeared. Ardostan looked with grief after the departing Spirit, and his heart reproached him with his incredulity; but when
he raifed his eye from the ground where regret had then fixed it, he beheld around his alcove a number of beings whofe appearance fpoke their immortality. The prince continued in filent aftonifhment, till one of the celeftial band addreffed him in the following words :
ss Thou that fittef on the throne of BAVAH, and "s refembleft the Father of Nature in the difpenfation " of juftice, be affured that thy virtues are recorded " in the volume of eternity. That thou mayeft be " convinced of the truth of future rewards, the Spirit " Bajul has commanded us, who were thy prede" ceffors in the kingdom of BAVAH, to appear per" fonally before thee. Know us by the enfigns of " royalty that we wear; and which we have not " only affumed for thy conviction, but for thy in"6 ftruction and encouragement. Attend particularly s6 to the fate of thefe princes.
" Behold that prince with the bold and determined "s afpect; he oppofed the imperial law which would "6 have miferably oppreffed the poor inhabitants of * BAVAH, and bravely perifhed in the defence of ${ }^{6}$ his fubjects. He is not now invefted with any of fuperior honours, becaufe he is in a place where ${ }^{\text {as }}$ power is not confidered as the means of happinefs; ss but his virtues are recorded, and he is diffin"s guifhed by the appellation of, The Friend of the ! Oppreffed.
" The prince who ftands next him, with the mild " and open countenance, when on the throne of "BAVAH, was in reality the father of his people.
"He ftudied their interefts with unremitting " care, and relieved their neceffities with the ten" dernefs of a parent. The hours that the indolent " devote to reft, and the licentious to pleafure, he " employed in confulting the advantage of his fub" jects, and in forming fuch plans of government " as hould be moft conducive to civil happinefs, "Envy reprefented him as a fpecious traitor to his " emperor, and haftened his paffage to the manfions " of felicity.
"Moft of the other princes, whoin thou feeft is " this train, like thefe have been virtuous, and like " thefe have fuffered. If the diftictions of fame, " and the days of felicity they enjoy, can make thee " fearlefs of their fate on earth, perfift in virtue, and "we fhall behold thee again."

The heart of Ardostan was expanded with joy, as the funflower by the beams of the morning. The cold hand of Fear no longer chilled his fpirits : he redoubled his affiduities in every princely virtue, and his government became the object of univerfal admiration. Envy beheld him with filent anguifh. She aimed her arrow at his breait, but
the Spirit Bajul feized it as it flew. Ardostan was depofed, and retired to the fields of PERA. The pleafures that fill the train of Virtue ftrewed flowers upon his fofa, and at laft accompanied his departing fpirit to the immortal fynod of patriots kings.
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## $[113]$ <br> THE ENVIOUS DEFEATED. <br> A VISION.

IT has been juftly obferved by a celebrated poet, " that there are vices and virtues which bear fo " ftrong a refemblance, that it is a difficult matter " to determine where the former end and the " latter begin, and to afcertain the boundaries by " which ignoble and odious paffions are feparated " from the generous and praifeworthy." The truth of this obfervation appears in the ftrongeft light from envy and emulation, which have been always acknowledged to fpring from the fame fource ; for if the envious man repines at the fuccefles of his neighbour, the ambitious man, who is fired with emulation, is equally fubject to lofe his peace of mind on contemplating the great exploits of thofe who have had the ftart of him in a virtuous career.

Having a few nights ago meditated a long time. upon this fubject, I was upon the point of concluding that the diftinction between envy and emulation was entirely owing to fuccefs, or the want of it. But foon after I fell into a profound fleep, and the following vifion prefented itfelf to my fancy: I thought

## II4 THE ENVIOUS DEFEATED.

thought myfelf in a valley, on each fide of which was a fteep mountain of difficult afcent, which was rendered fill more fo by rocks and precipices; on the fummit of each mountain ftood a temple of fuch magnificence, that my eyes were dazzled in beholding them, and the valley was crouded with a multitude of perfons, who with the utmoft precipitation endeavoured to gain the fummit of one or other of the hills. I could not help obferving at the fame time, that there were numbers who made it their bufinefs rather to pull down fuch as afcended with alacrity, than to exert themfelves with equal diligence. I hereupon applied to one who feemed to fand in the crowd merely as a fpectator, in order to know the meaning of what paffed before me, and received for information, that the temple fituated upon the mountain which looked toward the north, was facred to Mars; that which looked toward the fouth, to Apollo; and that thafe whom I faw afcending with fo much ardour, were excited by emulation to obtain the recompence due to literary or warlike merit, or urged by envy to prevent others from acquiring that glory which they themfelves defpaired to obtain.

Obferving a perfon of a venerable figure, who feemed to have juft gained the fummit of the mountain upon which the temple of Apol lo ftood, and who was clofely followed by an old man of a meagre afpect,
alpect, who by reiterated efforts had vainly attempted to pull him down, I again applied for information to the perfon above-mentioned, who told me that the former was Homer, and the latter Zoilus. Keeping my eye ftill fixed on the fame part of the mountain, I perceived a perfon of a majeftic figure, who had clofely followed the footfeps of Homer, and was upon the point of gaining the fummit, though he had been conftantly followed by two men of mean appearance, who had exerted themfelves to the utmoft to impede his progrefs; upon enquiry Ireceived information, that the former was VIRGIL, and the latter Bavius and Mevius. After having afked feveral other queftions, my inftructor, whofe name was CANDOUR, offered to give me a view of both temples; and, I having readily accepted his offer, he conducted me by a path known to him alone, to the temple of Apollo, where I was ftruck with the magnificence of the place, but more fo with the auguft appearance of the renowned poets, orators, and philofophers of ancient and modern times, who were feated according to their refpective merits; and received the applaufe and acclamation of a crowd of votaries. "You fhall fhortly fee their " detractors," faid my conductor; "'tis part of their " punifhment to be admitted at flated times into " the temple, where they ficken at beholding the "g glory of thofe whom they have vainly attempted
II6 THEENVIOUSDEFEATED.
"to traduce." Thefe wretches foon after made their appearance with pale and downcaft countenances, which fufficiently difcovered the torments to which envious minds are obnoxious; but their entrance was followed by fo loud a hifs from the ftanders-by, that I inftantly awaked.

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\left[\begin{array}{lll} {[17} \end{array}\right]
$$ <br> THE HISTORY OF ABLASAH, 

THE SON OF ORPHA.

$\sqrt{1}$ ORTAL, whoever thou art that perufeft this writing of ABLASAH, ponder its inftructions and be wife. Let the counfels of the aged be imprinted on the table of thine heart, and the experience of many years guide thee in the paths of underftanding. It is the fon of ORPHA that folicits thy attention; the man who, by labouring to tafte the waters of pleafure, hath drunk deeply of the bitter cup of forrow, and by friving to enter the gardens of delight hath wounded himfelf by the thorns of adverfity.

In the morning of my days, when Health fpread her balmy wings around me, I thought that pleafure was the portion of the fons of men; but experience foon convinced me, that the joys fo ardently coveted by mortals are unfubftantial as the fhadow, and fleeting as the meteor of the night. I was blefied with riches, and the great men of the earth courted my friendfhip; I filled my haram with the beauties of Circassia, and fought pleafure in the lap of feftivity; but foon found that health and joy are infeparable, and that excels which deprived me of the

II THEHISTORY OF ABLASAH.
the one, deprived me alfo of the other. The voluptuous feaft I beheld with loathing, and the harmonious founds of mufic became difcords in my vitiated ear. Frightful dreams difturbed my reft by night, and the pains of a debilitated body my peace by day. My wealth was fquandered without enjoyment, and my days fpent without fatisfaction.

Tired with courting happinefs which I found it impoffible to enjoy, I retired to my chamber, determined to fhun the fociety of mortals, and bury myfelf in filence and fecrefy. Life I confidered as a burden, and an eternal fleep as the only happinefs that could attend a human being. I even dared to arraign the conduct of the Almighty for not endowing man with a fufficient ftrength to enjoy the various pleafures which prefent themfelves before him.

But I was foon roufed from my foolifh reverie by the dreadful fhock of an earthquake, which feemed to threaten the diffolution of the world. I flew into the garden, and in a few minutes a fecond fhock laid the whole ftructure in ruins, buried the treafures that had fo fatally deluded me in the duft, and a deluge of water, which foon after fucceeded, left hardly any traces of the ruins. I was now, in imagination, completely wretched, and often wifhed that my diffolution were at hand. My friends and acquaintance, being involved in the fame misfortune,
tune, could afford me no affiftance ; inevitable Deftruction feemed to attend me, and Defpair threw her horrid mantle over my head. I followed the road that firlt offered ; and, animated by fear, exerted my utmoft ftrength to leave the dreary fcene of devaftation, without once reflecting whether I was advancing toward the manfion of Security or the cavern of Deftruction.

The road I had taken led to the lofty mountain of Ararat, whofe craggy acclivity I attempted to afcend; but my ftrength was foon exhaufted, and I fat down on the rugged furface, deftitute of friends, of affiftance, and of hope. Shocked at my frightful fituation, and the dreadful miferies I was doomed to fuffer in this defolate wildernefs, I called with vehemence on the Angel of Death to terminate a life of wretchednefs and defpair. But at length the calls of nature roufed my attention. I plucked the wild fruits that grew on the trees, and flaked my thirft from a rill of water that trickled down the mountain's fide. My couch was no other than the rugged furface of the earth, and my canopy the azure arch of heaven. I was expofed to the fcorching rays of the fun by day, and the chilling drops of dew by night. The beafts of the defert alone were my companions, and Echo, that refided in the caverns of the mountains, the only liftener to my inceffant complaints.

Adverfity

## 20 THE HISTORY OF ABIASAH.

Adverfity foon convinced me of my former errors, and my foolifh conduet in profperity increafed the poignancy of reflection, and fharpened the goads of Poverty and Want. "What" faid I to myfelf, " is " human life! It refembles a tranfient bubble float"sing on the furface of the fream, expofed to the s fluctuating billows of fortune, and the uncertain \& blaft of mifery and difeafe. It is fleeting as a " fhadow; it paffeth away like the cloud of the "s morning. When wealth offers her goblet of plea" fures, it wants ftrength to enjoy the delicious "I draught; and when poverty frings the nerves "s with vigour, fhe applies the lafh of labour and toil. "Surely there muft be hereafter a reward for the juf, " a recompence for thofe who tread the paths of ${ }^{56}$ virtue. But where can this reward be found? In "s what happy country is it depofited; and in what "s can the joys of unembodied fpirits confift :"

While I was thus meditating on the cares and difappointments of human life, a form more than human appeared before me, and, with a voice that commanded attention, bade me follow him. I obeyed without hefitation, and was carried to the top of that lofty mountain which overlooks the city of BAGDAD. Night was now in her meridian, and the filver light of the moon added a majefty and folemnity to the fhades. The city below appeared buried in fleep and filence; the river which watered it flowed

THE HISTORY OF ABLASAK. 隹
fiowed calmly, and the waves formed by the current, nodded gently on the fhore. The vault of heaven exhibited the moft brilliant appearance, the beautiful emprefs of the night darted through the world her filver rays, and the ftars twinkled about her throne, like innumerable diamonds in an arch of fapphire.
"Son of the duft," faid the Genius, " look around " thee; behold the tranquillity that reigns in every " part of this extenfive fcene; reflect no more on the $s$ miferies of human life, but admire the works of "s the Maker. This is part of the pleafing employment " of thofe who, while on earth, obeyed the precepts " of virtue, and left this fcene of riot with delight. " They fearch with joy the labyrinths of creation, " and range with rapture through the vaft extent of " the Almighty's kingdom. They join the fociety of " innumerable fpirits, the harmony of whofe praifes "rove through the bowers of blifs, and foften the "s murmurs of the ftreams of life. Affure thyfelf, thou "fon of OrPHA, that the unembodied fpirits of the " juft are perfectly happy, far beyond thy glimmer" ing conception. Sorrow finds no entrance into thofe " happy regions, and Satiety is there unknown. The "time alfo is haftening, when they will again be " reunited to their bodies; for their duft, now dif" perfed in the receffes of the tomb, fhall revive, fhall " brighten, fhall fly away, beauteous as the morn-

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## \$ 22 THE HISTORY OF ABLASAI.

s ing, vigorous as light, unfading and immortal. " Thou haft long fought pleafure in vain, and been " acquainted with difappointment inftead of joy. "Return therefore to thyfelf; let Reafon refume her " throne, and the dictates of Religion direct thy " paths: love thy Maker, converfe with thine own " heart, and delight in doing good to thy fellow" creatures. Then fhalt thou pafs thy days with " fatisfaction, and rejoice when the Angel of Death "s delivers his fummons."
" Alas!" faid I, " where can unembodied fpirits "dwell? And how can the body, after paffing " through the gates of corruption, recover its prif"tine form, and again become a proper receptacle "for the foul?"
"Ceafe, mortal", replied the Genius, " to perplex "thy mind with unfearchable myfteries which thou " canft not know. The abode of firits is remote " and hidden ; darknefs intercepts the paflage, death " only can difcover the gates of it. Thou art alfo de" firous of knowing how the body can return from "corruption, and afcend from the filent manfions of " the grave? This is a fecret thou canft not dif" cover; it is a myftery known only to the Moft High; " but repair to the looms of PERSIA, and they fhall se inftruct thee; obferve the fhining worm that fpins "f thy garments, and he fhall fill thee with pleafing "hopes. ss and in the centre of it expires. But from this " monument of death, the afhes again revive, and the "crecping worm becomes a butterfly, the moft " beautiful and curious of all that race of infeets. Its " painted plumes glow with all the brilliant colours " of the celeftial bow, and every gem of the orien"s tal mines fparkles on its wings. Thus are the " particles raifed from corruption, and formed into " an animated compofition of jewels which blend "their promifcuous beams around him like the rays " of the evening on a weftern cloud; and thus fhall " the bodies of the juft be raifed, thus fhall they " fhine, and thus fhall they fly away. Ceafe there's fore, thou fon of Orpha, to bemoan the miferies " that attend the children of men in this fate of "probation, and extend thy enquiry into the fecrets " of Providence no farther. Learn to live ; prepare " thyfelf for the important journey to the world of " (pirits, and confider the gates of death as the boun" dary that feparates a wildernefs of mifery and toil, "from the calm regions of joy and tranquillity."

On pronouncing thefe words, the Genius fpread his ample wings, and in an inftant foared beyond my fight. I looked around with pleafing aftonifhment, and perceived the early rays of the morning fmiling on the tops of the caftern mountains. My mind was rendered calm by his pleafing inftrucG 2 tions;

## 24 THE HISTORY OF ABLASAH.

tions; and that they might not be loft to the children of fucceeding generations, they are written in obvious characters. Perufe them, reader, with care and attention, that when Wealth prefents to thee her inebriating draught of pleafure, or Misfortune her bitter cup of affliction, thou mayft preferve thine integrity by remembering the calamities of ABLASAH, and the precepts delivered to the fon Or Orfa.

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THE ancient TAKUPI had long been prime minifter to the queen of YAWAQUA, a fertile coun-try that ftretches along the weftern confines of China. During his adminiftration, whatever advantages could be derived from arts, learning, and commerce, feemed to blefs the people, nor were the neceffary precautions of providing for the fecurity of the ftate forgotten. It often happens, however, that when men are poffeffed of all they want, they begin to find torments from imaginary afflictions, and leffen their immediate enjoyments by foreboding that thofe enjoyments are to have an end. The people now therefore caft about to find out grievances, and, after fome fearch, they actually began to fancy themfelves aggrieved. A petition againft the enormities of TAKUPI was carried to the throne in due form; and the queen, willing to fatisfy her fubjects, appointed a day in which his accufers fhould be heard, and the minifter fhould ftand upon his defence.

The day being arrived, and the minifter brought before the tribunal, three accufers of principal note appeared from among the number.

## A CHINESE TALE.

The firft was a carrier, who fupplied the city with finh. He depofed, that it was the cuftom, time immemorial, for carriers to bring their fifh upon a hamper, which being placed on one fide, and balinced by a ftone of equal weight on the other, the load was thus conveyed with eafe and fafety; but that the prifoner, moved either by the malicious fpirit of innovation, or perhaps bribed by the company of hamper makers, had obliged all carriers to take down the ftone; and in its place to put-up another hamper, on the oppofite fide, entirely repugnant to the cuftoms of all antiquity, and thofe of the kingdom of Yawa Qua in particular.

The carrier finifhed; and the whole court began. to fhake their heads at the innovating minifter, when the fecond witnefs appeared. He was infpector of the buildings of the city, and accufed the difgraced favourite of having given orders for the demolition of an ancient ruin, which happened only to obftruct the paffage through a principal ftreet of the city. He obferved, that fuch buildings were noble monuments of barbarous antiquity, and contributed finely to fhew how little their anceftors underfood architecture, and for that reafon they fhould be held facred, and fuffered gradually to decay.

The third and laft witnefs now appeared; this was a widow who had laudably attempted to burn herfelf
herfelf upon her hußand's funeral pile. She had only attempted it, for the innovating minifter had prevented the execution of her defign, and was infenfible to all her tears, proteftations, and intreaties.

The queen could have pardoned his two former offences, but this was confidered as fo grofs an injury to the fex, and fo directly contrary to all the cuftoms of antiquity, that it called for immediate juftice. "What," cries the queen, " not fuffer a woman to " burn herfelf when fhe has a mind! A very pretty " minifter truly. A poor woman cannot go peace" ably and throw herfelf into the fire, but he muft " intermeddle; very fine indeed! The fex are to be "very prettily tutored, no doubt, if they muft be re" ftrained from entertaining their female friends, now " and then, with a roafted acquaintance. I fentence " the criminal at the bar, for his injurious trea:" ment of the fex, to be banifhed my prefence for "s ever."

TAKUPI had been hitherto filent, and began to fpeak only to fhew the fincerity of his refignation. "I acknowledge," cried he, " nly crime; and fince I " am to be banifhed, I beg it may be to fome ruined " town or defolate village in the country I have " governed." His requeft appearing reafonable, it was immediately complied with; and a courtier had orders to fix upon a place of banifhment, anfwering

28 A CHINESE TALE．
the minifter＇s defcription．After fome months fearch， however，the enquiry proved fruittefs，neither a defolate village nor a ruined town was found in the whole kingdom，＂Alas，＂faid TAKUPI to the queen， ＂．how can that country be ill governed，which has ＂neither a defolate village nor a ruined town in it ？＂ The queen perceived the juftice of his remark，and received the minitter into more than former favour．





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## INDIAN ORATORY.

ASHORT time before the commencement of the unfortunate difputes which have now fevered this country from her American Colonies, a war broke out with the Indians on the confines of Virginia; and Lord Dunmore, who was then governor of that colony, marched againft them at the head of the militia and back-woodfmen. An engagement enfued, in which the Indians were routed with confiderable flaughter ; and, among many prifoners taken, was a famous warrior, or shief, named Log.an. This celebrated Indian, being brought before the general affembly of the colony, where he faw and recognizeds many officer's and privates with whom he had ferved againft the French and Indians at and after the defeat of the brave but unfortunate BRADDOCK, was afked, why he, who had always been the friend of the Englifh, was now found in arms againft them; when he inftantly delivered the following fpeech in his own vindication; which, however greatly it may beadmired for its fublimity of ftile, or the electrical appeal fuch language and fentiments muft neceffarily carry to the hearts of his auditors, was pronounced with a fpirit and pathos that the ftrongeft imaginar tion will hardly be capable of conceiving,

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## THE SPEECH OF LOGAN.

" $\frac{T}{4}$ appeal to any white man to-day, if he ever " entered Logan's cabin hungry, and I gave him " not meat--if he ever came naked, and I gave him " not cloathing. During the courfe of the laft war; "I was fo much the friend of your great king over " the great water, that I became in the end an object " of jealoufy and fufpicion to my own countrymen;--" $k u:$ I perfevered, notwithftanding---and the fun can " witnefs for me, that he never rofe but he found, " nor went to reft but he left me in arms, in de"fence of the caufe of your great king and his peo"ple. In this attachment and alliance I fhould have " continued with unfhaken fidelity, till death had " fnote this war-worn trunk, had it not been for the " injuries and oppreffions of one man, Colonel C-, " who, without the fmalleft provocation on my part, " farther than his own avaricious thirft for the plun" der of my property---entered my territory---burnt " my houfes-feized on my poffeffions-and, not " contented with all this, inhumanly butchered my "beloved wives and innocent children--not leaving "one to call me by the tender name of huband or " of father!-My countrymen, roufed by my inju-"ries--and fearing for all that was dear to them-"felves-loudly called on me to lead them on to "war--could I refufe them?--I could not--we " marchea--but you know the reft, and my heart 2.:
" bleeds at the remembrance! I did not take up the c. hatchet, the rifle, and the tomahawk, from trea" chery or difaffection to the great king or his peo"ple, but for the fafety of my countrymen. I did " it not in defence of my own houfe--of my wives-" or of my children--for they were all deftroyed " before the hatchet was thrown! I did it not to " preferve my own life--for life has no longer charms "for me! All that was dear to me in this world has " been fwept from the face of the earth; and there " is not, at this day, a drop of Logan's blood " flowing in the veins of any human creature---ex" cept himfelf--Who is there to mourn for LOGAN? "--Not one."

The confequence of this affecting narrative was, that the general affembly immediately fet him at liberty; and it became a noble and generous conteft among the firf gentlemen in Virginia, who fhould fhew him the greatef civilities. The poor Indian, who, amidft the dreadful calamities of a bloody and barbarous war, had never failed to feed the hungry and clothe the naked of their neceffitous and unfortunate fellow-foldiers, then fanding in the humiliating fituation of a prifoner, became at once the object of their envy and their admiration, and every generous mind refponfively, though filently, ejaculated-_ 'Who would notbe LoGAN?'In a fhort time he returned to his native country,

G6 loaded
loaded with prefents and honours, having exhibited proofs of heroifm and bravery that would not have difhonoured an Epaminondas or a Scipio-with a heart bleeding at every vein for the lofs of its moft dear and darling appendages--but replete with all the fineft feelings of humanity, though in*abiting the bofom of a farage.
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## THE TIDE OF LIFE.


Mati ingivald :8)
H APPENING' a few nights ago to amufe myfelf with reading SHAK ESPEAR E'S excellent tragedy of Julius Casar, I was ftruck in a particular manner with thefe admirable lines in the part of $B R U$ TUS:

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their lives Is bound in fhallows and in miferies.

The deepfenfe and beautiful poetry of this paffage made fuch an impreffion upon me, as gave occafion to a dream, wherein every object appeared in the moft lively manner. I thought myfelf upon a wideextended fhore where an innumerable multitude was affembled. The faces of fome expreffed impatience, thofe of many inquietude, whilft a few amongt them feemed to wait with calmnefs and refignation. They ah caft their eyes upon a vaft ocean which lay before them, whofe foanring billows rollediconfantly towards:

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 THE TIDEOF LIFE.towards the fhore, and the profpect was bounded by: the horizon alone.

I immediately addreffed myfelf to a perfon who ftood by, and appeared lefs agitated with hope and fear than the reft, and, inquiring into the caufe of the great concourfe of people I faw upon the fhore, was informed that the vaft ocean which lay before me was the ocean of life, and that the crowds I beheld waited for the tide of life, in order to embark aboard the veffels which every tide brought in, and fet fail. for their refpective ports.

While he was fpeaking, I perceived numbers of thofe who food upon the fhore difcover great impatience and anxiety, and at laft retire, declaring that they were quite weary of waiting, and that they would come another time. "Weak and unthinking " mortals!" exclaimed the perfon whom I had accofted; "by their impatience they may probably have " miffed the only veffels that would have carried " them to the place of their deftination, and when " at laft they embark, they may perhaps be fhip" wrecked, or thrown upon iflands inhabited by " barbarians, who will reduce them to a fate of "f flavery worfe than death itfelf."

After we had waited a confiderable time, feveral vefels approached the fhore, and numbers embarked
in fo great a hurry, that they even neglected to enquire whither the fhips on board of which they went were bound. When the firft buftle was over, I embarked with the perfon who had given me the information abave mentioned, and when all the veffels were under fail, was furprifed to fee many perfons ftill waiting upon the fhore. Upon this I applied to my companion, who told me, that thefe were men of an over-cautious difpofition, who chofe to wait for the laft veffel, which was fteered by Timidity: that they were of a character entirely oppofite to thofe I faw firft embark; adding, their fate will be very different, for though they are fure of efcaping the rocks of life, they will never reach the port.

A ftrong gale then rifing, we failed with wind and tide; and as I expreffed fome apprehenfion of a florm arifing, my companion told me that my fears were groundlefs. "The gale indeed," faid he, " is "ftrong; it is the gale of Paffion; but the veffel is " fteered by an experienced mariner, who keeps his "eye conftantly fixed upon the compafs of Reafon." After we had failed feveral hours, we pafied by a ridge of rocks, where we beheld moft of the thips which paffed before dafhed to pieces, and feveral of the paffengers, who had vainly attempted to fave themfelves upon planks, fwallowed in the deep. "There," faid my companion, " are the rocks of "Deftruction, more fatal than the ACROCERAUNIA

I36 THE TIDE OF LIFE,
"f fo often defcribed by the ancients. There the or veffels fleered by Timidity are often wrecked; " if they efcape them, the paffengers who land on " the neighbouring inands meet with the moft crue" " treatment from the inhabitants." The gale continued to blow equally ftrong, till at laft night approached, when I lay down in order to repofe myfelf; but foon after hearing a great noife and buftle among the failors, who were juft entering the har. bour, my organs were as fenfibly affected as if the clamours had been real, and I inftantly awaked from. my flumbers.

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## AFFECTATION OF SENSIBILITY.

THERE is no affectation that I know of, even $i_{n}$ this age of affectation, more prevalent than that of fenfibility. To illuftrate my remark, let me prefent my readers with two portraits, the one of Cleora, the other of Eliza. Cleora is a perpetual reader, and is diffolved in tears at every fentimental cataftrophe, whether of parent, child, friend, or lover, which the meets with, on paper. She dare not go to a tragedy without preparing a fupply of handkerchiefs to affift her in the diftreffes of the fcene, and her too tender and exquifite fenfibility in preferving neceflary appearances before an audience.-She dies at the indifpofition of a linnet, whofe eyes fhe has burnt out with a red-hot needle to improve its melody ; and fhe difcharges an old and honeft fervant, who neglected to comb a lap-dog, whofe nofe fhe fuffered to be broke to give it a fingular appearance. She paffes by the houfe of mourning, becaufe it makes her dull; and fhe rejects the petition of the poor and diftreffed, becaufe it is written in the plain or unlettered language of common fenfe and fincerity.

ElizA,

I38 AFFECTATION OF SNSIBILTTY.
ElizA, on the contrary, reads of heroes and heroines, who have fhaken off their-duty to parents and tender relatives, with compofure and unconcern. But the voice of real diftrefs, whenever fhe hears it, arrefts her foul !--She hears with true emotion, and the relieves with heroic avidity! She vifits the folitary cottage, where fhe may produce a little comfort-the dying faint, from whom fhe may learn religion, morality, and pity-the weeping widow, to whom the may adminifter relief--and the helplefs. orphan, whofe infant feelings the may foften.

I truft I need not afk my readers, which of the two characters is the moft amiable. The queftion, if it were a queftion, muft have been decided long before their eyes met this paper.

The world is, God knows, full enough of rea? diftreffes to exercife all our pity--all our huma-nity-all our affiftance! Let us look round us then, and confider the melancholy cafe of our wretched fellow-creatures who pine from deficiency of nou-rifhment---who freeze under the keen winter blaft !-Confider the affection of parents unable to fupport their offspring-of children unable to fupport themfelves !--Confider the mifery-the defolation of thoufands who furround us, and our pity will not ftagnate-we fhall have real objects enough for

AFFECTATION OF SENSIBILITY. I 39 compafion. --But however let it not be thought improper to feel even for fictitious mifery, or that the mind is weak which fuffers for the misfortunes of a HAR Low,--.farbe fuch a fentiment from my heart. My meaning is to roufe to active charity the foul. which feels for defcriptive misfortune.

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AN EASTERN TALE.

THAT univerfal difcontent and difquietude which runs through every rank and degree of life hath been defervedly condemned by the philofophers of all ages, as one of the bittereft reproaches of human nature, as well as the higheft affront to the Divine Author of it. If indeed we look through the whole creation, and remark the progreffive fcale of beings as they rife into perfection, we fhall perceive, to our own fhame and confufion, that every one feems fatisfied with that fhare of life and happinefs which its Maker hath appointed for it, man alone excepted, who is pleafed with nothing that his bounty imparts, unlefs bleffed with every thing that his power can beftow, perpetually repining at the decrees of providence, and refufing to enjoy what he has, from a ridiculous and never-ceafing defire for what he has not.

That object which is at a diftance from us is always the moft inviting, and that poffeffion the moft valuable which we cannot acquire. With the ideas of affluence and grandeur we are apt to affociate thofe of joy and pleafure ; and becaufe riches and power may conduce to our happinefs, we haftily conclude that they muft do fo : that pomp, fplendor,
and magnificence which attend the great, is vifible to every eye, whilft the forrows which they feel, and the dangers they are obnoxious to, efcape our obfervation. Hence it arifes, that almoft every condition and circumftance of life is confidered as preferable to our own; that we fo often fall in love with ruin, and beg to be unhappy; we weep, in fhort, when we ought to rejoice, and complain when we ought to be thankful.

The fun (fays an eaftern fage) was finking behind the weftern hills, and with departing rays gilded the fpires and turrets of Golconda, when the captive Selima, from the window of the fon of Nouradin's Seraglio, cafting a mournful look at the country which fhe faw at a diftance beyond the boundary of her confinement, fixed her eyes on fome cottages which fhe could diftinguifh by the thin finoke afcending from them, and feemed to envy the humble condition of the lowly inhabitants; fhe longed to exchange her own fituation for that of innocent poyerty and chearful tranquillity. Little by little the envied profpect faded on her fight, and fhe liftened with horror to the crafhing of iron bars, and the clofing that furrounded her; till at length all was hufhed, all became quiet as the hours of night and ftillnefs advanced; fhe then burft forth into the following foliloquy :
"And was I formed a reafonable being" (he cried) "s for this, to be excluded for ever from fociety, and "s doomed to add one more to the flaves of the mow " narch of the eaf? Have I deferved this at the hand " of Providence, or exacted this unequal lot from " the Genius of Diftribution? Did I ever turn mine " ears from the cries of the needy, or fhut the hand " of mercy from the poor? Why then am I puw " nifhed in this manner, why for ever deried the " bleffing of mutual love, and fated to weep in vain " to the walls of a prifon-houfe? While I was a child * the Angel of Death clofed the eyes of my parents, " when as yet I knew not their lofs; and a few moons is ago the fame minifter of terror bore from my arms ${ }^{\text {s }}$ a fifter whom I loved, to the land of filence and tha" dows ; the reft of thofe that were dear to me groan " under the bonds of fervitude in the mines of AGRA, is or traverfe the great waters in the fhips of INDIA; is fome happier few, who have found grace in the " eyes of the SuItan, live only to fhew me the dif${ }^{5}$ ference between what I was, and what I am ; yet "s the remembrance of thofe I loft I bore with refigna"tion; I wept indeed and retired, but as yet re" pined not; but to know no end of mifery, to he ${ }^{6}$ kept as a witneis to the luxury of thofe who were " once our equals, is furely the worft that can be «s inflicted: I have faid to the flaves, why will not "my Lord the Sultan difmifs the maid whom he "t hinks unworthy his embraces, and whofe prefence
iss will rather caft a cloud over his pomp than increafe -ss it ; but they treat my tears and my remonftrances sc with fcorn, nor are their hearts melted in them " with pity; night and filence are over all the fe"r raglio; even the horrid guards to whofe care we ${ }^{6}$ are refigned are faft locked up in feep. When, O! "s when fhall I enjoy that fweet oblivion? Difcontent iss and perpetual uneafinefs of mind banifh from my $s$ eyes all propenfity to reft; the night only affords «s me an opportunity to vent my complaints; and my " greateft happinefs is this hour of univerfal repofe, is when I can undiíturbed and unmolefted give utter. 56 ance to the farrows of my heart."

As fhe was Speaking thefe laft words, the fhades - of darknefs were fufpended on a fudden, and a light diffufed itfelf around her like the flafh of midday; the looked up, and Azazel, the Angel of Reproof, became vifible to her fight; fhe bowed her head in the duft and humbled herfelf before him. "Selima (he cried), arife, thou mifguided "child of affliction! I am that Genius who was with " thee when thou waft as yet a child, and in my book " were your future fortunes written ; I was with the "Angel whofe miniftry it was to feal the eyes of thy " parents, and who laid his hand's on thy fifter; under " my infuence wert thou brought up as a captive " unto Amurath from the banks of Oxus, and imor mured in the walls of his feraglio; thou haft com" plained
"plained of thy fate; thou haft faid that the eye of "thy Genius frowned on thy birth, and that Misfor"tune has marked thee for her daughter: but I am "s come to clear thy doubts, and to direct thee where "thou mayft find the manfions of reft; let my words " fink deep in thee, and grave them in living cha" racters on thy heart. I will take away the mift " from before thine eyes, for thou knoweft not what, " thou haft faid; thou haft lamented the fate of thy " fifter, who is happier by far than thou art, and who " has her ftation affigned her in the realms of blifs. "The fituation of thy companions, who have appear" ed pleafing to the Sultan, has been the object of thy " envy; but, alas! thine is a paradife to theirs; thou " haft repined at that folitude which, hadft thou " made a right ufe of, would have taught thee to " know thyfelf; and haft grieved that thou waft not " born to that beauty which thoufands poffefs, and " which would have been to thee a punifhment in" ftead of a bleffing. I will now fhew thee what but " for my interpofition would have been thy own de" ftiny, had this thy laft, thy prefumptuous wifh " been crowned with fuccefs, hadft thou been bidden " in thy turn to deck with oriental pomp the bed for "Amurath, and repofe on the filken pavillions in " the inner chambers of the palace: turn thyfelf " to the eaft, and view there what I fhall explain to "thee,"
AN EASTERN TALE,

She turned, and beheld a woman feated on a throne, furrounded with every circumftance of eaftern magnificence; fhe was fair as one of the Houries, and fparkling in the gold of Hindostan and the diamonds of Surat ; in her prefence every mouth was dumb, every knee bended with fear, and every eye was fixed on the ground; yet fhe feemed to receive the adorations of the crowd with coldnefs, nor was her heart glad at the approach of her Lord; the feemed alone as to herfelf, though amidft wondering thoufands and ten thoufands at her feet." View her yet again (he faid), Selima, as the crowd " retiring leaves her in her clofet, and what happi" nefs does fhe feem poffeffed of, that thou wihheft to "s be thine; does not that gloom that hangs on her " brow owe its being to fear? Is fhe not confcious " that treachery or chance can in a moment bring " her licentious happinefs to an end? And guilt, that "6 viperinher bofom, deftroys all relifh fer pleafures, " and points out to her the vanity of all joys which " have not virtue for their foundation.---But fee the " guards rufh in at this moment to feize her, " accufed of having confpired the death of her " Lord.--Mark how the fplendid apartments and al" cove of pleafure difappear, and in their fead the " joylefs gloom and grated windows of a priion." Now the is hurried in ; they throw the black robe « of death upon her; in vain does fhe now think of $*$ command, in vain wave that hand which a few
H "hours
" hours before, would have ftilled the raging of the " people, and humbled the rulers of the world. She " now begs to be heard, and has recourfe, as her laft «s aids, to entreaty, tears, and proftration; but in $s$ vain; fhe is dragged down on the rocky pavement «s. by the people, by the hands of flaves, who offer ss her the difmal alternatives of the poifoned cup or © the fabre.-.She drinks, and fee fhe finks, yet and ". yet paler and paler, to the earth.---See the laft conss vulfive ftruggle-the dying gafp, and the figh that " rends the heart in the laft agony:--fcarce is there " a paufe; they frip the yet warm body, denied to " be joined in burial with the queens of the land, and " expore it for a prey to the eagle and vulture.
"Such, fhort-fighted maid! would have been thy " lateft hour, and thy end would have refembled hers: " bear then thy prefent fate without repining, nor " dafh the cordial, which hope prefents thee with, " to the ground; but wait with patience for a hap" pier bour: their lot only may be called miferable, " whofe faces were never covered with fhame, and
" who go downanrepenting to the grave.---Hope is " yet thine, which can turn the walls that confine "s thee to the bower of content; then fay nat in thine " heart that thy portion here is with the wretched, " nor, by wifhing to alter the allotment of Provi" dence, provoke the rage of a power infinitely "greater than mine, which can crufh thee to " atoms at a blow."

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When he had fpoken thefe words he ftretched out his arm over her, and fhe funk down on a fofa into the arms of fleep, from which the awoke in the morning with a conviction of her late unjuft repinings, and with a perfect refignation to the lot which her Genius had affigned her in the terreftrial abode - flife.

H 2 FRIENDSHIP.
> $[14 \mathrm{~S}]$
FRIENDSHIP. AN INDIAN ANECDOTE.

CREEO and Koan were natives of, and refided at, Owhyhee, and were diftinguifhed by the appellation of the Friends; for, as Dryden fays,

Their love in early infancy began,
And rofe, as childhood ripen'd into man,
Companions of the war.
In a fight with the canoes of the ifland of Oneeheow, the canoe in which Ereeo and Koah had embarked rafhly pufhed before their party, and was nearly encircled by the enemy. Ereeo and Koah behaved with the greateft intrepidity; but at length Ereeo received a blow on the head from one of his opponents, which pierced his feathered helmet, and he fell over, ftunned, into the fea; КоАн, feeing the accident which had befallen his friend Ereeo, leaped into the fea, with one hand fupported Ereeo, with the other held his target, and defended himfelf from the miffile weapons of the enemy. КоАн remained in that fate till an Owhyheean canoe took up him and his friend. This circumftance rendered the friend-
friendfhip between Ereeo and Koafr, if pofible, ftronger than ever.

The fatal day which deprived this country of the firft navigator that the world ever produced, put an end to the continued friendhip of EREEO and Koah. The manner was thus: Captain King and a fmall party of marines were fationed at a place called the oblervatory, on one fide of the Bay of KarakakooA. After Captain Cook was. killed, the tumultuous illanders flew to attack the obfervatory, and among them were the two friends.

Ereeo in a few minutes after his arrival at the obfervatory réceived a wound, and was leaning againft a tree when he faw his friend fall. He ran up, and endeavoured to convey away the body, buts in attempting it, he received a fecond wound, and retired from out of the reach of the fhot to ftaunch the blood.-He flopped the wound with his garment, and again approached the body of his friend, which he clafped in his arms, and was carrying it away, when a third fhot fruck him on the back, and obliged him to lay the corpfe on the ground: he ftood over it motionlefs, weeping with grief for the lofs of his friend, and fainting with the anguin proceeding from his wounds.

Captain King, who from the obfervatory perceived the earnelt endeavours of EREEO to remove

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{ }^{1} 50 \text { FRIENDSHIP. }
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the dead body, commanded the marines not to fire at him any longer, but to let him take it off. The order was given too late. Poor Ereeo again effayed to lift up his friend; but his frrength, from lofs of blood, failed him: he ftaggered a few paces, fell on the corpfe, and expired.

ENVY.

## [151]

ENVY.

## AN APOLOGUE.

THE Santon Bazarlu, during the whole Ramazan, took no repaft till after fun-fet, and then allowed himfelf only a fingle raifin.

He wrote on the wall of his cell this fublime monofyllable, Hou (fit is) the continual fubject of his meditations, and prayed in a pofture fo immoveable, that the birds; imagining him a fatue, came and perched upon his head. Yet was it lefs his piety towards God than his charity to men, that rendered him fo celebrated throughout Natolia. His hermitage was the refuge of the unfortunate and penitent. Whatever calamities any one fuffered, or with whatever crimes his confcience reproached him, if he but vifited the good Santon, he returned home comforted. An inhabitant of SMYRNA went one day to his ceil, and thus addreffed him: "O Santon! " I am poor; yet fhould I bear my poverty with " patience, could I but fee my brother as poor as " myfelf; but with him every thing profpers, and " he receives the gifts of heaven in fuch profufion, " that I burft with rage and envy. This is not all :

H 4
"I am

I52 ENVY.
"I am hated and defpifed, while this fortunate bro"ther enjoys the efteem of the public, and the friend"Thip of every worthy perfon.-. Wherever I go I "s am conftrained to hear the hated encomium of his ${ }^{4}$ " vircues; nay, am even forced to admire and ap"plaud them myfelf. O.Santon! I am the moft " wretched of men; pray for me, and give me com"fort, if in your power."

Thefe complaints were the firf the good Santon had ever heard without pity. "Fly," faid he, with holy indignation, " fly far from my fight, thou "enemy of all good. Hell alone can comfort thee; " fince thou cant defire the Deity to withhold his" bleffings from thy brother, and courdif delight ta "fee him miferable and wicked."

# [153] <br> GRIEF. <br> <br> A TALE. 

 <br> <br> A TALE.}

IN paffing through the village of T-__一, in Dorsetshire, on my way to Plymouth, my attention was fuddenly arrefted by the fight of an ancient building. This venerable pile firt appeared to my view through the fhade of a vaft range of timeworn oaks and elms in which the rooks had made their nefts, feemingly waxh a vizw to a readicr addrefs to that heaven to which the meaneff reptile pays homage, probably with more fincerity than' lordly man. Indeed, I might have paffed it un-: obierved, but from the clamorous vociferations of the birds. On coming near to it, I found the courtyard, which was fpacious, crouded with perfons of various ages and appearances ; and, on clofer infpection, I obferved many of them in tears, while others walked to and fro in penfive fadnefs. I alighted from my horfe, and having made the bridle fatt to the iron railing, walked into the midft of the affembly : I then afked a man, whom I had juft before feen entering the gate upon crutches, the caufe of the meeting ? He immediately replied, "It is for the "feneral of Humanus."--." And who was Hu-

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\text { H } 5 \text { "manus?" }
$$ " of the unprincipled, the reliever of the diftreffed " of c.ll nations, ages, and conditions; he was, in " the fulleft fenfe of the word, the friend of hu" man nature; while living, he appeared more than " man : but alas! death has given us to know, to " our forrow, that, though he was poffeffed of all "the gifts of nature in the extreme, he was "mortal."

This furprifing account of a man, and told in fo few words, determined me to learn more of the ftory of this human prodigy; accordingly, I loofened my horfe from the rails, and, repairing with him to the neareft inn, returned to mix with this crowd of real mourners. Juft as I entered the place, the corpfe of HUMANUS was being brought out of his late manfion, at the fight of which the figh was general, and feemed to reverberate; every one was anxious of getting near the coffin; but not in fuch a manner as to incommode each other, or break in on the folemnity. of the fcene: Indeed, there feemed to be an impreffion on them, as if the moft trifling noife would affect their departed friend ; all was the filleft filence! During the walk to the church, which was through
z grove of chefnut trees leading from the garden of th: deceafed, tears flowed down the furrowed cheeks of the aged, and the rofy cheeks of the young; they could look on each other only, but could not fpeak. The heart over-charged with grief finds little room for words! In this manner they went; in this manner they continued while the laft offices were performed to this good man; and, in the like manner they returned to their homes.

The old man whom I firft accofted, now addrefsing me, faid, if I wifhed to know more refpecting Humanus, he would introduce me the next day to Salanthes, who lived in the village, and who was his mort particular friend. I thanked him, and the following morning he walked with me toward his houfe: we faw him fome time before we reached it ; he was leaning upon, or rather over, his garden gate, with a book in his right hand, feemingly in deep thought: when we came near him he ftarted, but immediately on recognizing Mutilatus, for that was the name of my guide, he recovered himfelf, and afking the old man how he did, at the fame time made feveral reverential bows to me, which I returned with all poffible refpect. Mutilatus now told him that I was a traveller, who had been prefent at the funeral of HUMANUS, and wifhed to be acquainted with that good man's virtues. -." I have told him," faid he,

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\text { H } 6
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" the general outlines, but have referred him to you "for the finifhed picture of his character:"--fs " thank you," replied Salanthes; " none fo well "can fpeak of the good qualities of Humanus as "Salanthes, who has been fo materially benefit"ed by them. Walk in, kind ftranger, and I will "endeavour to fatisfy thy inquiries." MutifiATuS now took his leave and returned home. $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{A}}$ iANTHES, after inquiring whether I would take refrefhment, thus began :
"Humanus drew his firf breatì in Londons st where, after an education fuitable to the line of o life intended for him by his father, he went as a ${ }^{6}$ merchant to Constantinople, and there it was "s that he firft exercifed his benevolent mind in relie ? "c of a young Chriftian flave, a Spaniard, who had $\leftrightarrow$ been taken by a Tunifian corfair, and conveyed "from the coaft of Barbary to Turkey by a "travelling merchant. The cafe of this poor youth " was hard, very hard; it came to the know" ledge of HUMANUS, from an intercourfe of trade "s with the Moor his mafter, and, after repeated, « applications for the purpofe, he purchafed him at ai "very high price. The Moor was well pleafed " with his bargain; for, on delivery of the youth "to Humanus, he obferved, he fhould never have " got half the money for him from any other pur"chafer. The fave was taken to the houfe of
" Humanus, and treated more like the brother than " the fervant: he continued with him during his "flay in that country, and came with him to ENG"LAND, was the principal manager of his vaft " mercantile concerns while in bufinefs, and when he " quitted trade to fettle in this village, he brought " him here alfo, and made his fervice 'perfect free" dom,' for he would not even fuffer him to live in " the fame houle, but appointed him to one almofz "equal to his own, left he fhould appear to be "c reftrained. Till ten days pait_ !" Here the tears flowed from the eyes of SALANTHES: "Till within " the laft ten days'" he repeated, " they lived in " the clofeft amity, the pureft friendifip."-He could not go on; his grief was fo very poignant that it prevented him. "And is this faithful man dead " alfo?" I afked. "No," he replied, " he lives "t to weep over days to come." And, after a long paufe, interrupted only by his fighs, he emphatically exclaimed,-." I am that man !"--I was ftruck with amazement: his manner of delivering the laft words almoft overpowered me ; but when he obferved that my attention was again drawn to his recital, he further faid: "Humanus laid an in" junction upon me never to let the bufinefs of my " freedom efcape while he lived; but he is now " dead, and, in juftice to his memory, in jaftice " to his virtues, I intend to make my fory pub"lic ; and you have my authority to acquaint whom
ar you think proper with it. I could tell you an in"finity of great and good actions of HUMANUS, " but it would take up too much of your time to " attend to them; and it is fufficient to fay, that " this village, and many of the neighbouring ones, " have rifen almoft out of his bounty. His great " heart, in expanfion like the firmament of hea" ven, felt for the misfortunes and diffrefles of his " fellow-creatures, and his liberal hand relieved " them; he fed the hungry, clothed the naked, and" " liberated the prifoner. The unhappy female brought " low by irregularity and difeafe, and the libertine " reduced by abandoned profligacies, were both ob" jects of his compaffion: nor, when he relieved "them, would he ever liften to their fories; the " recital he well knew muft be painful to their feel"ings, which, to his generous mind, was paying " too dear for a temporary relief. In fact, every: "confideration gave way to his uribounded bene${ }^{6}$ "volence; nor were his kindneffes to that fpot in "s particular confined to his life only; he has pro"vided for the wants of impotent age and helplefs " infancy, as well as for the cafualties and acci" dents attending on mature life. It can now re" main no longer a matter of furprife to you, that: " every countenance you have feen in this place " is fo ftrongly expreffive of heartfelt grief."-Here. he fopped; and, after returning him my thanks

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\text { GRIEF. } \quad 159
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for his narrative, I went to the inn, took my horfe, and purfued my journey, not without reflecting that the praife arifing from good works muft far exceed the triumphs given to heroes, or the adulation befowed on princes.
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# ams <br> [ 160 ] <br> THE VISION OF ZAKIN, 

THE
ARABIAN HERMIT.

## H

 words of ZAKIN, and defpife not the inftructions of the aged. The thorny paths of adverfity have taught me wifdom, and the lamp that directs my feet was lighted in the dreary habitation of Poverty. I have fought Pleafure in the palaces of kings, and Content in the dwellings of the powerful: but found that Envy and Covetoufnefs had ufurped the place of the former, and Malevolence and Diforder filled the feat of the latter. I vifited the affemblies of the young and the fprightly, but Pleafure was not there; -and at the feafts of the voluptuous fhe was an entire ftranger. Ambition, that guarded the avenues of the rich, would not fuffer her to enter, and Avarice chafed her from the mifer's door.Then, faid $I$, furely man was made in vain; for his days are fpent in feeking what he never will find, and fearching the inhofpitable wilds of forrow and
and difappointment, for objects which perhaps have no exiftence. Pain and difeafe are his infeparable companions, and his cup is always deeply tinctured with grief. How then can this child of mifery be called the favourite of his Maker, and the undoubted Lord of the whole creation? Surely the herds that range the paftures of the wildernefs rival him in happinefs, without fharing in his toil. Strangers to ambition, and the infatiable thirft of riches, they are contented with the bounties of nature, and repofe under the friendly fhade of fome fpreading tree without repining.

While I was thus expatiating on the miferies of human nature, a voice, louder than the thunder's roar, filled me with terror; and lifting up mine eyes, I faw at a diftance before me the form of a man dreffed in a flowing robe, whiter than the fnow on the mountains of Ararat. His eyes, like the lightning's flafh, were bright and piercing, and the glow of his countenance refembled the blufhes of the morning. Awed at an appearance that declared him more than mortal, I fell at his feet, while he approached me with an air of majefty, and, with a voice that feemed topierce the foul, commanded me to rife. I inftantly obeyed the awful fummons, and food trembling before him.
"ZAKIN", faid the Genius, "look around thee; "behold
or behold the ample canopy of heaven, and then tell: " me if thou canft meafure its dimenfions, or point " out the place where its limits may be found. Doft " " thou know the abode of darknefs, or the fountain " that fupplies the fun with light? Canft thou tell " the place where the winds have their refidence, " or the fecret chambers in which the lightnings lie " concealed? If thefe things are too wonderful for "thee, how canft thou expeet to fathom the coun"cils of Omnipotence, or difcover the fecrets of " his providence? and yet thou haft dared to " arraign the conduct of the Moft High, and quef" tion the juftice of thy Maker. I am called the "Genius of Inftruction, and, in compaffion to thine " infirmities, am fent to convince thee of thine errors", "before the fword of vengeance be drawn, and the "Angel of Death be commiffioned to execute the "fentence. Look, therefore, towards the eaf, and "obferve well the profpect that lies before thee."

I obeyed his command, and faw a very extenfive plain, fome parts of which were beautifully adorned with trees, groves, and fereams of water, the ground. enamelled with flowers, and the trees loaden with delicious fruits; while others were parched and fandy, interfperfed with rocks, and frightful percipices, and in fome parts covered with brambles and the thorns of the wildernefs. Through the middle of this plain Iobferved an open road, in fome parts
rocky and uneven, but in others covered with a carpet of flowers, and the margin decorated with a cryftal ftream. On each fide were groves of fpices, which echoed with the warbling notes of the birds of paradife.

While I was contemplating this delightful fcene, I beheld a multitude of people entering its eaftern extremity. They all for fome time continued in the high road; but the firft roughnefs in the path induced many to leave it, in order to find another more agreeable to their inclinations. Some wandered in the mof defolate paths, and there perifhed with thirft and fatigue. Others exerted their whole ftrength to climb fome lofty precipice, though few were able to reach the fummit, and thofe who gained it, tumbled from the giddy height, and were cruhed with the fall. And many were fo intangled in the thorns and briars, that they found it impoffible sither to proceed or retreat: while thofe who continued in the open road purfued their journey with. pleafure and fecurity. The rugged parts of the path. feemed indeed to give them fome uneafinefs; but the difficulty, when overcome, added a frefh relifh to their enjoyments, and their repofe was fweetened by: reflecting that their toil was paft.

While I was obferving, with a pleafing delight, the unaffected fatisfaction confpicuous among this

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164 \text { THE VISION OF ZAKIN. }
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company, one of them fuddenly left the path and wandered among the rocks. His arms were folded on his breaft, and his eyes fixed on the arch of heaven. In this manner he afcended a dangerous height, down the fide of which a torrent tumbled with irrefiftible fury; but deaf to the roar of the water, and heedlefs of his path, he reached the craggy fummit, and the next ifep mult have precipitated him headlong into the ftream, when a Genius, defcending from the clouds, took him by the hand, made him fenfible of the frightful danger of his fituation, and kindly conducted him back to his companions in the open path.

Aftonifhed at what I beheld, I turned my eyes toward the Genius, and humbly intreated him to explain the meaning of this vifionary fcene; and why fo many fhould chufe to wander among inhofpitable wilds, and lofe themfelves in a labyrinth of difficulties, when they might have paffed their time in pleafure and content, free from anxiety, undifturbed by danger.
"Child of the duft," replied the Genius, " it is " the book of nature that is difplayed before thee; " read it with attention, and lay up its precepts in " thine heart. The plain thou feeft is the flage of " human exifence, and the open road the path of "Virtue. Thofe who obey the dictates of confcience
" "never deviate from it, notwithftanding the diff"culties and oppofitions they often meet with in " their journey through the wildernefs of life, and " thus enjey every comfort here, and fecure to them"felves a place in the happy regions of futurity. "Animated by the profpect of the latter, they fupport " every misfortune without complaining, and even " fmile when Deftruction fhakes her iron rod. But " far different is the fate of thofe who leave the road " of Virtue, to follow the delufive inftigations of "Ambition, the falle infinuations of Riches, or the " alluring calls of inebriating Excefs. The votaries " of Ambition climb the craggy precipice of power; " but if they have ftrength to reach the fummit, the " hand of Envy precipitates them from the giddy " height, and puts at once a period to their lives " and expectations. If the infinuations of riches in"duce the feet to wander from the road of peace, "utmoft fatigue and deepert anxiety are the inevit"able confequences of the foolifh choice. The " deluded mortal traverfes the arid waftes in fearch " of treafures, which, if obtained, ferve only to in"creafe his forrow and deprive his foul of repofe, "till he finks under the accumulated load of labour " and anxiety, and leaves the fhining duft, for which " he bartered his happinefs, to be fquandered by his " fucceffor, perhaps to enrich his implacable fae. "If the alluring calls of Pleafure are regarded, the
"unthink-

66 THE VISION OF ZAKIN.
" unthinking mortal quits the path of Virtue in fearch " of what is impoffible to be found, till he has en" tangled himfelf in the briars of Intemperance, " and the thorny labyrinths of Luft, where the \& wretched remainder of his days are fpent in fick" nefs and in pain, without the power of returning " to his original ftate of peace and fecurity. But " he who fuddenly quitted his companions, who " was fnatched from deftruction by a meffenger " from above, is an emblem of thyfelf. He had " walked from his childhood in the paths of Virtue, " till, defirous of difcovering what is impoffible to " be known, he afcended the craggy precipice " of Diftruft, and ftood tottering over the tor" rent of Perdition; when that Being, whofe juf" tice he had dared to queftion, fnatched him from " the dreadful fpot, and replaced him in fecurity and " peace.
"Such, Zakin, are the proceedings of Provi"dence. Every mortal is originally placed by his "Maker in the road of peace; but if he deviates " from it by liftening to the calls of his unruly " appetites and paffions, is it juftice to blame the " Moft High? He hath placed happinefs before " the children of men, and given them fufficient "power to attain it. But if they fpurn the ge" nerous offer from them, juftice will at length " awake,
«s awake, and the fceptre of mercy be changed into " the rod of vengeance."

At thefe words the Genius difappeared, the whole profpect vanifhed, and I returned to my cave in peace, fatisfied that the proceedings of Providence are juft, regulated by Infinite Wifdom $_{\text {o }}$ and tempered by Mercy and Loving Kindnefs.

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{[168]} \\
\text { THE GAMESTERS. } \\
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A
Gentleman, after having travelled through different parts of the globe, returned at laft to his own country. His friends flocked round, him (as is ufual in fuch cafes) with eager expreffions of welcome. "Blefs me, how happy am I to fee you!" cried one and all of them. "Come, do tell us fome" thing of your adventures." After relating a number of miraculous circumftances, "You know, gen" tlemen (faid he), what a prodigious diftance it " 6 is from this country to that of the Hurons !-" Well, about tweive hundred leagues farther off " I met with a very ftrange fet of men, who often " fit round a table the whole night, and even till " the morning is far advanced: but there is no " cloth laid for them, nor is there any thing to " gratify their appetite. The thunder might rattle " over their heads, two armies might engage befide " them, heaven itfelf might threaten an inftant " chaos, without making them ftir, or in the leaft "difturbing them, for they are both deaf and dumb. " At times, indeed, they are heard to utter inarticu" late founds, founds which have no connection with " each
$\xi^{6}$ each other, and very little meaning, yet will they
" roll their eyes about in the oddeft manner ima" ginable. Often have I looked at them with
" wonder; for they never want fpeclators, whe are
" feemingly attracted to them by curiofity: and be-
" lieve me, my friends, I fhall never forget the
" horrid countenances which I have obferved among
" them upon fuch occafions, countenances on
"s which were painted, by turns, defpair, rage,
" and now and then a malignant joy tinctured
"s with uneafinefs. Sometimes they appear furious
" as Bedlamites; fometimes fullen and gloomy as
" the infernal judges; and fometimes gafping with
" all the anguin of a criminal as he is led to the " place of execution." $\qquad$ "Heavens!" (exclaimed the friends of our traveller) "what can be the ob" ject of thefe unhappy wretches? Are they fervants " of the public?" "No." Then they are " in fearch of the philofopher's fone?-_" No,"
$\qquad$ "Of the perpetual motion perhaps ?" $\qquad$
"No." $\qquad$ " Oh, in order to repent of, and to
" atone for their crimes." $\qquad$ "No: you are as
" much deceived, my friends, as ever," $\qquad$ "Good
"Gud! Then they muft be madmen. Deaf, "s dumb, and infenfible! What in the name of "wonder can employ them ?"-"Why, Gam" ing."

## [170]

FILIAL PIETY AND AFFECTION.

FILIAL love is the principal bond of fociety. It is the facrament of nature. It is a duty, or rather let me fay it is mifcalled a duty; it is more properly called a principle. It flows from the heart without effort ; it is delight--it is indulgence--it is enjoyment ; it is guided not by the flow dictates of reafon, it waits not encouragement from reflection, or from deliberation---it afks no aid of memory--it needs not the exercife of the underftanding---it flows spontaneoully from the fountain of our feelings. It is involuntary in our nature. It is an innate and active confcioufnefs of having been the fubject of a thoufand tender folicitudes---a - thoufand waking, watchful cares, anxieties, and patient attentions, unmarked and unrecognized by the object. It is gratitride founded in the conviction of obligations not remembered, becaufe conferred before the tender reafon could acknowledge, or the infant memory record them-a gratitude and affection which no circumftances can fubdue, and which few can frengthen : It is a principle engraved in the core of the heart, and encircled in the thorns of life--Gratitude which can even endure injury from the object, for, though it may blunt regard, it can never breed refent-

FILIAL PYETY AND AFFECTION. IクI
refentment-an affection which can be fecured only by the fecurity of thofe to whom we moft owe it; an affection which is moft fervent when the tremulous voice of age, then moft feeble, requires fupport in its cold decline, and finds its beft folace in the affections of children. If fuch are the genetous fentiments of man, what muft be their depravity who can depart from this principle fo firongly entwined in the human heart?


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\begin{gathered}
{\left[\begin{array}{cc}
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\end{array}\right]} \\
\text { A FRAGMENT. }
\end{gathered}
$$

SPLENDIDA was one morning folicited for charity by a poor woman with an infant in her arms. "It is not for myfelf, madam," faid the wretched creature, " it is for my hufband, who lies under " that hedge tormented with a fever, and dying " for want of relief." Splendida directed her eyes toward the object, and faw a meagre fpectre ftretched on the ground in the tattered regimentals of a foot-foldier. Her heart was touched, and fhe drew out a purfe full of guineas. The blood rufhed into the beggar's vifage at the fight. Splendida turned over the gold, her hand delayed a moment, and the impulfe was lof. Unhappily for the fuppliant, Splendida was alone and without a witnefs. She put her hand in her pocket, and took out a folitary fhilling, dropped it into the fhrivelled palm that was fretched out to receive it, and drove on. Splendida returned home, dreffed, and went to a lady's affembly, where a fubfcription was propofed for a certain celebrated actrefs. SplenDIDA drew forth the fame purfe, and wrapping twenty guineas in a piece of paper, put it into the hand of the noble beggar ; the room rang with applaufes of her charity. "I give it," fays the, " rather
A FRAGMENT.
oc rather to her virtues than to her talents. I " beftow it on the wife and mother, not upon "s the actrefs." Splendida, on her return home took out her account book, and fat down twentyone pounds one fhilling to the article of charity. The fhilling, indeed, Heaven audited on the fcore of alms; the pounds were pofted on the account of vanity.

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TRUE CHARITY EXEMPLIFIED.

THERE were two rich men, both inhabitants of the fame town. One of them lived fplendidly, kept many fervants, faw much company, and received all ftrangers. He rode out every morning, with two bags of money flung at his faddle, and 2 trumpeter before him, who gave notice to the poor to come and receive charity at his mafter's hand. Thus his poffefions were foon fquandered away, and, with great fame, he reduced himfelf to beggary.

The other lived moderately, peaceably, and contentedly; and his riches daily increafed. As foon as he heard of the extravagant man's misfortune, he fent to make him an offer of his houfe, his table, his afilfance, and his friendhip; which was accepted with great thankfulnefs. In the frequent converfations which thefe men held with each other, the new guef would often complain of his condition, art, which was worfe, feemed defpaifingly to repine at the difpenfations of Providence, who had promifed to reward thofe that were charitable to the poor a hundred fold. He mentioned himfelf as an example of the contrary, and defired to know of his
friend,
friend, how he managed to live plentifully, and yet fee no end of his wealth?
"As a proof of my confidence and fincerity," anfwered the grave old man, "I will reveal to you "s what I have hitherto kept an inviolable fecret. " I live plentifully, but not above my rank in the "s world. I do not entertain a number of table " friends, who, as foon as they have turned their " backs, forget my generofity and their own grati" tude. I do not, as you did, hunt after every " ftroller to give him alms; but I make enquiry " after: fuch as were unable to profit of your offen" tatious munificence. Such are the poor worthy " houfe-keepers, who are afhamed to trouble other " people with their complaints; poor widows, who, " at home in their cottages, are forced to toil hard " for a maintenance; orphans, that want care, " education, and advice; fick and decrepid people, " who were unable to keep pace with your horfe. "I do not triumph publicly over my neighbour's " poverty, but fave my fellow-chriftians, as much as "s pofible, the fad remembrance of their ill fate. "I have always endeavoured to avoid laying poor " men under obligations, and, for that reafon, " have fent the charity I defigned by unknown hands. "Now you fee, my friend, that God is faithful; for " he daily reftores to me what I beftow an hundred "fold. I give the poor for their fakes, but you


I76 TRUECHARITY EXEMPLIFIED.
" gave them for your own. God is not pleafed,
" but with the free gift of him whofe left hand is
" ignorant of what the right has done. Here, take " the half of my wealth, and divide with me the " fatisfaction and bleffing which thofe that fupport " the deferving indigent never fail to enjoy,"

## [ 177 ]

## THE HERMIT OF LEBANON:

A TALE.

M ost travellers, who have vifited Eaftern countries agree, that the prefent inhabitants are remarkably ftupid and illiterate, and that ignorance has drawn her fable mantle over thofe places where formerly the lamp of wifdom fhone with diftinguifhed luftre. This obfervation, however true it may be in general, is not juft with regard to every individual. There are fill fome perfons whofe minds are illumined by the rays of fcience, and who ftudy, and, I dare fay, practife too, the precepts of virtue and religion. Several of this kind I have feen in my travels, particularly an aged hermit, whom I fortunately met with when I vifited the celebrated mountain of Lebanon in 1750 . It would be foreign from my intention to attempt a particular defcription of this famous mountain, whence the cedars were brought for building the temple of Solomon, the moft fplendid ftructure the world ever faw; but time has ftrangely changed the face of his country. The extenfive forefts of Lebanon, which contained
fuch.

## I78 THE HERMIT OF LEBANON.

 fuch multitudes of fpreading cedars, are reduced to one fingle grove of about a mile in circumference, containing about eighteen large cedars, a confiderable number of fmall ones, and a few pines. While we were viewing the cedars, an aged hermit approached us ; and, after making fome remarks on there famous trees, conducted us to the convent of Cannobine, built on the declivity of Lebanon, in the moft retired and romantic fituation that can poffibly be conceived. It fand's on the north fide of a remarkable chafm or rupture of the mountain, at the bottom whereof runs a large current of water, which tumbles down the rocks in numerous cafcades. The murmur of thofe falling ftreams, and the hollow found of the wind among the trees, increafe the folemnity of the place, and tend greatly to compofe the mind, and infpire the fout with reflections worthy of its nature ; both fides of this chafm are remarkably fteep, and covered with trees of the moft beautiful verdure, many of which, being of the aromatic kind render the air delightfully fragzant. The church. of this convent is a large grotto, and in one of the windows are three bells, which ferve to call the monks to their devotions (a favour allowed them no where elfe in all the Turkifh dominions). The convent itfelf fands at the mouth of a large cave, and, except two or three rooms, is wholly compofed of fubterraneous apartments.After viewing every part of this fequeftered retreat, the hermit conducted us to his cell, which ftood on the margin of the fame chafm, about a: quarter of a mile from the convent. Before the entrance of this homely manfion was a large fpreading tree, and on the right fide a fmall fream, which had its rife from fome diftance above, in the fide of the: mountain, and here tumbled into the torrent at the bottom of the chafm. It is fill the cuftom amongs the inhabitants of the EAST to entertain their guefts under a tree; a circumftance the more pleafing to me, as it refembled the practice of the antient patriarchs, and filled my mind with the moft pleafng ideas of ancient fimplicity. After a fhort repaft, we afked the hermit how long he had refided in that $\mathrm{f}-$ Litary habitation, and why he chofe to exclude himfelf from fociety. To which he was pleafed to anfwer, addrefing himfelf to me as follows:
"I am a native of Scio, a famous ifland of the " Archipelago, and not a ftranger to the cuftoms " of Europe, having fudied feven years at Rome. "After my return, I lived many years in my na" tive country; but being defrous of retiring from " the world, and fpending the remainder of my days. " in folitude, I repaired to this mountain, where I " have now lived above forty years, and experienced " more real pleafure and fatisfaction in this fe st queftered grotto, than in all the noife, the buftle,

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 THE HERMIT OF LEBANON." and hurry of this bufy world. Curiofity, my fors.
" doubtlefs, infpired thee with a defire of vifiting
" this famous mountain; that the journey may not " be wholly in vain, attend to the inftructions of the " aged, and let the hoary head teach wifdom. Weigh " not the difpenfations of heaven in the imperfect:
" balance of human reafon; but be refigned to the. finger of the Almighty. Murmur not at the feeming frowns of Providence, and the diftribution of riches
" in this imperfect fate, for they are continually
" fluctuating like the waves of the ocean, and fooner " diffipated than the morning mift. Remember, judg" ments are not fent in vain, nor mercies beftowed " without commiffion. The actions of Omnipotence " are directed by infinite wildom, which cannot err.
" Repine not, therefore, at thy mortal lot, butalways.
" take the prefent and future ftate in connection.
"Confider, this world is not the whole of exift-
"s ence; and, though thou mayft want thy fhare on
" this fide the grave, comfort thyfelf with this.
" pleafing, this animating thought, that if thou art
" really pious, thou fhalt have large poffeffions in the
" regions that lie beyond it. Thefe reflections, my
" fon, will unravel the intricacies of Providence, and
" folve the perplexing riddles of life. Confider, thine
" adverfities will fhortly terminate, and the moft " poignant afflictions foon reach their period. The " clouds of adverfity, darknefs, and ignorance, that

## THE HERMIT OF LEBANON. I8I

"now fpread a gloom over all the regions of thy " breaft, will retire at the appearance of the torch of. " wifdom; and when the fun of religion arifes in his. " ftrength, they will vanifh and be feen no more. "If, while thy little bark rides on the ocean of this "world, rough ftorms and contrary blafts alarm " thy fears, yet remember that the voyage is fhort, " and the danger will foon be over; and though the " fkies may darken, and the lowering afpect of the " heavens terrify and furprife thee, yet be affured " that brighter fcenes will foon chear thy fight, and " more ferene profpects ravifh and delight thy foul: " though the waves may roar, and the billows appear " as mountains, yet winds, ftorms, confufions and " diforders, nay even death itfelf, fhall all confpire to. " waft thee to the empyrean fhore. Let the confi" deration of the uncertainty of life be a continual " memento of thy fluctuating condition; acquaint " thyfelf with the monuments of death, and contract " a familiarity with the king of terrors.
" Remember, the omnifcient eye of Heaven ob"ferves all thy actions, and let not death furprife thee " in an unguarded hour. Accumulate not riches " to thyfelf, neither be thou covetous of large pof" feffions. Let thy requeft to Heaven be, like that " of AGUR, 'Give me neither poverty nor riches.' "Delivered from the difficulties and hardfhips of "the one, and unembarrafied with the incum-
" brances

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"brances and perplexities of the other, thou wile " live in comfort and fatisfaction, and thy days will "glide on in a pleafing ferenity. Never imagine " temporal things to be permanent; let thine own " mind limit their duration. Vicifitudes unex" pected may turn back the wheels of Profperity; " and changes, fudden as the whirlwinds of the de" fart, deftroy all thy pleafing hopes of a long-conti" nued fucceffion of delights. Place not, therefore, " thy felicity on fleeting objects, nar ftretch out " thine hands to grafp at fhadows. Build not thy " joys on an aerial foundation, nor place thy hopes " on the phantoms of a waking dream. Prepare for " misfortunes, and keep thyfelf always ready to war " with adverfity. Every thing in nature may be " juftly confidered as an inftructive leffon of our own " mortality. Life has its fpring, its fummer, its " autumn, and its winter. Many find a paffage " from the firt to the grave; but thofe who fur" vive both the fummer and the autumn muft ine"vitably fall beneath the chilling blafts of winter, " and the frozen hand of Death will open for them " the dreary portals of the tomb. Remember, my " fon, we are all bound on a voyage to eternity, and " that the paffage is difficult and full of dangers; " let us, therefore, be particularly careful, left the " current of Profperity fhould carry our little barks s into the eddies of Pleafure, and they be fwallowed "up by the whirlpools of Vice, or beaten to pieces
" on the rocks of Defpair. The merchant, animated " with the hopes of riches, traverfes the burning " fands of the Arabian waftes, to fetch the choice "productions of the EAsT; but what are all the "golden treafures of Hindostan, the pearls of "Ormus, or the diamonds of Golconda, when " "ompared with the permanent riches which crown " the toils and fufferings of a chriftian. What per" fon, therefore, would neglect fuch glorious pro" fpects, becaufe a few boifterous winds and adverfe " blafts may attend his paffage? Surely he is unde-- " ferving fuch glorious treafures who is afraid to " hazard a few momentary and perifhing trifles, for " joys of fuch intrinfic value and eternal duration. "Purfue now, my fon, thy journey in peace; and "when, by the favour of the Almighty, thou haft " reached the land of thy nativity, and fitteft at eafe " in the habitation of thy fathers, engrave thefe pre" cepts on the table of thy memory, and make them " the conftant fubject of thy thoughts; for then fhalt " thou tread fecurely the paths of virtue, and de" fire, rather than fear, the approach of the King of "Terrors. Thou fhalt fmile at misfortunes, and, " under the weighty hand of Adverfity, remember " with pleafure the aged inhabitant of Lebanon."

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##  <br> THE TRAVELS OF VIRTUE.

VIRTUE, defirous of vifiting the abode of mortals, undertook a journey through the world, attended by Temperance, Justice, and HumaNITY, the confant companions in all her peregrinations. They paffed the firft part of their journey without any confiderable oppofition; but when they arrived at a certain city called MANHOOD, the metropolis of the kingdom of Existence, they received many infults from the fubjects of VICE, who was. governor of the place. They however behaved: themfelves with great fteadinefs and refolution, and looked upon the afperfions thrown on them with contempt; but they were furprifed by Temptation, Allurement, and Consent; it was with great difficulty that they efcaped out of their hands; and Temperance, Justice, and Humanity, had nearly been carried off by a company of robbers, whofe names were Extravagance, Villainy, and Cruel Disposition. All their arts couldnot, however, deceive, or their power force Virtue from being the favourite of the fkies, who from that circumftance was defended from every infinuation, and protected from every danger.

## THE TRAVELS OF VIRTUE。

Soon after, Virtue and her companions met with Misfortune, attended by a numerous retinue; yet they remained ferene and calm, nor difcovered the leaft finful diforder or emotion; fo that the inhabitants of the earth were aftonifhed, and the family of Sense confounded; but Virtue, feeing their amazement, fpoke to them in the following manner: "Why are ye furprifed, O ye children of " the duft? Ye judge only from external appearance, " and contemplate the outward furface of things; " but affure yourfelves my happinefs does not de"pend on the breath of Fame, nor is it placed in " that which the world calls felicity: it is neither " grandeur, riches, nor pomp, that pleafe my foul, " but the approbation of Him whofe favour is pre" ferable to life in its brighteft fcenes and in its. " moft alluring circumftances. I look upon my " prefent afflictions as only defigned to try and " prove the fincerity of my heart; a much nobler " profpect lies before me; my eftate is yet to come, " and the poffeffion fure and certain: the feas may " evaporate, the fkies pafs away, the rocks crumble " to duf, and the mountains know their place no " more; but my inheritance is fecured, and my " crown fadeth not away. I am defcended from the " Great Eternal of the fkies: he is my father, my " guardian, my protector: his hand fhall fafely guide " me through the maze of life, and the glory of his pre" fence illumine the valley of the Shadow of Death."

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Having fpoken thefe words, VIr t U e and her companions purfued their journey along the road of Mortality with chearfulnefs. Amidft all the fatigue and difficulties that attended them, they fainted not, nor were they weary. At laft they reached that ancient town in the road of LIfE ftiled Old Age, where they were feized by Infirmity, Sickness, and Decline; and after being for fome time confined in theprifon of FATALITY, they were conducted through the land of DARkNess to the regions of DEATH, where their faces turned pale, and they were ready to fink with fears, till accofted by Good Conscience, who promifed to appear as their friend when they were brought to the bar for trial. Nordid he failin his promie: : the Judge was fatisfied, and commanded INNOCENCE to waft them over the river Oblivion, and land them on the fhore of Immortality. Here they were embraced by Glory, and with him took their fight from the view of mortals.

## [ 187 . $]$

## THE SLAVE.

"HEAVEN blefs thee, and pour down all its "bleffings on thee and thine!" faid the Slave.... I had prefented him with his liberty.-.-His joy was too great for utterance, and, nature being overpowered, he funk fenfelefs on the ground. He recovered'; gratitude gliftened in his eye, while fortitude endeavoured to reftrain the tender paffion - he bowed his head, and thanked me. He had a wife in Africa; often did he fpeak of her, and as often would the uplifted eye feem to call heaven to witnefs the purity of his love. I- gave him money. "Take it," faid I; " it will carry thee to thy na" tive home." Fixed in aftonifhment, he gazed upon me, he endeavoured to fpeak, but could not; it was enough: I was amply paid, and felt a more exquifite fenfation than if the Indies had been added to my eftate.

Ye fons of affluence, ye children of profperity! Liften and be wife. Bring the portrait full to view, and improve from the fight. View the unfortunate debtor in his cell; Melancholy fits on his placid countenance; his leaden eyes he cafts upon the floor, then heavily lifts them up to the wall...-"Ah "s here
"here is woe!" Defpair will ere long take hold or? him, and in her train attend a ghaftly groupe of evil genii. Ye proudly rich! let your hearts for once be foftened, let compaffion fit on your brow and have pity on your debtors. The God of Benevolence will reward you, and thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers, will found your praife.*******The cry of fire echoed through the houfe-My daughter was in imminent danger _ the flave whom I had freed, impelled by gratitude, rufhed through the flames, brought hese fafe to my arme, and difappeared.

## [ 189 ]

## THE MOUNT OF FORTUNE.

A VISION.

IFell afleep the other night, after meditating on our general diffatisfaction at the fortune that is allotted us, and had an extraordinary dream, fo ftrongly diftinct and fo entertaining, that I cannot refift the inclination I feel to commit it to paper while it is frefh in my memory.

I was placed, I know not how, on the top of a green hill, which was very flowery and fragrant. The world, methought, lay under it, in a vaft defcent of cloudinefs! A thoufand roads led up to it, but with fuch intricate and mazy windings, that my eye was unable to trace any of them diftinctly; yet they all opened at laft upon the fummit of the hill, and poured out a mixed multitude of both fexes, and of all ages and conditions, who as foon as they had reached the flat haftened forward toward its centre.

I was wonderfully pleafed to difcover Mifs Frolic in the crowd, gave her my hand, and led her off with great compofure. She informed me, that the phace we were upon was the Mount of Fortune;

Fortune; and that fhe was going to a fair whick is held on it, and called Mend-all Market. Her bufinefs, fhe faid, was to change her condition for a better; and fhe doubted not but I might do the fame if I pleafed, fince I had found my way up the hill: for all people who came thither were allowed the happy privilege to lay down their own burdens, and take up lighter in the room of them.

In the very middle of the plain, we came to a kind of may-pole, which feemed bigger than the monument, and as high as the peak of Teneriff: it was of a bright yellow or gold colour; but twinkled ftrangely at a diffance, and looked dazzling and tranfparent. There hung from it, on all fides, bright garlands of precious ftones, with a mixture of the fweeteft flowers, the hues of which were changeable, and varied every moment with a moft bewitching effect. Upon the pinnacle of this pyramid fat the goddefs of the place, very bufily fpinning, but the thread fhe twifted off was too fine to be feen diftinctly by us who ftood fofar below it. The wheel, in its motion, made a mufical found; but fo rough and loud, that it fhook the hill all round it. It fcatered, while fhe turned it, a fparkling fhower of globules, that were many-coloured, but hollow; and broke, like empty bubbles, in their defcending over the multitude.

What I obferved with mof concern was, that the nearer we came, the profpect grew lefs charming; for the duft was fo thick, that our eyes and mouths were filled with it, and our heads ached with the bufte and the neife of the tumult. The commodities which were to be bartered for lay fpread every where in heaps, and all who paffed them were invited to come and cheapen. Sweetmeats, lemonade, and a variety of the fineft fruits were offered diligently up and down, by little cupids with painted bafkets: and trumpeters, jugglers, rope-dancers, merry andrews, and opera-mongers, were exerting themfelves on all fides, to complete the uproar. One might have thought it Covent-garden theatre, and the market or a fair juft broken out from the curtain.

In the front of every pile rofe an alabafter pillar, whereon hung a picture filled with figures, all in motion, reprefenting whatever was moft tempting and defirable in the merchandize it recommended: and at the foot of each pillar was placed an ebony chair, on both fides of which ftood young and beautiful women, dreffed like mufes and graces; fome inviting paffengers to take poffeffion of the empty feat; others pointing up to a compartment on the top of it, where were to be read, in golden letters, the name and quality of the merchandize.

## Tg2 THE MOUNT OF FORTUNE.

We made up to a heap that was remarkably higher than the reit, and read there the word Royalty. We were agreeably furprifed to fee moving, in the picture that hung upon this pillar, palaces, armies, and navies! Crowds of men upon cheir knees, and women ftill more proftrate. Banquets, treafures, fports, and triumphs, all fucceeding in their turns, drew a mighty crowd of gazers, who were ftruggling for the chair, and pufhed each other from it. Mifs Frolic was very earneft to have had me put in for it; but I made a fign to her to be quiet, and prefently we faw a perfon breaking frongly through the crowd, who with loud huzzas and uproar placed him there and bowed round him. But no fooner was he feated, than the tempting figures in the picture changed immediately into horrible ones! Cares, dangers, hatred, reftleffnefs, and a thoufand footy furies, rolled, unquietly, about him! The mufes and graces were transformed into ferpents and fatyrs, that hiffed, grinned, and pointed at him. And, when he would gladly have efcaped and fprung out of the chair, he found himfelf held down in it by a troop of meagre phantoms, that frighted us away from any further obfervation of him.

The next place that we ftopped at was the column of Beauty. We looked up to the picture, and faw moving in it a mixed and confufed buftle of coaches,
soaches, footmen, and coronets: men with their Hearts in their hands; and an indiftinct cavalcade of thapelefs things without heads, called fmiles, fighs, vows, defires, faintings, languifhments, and adorations. There came up to this place, in a great hurry, a fat but fprightly young woman, with a bundle under her arm, which fhe laid down by way of barter; and which, we obferved as fhe forted the goods, was filled with thick legs, red hair, brown fkin, and fmall-pock marks in abundance. The attendants at the pillar, having agreed to the exchange, were inviting her into the ebony chair; when I, who by this time began to fufpect their fair appearance, turned the picture with my ftick, and expofed its other fide to the fhe-merchant. This was to be part of her bargain, and it conffifed of fcandal, fpleen, jealoufy, anguifh, perjury, and ruin. She no fooner faw the faces of this ugly neft of monfters, than, fnatching up her bundle, fhe ran as fait as her thick legs could carry her, tumbling, head over heels, at every heap in her way, and getting up as fhe beft could without ftaying to look behind her.

While we were diverting ourfelves at this pleafant fight, a perfon, whom nature had defigned for a plowman, had been feized with an ambition to be made a minifter of fate; and, having thrown down his burden of toil, penury, and dirtinefs, before the pillar of Power, had feated himfelf, triumphantly, in

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the chair at the foot of it; but he was frighted out of his wits by the time we came up to him, for we found him almoft finothered under an unmerciful load of flanders, terrors, axes, and halters, from which he had much ado to crawl out, and was bawling, with great earneftnefs and diftortion of mufcles, to have his own goods reftored to him.

In the next compartment that we examined, we found written the word Titles. We faw there a beau, with fix footmen behind him, very earneftly perufing the moving trophies in the picture. Mifs Frolic found her heart beat at the fight of fo fine a gentleman, and whifpered her opinion that I need not turn that picture, for fure there was no ill to be apprehended there; I did it, however, and the beau fell into fits, at the fudden rufhing out of a whirlwind of ignorance, conceitednefs, fcorn, luxury, and difeafes !

I frighted an honef citizen, in much the fame manner, from the ftandard of Wealth. He had taken a fancy for preferment, and was wifhing extremely to be erected into an alderman! He had counted out for the purchafe, a life full of eafe, a fmall parcel of underftanding, and the fame of confcience. But the very minute I turned the picture, there flew into his face, expence, uneafinefs, and attendance; upon
which
which he took to his heels, and left his own bag behind him.

At the column of W it I was agreeably entertained, among a large circle of gapers, who were admiring the wonderful mechanifm of the picture that was hung upon that pillar. Cities, mountains, oceans, woods, fkies, meadows, gardens, gods, and goddefles, giants, mermaids, cupids, dragons, miftreffes, witches, enchanted caftles, fields of air, and feas of fire, all delightfully intermixed and confounded, rofe, and charmed the obfervation! But the crowd difperfed immediately on my difcovering, to their great terror and amazement, that there lurked behind all this gaiety, a lean fociety called envy, malice, poverty, dependance, and calamity!

I walked quite through the market; and, whereever I wandered, perceived it was in all parts alike. Thofe who brought complaints, to exchange againft good fortune, chofe to carry their own back again, rather than conclude a new bargain. There was fomething in every heap that they were inclinable enough to purchaie ; but there was fomething 'too, that-muft go with it, which they could not bear to be troubled with: fo they went murmuring away; and beftowed their curles in great plenty on the goddeffes who kept the market. This was never the thinner, notwithflanding; for ftill new crowds

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fupplied

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〔upplied the places of thofe who returned diffatisfied. Nor could the warnings they met with, from fuch numbers who had been difappointed, prevail with thefe new comers to believe they fhould go back again without being the richer, from a mart that was fored fo plentifully with all that the world calls valuable.

Among the infinite variety of temptations which glittered every where about me, I was in danger but once; and that was, at the pillar of Fame. I faw, when I turned that picture, that the weight of the counter-ballance lay chiefly in thefe four evils, death, detraction, time, and uncertainty! Yet, fo ftrong was my defire to float my name through futurity, that I was refolutely determined to take poffeffion of the chair. But, having nothing of value about me, except my oaken ftick and lambs-wool gloves (the firlt of which they refufed, becaufe of the mifchief it had done them, in turning up the wrong fides of their pietures; and the fecond becaufe not fine enough to be fafhionable in that region), I was forced upon an expedient which I am almoft afhamed to confefs.

To fay all in a word, I was heroically refolved to give up my love for my glory ; fo taking Mifs Frolic by the hand, I proffered her, in barter (having no other commodity). The attendants who watched

## THE MOUNT OF FORTUNE. Ig7

watched the pillar were juft ready to take hold, when fhe threw her arms about me, and conjured me, by all the ties of honour and of gallantry, that I would not leave her a facrifice to fo empty a divinity as the regent of that mountain! She begged I would return with her to the lower but happier world; and whatever I fhould afk of her the would grant me by way of recompence.

Unfortunately the fudden flow of my firits, under a fenfe of this promife, caufed fo violent an agitation, that, waking on a fudden, I dropped from her arms, and perceived myfelf in my bed as I hat taid me down.

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THE MORALIST:
A TALE.

($N$ the banks of the great river within three days journey of the capital of BAssor A, lived Mirz A the Wife; thirty years enjoyment of fweet peace and contentment had given him no difrelifh to the converfe of men; his heart was dilated with humanity and beneficence; though he lived in folitude, he loved his fellow-creatures; and it was rather to have leifure to cultivate virtue in his foul than through a morofenefs of difpofition, that he chofe this delightful retrat. Mirza well knew what was in the power of riches to beflow ; his palace was adomed with the filver of the Ean, his garments were bright with the diamonds of GolCONDA; many years was he happy in the fmiles of the Sultan, and hundreds of flaves were proftrate at his feet; yet did not Mirza abufe the power he pofieffed, for he was faithful to his mafter, though the friend of the people. No complaints of injuftice were made during his miniftry, for law, when too fevere, was tempered by equity.

This was the fate in which Mirza for many
years lived ; the bleffings of the people attended his foot fteps, and the day was too fhort to fpeak of his praifes. "Blefled is Mirza!" would the multitude cry; " he is the father of the orphan, and the friend " of the poor."-_" What could man defire more to " be compleatly happy," will the fenfualift fay? But Mirza was no fenfualift ; his eyes were not dazzled by the falfe glare of grandeur; he knew himfelf mortal, though raifed above the reft of men. In a life of bufy employment, who can cultivate virtue? In the midft of a city, who can court retirement? Yet virtue was the darling of Mirza's foul, and retirement the garden in which he chore to cultivate it. For virtue did he give up the pleafures of fociety, for virtue did he forfeit the favour of the Sultan. "Why," fays Achmet the Proud, "w will "Mirza leave the palace of delight to feek for " retirement in an uncultivated vale? If he is not " happy, let him afk and poffefs; he keeps the key of " his Sultan's favour, and riches and honour fhall " await his demand. Why will Mirza leave the " city of the faithful, why will he perfift in refufing. " our graces?" But Mirza was deaf to the voice of entreaty, and AchMET, unwillingly, permitted him to retire.

The Lord of the Heavens profpers the virtuous, for Mirza's arrival made the vale a paradife; his labours were bleffed with a plenteous increare, his $\mathrm{K}_{4}$ herds
herds were fruitful, and his flocks filled the vale moon fucceeded moon without robbing him of his eafe; in his health he refembled a full grown cedartree. Meditating on the joys of a well-fpent life, he faw approaching a youth ariayed in native grandeur ; the fmiles of complacency fhone in his coun-, tenance, the fire of magnanimity fparkled in his eyes. A Slave declared him to be Alured, whom Mirza thus addreffed: "Particularly bleffed art thou " above the reft of men, thou fon of MESEK ; thy " virtues merit the choice place in Paradife that is re"ferved for thee; and happy is Massouf, whofe"fervant you are." Alured the Vifier was young, valiant, and beautiful as an arch-angel. Massouf faw the firt dawn of his merit, and, girding him with his own fword, gave him the feat of honour ; he now commanded an army againft theenemies of the faith; but, confcious of his youth, determined to afk advice relative to the future conduct of his life: he admired the glow of wifdom that adorned the fage, and was ftruck with veneration at the majefty of his deportment. He formed his whole foul to attention, whenMir za thus began-. "Come hither, my fon, and lifen to the voice of " experience; in wifdom alone is to be found true" happinefs. I knew thy father well ; to me was he " indebted for that portion of the Sultan's favour "s which heenjoyed; the Holy Prophet permitted the ". fun of profperity to fhine upon him, and, as the ${ }^{4}$ greateft of bleffings, gave thee to him for a fon....
" Know, Alured, thou wert not born for thyfelf " alone; thou oweft thy life to many; be ever ready " to devote it to the faith thou profeffeft, as by that "s means thou fecureft thyfelf a place in Paradife. "When the Sultan thy mafter, who has heaped fo " many favours on thee, requireth thy life, be not " backward in the offer, but meet death with a fmile ; " for the mof lingering death is preferable to a life "of ingratitude; if thou hadrt a thoufand lives "thou oweft them all to thy country. Nature hath " impianted in us a love for that fpot wherein we " firft drew breath; no air fo chearing to us, as that " which nourifhed our infant lungs. At the hazard " of thy life defend thy friend's good name, for fo " flalt thou hope for a return in kind when the "tongue of calumny attacketh thee. Defend thy " foul from the firt approaches of Vice, and yield " not thy reafon to Folly, though her habit may be " alluring. Condemn no one unheard; for what "worfe can be faid of a man, than to call him un" juft? Be not led away by Vanity, though thou " enjoyeft the fmiles of thy mafter: our Holy Pro" phet hath placed thee in an eminent fation, not " to lord it over thy fellow-creatures, but to give "thee more extenfive opportunities of exercifing "thy virtues. Be at all times mindful, that there " is no other difference betwixt thee and the mean"eft foldier thou commandeft, but that thy merit is "feen and rewarded: let this be a confant leffon

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" of humility--a word from MAssouf reverfetirthe "fcene, and maketh him thy commander. Be care-" ful to fow the feeds of wifdom in thy youth; how " elfe, in this hort life, canft thou expect to enjoy " the fruits thereof? Be not difpirited, though thous " feeft virtue opprefled with misfortune; on fuch " occafons, reflect that there is a life after this. Let " thy charity be extended even to the brute creation " when they want thy affifance; they never prove " ungrateful for benefits received. In whatever re" lates to thyfelf, let reafon guide thee; but when the " intereft of another is concerned, let confcience " be thy director. Lend not thine ear to the voice " of the nanderer; and if thou attendeft to the " words of the flatterer, thy title to wifdom is "forfeited. Let not thy love to thy mafter be " fhewn by indulging his paffions, but by becoming " his faithful advifer. Be not io fond of the high " ftation thou enjoyeft, as to be hereafter incapable " of fpending, like me, thy latter days in retire" ment. Know, Alured, that I was for many " years as the fword-arm to the Commander of the "Faithful; the fun-fhine of profperity fhone on " me with an uninterrupted ray; my words were " fraught with wifdom, and faccefs awaited all my " enterprifes; but herein did I chiefly fhew my " wifdom, that while Fortune fmiled I courted re" tirement, quitting the favour of the Commander of "the Faithful, to feek the grace of my Maker, and
" his Holy Prophet Mahomet. If thouart wife, as "I think thee, A LURED, thou wilt, before age over" take thee, follow my example." The fon of MESEK, whofe attention had been inceffantly engaged, bowed, and retired to execute the commands of the Sultan his mafter.
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YOUTH


#### Abstract



\section*{YOUTH AND VANITY:}

OR, THE TURKISH PHILOSOPIER. $$
A T A L E .
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ISMAEL COULOSKI paffed his life peaceably and happily in an exact obfervance of the Mufulman law. A fon arrived at the age of eighteen, two wives* ftill very agreeable, and half a dozen young and handfome female flaves, compofed his houfehold.


His principal concern was the education of his fon, on which he beftowed the greater part of his time; and, as he was now about to go abroad into the world, and practife the leffons he had received from his father, Couloski judged it proper torepeat the ufeful advice he had fo frequently before inculcated. Having therefore taken him to a private arbour in his garden, he addreffed him in the following terms :

## * The Mabometans admit a plurality of wives.

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YOUTH AND VANITY.
« My fon, you are not ignorant that I am a phiot lofopher, and defire nothing fo much as to fee you: " a philofopher likewife. I am going to fend you " to Constantinople, to my brother, who is a "Bafhaw with Three Tails. Your uncle will insc troduce you into life. It is neceffary to fee every: " thing with our own eyes as much as poffible.
"Do not fiffer any thing to grieve you to excefs. "There is, in fact, no fuch thing as phyfical evil" in the world. A wife man is neither depreffed by: " forrow nor tranfgorted with joy.
"Carefully fhun thofe tumults of the mind which " violent fears or hopes occafion. Your foul fhould " be a polifhed furface, never fullied by the impure " breath of the paffions.-
"Be prepared for wliatever may happen, and re" main equally tranquil in profperity and adverfity. "Suffer yourfelf to wonder at nothing.
"You would do well to acquire a real friend : "Such an acquifition is indeed ineftimable.
"A Above all, my fon, be difcreet, fober, and tem« perate. I do not exactly know how matter acts or on the mind, or influences our reafon; but it is "certain our faculties may be deplorably injured "by the ufe of firong liquors. Satisfy none but " your

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" your neceffary appetites, and overcome all irregu* " lar defires.
"My fon, you are, as yet, unacquainted with " women. They are born either to ferve or to "enflave*; never become a lover, if you wifh to " be a mafter.
"I fhall not mention how much it is your duty " to maintain an unfhaken faith in the myfteries of "the Prophet. You are difcreet. If you are fo "unfortunate as to difbelieve the religious doctrines " of your country, fill be wife enough to conceal " your incredulity, and God alone can punifh the " crimes that have been committed but in thought. " Neverthelefs, beware, my fon, of fuppofing all " your forefathers to have been deceived; that opi" nion would but render your life wretched. It is " faid, there are philofophers who profefs to doubt " every thing. Thefe are indeed to be pitied. Un"certainty is the poifon of the mind, and a proof " of its weaknefs.
"Shun anger, which degrades a man; and falfe" hood, which renders him contemptible.
" Such, my fon, is my advice in few words. Go; "f forget not your father: endeavour to prove that I

* The Reader rvill recollect that it is a Turk who fecaks thus. twhor ". "have
« have not fown in an ungrateful foil, and that you " deferve the tender care I have ever fhewn for " your welfare."

After this difcourfe Ismael embraced his for, who immediately fet out for Constantinople. "My father's admonitions are extremely juft," faid he to himfelf; "I fhould be very fimple indeed, "were I not to follow advice fo very ealy to be " obferved. Oh! I am certain he will be perfectly " fatisfied with my conduct. Yes, my father, I call " our Prophet to witnefs, I fwear by $\qquad$ "
"It is wrong to fwear at all," cried a tall pale man, who frood near him. "Learn, young man,. " that all rafh oaths are crimes, and that your foolifh " prefumption will foon be punifhed."
"'Sir," replied Couloski, with great arro'gance, "I perceive, by your habit, you are a Der" vife; but it is probable you do not know that " I am the fon of a philofopher; nay, indeed, a " philofopher myfelf, I thank God. You will there"fore allow that I am almoft exempt from folly" "
" Exempt from folly! Ha! ha! ha! You are a "fool," anfwered the Dervife.
"You are a liar," replied Couloski.
«Thas
"That is not yet proved," returned the Dervife, with contempt.
"There, then, is the demonftration," faid Couzoski, friking him. "Begone, inftantly, before I "chaftife your unmannerly prefumption."

The Dervife, who well knew he was not the ftrongeft, prudently retired, and our philofopher continued his journey.
"Alas!" faid he to himfelf, w I have fallen into* " the frenzy called anger; a fpecies of madriefs with: " which I had flattered myfelf I fhould never have " been attacked. But my father could not forefee I . " fhould meet a fanatic who would infult me. It " is not fo eafy to be calm and patient as I at firfe "imagined."

While he was abforbed in thefe reflections he arrived at Constantinople.

Lof in admiration at the appearance of this great city, every paltry edifice attracted his attention, and he remained for a while plunged in an aftonifhment bordering on fupidity. A charitable Jew, who perceived he was a ftranger, politely offered him his fervices, and awakened him from his reverie.

EOULOSKi blufhed to think he had fuffered himfelf to be aftonifhed, and requefted the Jew to conduct him to his uncle the Bafhaw.
" Moft willingly," faid the Ifraelite. "But which. " of the Bafhaws do you mean ; for there are feveral "at Constantinople?"
". To my uncle, certainly," replied Couloski ;: ${ }^{\text {sc }}$ to my uncle CoulosKI ${ }_{2}$ Bafhaw of Three Tails. "s to the Sublime Porte."

The Jew, having now received fufficient information, defired him to follow; but fcarcely had they entered the houfe of the Bafhaw, before they heard the moft piercing fhrieks, and faw the officers of the Seraglio dragging away feveral flaves, who appeared in an agony of diftrefs. Three mutes, followed by fome Janiffaries, then appeared; one of whom bore a head on the top of a lance.
"Oh heavens!" cried the Jew; " what dreadful " event is this! They are bearing the head of the «s Bafhaw Couloski to the Sultan! Fly, unhappy " youth, or you will be inevitably involved in your " uncle's misfortunes; and your life muft pay for: " your imprudence."

On hearing this, our philofopher began to weep.
bitterly.

210 YOUTH AND VANITY; OR, bitterly. "There is no time to be loft," faid the Jew; " let us leave this place inftantly."

While he was fpeaking, a black eunuch came up to them, and, looking hard at Couloski, aked his name, who he was, and why he appeared in fweh diftrefs. The Jew took care to anfwer for him. "He is the fon of Mahomet Ratsaln, who lives "at ADRIANOPLE," faid the Hebrew; " he is a " youth of fo tender a difpofition, that he cannot" look on a human head on the top of a lance, with "s out fhedding tears."
"Is that true, Mahomet?" demanded the eunuch, "Does not this dog of an Ifraelite endeavour to "s impofe on me ?"
"No," replied our terrified philofopher, who had received fuch ftrict injunctions never to utter a falfehood.

This little artifice having extricated him from the danger with which he was threatened, the Jew took him home.

As foon as he perceived himfelf in fafety, fear gave place to joy, and he thought he could never be fuffciently greatful to his deliverer. He lavifhed his careffes even on his very flaves. In his delirium he
overturned the table on which they were going to ferve the fupper, and committed a thoufand other extravagancies; nor was it without much difficulty that the Jew, who was afraid of the deftruction of his furniture, could prevail on him to moderate there expreffions of his gratitude. He prefented him with, fome glafies of Greek wine. Ismael found it of a delicious flavour; it quieted his tranfports, but it was at the expence of his reafon.

This was what the honeft Hebrew intended. An extremely large diamond which he had obferved on his finger had attracted his attention; nor was it long before he made himfelf mafter of the prize, together with all the money he found in his pockets. At length, not knowing what to do with our hero, he carried him out of the houfe, and laid him down foftly on the pavement.

Poor Ismael flept there fome hours; at length, the fumes of the wine being diffipated, he awoke, in utter aftonifhment to find himfelf in fuch a fituation. He foon gueffed how it had happened, and imprecated the bittereft curfes on the Jew, who, as he prefently perceived, had ftripped him of all he had.
"It is thus," cried he, "the Prophet punifhes "t thofe who difregard the maxims of philofophy. I

6s fuffered

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os fuffered myfelf to be tranfported with admiration " when I entered Constantinople; I was feized " with terror at the danger with which I was " threatened, and extricated myfelf from it by telling " a lie: I afterwards gave way to immoderate joy, "put too great confidence in a Jew, and was guilty " of intemperance. But, to fay the truth, I never " could have fuppofed CONST ANTINOPLE fomagni" ficent a city; nor could I forefee the tragical end " of my uncle, the apparent kindnefs of the Hebrew, " or the intoxicating quality of his wine, which has "reduced me to my prefent fituation. None of thefe " things however fhall diftrefs me, for, as my father " has juftly remarked, there is no fuch thing as real " evil in the world. I have been taken by furprize; "f for the future I will be more cautious."

Ismael, having made thefe reflections, walked melancholy onwards, not knowing whither he went. He curfed the unpropitious hour in which he had left the fage his father, to act in fo many inftances unworthy a philofopher.

He then endeavoured to find a caravanfera, in which he might conceal his thame and appeafe his hunger. He was ftopped in the ftreet by a refpectable Mufulman, who afked him whether his name was, not Ismael Couloski?

THE TURKISH PHILOSOPHER. 213 "If you mean ill to me," faid he, "my name is as not IsmaEl : but if you intend to prevent my "dying with hunger, it fhall be whatever you sc pleafe."
"Well," replied the honeft Mufulman, "but if « I were a Banker, ordered by Ismael Couloski * to feek his fon in Constantinople, if I had ss fpent the whole day in endeavouring to find him, .c and if, obferving that you do not appear to have 65 been born in this city, and that, anfwering the «s defcription I have received, I now addrefs you in ss order to pay into your hands two thoufand fequins, "s would you then be Ismael Couloski?"
"Yes, moR certainly," replied our philofopher.
"In that cafe," faid the Banker, "follow me, "s and I will pay you the money on your receipt."

Ismael did not find himfelf deceived; the money was paid, and convenient accommodations offered him during his ftay in the city; which offer he willingly accepted.

The intention of his father was to enable him to folicit the favour of the Divan, without being an expence to any one; but his uncle's death had put

## 214 YOUTH AND VANITY; OR,

 an end to all his hopes of preferment. However, the Banker interefted himfelf fo zealoufly in his favour, that the Grand Vifier confented not to confider him as anfwerable for the crimes of the Bafhaw, but even permitted him to hope promotion.In fact, the principal guilt of that officer had been his riches, a fault feldom pardoned in that country, where confifcations compofe the greateft part of the revenues of the prince, and where the poffeffions of the minifters appertain, after their death, to the Imperial Treafury.

Couloski, though he had farcely ever feen a mufket difcharged, was now advanced to the poft of Aga of the Janiffaries, that officer having lately been Atrangled by the Grand Seignior's orders.

Arrived at this dignity, Ismael foon manifefted all the haughtinefs and arrogance of a man in power. He now thought fortune would never again forfake him, and that his prefent honours were only preparatory to greater preferment.

Ambition, however, had not fo entirely engroffed him as to exclude the paffion of love. His haram was reputed to be one of the moft numerous in Constantinople; his agents had procured him, from Georgia,

## THE TURKISH PHILOSOPHER. 215

Georgia, fome of the greateft beauties of that country.

Thefe females receive an education fuitable to the part which they are one day to act. They are taught to renounce that pride fo natural to their fex, and which is looked on, in other countries, as the bulwark of virtue. Their inftructions all turn on the art of pleafing, which they are told confifts in complaifance and fubmiffion. Yet can they feldom obtain any great influence over their imperious mafters. The far different education of our European ladies enables them to excite the paffion of real love, which the Georgians are only calculated to extinguifh.

In the midft of twenty ladies, the leaft beautiful of whom would have been idolized in the public gardens of Paris, Ismael had fill preferved his heart. At length, however, he grew abfolutely infatuated with a little French flave, though but moderately handfome, who compleatly revenged her fex for wrongs fuffered from Ismael's infenfibility; and thus it happened:

As our philofopher was walking in the place where flaves are expofed to fale, he heard an American merchant fwearing, in very tolerable Turkifh, and a young girl mocking him, in French. "Am I not

216 YOUTH AND VANITY; OR, «s very unfortunate?" faid the Armenian. " I have "given forty fequins for this little French baggage, $s$ and can find nobody who will purchafe her at s half the money. I fhall be obliged to keep her" 6 myfelf."
"That is a fad misfortune," faid ISMAEL, who loved to appear generous; " there are forty fequins; "6 fend her to my haram."

Henrietta (for fo was this French girl named) remained feveral days in the haram of ISMAEL, without his paying her any vifit. This mark of contempt, however it might have been felt by an Afiatic, was no way afflicting to her. She did not imagine a Turk capable of love. The aukward and fovenly air of her companions made a far greater impreffion on her than their beauty, and fhe could not envy them the favours of their mafter.
"Let him adore their charms," cried fhe, " and ss for ever neglect me; my captivity will be lefs ${ }^{6}$ difagreeable. Indeed, it is lucky for me that thefe " Turks have fo little tafte."

TSMAEL, however, unfortunately foon acquired it. He took a fancy to afk Henrietta how fhe approved of her new condition, and whether fhe regretted

Fretted her own country. She replied to his queftions by an interpreter, and in time was able to converfe without fuch affiftance. She affured him that fhe ardently wifhed to recover her liberty, and found no amufement in the Seraglio which could enable her to fupport its lefs.

Ismael was furprized and piqued at this declaration. "Your companions," faid he, " think them"felves the happieft women in Turkey."

14 They are born for flavery," replied HENRietta, " and feel not, as I do, the uneafinefs of " reftraint. You are the mafter of their hearts, " whereas you are the deteftation of mine."
" And pray, what do you defire ?" demanded our philofopher.
"Delicacy," returned fhe, " attention, polite"s nefs, a fenfible and elegant mind ; in fhort, the " art of pleafing, of which the Turks, and efpe" cially your lordfhip, are all profoundly ignorant."

Ismael thought his new flave very captious; however, willing, at any rate, to make her change her language, this haughty Mufulman fell at the feet of his flave, and acknowledged her the miftrefs

218 YOUTH AND VANITY; OR, of his fate. Such condefcenfion gratified her vanity, but could not overcome her indifference.

While Ismael thus gave himfelf up to a paffion which he miftook for love, the Vifier, his protector, thought of nothing but fatisfying his avarice, and in dulging his private refentments.

The principal Aga, who was extremely rich and powerful, had dared to contradict him before the Sultan; and, as it is much more difficult for a minifter to feem not to notice, than to punifh an affront, the Grand Vifier was folely intent on his deftruction, and on deriving profit from his ruin.

His plan was laid in a mafterly manner ; CouLOSKI was in the fecret. He was promifed the place of the obnoxious Aga, and the hope of this preferment revived his ambition. He, befides, imagined fuch an honour would give him a fairer chance for the heart of Henrietta.

Though he ftill continued to fhew the fame attention to this attractive European, her penetration foon difcovered that his mind was intent on fome ferious affair. To prove her power, fhe took it into her head to endeavour to obtain his fecret. Nothing was neceflary but a few kind glances, and fome expreffions

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preffons which might feem to give encouragement. No very artful coquetry is requifite to impofe upon a Turk.

IsMAEL, who thought himfelf already in pofferfron of his wifhes, made a complete difcovery of the fcheme concerted by the Vifier; a fchene which, if it fucceeded, was to advance Coulosky to one of the filf dignities in the Ottoman empire.

Three days after, the Grand Vifier was banifhed to an ifland of the Archipelago; and Couloski leamed, with no little confernation, that the Aga, whom he had intended to ruin, was advanced to the port of the degraded miniter.

He immediately haftened to the apartment of his French nave, to difcover whether thisevent had not been caufed by her indifcretion. It was then he perceived the extent of his misfortunes. Henrietta was not to be found; fhe had fled with the eunuch who was appointed her guardian, and had difcovered the whole plot to the Aga, who favoured their efcape, and, improving his opportunity, raifed himfelf on the ruins of his enemy.

Our hero, once more involved in misfortunes, began, according to cuftom, to philofophize. The

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## 220 YOUTH AND VANITY; OR,

 good opinion he entertained of himfelf was no way diminimed by thefe crofs accidents. He attributed them to a kind of fatality which was not to be avoided. His vexation would not fuffer him to return to his father. Finding, however, a caravan of merchants going to Persia, he embraced the opportunity to leave Constantinople; and having taken with him fuch things of value as he could conveniently carry away, he left the remainder of his wealth to his enemies.There was in the caravan one of thofe felf-fufficient perfons, who, having contracted a violent love of difputation, will never fuffer themfelves to be contradicted. This was a Perfian, $a^{\prime}$ zealous adherent to the fect of ALI : he neglected no opportunity of pronouncing the eulogium of that famous difciple of the prophet, at the expence of Omar, whom the Turks hold in the higheft veneration.

As IsmaEl was the youngeft of the travellers, this difputant imagined he would be eafieft to perfuade; he, therefore, was perpetually extolling the mildnefs of the law according to the commentary of Ali.

Ismael, brought up in the opinion of OMAR, endeavoured to defend it ; but his adverfary, more accuftomed
accuftomed to this kind of conteft, overwhelmed. him with quotations and authorities. Couloskis, when he could find no more arguments, flew in a pafion, as is ufual with difputants ; but at length; which is far lefs ufual, fuffered himfelf to be convinced by his adverfary's reafoning, and embraced the opinion of the fect of Ali. He even allowed that Omar was the wickedeft of men, and that Mehemet Mohadin might fill be alive, as he is believed to be by the Perfians.

Our Philofopher found na fmall difficulty in juftifying this laft difobedience ; yet, faid he to himfelf, it furely cannot be any very blameable practice to change our opinion, when we have been proved in an error. Demonftration is not to be withftood but by inexcufable obftinacy.

And, after all, my father could not know that I fhould be obliged to maintain a difpute on the fubject of my faith for feveral days together, and at laft be forced to acknowledge myfelf confuted, or be efteemed an obftinate fool; a very mortifying thought to a philofopher.

Thus did our traveller proceed, continually perceiving his folly, and yet continually inventing fophifms to excufe it. But fuch are men; what wonder

222 FOUTHANDVANIIY; OR, wonder they fhould fo often deceive others, when they fo frequently impofe upon themfelves !

- Couloski, neverthelef, was not perfectly fatisfied he was not reprehenfible, and began to grow melancholy. His misfortunes, however, were not yet at their height. An unexpected accident rendered them complete. The caravan was robbed; Ismafle, reduced to defpair, had now no refource, but to return to his father.

The joy he felt, on once more finding himfelf at hoine, at frit diffipated his grief. "O my father," cried he, "I have finned againt philofoplyy, and " againft thee. I have fallen into every error I "promifed to avoid."
"My fon," faid old Couloski, " you have only " finned againft yourfelf; but perhaps it is my fault. "I did not fufficiently warn you againft vanity. "That, in fact, has been the fource of all your mis" fortunes. Yet may your late miftakes be ufeful "to you through the reft of your life. No inftruc" tion is better remembered than that which is dearly " bought. You are already cured of your prefump" tion, which is certainly making a confiderable " progrefs. Philofophers are not exempt from a ss few falfe fteps; they even fometimes fall, but they " after-

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6s afterwards rife fronger and more courageous.
« Taught wifdom by calamity, they perform the reft ss of their journey through the world with fewer ss deviations from the paths of Pradence."




[^0]:    "It was very lucky you met with him," repliect the Vifier; " yours was a very affecting cafe. I will " mention you to the Soldan: call on me again. You "know how much I efteem you."

[^1]:    - "When I was wealthy my works were without "equal; but fo foon as I became poor, every thing sc I wrote was treated with contempt, or at beft " with indifference. At length, tired of inferucting coun ?. "6 the

