[*two rules*]

# PREFACE.

*T2HE writing of Characters was a Kind of Wit*  
*much in Faſhion in the Beginning of the laſt*  
*Century. The two principal Authors in this Way*  
*were Sir* Thomas Overbury, *and Dr.* John  
Earle *Tutor to Prince* Charles *in* 1643, *and after*  
*the Reſtoration Dean of* Weſtminſter, *and ſuc-*  
*ceſſively Biſhop of* Worceſter *and* Saliſbury. *How*  
*agreeable theſe Sorts of Eſſays were to the public*  
*Taſte may be judged from Sir* Thomas’s *little Book*  
*having fourteen Editions before* 1632, *and the*  
*Biſhop’s ſix between* 1628 *and* 1633. *Whether*  
Butler *has equalled or excelled them, and what*  
*Place he is to hold in this Claſs of Writers muſt*  
*be left to the Deciſion of the Public, as the Inte-*  
*reſt and Prejudice of a Publiſher may render me*  
*a ſuſpected or an incompetent Judge. The Reader*  
*will have an Opportunity of determining for him-*  
*ſelf, as they have all attempted to draw the ſame*  
*Pictures.*

*As in ſuch a Variety of Characters there muſt*  
*be ſome drawn from Originals in general the ſame,*  
*and only differenced by particular Circumſtances,*  
*the ſame Obſervations are ſometimes repeated.*  
*Whether the Author in this Caſe requires any Apo-*  
*logy muſt be left to his Judges the Critics ; it is*  
*enough for me that I can ſay I have done him*  
*Justice in publiſhing them.*

*As moſt of theſe Characters are dated when they*  
*were compoſed, I can inform the curious, that they*  
*were chiefly drawn up from* 1667 *to* 1669, *at*  
*which time, as has been before obſerved,* Butler  
*reſided in* Wales *under the Protection of Lord*  
Carbery.

[*double rule*]

# A HUFFING COURTIER

I2S a Cypher, that has no Value himſelf, but  
from the Place he ſtands in. All his Hap-  
pineſs conſiſts in the Opinion he believes others  
have of it. This is his Faith, but as it is he-  
retical and erroneous, though he ſuffer much  
Tribulation for it, he continues obſtinate, and  
not to be convinced. He flutters up and down  
like a Butterfly in a Garden ; and while he is  
pruning of his Peruque takes Occaſion to con-  
template his Legs, and the Symmetry of his  
Britches. He is part of the Furniture of the  
Rooms, and ſerves for a walking Picture, a  
moving Piece of Arras. His Buſineſs is only  
to be ſeen, and he performs it with admirable  
Industry, placing himself always in the beſt  
Light, looking wonderfully Politic, and cau-  
tious whom he mixes withal. His Occupation  
is to ſhow his Cloaths, and if they could but  
walk themselves, they would ſave him the

Labour, and do his Work as well as himſelf.  
His Immunity from Varlets is his Freehold,  
and he were a loſt Man without it. His  
Cloaths are but his Taylor's Livery, which he  
gives him, for ’tis ten to one he never pays for  
them. He is very careful to diſcover the Lining  
of his Coat, that you may not ſuſpect any  
Want of Integrity of Flaw in him from the  
Skin outwards. His Taylor is his Creator,  
and makes him of nothing ; and though he  
lives by Faith in him, he is perpetually com\_  
mitting Iniquities againſt him. His Soul dwells  
in the Outſide of him, like that of a hollow  
Tree ; and if you do but pill the Bark off him  
he deceaſes immediately. His Carriage of  
himſelf is the wearing of his Cloaths, and,  
like the Cinamon Tree, his Bark is better than  
his Body. His looking big is rather a Tumor,  
than Greatneſs. He is an Idol, that has juſt  
ſo much Value, as other Men give him that  
believe in him, but none of his own. He  
makes his Ignorance paſs for Reſerve, and, like  
a Hunting-nag, leaps over what he cannot get  
through. He has juſt ſo much of Politics, as  
Hoſtlers in the Univerſity have *Latin*. He is  
as humble as a Jeſuit to his Superior ; but re-

pays himſelf again in Inſolence over thoſe, that  
are below him ; and with a generous Scorn  
deſpiſes thoſe, that can neither do him good,  
nor hurt. He adores thoſe, that may do him  
good, though he knows they never will ; and  
deſpiſes thoſe, that would not hurt him, if  
they could. The Court is his Church, and he  
believes as that believes, and cries up and down  
every Thing, as he finds it paſs there. It is a  
great Comfort to him to think, that ſome who  
do not know him may perhaps take him for a  
Lord ; and while that Thought laſts he looks  
bigger than uſual, and forgets his Acquain-  
tance ; and that's the Reaſon why he will ſome-  
times know you, and ſometimes not. Nothing  
but want of Money or Credit puts him in  
mind that he is mortal ; but then he truſts  
Providence that ſomebody will truſt him ; and  
in Expectation of that hopes for a better Life,  
and that his Debts will never riſe up in Judg-  
ment against him. To get in debt is to labour  
in his Vocation ; but to pay is to forfeit his  
Protection ; for what’s that worth to one that  
owes Nothing ? His Employment being only to  
wear his Cloaths, the whole Account of his  
Life and Actions is recorded in Shopkeepers  
Books, that are his faithful Hiſtoriographers to

their own Poſterity ; and he believes he loſes  
ſo much Reputation, as he pays off his Debts ;  
and that no Man wears his Cloaths in Faſhion,  
that pays for them, for noting is further from  
the Mode. He believes that he that runs in  
Debt is beforehand with thoſe that truſt him,  
and only thoſe, that pay, are behind. His  
Brains are turned giddy, like one that walks  
on the Top of a Houſe ; and that’s the Reaſon  
it is ſo troubleſome to him to look downwards.  
He is a Kind of Spectrum, and his Cloaths are  
the Shape he takes to appear and walk in ; and  
when he puts them off he vaniſhes. He runs  
as buſily out of one Room into another, as a  
great Practiſer does in *Weſtminſter*-Hall from  
one Court to another. When he accoſts a  
Lady he puts both Ends of his Microcoſm in  
Motion, by making Legs at one End, and  
combing his Peruque at the other. His Gar-  
niture is the Sauce to his Cloaths, and he walks  
in his Portcannons like one, that ſtalks in long  
Graſs. Every Motion of him crys *Vanity of*  
*Vanities, all is Vanity,* quoth the Preacher. He  
rides himself like a well-managed Horſe, reins  
in his Neck, and walks *Terra Terra*. He  
carries his elbows backward, as if he were

pinioned like a truſt-up Fowl, and moves as  
ſtiff as if he was upon the Spit. His Legs are  
ſtuck in his great voluminous Britches, like  
the Whiſtles in a Bagpipe, thoſe abundant  
Britches, in which his nether Parts are not  
cloathed, but packt up. His Hat has been long  
in a Conſumption of the Faſhion, and is now  
almoſt worn to Nothing ; if it do not recover  
quickly it will grown too little for a Head of  
Garlick. He wears Garniture on the Toes of  
his Shoes to juſtify his Prentenſions to the Gout,  
or ſuch other Malady, that for the Time being  
is moſt in Fashion or Requeſt. When he  
ſalutes a Friend he pulls off his Hat, as Wo-  
men do their Vizard-Maſques. His Ribbons  
are of the true Complexion of his Mind, a  
Kind of painted Cloud or gawdy Rainbow,  
that has no Colour of it ſelf, but what is bor-  
rows from Reflection. He is as tender of his  
Cloaths, as a Coward is of his Fleſh, and as  
loth to have them diſordered. His Bravery  
is all his Happineſs ; and like *Atlas* he carries  
his Heaven on his Back. He is like the golden  
Fleece, a fine Outſide on a Sheep’s Back. He  
is a Monſter or an *Indian* Creature, that is  
good for nothing in the World but to be ſeen.  
He puts himſelf up into a Sedan, like a Fiddle

in a Caſe, and is taken out again for the La-  
dies to play upon, who when they have done  
with him, let down his treble-String, till they  
are in the Humour again. His Cook and Va-  
let de Chambre conſpire to dreſs Dinner and  
him ſo punctually together, that the one may  
not be ready before the other. As Peacocks and  
Oſtridges have the gaudieſt and fineſt Feathers,  
yet cannot fly ; ſo all his Bravery is to flutter  
only. The Beggars call him *my Lord,* and he  
takes them at their Words, and pays them for  
it. If you praiſe him, he is ſo true and faith-  
ful to the Mode, that he never fails to make  
you a Preſent of himſelf, and will not be re-  
fuſed, tho’ you know not what to do with him  
when you have him.

[*double rule*]

# AN ANTIQUARY

I2S one that has his Being in this Age, but  
his Life and Converſation is in the Days of  
old. He deſpiſes the preſent Age as an Inno-  
vation, and ſlights the future ; but has a great  
Value for that, which is paſt and gone, like  
the Madman, that fell in Love with *Cleopatra*.  
He is an old frippery-Philoſopher, that has  
ſo ſtrange a natural Affection to worm-eaten  
Speculation, that it is apparent he has a Worm  
in his Skull. He honours his Forefathers and  
Fore-mothers, but condemns his Parents as  
too modern, and no better than Upſtarts. He  
neglects himſelf, becauſe he was born in his  
own Time, and ſo far off Antiquity, which  
he ſo much admires ; and repines, like a  
younger Brother, becauſe he came ſo late into  
the World. He ſpends the one half of his  
Time in collecting old inſignificant Trifles,

and the other in ſhewing them, which he takes  
ſingular Delight in ; becauſe the oftener he does  
it, the further they are from being new to him.  
All his Curiouſities take place of one another  
according to their Seniority, and he values  
them not by their Abilities, but their Standing.  
He has a great Veneration for Words that are  
ſtricken in Years, and are grown ſo aged, that  
they have out-lived their Employments---Theſe  
he uſes with a Reſpect agreeable to their An-  
tiquity, and the good Services they have done.  
He throws away his Time in enquiring after  
that which is paſt and gone ſo many Ages ſince,  
like one that ſhoots away an Arrow, to find  
out another that was loſt before. He fetches  
things out of Duſt and Ruins, like the Fable  
of the chymical Plant raiſed out of its own  
Aſhes. He values one old Invention, that is  
loſt and never to be recovered, before all the  
new ones in the World, tho’ never ſo uſeful.  
The whole Buſineſs of his Life is the ſame with  
his, that ſhows the Tombs at *Westminster*, only  
the one does it for his Pleaſure, and the other  
for Money. As every Man has but one Fa-  
ther, but two Grand-Fathers and a World  
of Anceſtors ; ſo he has a proportional Value

for Things that are antient, and the further off  
the greater.

He is a great Time-ſerver, but it is of Time  
out of Mind, to which he conforms exactly,  
but is wholly retied from the preſent. His  
Days were ſpent and gone long before he came  
into the World, and ſince his only Buſineſs is  
to collect what he can out of the Ruins of  
them. He has ſo ſtrong a natural Affection to  
any Thing that is old, that he may truly *ſay to*  
*Duſt and Worms you are my Father, and to Rot-*  
*tenneſs thou are my Mother*. He has no Provi-  
dence nor Fore-ſight ; for all his Contempla-  
tions look backward upon the Days of old,  
and his Brains are turned with them, as if he  
walked backwards. He had rather interpret  
one obſcure Word in any old ſenſeleſs Diſ-  
courſe, than be the Author of the moſt ingenious  
new one ; and with *Scaliger* would ſell the  
Empire of *Germany*[[1]](#footnote-24) (if it were in his Power)  
for an old Song. He devours an old Manuſ-  
cript with greater Reliſh than Worms and Moths  
do, and, though there be nothing in it, values

it above any Thing printed, which he accounts  
but a Novelty. When he happens to cure a  
ſmall Botch in an old Author, he is as proud  
of it, as if he had got the Philoſophers Stone,  
and could cure all the Diſeaſes of Mankind.  
He values things wrongfully upon their Anti-  
quity, forgetting that the moſt modern are  
really the moſt ancient of all Things in the  
World, like thoſe that reckon their Pounds  
before their Shillings and Pence, of which they  
are made up. He eſteems no Cuſtoms but ſuch  
as have outlived themſelves, and are long ſince  
out of Uſe ; as the *Catholics* allow of no Saints,  
but ſuch as are dead, and the *Fanatics*, Op-  
poſition, of none but the Living.

[*two rules*]

# A PROUD MAN

I2S a Fool in Fermentation, that ſwells and  
boils over like a Porridge-Pot. He ſets out  
his Feathers like an Owl, to ſwell and ſeem  
bigger than he is. He is troubled with a Tu-  
mour and Inflammation of Self-Conceit, that  
renders every Part of him ſtiff and uneaſy.  
He has given himſelf Sympathetic Love-Pow-  
der, that works upon him to Dotage, and has  
transformed him into his own Miſtreſs. He  
is his own Gallant, and makes moſt paſſionate  
Addreſſes to his own dear Perfections. He  
commits Idolatry to himſelf, and worſhips  
his own Image ; though there is no Soul living  
of his Church but himſelf, yet he believes as  
the Church believes, and maintains his Faith  
with the Obſtinacy of a *Fanatic.* He is his own  
Favourite, and advance himſelf not only above  
his Merit, but all Mankind ; is both *Damon*  
and *Pythias* to his own dear ſelf, and values his

Crony above his Soul. He gives Place to no  
Man but himſelf, and that with very great  
Diſtance to all others, whom he eſteems not  
worthy to approach him. He believes what-  
ſoever he has receives a Value in being his ;  
as a Horſe in a Nobleman’s Stable will bear a  
greater Price than in a common Market. He  
is ſo proud, that he is as hard to be acquainted  
with himſelf as with others ; for he is very  
apt to forget who he is, and knows himſelf  
only ſuperficially ; therefore he treats himſelf  
civilly as a ſtranger with Ceremony and Com-  
pliment, but admits of no Privacy. He ſtrives  
to look bigger than himſelf, as well as others,  
and is no better than his own Paraſite and  
Flatterer. A little Flood will make a ſhallow  
Torrent ſwell above its Banks, and rage, and  
foam, and yield a roaring Noiſe, while a deep  
ſilent Stream glides quietly on. So a vain-  
glorious inſolent proud Man ſwells with a little  
frail Proſperity, grows big and loud, and over-  
flows his Bounds, and when he ſinks, leaves  
Mud and Dirt behind him. His Carriage is  
as glorious and haughty, as if he were advan-  
ced upon Men’s Shoulders, or tumbled over  
their Heads like Knipperdolling. He fancies

himſelf a Coloſſe, and ſo he is, for his Head  
holds no Proportion to his Body, and his foun-  
dation is leſſer than his upper Stories. We  
can naturally take no view of our ſelves, un-  
leſs we look downwards, to teach us how  
humble Admirers we ought to be of our own  
Values. The ſlighter and leſs ſolid his Mate-  
rials are, the more Room they take up, and  
make him ſwell the bigger ; as Feathers and  
Cotton will ſtuff Cuſhions better than Things  
of more cloſe and ſolid Parts.

[*double rule*]

# A FIFTH-MONARCHY-MAN

I2S one, that is not contented to be a Privy-  
Counſellor of the Kingdom of Heaven, but  
would fain be a Miniſter of State of this World,  
and tranſlate the Kingdom of Heaven to the  
Kingdom of Earth. His Deſign is to make  
*Chriſt* King, as his Forefathers the *Jew* did,  
only to abuſe and crucify him, that he might  
ſhare his Lands and Goods, as he did his Vice-  
gerents here. He dreams of a Fool's Paradiſe  
without a Serpent in it, a golden Age all of  
Saints, and no Hypocrites, all *holy-Court* Princes,  
and no Subjects but the Wicked ; a Govern-  
ment of *Perkin Warbec* and *Lambert Simnel*  
Saints, where every Man, that had a Mind to it,  
might make himſelf a Price, and claim a  
Title to the Crown. He fancies a *fifth-Mo-*  
*narchy* as the Quinteſſence of all Governments,  
abſtracted from all Matter, and conſiſting

wholly of Revelations, Viſions, and Myſteries.  
*John* of *Leyden* was the firſt Founder of it, and  
though he miſcarried, like *Romulus* in a Tem-  
peſt, his Poſterity have Revelations every full  
Moon, that there may be a Time to ſet up his  
Title again, and with better Succeſs ; though  
his Brethren, that have attempted to ſince, had  
no ſooner quartered his Coat with their own,  
but their whole outward Men were ſet on the  
Gates of the City ; where a Head and four  
Quarters ſtand as Types and Figures of the  
*fifth-Monarchy.* They have been contriving (ſince  
Experiments, that coſt Necks are too chargea-  
ble) to try it in little, and have depoſed King  
*Oberon,* to erect their Monarchy in *Fairy-Land,*  
as being the moſt proper and natural Region in  
the whole World for their Government, and if  
it ſucceed there to proceed further. The *De-*  
*vil's* Proſpect of all the Kingdoms of the Earth,  
and the Glory of them, has ſo dazzled their Eyes,  
that they would venture their Necks to take  
him at his Word, and give him his Price.  
Nothing comes ſo near the Kingdom of Dark-  
neſs as the *fifth-Monarchy,* that is no where to  
be found, but in dark Propheſies, obſcure My-  
thologies, and myſtical Riddles, like the Vi-  
ſions *Aeneas* ſaw in Hell of the *Roman* Empire.

Next this it moſt reſembles *Mahomet*’s Coming  
to the *Turks,* and King *Arthur*’s Reign over the  
Britons in *Merlin*’s Propheſies ; ſo near of Kin  
are all fantaſtic Illuſions, that you may diſcern  
the ſame Lineaments in them all. The poor  
Wicked are like to have a very ill time under  
them, for they are reſolved upon arbitrary Go-  
vernment, according to their ancient and fun-  
damental Revelations, and to have no Subjects  
but Slaves, who between them and the *Devil*  
are like to ſuffer Perſecution enough to make  
them as able Saints, as their Lords and Maſ-  
ters. He gathers Churches on the Sunday, as  
the *Jews* did Sticks on their Sabbath, to ſet the  
State on Fire. He humms and hahs high Trea-  
ſon, and calls upon it, as Gameſters do on the  
Caſt they would throw. He groans Sedition,  
and, like the *Phariſee,* rails, when he gives  
Thanks. He interprets Propheſies, as *Whitting-*  
*ton* did the Bells, to ſpeak to him, and governs  
himſelf accordingly.

[*two rules*]

# THE HENPECT MAN

R2IDES behind his Wife, and lets her  
wear the Spurs and governs the Reins. He  
is a Kind of prepoſterous Animal, that being  
curbed in goes with his Tail forwards. He is  
but ſubordinate and miniſterial to his Wife,  
who commands in chief, and he dares do no-  
thing without her Order. She takes Place of him,  
and he creeps in at the Bed’s Feet, as if he had  
married the *Grand Seignor*’s Daughter, and is  
under Correction of her Pantofle. He is his  
Wife’s Villain, and has nothing of his own  
further than ſhe pleaſes to allow him. When  
he was married he promiſed to worſhip his  
Wife with his Soul inſtead of his Body, and  
endowed her among his worldly Goods with his  
Humanity. He changed Sexes with his Wife,  
and put off the old Man to put on the new  
Woman. She ſits as the Helm, and he does  
but tug like a Slave at the Oar. The little

<<<<<<< HEAD

Wit he has being held *in capite* has rendered all/ the reſt of his Concerments liable to Pupi-/ lage and Wardſhip, and his Wife has the/ Tuition of his during his or her Life; and/ he has no Power to do any Thing of himſelf,/ but by his Guardian. His Wife manages him/ and his Eſtate with equal Authority, and he/ lives under her aribtrary Government and Com-/ mand as his ſuperior Officer. He is but a kind/ of Meſſuage and Tenement in the Occupation/ of his Wife. He and ſhe make up a Kind of/ Hermaphrodite, a Monſter, or which the one/ half is more than the whole; for he is the/ weaker Veſſel, and but his Wife's Helper. His/ Wife eſpouſed and took him to Huſband for/ better or worſe, and the laſt Word ſtands./ He was meant to be his Wife's Head, but being/ ſet on at the wrong End ſhe makes him ſerve/ (like the Jeſuits Devil) for her Feet. He is her/ Province, an Acquiſition that ſhe took in,/ and gives Laws to at Indiſcretion; for being/ overmatched and too feeble for the Encounter,/ he was forced to ſubmit and take Quarter./ He has inverted the Curſe, and turned it upon/ himſelf; for his Deſire is towards his Wife,/ and ſhe reign over him and with *Eſau* has/ ſold his Birthright for a Meſs of Matrimony./ ======= Wit he has being held *in capite* has rendered all  
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himſelf ; for his Deſire is towards his Wife,  
and ſhe reign over him, and with *Eſau* has  
ſold his Birthright for a Meſs of Matrimony.  
>>>>>>> 159ee409900c95c1506e687c9b8acc6310246559

His Wife took his Liberty among his worldly  
Goods, to have and to hold till Death them  
do part. He is but Groom of his Wife’s  
Chamber, and her menial Huſband, that is  
always in waiting, and a Slave only in the Right  
of his Wife.

[*double rule*]

# A SMALL POET

I2S one, that would fain make himſelf that,  
which *Nature* never meant him ; like a *Fa-*  
*natic*, that inſpires himſelf with his own  
Whimſies. He ſets up Haberdaſher of ſmall  
Poetry, with a very ſmall Stock, and no Credit.  
He believes it is Invention enough to find out  
other Men’s Wit ; and whatſoever he lights upon  
either in Books, or Company, he makes bold  
with as his own. This he puts together ſo un-  
towardly, that you may perceive his own Wit  
has the Rickets, by the ſwelling Diſproportion  
of the Joints. Imitation is the whole Sum of  
him ; and his Vein is but an Itch or Clap, that  
he has catched of others ; and his Flame like  
that of Charcoals, that were burnt before :  
But as he wants Judgment to underſtand what  
is beſt, he naturally takes the worſt, as being  
moſt agreeable to his own Talent. You may

know his Wit not to be natural, ’tis ſo un-  
quiet and troubleſome in him : For as thoſe,  
that have Money but ſeldom, are always ſhak-  
ing their Pockets, when they have it ; ſo does  
he, when he thinks he has got ſomething, that  
will make him appear. He is a perpetual Tal-  
ker ; and you may know by the Freedom of his  
Diſcourſe, that he came light by it, as Thieves  
ſpend freely what they get. He meaſures other  
Men’s Wits by *their* Modeſty, and his own by  
*his* Confidence. He makes nothing of writing  
Plays, becauſe he has not Wit enough to un-  
derstand the Difficulty. This makes him ven-  
ture to talk and ſcribble, as Chowſes do to play  
with cunning Gameſters, until they are cheated  
and laughed at. He is always talking of Wit,  
as thoſe, that have bad Voices, are always ſing-  
ing out of Tune ; and thoſe, that cannot play,  
delight to fumble on Inſtruments. He grows  
the unwiſer by other Men’s Harms ; for the  
worſe others write, he finds the more Encou-  
ragement to do ſo too. His Greedineſs of  
Praiſe is ſo eager, that he ſwallows any Thing,  
that comes in the Likeneſs of it, how notorious  
and palpable ſoever, and is as Shot-free againſt  
any Thing, that may leſſen his good Opinion

of himſelf---This renders him incurable, like  
Diſeaſes, that grow inſenſible.

If you diſlike him it is at your own Peril ;  
he is ſure to put in a Caveat beforehand againſt  
your Understanding ; and, like a Malefactor  
in Wit, is always furniſhed with Exceptions  
againſt his Judges. This puts him upon perpe-  
tual Apologies, Excuſes, and Defences, but  
ſtill by Way of Defiance, in a Kind of whif-  
fling Strain, without Regard of any Man,  
that ſtands in the Way of his Pageant.  
Where he thinks he may do it ſafely, he  
will confidently own other Men’s Writings ;  
and where he fears the Truth may be diſcovered,  
he will by feeble Denials and feigned Inſinua-  
tions give Men Occaſion to ſuppoſe ſo.

If he underſtands *Latin* or *Greek* he ranks  
himſelf among the Learned, deſpiſes the Igno-  
rant, talks Criticiſms out of *Scaliger*, and re-  
peats *Martial*'s baudy Epigrams, and ſets up  
his Reſt wholly upon Pedantry. But if he be  
not ſo well qualified, he crys down all Learning  
as pedantic, diſclaims Study, and profeſſes to  
write with as great Facility, as if his Muſe was

ſliding down *Parnaſſus*. Whatſoever he hears  
well ſaid[[2]](#footnote-29) he ſeizes upon by poetical Licence ;  
and one Way makes it his own, that is by ill  
repeating of it---This he believes to be no  
more Theft, than it is to take that, which others  
throw away. By this means his Writings are,  
like a Taylor’s Cuſhion, of moſaic Work,  
made up of ſeveral Scraps ſewed together.  
He calls a ſlovenly naſty Deſcription *great Na-*  
*ture*, and dull Flatneſs *strange Eaſineſs*. He  
writes down all that comes in his Head, and  
makes no Choice, becauſe he has nothing to  
do it with, that is Judgment. He is always  
repealing the old Laws of Comedy, and like  
the *long Parliament* making *Ordinances* in their  
Stead ; although they are perpetually *thrown*  
*out* of Coffee-Houſes, and come to Nothing.  
He is like an *Italian* Thief, that never robs,  
but he murthers, to prevent Diſcovery ; ſo ſure  
is he to cry down the Man from whom he pur-  
loins, that his petty Larceny of Wit may paſs  
unſuſpected. He is but a Copier at beſt, and  
will never arrive to practice by the Life : For  
bar him the Imitation of ſomething he has  
read, and he has no Image in his Thoughts.

Obſervation and Fancy, the Matter and Form  
of juſt Wit, are above his Philoſophy. He  
appears ſo over concerned in all Men’s Wits,  
as if they were but Diſparagements of his  
own ; and crys down all they do, as if they  
were Encroachments upon him. He takes  
Jeſts from the Owners and breaks them, as  
*Justices* do falſe Weights, and Pots that want  
Meaſure. When he meets with any Thing,  
that is very good, he changes it into ſmall  
Money, like three Groats for a Shilling, to  
ſerve ſeveral Occaſions. He diſclaims Study,  
pretends to take Things in Motion, and to ſhoot  
flying, which appears to be very true by his  
often miſſing of his Mark. His Wit is much  
troubled with Obſtructions ; and he has Fits as  
painful as thoſe of the Spleen. He fancies him-  
ſelf a dainty ſpruce Shepherd, with a Flock and  
a fine ſilken Shepherdeſs, that follows his Pipe,  
as Rats did the Conjurers in *Germany*.

As for *Epithets*, he always avoids thoſe, that  
are near akin to the Senſse. Such matches are  
unlawful, and not fit to be made by a *Chriſtian*  
Poet ; and therefore all his Care is to chuſe out  
[^2]: [*footnote cont'd from prev. page*] *Quem recitas meus eſt, O Fidentine, libellus :*  
*Sed male dum recitas, incipit eſſe tuus.    Mart. L. 1. Ep. 39.*

ſuch, as will ſerve, like a wooden Leg, to piece  
out a main’d Verſe, that wants a Foot or two ;  
and if they will but rhimes now and then into  
the Bargain, or run upon a Letter, it is a Work  
of Supererrogation.

For *Similitudes*, he likes the hardeſt and moſt  
obſcure beſt : For as Ladies wear black Patches,  
to make their Complexions ſeem fairer than  
they are ; ſo when an Illuſtration is more ob-  
ſcure than the Senſe that went before it, it muſt  
of Neceſſity make it appear clearer than it  
did : For Contraries are beſt ſet off with Con-  
traries.

He has found out a Way to ſave the Expence  
of much Wit and Senſe : For he will make  
leſs than ſome have prodigally laid out upon  
five or ſix Words ſerve forty or fifty Lines.  
This is a thrifty Invention, and very eaſy ; and,  
if it were commonly known, would much in-  
creaſe the Trade of Wit, and maintain a Mul-

titude of ſmall Poets in conſtant Employment.  
He has found out a new Sort of poetical *Geor-*  
*gics*, a Trick of ſowing Wit like clover-graſs  
on barren Subjects, which would yield nothing  
before. This is very uſeful for the Times,  
wherein, ſome Men ſay, there is no Room left  
for new Invention. He will take three Grains  
of Wit like the Elixir, and projecting it upon  
the *Iron-Age* turn it immediately into *Gold---*  
All the Buſineſs of Mankind has preſently  
vaniſhed, the whole World has kept Holiday ;  
there has been no Men but Heroes and Poets,  
no Women but Nymphs and Shepherdeſſes ;  
Tress have born Fritters, and Rivers flowed  
Plum-Porrige.

We read that *Virgil* uſed to make[[3]](#footnote-30) fifty or  
ſixty Verſes in a Morning, and afterwards re-  
duce them to ten. This was an unthrifty  
Vanity, and argues him as well ignorant in the  
Huſbandry of his own Poetry, as *Seneca* ſays  
he was in that of a Farm ;[[4]](#footnote-31) for in plain *Engliſh*

it was no better than bringing a Noble to Nine-  
pence. And as ſuch Courſes brought the  
*prodigal Son* to eat with Hogs : So they did him  
to feed with Horſes,[[5]](#footnote-32) which were not much  
better Company, and may teach us to avoid  
doing the like. For certainly it is more noble  
to take four or five Grains of Senſe, and, like  
a Gold-Beater, hammer them into ſo many  
Leaves as will fill a whole Book ; than to write  
nothing but Epitomies, which many wiſe Men  
believe will be the Bane and Calamity of Learning.

When he writes, he commonly ſteers the  
Senſe of his Lines by the Rhime that is at the  
End of them, as Butchers do Calves by the  
Tail. For when he has made one Line, which  
is eaſy enough ; and has found out ſome ſturdy  
hard Word, that will but rhime, he will ham-  
mer the Senſe upon it, like a Piece of hot Iron  
upon an Anvil, into what Form he pleaſes.

There is no Art in the World ſo rich in  
Terms as Poetry ; a whole Dictionary is ſcarce

able to contain them : For there is hardly a  
Pond, a Sheep-walk, or a Gravel-pit in all  
*Greece*, but the antient Name of it is become  
a Term of Art in Poetry. By this means ſmall  
Poets have ſuch a Stock of able hard Words lying  
by them, as *Dryades*, *Hamadryades*, *Aonides*, *Fauni*,  
*Nymphae*, *Sylvani*, *&c*. that ſignify nothing at all ;  
and ſuch a World of pedantic Terms of the  
ſame Kind, as may ſerve to furniſh all the new  
Inventions and *thorough-Reformations*, that can  
happen between this and *Plato*’s great Year.

When he writes he never propoſes any Scope  
or Purpoſe to himſelf, but gives his Genius all  
Freedom : For as he, that rides abroad for his  
Pleaſure, can hardly be out of his Way ; ſo he  
that writes for his Pleaſure, can ſeldom be be-  
ſide his Subject. It is an ungrateful Thing to  
a noble Wit to be confined to any Thing---  
To what Purpoſe did the Antients feign *Pegaſus*  
to have Wings, if he muſt be confined to the  
Road and Stages like a Pack-Horſe, or be forced  
to be obedient to Hedges and Ditches? There-

fore he has no Reſpect to Decorum and Pro-  
priety of Circumſtance ; for the Regard of  
Perſons, Times, and Places is a Reſtraint too  
ſervile to be impoſed upon poetical Licence ;  
like him that made *Plato*[[6]](#footnote-33) confeſs *Juvenal* to be  
a Philoſopher, or *Perſius*, that calls the *Athe*-  
*nians Quirites*.

For *Metaphors*, he uſes to chuſe the hardeſt,  
and moſt far-fet that he can light upon---Theſe  
are the Jewels of Eloquence, and therefore the  
harder they are, the more precious they muſt  
be.

He’ll take ſcant Piece of coarſe Senſe, and  
ſtretch it on the Tenterhooks of half a ſcore  
Rhimes, until it crack that you may ſee through  
it, and it rattle like a Drum-Head. When  
you ſee his Verſes hanged up in Tobacco-Shops,  
you may ſay, in defiance of the Proverb, *that*  
*the weakeſt does not always go to the Wall* ; for ’tis

well known the Lines are ſtrong enough, and  
in that Senſe may juſtly take the Wall of any,  
that have been written in our Language. He  
ſeldom makes a Conſcience of his Rhimes ; but  
will often take the Liberty to make *preach*  
rhime with *Cheat*, *Vote* with *Rogue*, and *Com*-  
*mittee-Man* with *Hang*.

He’ll make one Word of as many Joints, as  
the Tin-Pudding, that a Jugler pulls out of  
his Throat, and chops in again---What think  
you of *glud-fum-flam-hasta-minantes ?* Some of  
the old *Latin* Poets[[7]](#footnote-34) bragged, that their Verſes  
were tougher than Braſs, and harder than  
Marble ; what would they have done, if they  
had ſeen theſe ? Verily they would have had  
more reaſon to wiſh themſelves an hundred  
Throats, than they then had, to pronounce them.

There are ſome, that drive a Trade in writ-  
ing in praiſe of other Writers, (like Rooks,

*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*  
*Regalique ſitu Pyramidum altius*      *Hor*. L. 3. O. 30

118 A SMALL POET. that bet on Games*ters Hands) not at all to ce- lebrate the learned Author's Merits, as they would s*hew, but their own Wits, of which he is but the Subjec\_t. The Letchery of this Va- nity has s*pawned more Writers than the [i] civil Law: [i] For thos*e, whos*e Modes*ty mus*t notorious Va- pours imaginable. For if the Privilege of Love be allowed--[i] Dicere quae* puduit, s*cribere jus*s*it Amor,[i] why s*hould it not be s*o in Self- Love too? For if it be Wis*dom to conceal our Imperfec\_tions, what is it to dis*cover our Vir- tues? It is not like, that [i] Nature [i] gave Men great Parts upon s*uch Terms, as the [i] Fairies [i] us*e to give Money, to pinch and leave them if they s*peak of it. They s*ay--[i]Prais*e is but the Shadow of Virtue; [i] and s\*ure that Virtue is very foolish, that is afraid of its own Shadow.

When he writes [i] Anograms, [i] he us*es to lay the Outs*ides of his Vers\*es even (like a Brick-

A SMALL POET. 119

layer) by a Line of Rhime and Acros*tic, and fill th eMiddle with Rubbis*h--In this he imi- tates [i] Ben Johnson, [i] but in nothing els\*e.

There was one, that lined a Hat-Cas*e with a Paper of [i] Benlows*e'[i]s Poetry--[i] Prynne [i] bought it by Chance, and put a new Demi-Cas*tor into it. The firs*t Time he wore it he felt only a s*inging in his Head, which within two Days turned to a Vertigo--He was let Blood in the Ear by one of the State-Phys*icians, and reco- vered; but before he went abroad he writ a Poem of Rocks and Seas, in a Stile s\*o proper and natural, that it was hard to determine, which was ruggeder.

There is no Fear of Ac\_tivity, nor Gambol of Wit, that ever was performed by Man, from him that vaults on [i] Pegasus, [i] to him that tumbles through the Hoop of an Anagram, but [i] Benlows [i] has got the Mas\*tery in it, whether it be high-rope Wit, or low-rope Wit. He

son means was .......

120 A SMALL POET./ has all Sorts of [i] Echoes, Rebus's, Chronograms,/ &c.[i] bes*ides [i] Carwichets, Clenches, [i] and [i] Quibbles--[i]/ As for [i] Altars [i] and [i] Pyramids [i] in Poetry, he has/ out-done all Men that Way; for he has/ made a [i] Gridiron, [i] and a [i] Frying-Pan [i] in Vers*e,/ that, bes*ide the Likenes*s in Shape, the very/ Tone and Sound of the Words did perfec\_tly/ repres*ent the Nois*e, that is made by thos*e/ Utens*ils, s*uch as the old Poet called [i] s*artago lo-/ quendi. [i] When he was Captain, he made all/ the Furniture of his Hors*e, from the Bit to/ the Crupper, in beaten Poetry, every Vers*e/ being fitted to the Proportion of the Thing,/ with a moral Allus*ion of the Sens*e to the/ Thing; as the [i] Bridle of Moderation, the Saddle/ of Content, [i] and [i] the Crupper of Cons*tancy;[i] s*o that/ the s*ame Thing was both Epigram and Emblem,/ even as Mule is both Hors*e and As*s./ / / {New Paragraph} Some Critics are of Opinion, that Poets/ ought to apply themselves to the Imitation of/ [i] Nature, [i] and make a Cons*cience of digres*s*ing/ from her; but he is none of thes\*e. The an-/ tient Magicians could charm down the Moon,/ and force Rivers back to their Springs by the/

## A SMALL POET. 121/

Power of Poetry only; and the Moderns will/ undertake to turn the Ins*ide of the Earh out-/ ward (like a Jugler's Pocket) and s*hake the/ [i] Chess[i] out of it, make [i] Nature [i] s*hew Tricks like/ an Ape, and the Stars run on Errands; but/ s*till it is by dint of Poetry. And if Poets can/ so s*uch noble Feats, they were unwis*e to des*-/ cend to mean and vulgar: For where the rares*t/ and mos*t common Things are of a Price (as/ they are all one to Poets) it argues Dis*ease in/ Judgement not to chus*e the most curious. Hence/ s*ome infer, that the Account they give of things/ des*erves no Regard, becaus*e they never receive/ any Thing, as they find it, into their Compo-/ s*itions, unles*s it agree both with the Meas*ure/ of their own Fancis, and the Meas*ure of their/ Lines, which can very s*eldom happen: And/ therefore when they give a Character of any/ Thing or Pers*on, it does commonly bear no/ more Proportions to the Subject, than the Fis*hes/ and Ships in a Map do to the Scale. But let/ s*uch know, that Poets, as well as Kings, ought/ rather to cons\*ider what is fit for them to give,/ than others to receive; that they are fain to/ have regard to the Exchange of Language, and/ /

122 A SMALL POET. / write high or low, according as that runs:/ For in this Age, when the s*mallest Poet s*eldom/ goes below more then mos*t, it were a Shame for/ a grater and more noble Poet not to out-throw/ that cut a Bar. / / / ##There was a [i] Tobacco-Man, [i] that wrapped / [i]Spanis*h [i] Tobacco in a Paper of Vers*es, which/ [i]Benlows[i] had written agains*t the [i] Pope, [i] which/ by a natural Antipathy, that his Wit has to / any Thing that's Catholic, s*poiled the Tobacco;/ for it pres*ently turned Mundungus. This Au-/ thor will take an [i] English [i] Word, and, like the/ [i] Frenchman, [i] that s*wallowed Water and s*pit it/ out Wine, with a little Heaving and Straining/ would turn it immediately into [i] Latin,[i] as [i] plun-/ derat ille Domos[i]--Mille [i] Hocopokiana, [i] and a thou-/ s*and s*uch./ / ##There was a young Practitioner in Poetry,/ that found there was no good to be done with-/ out a Mis*tres*s: For he, that writes of Love/ before he hath tried it, doth but travel by the/ Map; and he, that makes Love without a/ Dame, does like a Games*ter, that plays for/ / #[i]More the mos*t] There is an appearance Defect or Error in thes*e/ Words; but I leave it to the Reader to s*upply or correct./

## A SMALL POET. 123/

Nothing. He thought it convenient therefore,/ firs*t to furnis*h hims*elf with a Name for his/ Mis*stress beforehand, that he might not be to/ s*eek, when his Merit or good Fortune s*hould/ bes*tow her upon him: for every Poet is his/ mis*tres*s*e's Godfather, and gives her a new/ Name, like a Nun that takes Orders. He was/ very curious to s*it himself with a hands*ome/ Word of a turnable Sound; but could light/ upon none, that s*ome Poet or other had not / made us*e of before. He was therefore forced/ to fall to coining, and was s*everal Months be-/ fore he could light on one, that pleas*ed him/ perfectly. But after he had overcome that Dif-/ ficulty, he found a greater remaining, to get a/ Lady to own him. He accos*ted s*ome of all/ Sorts, and gave them to unders*tand, both in/ Pros*e and Vers*e, how incomparably happy it/ was in his Power to make his Mis*tres*s, but/ could never convert any of them. At length/ he was fain to make his Landres*s s*upply that/ Place as Proxy, until his good Fortune, or/ s*omebody of better Quality would be more / kind to him, which after a while he neither/ hoped nor cared for; for how mean Toever her/ Condition was before, when he had once pre-/ tended to her, s*he was s*ure to be a Nymph and/

124 A SMALL POET./ a Goddes*s. For what greater Honour can a/ Woman be capable of, than to be trans*lated/ into precious Stones and Stars? No Herald in/ the World can go higher. Bes*ides se found no/ Man can us*e that Freedom of Hyperbole in the/ Character of a Pers*on commonly known (as/ great Ladies are) which we can in des*cribing/ one s*o obs*cure and unknown, that nobody can/ dis*prove him. For he, that writes but one/ Sonnet upon any of the public Pers*ons, s*hall/ be s*ure to have his Reader at ever third Word/ cry out--What an As*s is this to call [i] Spanis*h/ paper and Cerus*e Lillies and Ros*es, [i] or [i] claps In-/ fluences--[i] To s*ay, [i] the Graces are her waiting Wo-/ men, [i] when they are known to be no better/ than her Bawdes--that [i] Day breaks from her/ Eyes, [i]when s*he looks as*quint--Or that [i] her/ Breath perfumes the Arabian Winds, [i] when s*he/ puffs Tobacco?/ / ##It is no mean Art to improve a Language,/ and find out Words, that are not only removed/ from common us*e, but rich in Cons*onanats,/ the Nerves and Sinews of Speech, to rais\*e a/ / ---

# A SMALL POEt. 125/

s*ft and feeble Language like ours to the Pitch/ of [i] High-Dutch,[i] as he did, that writ/ / ## [i] Arts rattling Fores*kins s*hrilling Bagpipes quell.[i]/ / #This is not the only the mos*t elegant, but mos*t po-/ litic Way of Writing, that a Poet can us*e; for I/ know no Defence like it to pres*erve a Poem from/ the Torture of thos*e that lis*p and s*tammer./ He that wants Teeth may as well venture upon/ a Piece of tough horny Brawn as s*uch a Line,/ for he will look like an As*s eating This*tles./ / # He never begins a Work without an Invoca-/ tion of his [i] Muse; [i] for it is not fit that s*he s*hould/ appear in public, to s*hew her Skill before s*he/ is entreated, as Gentlewomen do not us*e to / s*ing, until they are applied to, and often des*ired./ / # I s*hall not need to s*ay any this of the Ex-/ cellence of Poetry, s*ince it has been already/ performed by many excellent Pers*ons, among/ whom s*ome have lately undertaken to prove, that/ the civil Government cannot pos*s*ibly s*ubs*is*t with-/ out it, which, for my Part, I believe to be true/ / [i] S\*ome have lately. [i]] This alludes to [i] Davenant--See [i] G---

126 A SMALL POET./ in a poetical Sens*e, and more probable to be/ received of it, than thos*e s*trange Feats of/ building Walls and making Trees dance,/ which Antiquity as*cribes to Vers*e. And though/ [i] Philos*ophers [i] are of a contrary Opinion, and will/ not allow Poets fit to live in a Commonwealth,/ their Partiality is plainer than their Reas*ons;/ for they have no other Way to pretend to this/ Prerogative thems*elves, as they do, but by re-/ moving Poets, whom they know to have a/ fairer Title; and this they do unjus*tly, that/ [i] Plato, [i] who firs*t banis*hed Poets his Republic,/ forgot that the very Commonwealth was poe-/ tical. I s*hall s*ay nothing to them, but only/ des*ire the World to cons*ider, how happily it is/ like to be governed by thos*e, that are as s*o per-/ petual a civil War among thems*elves, that if we/ s*hould s*ubmit ours*elves to their own Res*olution/ of this Question, and be content to allow them/ only fit to rule if they could but conclude it/ s*o themselves, they would never agree upon it--/ Mean while there is no les*s Certainty and Agree-/ ment in Poetry than the Mathematics; for they/ all s*ubmit the to the s*ame Rules without Dis*pute or/ Controvers*y. But whos*oever s*hall pleas*e to look/ into the Records of Antiquity s*hall find their/ Title s*o unques*tioned, that the greatest Princess/ / / 4

A SMALL POET. 127/ in the whole World have been glad to derive/ their Pedigrees, and their Power too, from/ Poets. [i] Alexander [i] the great had no wis*er a Way/ so s*ecure the Empire to hims*elf by [i] Right, [i]/ which he had gotten by [i] Force, [i] then by de-/ claring hims*elf the Son of [i] Jupiter; [i] and who/ was [i] Jupiter [i] but the Son of a Poet? So [i] Caes\*ar [i]/ and all [i] Rome [i] was transported with Joy, when a/ Poet made [i] Jupiter [i] his Colleague in the Empire;/ and when [i] Jupiter [i] governed, what did the/ Poets, that governed Jupiter?/

# Center A PHILOSOPHER. 129

[i] curo-Gas*s*endo-Charltoniana, [i] will not s*erve to maintain one Pedant. He makes his Hypo- thes*es hims*elf, as a Taylor does a Doublet with- out Meas*ure, no Matter whether they s*it [i] Na- ture, [i] he can make [i] Nature [i] fit them, and, whe- ther they are too s*trait or wide, pinch or fluff out the Body accordingly. He judges fo the Works of [i] Nature [i] just as the Rabble do of State-Affairs: They s*ee things done, and every Man according to his Capacity gues*s*es as the Reas*ons of them, but knowing nothing of the Arena or s*ecret Movements of either, they s*eldom or never are in the Right; hows*oever they pleas*e thems*elves, and s*ome others, with their Fancies, and the further they are off Truth, the more confident they are the are near it; as thos*e, that are out of their Way, believe, the further they have gone, they are the nearer their Journey's End, when they are furthes*t of all from it. He is confident of im- material Subs*tances, and his Rea*sons are very pertinent, that is, [i] s*ubstantial [i] as he thinks, and [i] immaterial [i] as others do. Heretofore his Beard/ was the Badge of his Profes*s\*ion, and the Length ---Footnote Vol. II. #K

# Center [ 131 ]

[Double Rule](#double-rule-5)

# Center A Center FANTASTIC

[Double line capital]Is one that wears his Feather on the Ins*ide*  
*of his Head. His Brain is like Quicks*ilver,  
apt to receive any Impres*s*ion, but retain none.  
His Mind is made of changeable Stuff, that  
alters Colour with every Motion towards the  
Light. He is a Cormorant, that has but one  
Gut, devours every Thing greedily, but it runs  
through him immediately. He does not know  
s*o much as what he would be, and yet would*  
*be every Thing he knows. He is like a Paper-*  
*Lanthorn, that turns with the Smoak of a*  
*Candle. He wears his Cloaths, as the antient*  
*Laws of the Land have provided, according*  
*to his Quality, that he may be known what*  
*he is by them; and it is as eas*y to decipher  
him by his Habit as a [i] Pudding. He is rigg'd  
with Ribbon, and his Garniture is his Tackle;  
#Center K2

132 #Center A FANTASTIC.  
all the res*t of him is Hull. He is s*ure to be  
the earlies*t in the Fas*hion, as others are of  
a Faction, and glories as much to be in the  
Head of a Mode, as a Solider does to be in  
the Head of an Army. He is admirably s*kil-*  
*ful in the Mathematics of Cloaths; and can*  
*tell, at the firs*t View, whether they have the  
right Symmetry. He alters his Gate with the  
Times, and has not a Motion of his Body, that  
(like a Dottrel) he does not borrow from s*ome-*  
*body els*e. He exercis*es his Limbs, like the*  
*Pike and Mus*ket, and all his Pos*tures are prac-*  
*tis*ed--Take him all together, and he is nothing  
but a Trans*lation, Word for Word, out of*  
*[i] French, [i] an Image cas*t in Plas*ter of [i] Paris, [i] and*  
*a Puppet s*ent over for others to dres*s thems*elves  
by. He s*peaks [i] French, [i] as Pedants do [i] Latin, [i]*  
*to s*hew his Breeding; and mos*t naturally,*  
*where he is leas*t unders*tood. All his non-Na\_*  
*turals, on which his Health and Dis*eases de-  
pend, are [i] s*tile novo. French [i] is his Holiday-Lan-*  
*guage, that he wears for his Pleas*ure and Or-  
nament, and us*es [i] English [i] only for his Bus*ines*s*  
*and neces*s*ary Occas*ions. He is like a [i] Scotch-  
man, [i] though he is born a Subject of his own

# Center A FANTASTIC. 133.

Nation, he carries a [i] French [i] faction within  
him.  
  
#indent He is never quiet, but s*its as the Wind is*  
*s*aid to do, when it is mos*t in Motion. His*  
*Head is as full of Maggots as a Pas*toral Poet's  
Flock. He was begotten, like one of Pliny's  
Portugues*e Hors*es, by the Wind--The Truth  
is he ought not to have been reared; for being  
calved in the Increas*e of the Moon, he Head*  
*is troubled with a ---*  
  
*N.H. The las*t Word not legible.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
#Center K3

# Center [134]

# Double Rule

# Center A Center MELANCHOLY MAN

# [double line initial cap]Is one, that keeps the wors*t Company in the* *World, that is, his own; and tho' he be al-* *ways falling out and quarrelling with hims*elf, yet he has not power to endure any other Con- vers*ation. His Head is haunted, like a Hous*e, with evil Spirits and Apparitions, that terrify and fright him out of hims*elf, till he s*tands empty and fors*aken. His Sleeps and his Wa-* *kings are s*o much the s*ame, that he knows not* *how to dis*tinguis*h them, and many times* *when he dreams, he believes he is broad awake* *and s*ees Vis*ions. The Fumes and Vapours* *that ris*e from his Spleen and Hypocondries have s*o s*mutched and s*ullied his Brain (like a* *Room that s*moaks) that his Unders*tanding is* *blear-ey'd, and has no right Perception of any* *Thing. His Soul lives in his Body, like a* *Mole in the Earth, that labours in the Dark,* *and cas*ts up Doubts and Scruples of his own

# Center A MELANCHOLY MEN. 135 Imagination, to make that rugged and uneas*y,* *that was plain and open before. His Brain is* *s*o cracked, that he fancies hims*elf to be Glas*s, and is afraid that every Thing he comes near s*hould break him in Pieces. Whats*oever makes an Impres*s*ion in his Imagination works it s*elf* *in like a Screw, and the more he turns and* *winds it, the deeper it s*ticks, till it is never to be got out again. The Temper of his Brain being earthy, cold, and dry, is apt to breed Worms, that s*ink s*o deep into it, no Medicine in Art or Nature is able to reach them. He leads his Life, as one leads a Dog in a Slip that will not follow, but is dragged along until he is almos*t hanged, as he has it often under* *Cons*ideration to treat hims*elf in convenient* *Time and Place, if he can but catch hims*elf alone. After a long and mortal Feud between his inward and his outward Man, they at length agree to meet without Seconds, and decide the Quarrel, in which the one drops, and the other s*inks out fo the Way, and makes his* *Es*cape into s*ome foreign World, from whence* *is it never after heard of. He convers*es with nothing s*o much as his own Imagination,* *which being apt to mis*repres\*ent Things to him, #Center K 4

136 #Center A MELANCHOLY MAN.  
makes him believe, that it is s*omething els*e  
than it is, and that he holds Intelligence with  
Spirits, that reveal whats*oever he fancies to*  
*him, as the antient rude People, that firs*t heard  
their own Voices repeated by Echoes in the  
Woods, concluded it mus*t proceed from s*ome  
invisible Inhabitants of thos*e s*olitary Places,  
which they after believed to be Gods, and  
called them [i] Sylvans, Fauns, [i] and [i] Dryads. [i] He  
makes the Infirmity of his Temper pas*s for*  
*Revelations, as [i] Mahomet [i] did by his falling*  
*Sicknes*s, and ins*pires hims*elf with the Wind  
of his own Hypocondries. He laments, like  
[i] Heraclitus [i] the Maudlin Philos*opher, at other*  
*Men's Mirth, and take Pleas*ures in nothing  
but his own un-s*ober Sadnes*s. His Mind is  
full of Thoughts, but they are all empty, like  
a Nes*t of Boxes. He s*leeps little, but dreams  
much, and s*oundes*t when he is waking. He  
s*ees Vis*ions further off than a s*econd-s*ighted  
Man in [i] Scotland, [i] and dreams upon a hard  
Point with admirable Judgement. He is jus*t*  
*s*o much wors*e than a Madman, as he is below*  
*him in Degree of Frenzy; for among Madmen*  
*the mos*t mad govern all the res\*t, and receive  
a natural Obedience from their Inferiors.

# Center [137]

# Double Rule

# Center AN Center HARANGUER

[I]s one, that is s*o delighted with the s*weet/ [I] Sound of his own Tongue, that [i] William  
Prynne [i] will s*ooner lend an Ear, than he, to any*  
*Thing els*e. His Meas*ure of Talk is till his*  
*Wind is s*pent; and then he is not s*ilenced,*  
*but becalmed. His Ears have catched the*  
*Itch of his Tonuge, and though he s*cratch  
them, like a Beas*t with his Hoof, he finds a*  
*Pleas*ure in it. A [i] s*ilenced Minis*ter, [i] has more  
Mercy on the Government in a s*ecure Conven-*  
*ticle, than he has on the Company, that he is*  
*in. He s*hakes a Man by the Ear, as a Dog  
does a Pig, and never loos*es his Hold, till he*  
*has tired hims*elf, as well as his Patient. He  
does not talk to a Man, but attack him, and  
whoms*oever he can get into his Hands he lays*  
*violent Language on. If he can he will run*  
*a Man up agains*t a Wall, and hold him at a

138 #Center AN HARANGUER.  
Bay by the Buttons, which he handles as bad  
as he does his Pers*on, or the Bus*ines*s he treats*  
*upon. When he finds him begin to s*ink, he  
holds him by the Cloaths, and feels him as a  
Butcher does a Calf, before he kills him. He  
is a walking Pillory, and crucifies more Ears  
than a dozen s*tanding ones. He will hold any*  
*Argument rather than his Tongue, and main-*  
*tain both s*ides at his own Charge; for he will  
tell you what you will s*ay, though, perhaps,*  
*he does not intend to give you leave. He*  
*lugs Men by the Ears, as they correct Children*  
*in [i] Scotland, [i] and will make them tingle, while*  
*he talks with them, as s*ome s*ay they will do,*  
*when a Man is talked of in his Abs*ence. When  
he talks to a Man, he comes up clos*e to him,*  
*and like an old Solider lets fly in his Face, or*  
*claps the Bore of his Pis*tol to his Ear, and  
whispers aloud, that he may be s*ure not to*  
*mis*s his Mark. His tongue is always in Mo-  
tion, tho very s*eldom to the Purpos*e, like a  
Barber's Scis*s*ers, which are always s*nipping,*  
*as well when they do not cut, as when they*  
*do. His Tongue is like a Bagpipe Drone, that*  
*has no Stop, but makes a continual ugly Nois*e,  
hims\*elf. He never leaves a Man until he has  
  
3

# Center AN HARANGUER. #Justifyleft 139 run him down, and then he winds a Death over him. A Sow-Gelder's Horn is not s*o* *terrible to Dogs and Cats, as he is to all that* *know him. His Way of Argument is to talk* *all, and hear to Contradiction. Firs*t he gives his Antagonis*t the Length of the Wind, and* *then, let him make his Approaches if he can,* *he is s*ure to be beforehand with him. Of all dis*s*olute Dis*eas*es the Running of the Tongue is the wors*t, and the hardes*t to be cured. If he happen at any time to be at a Stand, and any Man els*e begins to s*peak, he pres*ently drowns* *him with his Nois*e, as a Water-Dog makes a Duck dive: for when you think he has done he falls one, and lets fly again, like a Gun, that will dis*charge nine Times with one Loading.* *He is a Rattles*nake, that with his Nois*e gives* *Men warning to avoid him, otherwis*e he will make them wis*h they had. He is, like a Bell,* *good for nothing but to make a Nois*e. He is like common Fame, that s*peaks mos*t and knows leas*t, Lord [i] Brooks, [i] or a Wildgoos*e al- ways cackling when he is upon the Wing. His Tongue is like any Kind of Carriage, the les*s Weight it bears, the fas*ter and eas*ier it* *goes. He is s*o full of Words, that they run over, and are thrown away to no Purpos\*e; and

140 #Center AN HARANGUER.  
s*o empty of Things, or Sens*e, that his Dry-  
nes*s has made his Leaks s*o wide, whats*oever is*  
*put in him runs out immediately. He is s*o  
long in delivering hims*elf, that thos*e that hear  
him des*ire to be delivered too, or dis*patched  
out of their Pain. He makes his Dis*course the*  
*longer with often repeating [i] to be s*hort, [i] and talks  
much of [i] in fine, [i] but never means to come near  
it.

# Center [ 141 ]

# Double rule

# Center A Center POPISH PRIEST

[I]s one that takes the s*ame Cours*e, that the  
[I](i)Devil (i) did in Paradis*e, he begins with the*  
*Woman. He Des*pis*es all other (i)Fanatics (i) as Up-*  
*s*tarts, and values hims*elf upon his Antiquity.*  
*He is a Man-Midwife to the Soul, and is all*  
*his Life-time in this World deluding it to the*  
*next. (i) Christ (i) made St. (i) Peter (i) a Fis*her of Men ;  
but he believe it better to be a Fis*her of Wo-*  
*men, and s*o becomes a Woman's Apos*tle.*  
*His Profes*s*ion is to dis*guise hims*elf, which he*  
*does in Sheeps-Cloathing, that is, a Lay Habit ;*  
*but whether, as a Wolf, a Thief or a Shep-*  
*herd, is a great Question ; only this is certain,*  
*that he had rather have one Sheep out of ano-*  
*ther Man's Fold, that two out of his own.*  
*He gathers his Church as (i) Fantaics do, yet des*-  
pis*es them for it, and keeps his Flock always in*  
*Hurdles, to be removed at his Pleas*ure ; and  
though their Souls be rotten or s\*cabby with

142 #Center A POPISH PRIEST.  
Hypocris*y, the Fleece is s*ure to be s*ound and*  
*orthodox. He tars their Cons*ciences with  
Confes*s*ion and Penance, but always keeps the  
Wool, that he pulls from the Sore, to hims*elf.*  
*He never makes a Pos*clyte, but he (i) converts (i)  
him to his very Shirt, and (i) turns (i) his Pockets  
into the Bargain ; for he does nothing unles*s*  
*his Purs*e prove a good (i) Catholic. (i) He never gets  
within a Family, but he gets on the Top of it,  
and governs all down to the Bottom of the  
Cellar--He will not tolerate the Scullion un-  
les*s he be othrodox, nor allow of the turning*  
*of the Spit, but (i) in ordine ad Spiritualia. (i) His*  
*(i) Dominion is not founded in Grace, (i) but Sin ; for he*  
*keeps his Subjects in perfect Awe by being*  
*acquainted with their mos*t s*acred Iniquities,*  
*as (i) Juvenal (i) s*aid of the (i) Greeks. (i)  
  
#indent (i) Scire volunt s*ecreta domus, atque in de timeri. (i)*  
  
*By this means he holds Intelligence with their*  
*own Cons*ciences agains*t thems*elves, and keeps  
their very Thoughts in Slavery ; for Men com-  
monly fear thos*e that know any Evil of them,*  
*and out of Shame give Way to them. He is*  
*very cautious in venturing to attack any Man*  
*by Way of Convers*ion, whos*e Weaknes*s he is  
not very well acquainted with ; and like the

# Center A POPISH PRIEST. #Left 143 Fox, weighs his Goos*e, before he will venture* *to carry him over a River. He fights with the* *(i) Devil (i) at his own Weapons, and s*trives to get ground on him with Frauds and Lies--Thes*e* *he convers to pious Us*es. He makes his Prayers (the proper Bus*ines*s of the Mind) a Kind of Manufacture, and vents them by Tale, rather than Weight ; and, while he is bus*ied* *in numbering them, forgets their Sens*e and Meaning. He s*ets them up as Men do their* *Games at (i) Picquet, (i) for fear he s*hould be mis*-* *reckoned; but never minds whether he plays* *fair or not. He s*ells Indulgences, like (i) Lockier's (i) Pills, with Directions how they are to be taken. He is but a Copyholder of the (i) Catholic (i) Church, that claims by Cus*tom. He believes the (i) Pope's (i)* *Chain is fas*tened to the Gates of Heaven, like King (i) Harry's (i) in the Privy-Gallery./

# center [144]

# double rule

# center A center TRAVELLER

[I]s a Native of all Countries, and an Alien at  
[I]Home. He flies from the Place where he  
was hatched, like a Wildgoos*e, and prefers all*  
*others before it. He has no Quarrel to it, but*  
*becaus*e he was born in it, and like a Bas*tard,*  
*he is as*hamed of his Mother, becaus*e s*he is of  
him. He is a Merchant, that makes Voyages  
into foreign Nations, to drive a Trade in Wis*-*  
*dom and Politics, and it is not for his Credit*  
*to have it thought, he has made an ill Return,*  
*which mus*t be, if he s*hould allow of any of*  
*the Growth of his own Country. This makes*  
*him quick and blow up hims*elf with Admira-  
tion of foreign Parts, and a generous Con-  
tempt of Home, that all Men may admire, at  
leas*t, the means he has had of Improvement,*  
*and deplore their own Defects*. His Obs*erva-*  
*tions are like a Sieve, that lets the finer Flour*  
*pas*s, and retains only the Bran of Things;

# center A TRAVELLER. #justify left 145 for his whole Return of Wis*dom proves to be* *but Affectation, a peris*hable Commodity, which he will never be able to put off. He believes all Men's Wits are at a s*tand, that s*tay at Home, and only thos*e advanced, that travel ;* *as if Change of Pas*ture did make great Politi- cians, as well as fat Calves. He pities the little knowledge of Truth which thos*e have, that* *have not s*een the World abroad, forgetting, that at the s*ame time he tells us, how little* *Credit is to be given to his own Relations and* *thos*e of others, that s*peak and write of their* *Travels. He has worn his own Language to* *Rags, and patched it up with Scraps and Ends* *of foreign--This s*erves him for Wit, and they ap- plaud one another accordingly. He believes this Raggednes*s of his Dis*cours*e a great Demon-* *s*tration of the Improvement of his Knowledge ; as (i) Inns-of-Court (i) Men intimate their Proficiency in the Law by the Tatters of their Gowns- All the Wit he brought Home with him is like foreign Coin, of a bas*er Alloy than our own,* *and s*o will not pas*s here without great Los*s. All noble Creatures, that are famous in any Vol. II #Center L

146 A TRAVELLER.  
one Country, degenerate by being trans*planted;*  
*and thos*e of mean Value only improve--If it  
hold with Men, he falls among the Number  
of the latter, and his Improvements are little  
to his Credit. All he can s*ay for hims*elf is,  
his Mind was s*ick of a Cons*umption, and  
change of Air has cured him : For all his other  
Improvements have only been to eat in . . . .  
and talk with thos*e he did not unders*tand; to  
hold Intelligence with all Gazettes, and from  
the Sight of States*men in the Street unriddle*  
*the Intrigues of all their Councils, to make a*  
*wondrous Progres*s into Knowledge by riding  
with a Mes*s*enger, and advance In Politics by  
mounting of a Mule, run through all Sorts of  
Learning in a Waggon, and found all Depths  
of Arts in Felucca, ride pos*t into the Secrets*  
*of all States, and grow acquainted with their*  
*clos*e Des*igns in Inns and Hos*tleries; for cer-  
tainly there is great Virtue in Highways and  
Hedges to make an able Man, and a good  
Pros*pect cannot but let him s*ee far into Things.

# Center [147]

# Double Rule

# Center A Center CATHOLIC

[S]AYS his Prayers often, but never prays, and  
[S] wors*hips the Cros*s more than (i) Christ (i). He  
prefers his Church merely for the Antiquity of  
it, and cares not how s*ound or rotten it be,*  
*s*o it be but old. He takes a liking to it as  
s*ome do to old Chees*e, only for the blue Rot-  
tennes*s of it. If he had lived in the primitive*  
*Times he had never been a (i) Christian (i); for the*  
*Antiquity of the (i) Pagan (i) and (i) Jewish (i) Religion*  
*would have had the s*ame Power over him  
against the (i) Christian, (i) as the old (i) Roman (i) has  
agains*t the modern Reformation. The weaker*  
*Ves*s*el he is, the better and more zealous Member*  
*he always proves of his Church; for Religion,*  
*like Wine, is not s*o apt to leak in a leathern  
Boraccio as a great Cas*k, and is better pre-*  
*s*erved in a s*mall Bottle s*topped with a light  
Cork, than a ves*s*el of greater Capacity, where  
the Spirits being more and s\*tronger are the  
#Center L2

148 #Center A CATHOLIC./ more apt to fret. He allows of all holy Cheats,/ and in content to be deluded in a true, ortho-/ dox, and infallible Way. He believes the (i) Pope (i)/ to be infallible, becaus*e he has deceived all the/ World, but was never deceived hims*elf, which/ was grown s*o notorious, that nothing les*s than/ an Article of Faith in the Church would make/ a Plas*ter big enough for the Sore. His Faith/ is too big for his Charity, and too unwieldy/ to work Miracles ; but is able to believe more/ than all the Saints in Heaven ever made. He/ worships Sainst in Effigie, as (i) Dutchmen (i) hand/ abs*ent Malefactors ; and has s*o weak a Me-/ mory, that he is apt to forget his Patrons,/ unles*s their Pictures prevent him. He loves/ to s*ee what he prays to, that he may not mis-/ take one Saint for another ; and his Beads and/ Crucifix are the Tools of his Devotion, with-/ out which it can do nothing. Nothing s*taggers/ his Faith of the (i) Pope's (i) Infallibility s*o much,/ as that he did not make away the Scriptures,/ when they were in his Power, rather than/ thos*e that believed in them, which he knows/ not how to unders*tand to be no Error. The/ les*s he unders*tands of his Religion, the more/ violent he is in it, which, being the perpetual/ Condition of all thos*e that are deluded, is a/

# Center A CATHOLIC. #JustifyLeft 149 great Argument that he is miſtaken. His Re- ligion is of no Force without Ceremonies, like a Loads*tone that draws a greater Weight* *through a Piece of Iron, than when it is naked* *of it s*elf. His Prayers are a kind of Crambe that uſed to kill Schoolmaſters ; and he values them by Number, not Weight. #center L3

# Center [ 150 ]

# Double Rule

# Center A Center CURIOUS MAN

[V]ALUES things not by their Us*e or*  
*[V]Worth, but Scarcity. He is very tender*  
*and s*crupulous of his Humour, as [i] Fantatics [i]  
are of their Cons*ciences, and both for the mos*t  
part in Trifles. He cares not how unus*eful*  
*any Thing be, s*o it be but unus*ual and rare.*  
*He collects all the Curious*ities he can light upon  
in Art or Nature, not to inform his own  
Judgement, but to catch the Admiration of o-  
thers, which he believes he has a Right to, be-  
caus*e the Rarities are his own. That which*  
*other Men neglect he believes they overs*ee,  
and s*tores up Trifles as rare Dis*coveries, at leas*t*  
*of his own Wit and Sagacity. He admires*  
*subtleties above all Things, becaus*e the more  
s*ubtle they are, the nearer they are to nothing;*  
*and values no Art but that which is s*pun s\*o

# Center A CURIOUS MAN. 151 thin, that it is of no Us*e at all. He had rather* *have an iron Chain hung about the Neck of a* *Flea, than an Alderman's of Gold, and [i] Ho-* *mer's [i] Iliads in a Nuts*hel than [i] Alexander's [i] Ca- binet. He had rather have the twelve Apos*tles* *on a Cherry-Stone, than thos*e on St. [i] Peter's [i] Portico, and would willingly s*ell [i] Christ [i] again* *for the numerical Piece of Coin, that [i] Judas [i]* *took for him. His perpetual Dotage upon* *Curious*ities at length renders him one of them, and he s*hews hims*elf as none fo the meanes*t* *of his Rarities. He s*o much affects Singula- rity, that rather than follow the Fas*hion, that* *is us*ed by the res*t of the World, he will wear* *dis*s*enting Cloaths with odd fantas*tic Devices to dis*tinguish hims*elf from others, like Marks s*et upon Cattle. He cares not what Pains he* *throws away upon the meanes*t Trifle, s*o it be* *but s*trange, while s*ome pity, and others laugh* *at his ill-employed Indus*try. He is one of thos*e, that valued [i] Epictetus's [i] Lamp above the* *excellent Book he writ by it. If he be a Book-* *man he s*pends all his Time and Study upon Things that are never to be known. The [i] Philos*opher's Stone [i] and [i] univers*al Medicine cannot #center L 4

152 A CURIOUS MAN.  
pos*s*ibly mis*s him, though he is s*ure to do them.  
He is wonderfully taken with abs*trus*e Know-  
ledge, and had rather hand to Truth with a  
Pair of Tongs wrapt up in Mys*teries and Hiero-*  
*glyphics, than touch it with his Hands, or s*ee  
it plainly demons*trated to his Sens*es.

[*two rules*]

# A RANTER

I2s a *Fanatic* Hector, that has found out by a very ſtrange Way of new Light, how to transform all the *Devils* into *Angels of Light* ; for he believes all Religion conſiſts in Looſeneſs, and that Sin and Vice is *the whole Duty of Man*. He puts off the *old Man*, but puts it on again upon the *new one,* and makes his *Pagan* Vices ſerve to preſerve his *Chriſtian* Virtues from wearing out ; for if he ſhould uſe his Piety and Devotion al- ways it would hold out but a little while. He is loth that Iniquity and Vice ſhould be thrown away, as long as there may be good Uſe of it ; for if that, which is wickedly gotten, may be diſposed to pious Uſes, why ſhould not Wickedneſs itſelf as well? He believes himſelf Shot-free againſt all the Attempts of the *Devil,* the *World,* and the *Flesh,* and therefore is not afraid to attack them in their own Quarters, and encounter them at their own Weapons.

For as ſtrong Bodies may freely venture to do,  
and ſuffer that, without any Hurt to them-  
ſelves, which would deſtroy thoſe that are  
feeble: So a Saint, that is ſtrong in Grace,  
may boldly engage himſelf in thoſe great Sins  
and Iniquities, that would eaſily damn a weak  
Brother, and yet come off never the worſe.  
He believes Deeds of Darkneſs to be only thoſe  
Sins that are committed in private, not thoſe  
that are acted openly and owned. He is but  
an *Hypocrite* turned the wrong Side outward ;  
for, as the one wears his Vices within, and  
the other without, ſo when they are counter-  
changed the *Ranter* becomes an *Hypocrite,* and  
the *Hypocrite* an able *Ranter.* His Church is  
the *Devil's* Chappel ; for it agrees exactly both  
in Doctorine and Diſicipline with the beſt reform-  
ed Baudy-Houſes. He is a Monſter produced  
by the Madneſs of this latter Age ; but if it  
had been his Fate to have been whelped in old  
*Rome* he had paſt for a Prodigy, and been re-  
ceived among raining of Stones and the ſpeak-  
ing of Bulls, and would have put a ſtop to all  
public Affairs, until he had been expiated.  
*Nero* cloathed *Chriſtians* in the Skins of wild  
Beaſts ; but he wraps wild Beaſts in the Skins  
of *Chriſtians*.

[*two rules*]

# A CORRUPT JUDGE

P2asses Judgement as a Gameſter does  
falſe Dice. The firſt Thing he takes is  
his Oath and his Comiſſion, and afterwards  
the ſtrongeſt Side and Bribes. He gives Judg-  
ment, as the Council at the Bar are ſaid to give  
Advice, when they are paid for it. He wraps  
himſelf warm in Furs, that the cold Air may  
not ſtrike his Conſcience inward. He is never  
an upright Judge, but when he is weary of  
ſitting, and ſtands for his Eaſe. All the Uſe  
he make of his Oath is to oppoſe it againſt  
his Prince, for whoſe Service he firſt took it,  
and to bind him with that, which he firſt pre-  
tended to bind himſelf with; as if the King by  
imparting a little of his Power to him gave  
hi to Title to all the reſt, like thoſe who hold-  
ing a little Land in *Capite* render all the reſt

liable to the ſame Tenure. As for that which  
concerns the People, he takes his Liberty to do  
what he pleaſes ; this he maintains with Cant-  
ing, of which himſelf being the only Judge,  
he can give it what arbitrary Interpretation he  
pleaſes ; yet is a great Enemy to arbitrary  
Power, becauſe he would have no Body uſe it  
but himſelf. If he have Hope of Preferment  
he makes all the Law run on the King's Side ;  
if not, it always takes part againſt him ; for as  
he was bred to make any Thing right or wrong  
between Man and Man, ſo he can do between  
the King and his Subjects. He calls himſelf  
*Capitalis, &c.* which Word he never uſes but  
to Crimes of the higeſt Nature. He uſurps  
unſufferable Tyranny over Words ; for when  
he has enſlaved and debaſed them from their  
original Senſe, he makes them ſerves againſt  
themselves to ſupport him, and their own  
Abuſe. He is as ſtiff to Delinquents, and  
makes as harſh a Noiſe as a new Cart-wheel,  
until he is greaſed, and then he turns about as  
eaſily. He called all necceſſary and unavoidable  
Proceedings of State, without the punctual  
Formality of Law, arbitrary and illegal, but  
never conſiders, that his own Interpretation

of Law are more arbitrary, and, when he  
pleaſes, illegal. He cannot be denied to be a  
very impartial Judge ; for right or wrong  
are all one to him. He takes Bribes, as pious  
Men give Alms, with ſo much Caution, that  
his right Hand never knows what his left re-  
ceives./

[*two rules*]/ / #AN/ #AMORIST/ / I2s an Artificer, or Maker of Love, a ſworn/ Servant to all Ladies, like an Officer in a/ Corporation. Though no one in particular/ will own any Title to him, yet he never fails,/ upon all Occaſions, to offer his Services, and/ they as ſeldom to turn it back again untouched./ He commits nothing with them, but himſelf to/ their good Graces ; and they recommend him/ back again to his own, where he finds ſo kind/ a Reception, that he wonders how he does/ fail of it every where elſe. His Paſſion is as/ eaſily ſet on Fire as a Fart, and as ſoon out/ again. He is charged and primed with Love-/ Powder like a Gun, and the leaſt Sparkle of an/ Eye gives Fire to him, and off he goes, but/ ſeldom, or never, hits the Mark. He has com-/ mon Places and Precedents of Repartees and/ Letters for all Occaſions ; and falls as readily/ into his Method of making love, as a Parſon/

does into his Form of Matrimony. He con- verſes, as Angels are ſaid to do, by Intuition, and expreſſes himſelf by Sighs moſt ſignificant- ly. He follows his Viſits, as Men do their Buſineſs, and is very induſtrious in waiting on the Ladies, where his Affairs lie ; among which thoſe of greateſt Concernment are *Queſtions and Commands, Purpoſes,* and other ſuch received Forms of With and Converſation ; in which he is ſo deeply ſtudied, that in all Queſtions and Doubts that ariſe, he is appealed to, and very learnedly declares, which was the moſt true and primitive Way of proceeding in the pureſt Times. For theſe Virtues he never fails of his Summons to all Balls, where he manages the Country-Dances with ſingular Judgment, and is frequently an Aſſiſtant at L'hombre; and theſe are all the Uſes they make of his Parts, beſide the Sport they give themſelves in laughing at him, which he takes for ſingular Favours, and interprets to his own Advantage, though it never goes further; for all his Employments being public, he is never admitted to any pri- vate Services, and they deſpiſe him as not Wo- man's Meat: For he applies to too many to be truſted by any one; as Baſtards by having many Fathers, have none at all. He goes often

mounted in a Coach as a Convoy, to guard the  
Ladies, to take the Duſt in *Hyde-Park*; where  
by his prudent Management of the Glaſs Win-  
dows he ſecures them from Beggars, and re-  
turns fraught with China-Oranges and Ballads.  
Thus he is but a Gentleman-Uſher General,  
and his Buſineſs is to carry one Lady's Services  
to another, and bring back the others in Ex-  
change.

[*two rules*]

# AN Astrologer

I2s one that expounds upon the Planets, and  
teaches to conſtrue the *Accidents* by the *due*  
*joining of Stars in Conſtruction.* He talks with  
them by dumb Signs, and can tell what they  
mean by their twinckling, and ſquinting upon  
one another, as well as they themſelves. He  
is a Spy upon the Stars, and can tell what they  
are doing, by the Company they keep, and the  
Houſes they frequent. They have no Power to  
do any Thing alone, until ſo many meet, as  
will make a *Quorum.*He is Clerk of the Com-  
mittee to them, and draws up all their Orders,  
that concern either public or private Affairs.  
He keeps all their Accompts for them, and  
ſums them up, not by *Debtor,* but by *Creditor*  
alone, a more compendious Way. They do  
ill to make them have ſo much Authority over

the Earth, which, perhaps, has as much as  
any one of them but the Sun, and as much  
Right to ſit and vote in their Councils, as any  
other : But becauſe there are but ſeven Electors  
of the *German* Empire, they will allow of no  
more to diſpoſe of all other ; and moſt fooliſhly  
and unnaturally depoſe their own Parent of its  
Inheritance; rather than acknowledge a Defect  
in their own Rules. Theſe Rules are all they  
have to ſhew for their Title ; and yet not one  
of them can tell whether thoſe they had them  
from came honeſtly by them. *Virgil's* Deſ-  
cription of *Fame,* that reaches from Earth  
to the Stars, *tam ficti pravique tenax,* to carry  
Lies and Knavery, will ſerve Aſtrologers with-  
out any ſenſible Variation. He is a Fortune-  
Seller, a Retailer of Deſtiny, and petty Chap-  
man to the Planets. He caſts Nativities as  
Gameſters do falſe Dice, and by ſlurring and  
palming *ſextile, quartile,* and *trine,* like *ſize,*  
*quater, trois,* can throw what chance he  
pleaſes. He ſets a Figure, as Cheats do a Main  
at Hazard ; and Gulls throw away their Money  
at it. He fetches the Grounds of his Art ſo  
far off, as well from Reaſon, as the Stars, that,  
like a Traveller, he is allowed to lye by Au-

thority. And as Beggars, that have no Money  
themſelves, believe all others have, and beg  
of thoſe, that have as little as themſelves : So  
the ignorant Rabble believe in him, though  
he has no more Reaſon for what he profeſſes,  
than they.

[*two rules*]

# A QUIBBLER

I2s a Jugler of Words, that ſhows Tricks  
with them, to make them appear what they  
were not meant for, and ſerve two Senſes at  
once, like one that plays on two *Jews* Trumps.  
He is a Fencer of Language, that falſiſies his  
Blow, and hits where he did not aim. He  
Has a fooliſh Slight of Wit, that catches at  
Words only, and lets the Senſe go, like the  
young Thief in the Farce, that took a Purſe,  
but gave the Owner his Money back again.  
He is ſo well verſed in all Cafes of Quibble,  
that he knows when there will be a Blot upon  
a Word, as ſoon as it is out. He packs his  
Quibbles like a Stock of Cards, let him but  
ſhuffle, and cut where you will, he will be  
ſure to have it. He dances on a Rope of Sand,  
does the *Somerſet*, *Strapado*, and half-ſlrapado  
with Words, plays at all manner of Games

with *Clinches*, *Carwickets*, and *Quibbles*, and  
talks *under-Leg*. His Wit is left-handed, and  
therefore what others mean for right, he ap-  
prehends quite contrary. All his Conceptions  
are produced by equivocal Generation, which  
makes them juſtly eſteemed but Maggots. He  
rings the Changes upon Words, and is ſo ex-  
pert, that he can tell at firſt Sight, how  
many Variations any Number of Words will  
bear. He talks with a *Trillo*, and gives his  
Words a double Reliſh. He had rather have  
them bear two Senſes in vain and impertinent-  
ly, than one to the Purpoſe, and never ſpeaks  
without a Lere-Senſe. He talks nothing but  
Equivocation and mental Reſervation, and  
mightily affects to give a Word a double Stroke,  
like a Tennis-Ball againſt two Walls at one  
Blow, to defeat the Expectation of his An-  
tagonift. He commonly ſlurs every fourth or  
fifth Word, and ſeldom fails to throw Dou-  
blets. There are two Sorts of Quibbling, the  
one with Words, and the other with Senſe,  
like the Rhetoricians *Figurae Dictionis & Figurae*  
*Senteniae* — The firſt is already cried down,  
[[8]](#footnote-72): *Without a Lere-Serſe] A Lere-Sterſe* is a ſecond or supernume-  
rary Scale, as a Led-Horſe was formerly called a Lere-Harſe,  
See *Bailey’s* Dictionary.

and the other as yet prevails; and is the only  
Elegance of our modern Poets, which eaſy  
Judges call *Eaſineſs*; but having nothing in it  
But *Eaſineſs*, and being never uſed by any laſt-  
ing Wit, will in wiſer Times fall to nothing of  
itſselſ.

[*two rules*]

# A /

WOOER

S2TANDS Candidate for Cuckold, and if  
he miſs of it, it is none of his Fault; for  
his Merit is ſuſſiciently known. He is com  
monly no Lover, but able to paſs for a moſt  
deſperate one, where he finds it is like to prove  
of conſiderable Advantage to him; and there-  
fore has Paſſions lying by him of all Sizes pro-  
portionable to all Women’s Fortunes, and can  
be indifferent, melancholy, or ſtark-mad, ac-  
cording as their Eſtates give him Occaſion; and  
when he finds it is to no Purpoſe, can preſently  
come to himſelf again, and try another. He  proſecutes his Suit againſt his Miſtreſs as Clients  
do a Suit in Law, and does nothing without  
the Advice of his learned Council, omits no  
Advantage for want of ſoliciting, and, when  
He gets her Conſent, overthrows her. He en-

deavors to match his Eſtate, rather than him-  
ſelſ, to the beſt Advantage, and is his Miſ-  
treſs’s Fortune and his do but come to an  
Agreement, their Perſons are eaſily ſatisſied, the  
Match is ſoon made up, and a Croſs Marriage  
between all four is prefeſtly concluded. He is  
not much concerned in his Lady’s Virtues, for if  
the Opinion of the *Stoics* be true, *that the vir-*  
*tuous are always rich*, there is no doubt, but ſhe  
that is rich muſt be virtuous. He never goes  
without a Liſt in his Pocket of all the Widows  
and Virgins about the Town, with Particulars  
of their Jointures, Portions, and Inheritances,  
that if one miſs he may not be without a Re-  
ſerve; for he eſteems *Cupid* very improvident,  
if he has not more than two Strings to his  
Bow. When he wants a better Introduction,  
he begins his Addreſſes to the Chamber-maid,  
like one that ſues the Tenant to eject the Land-  
lord, and according as he thrives there makes  
his Approaches to the Miſtreſs. He can tell  
readily what the Difference is between Join-  
Ture with Tution of Infant, Land and  
Money of any Value, and what the Odds is  
to a Penny between them all, either to take or  
leave. He does not ſo much go a wooing as  
put in his Claim, as if all Men of Fortune

had a fair Title to all Women of the ſame  
Quality, and therefore are ſaid to demand them  
in Marriage. But if he be a Wooer of For-  
tune, that deſigns to raiſe himſelſ by it, he  
makes wooing his Vocation, deals with all  
Matchmakers, that are his Setters, is very  
painful in his Calling, and, if he Buſineſs ſucceed,  
ſteals her away and commits Matri-  
mony with a ſelonious Intent. He has a great  
deſire to beget Money on the Body of a Wo-  
man, and as for other Iſſue is very indifferent,  
and cares not how old ſhe be, ſo ſhe be not paſt  
Money-bearing.

[*two rules*]

# An Impudent Man

Is one, whoſe want of Money and want of  
Wit have engaged him beyond his Abilities.  
The little Knowledge he has of himſelf being  
ſuitable to the little he has in his Profeſſion has  
Made him believe himſelf fit for it. This double  
Ignorance has made him ſet a Value upon him-  
ſelf, as he that wants a great deal appears in a  
better Condition, than he that wants a little.  
This renders him confident, and fit for any  
Undertaking, and ſometimes (ſuch is the con-  
current Ignorance of the World) he proſpers  
In it, but oftner miſcarries, and becomes ri-  
diculous; yet this Advantage he has, that as  
nothing can make him ſee his Error, ſo he is  
fortified with his Ignorance, as barren and  
rocky Places are by their Situation, and he will  
rather believe that all Men want Judgment,

than himſelf. For as no Man is pleaſed, that  
has an ill Opinion of himſelſ, Nature, that  
finds out Remedies herſelf, and his own Eaſe  
render him indefenſible of his Defects¬—From  
hence he grows impudent; for as Men judge  
by Compariſon, he knows as little what it is  
To be defective, as what it is to be excellent.  
Nothing renders Men modeſt, but a juſt Know-  
ledge how to compare themſelves with others;  
and where that is wanting, Impudence supplies  
the Place of it: for there is no Vacuum in the  
Minds of Men, and commonly, like other  
Things in Nature, they ſwell more with Rare-  
faction than Condenſation. The more Men  
know of the World, the worſe Opinion they  
have of it; and the more they underſtand of  
Truth, they are better acquainted with the  
Difficulties of it, and conſsequently are the leſs  
confident in their Aſſertions, eſpecially in mat-  
ters of Probability, which commonly is ſquint-  
ey’d, and looks nine Ways at once. It is the  
Office of a juſt Judge to hear both Parties, and  
he that conſiders but the one Side of Things  
can never make a juſt Judgment, though he  
may by Chance a true one. Impudence is the  
Baſtard of Ignorance, not only unlawfully,

but inceſtouſsly begotten by a Man upon his  
own Underſtanding, and laid by himſelſ at  
his own Door, a Monſter of unnatural Pro-  
duction; for Shame is as much the Propriety  
of human Nature (though overſeen by the  
Philoſsophers) and perhaps more than Reaſon,  
Laughing, or looking aſquint, by which they  
diſtinguish Man from Beaſts; and the leſs  
Men have of it, the nearer they approach to  
the Nature of Brutes. Modeſty is but a noble  
Jealouſy of Honour, and Impudence the Proſ-  
titution of it; for he, whoſe Face is proof  
againſt Infamy, muſt be as little ſenſible of  
Glory. His Forehead, like a voluntary Cuck-  
old’s is by his Horns made Proof againſt a  
Bluſh. Nature made Man barefaced, and civil  
Cuſtom has preſerved him ſo; but he that’s im-  
pudent does wear a Vizard more ugly and de-  
formed than Highway Thieves diſguiſe them-  
ſelves with. Shame is the tender moral Con-  
ſcience of good Men. When there is a Crack  
In the Skull, Nature herſelf with a tough horny  
Callus repairs the Breach; ſo a flaw’d Intellect is with a brawny Callus Face ſupplied. The  
Face is the Dial of the Mind; and where they  
Do not go together, ‘tis a Sign, that one or  
Both are out of Order. He that is impudent

is like a Merchant, that trades upon his Cre-  
dit without a Stock, and if his Debts were  
known, would break immediately. The Inſide  
of his Head is like the Outſide; and his Peruke  
as naturally of his own Growth, as his Wit.  
He paſſes in the World like a Piece of Counter-  
feit Coin, looks well enough until he is rubbed  
and worn with Uſe, and then his Copper Com-  
plexion begins to appear, and nobody will take  
Him, but by Owl-light.

[*two rules*]

# An Imitator

Is a counterfeit Stone, and the larger and  
fairer he appears the more apt he is to be  
diſcovered, whilſt ſmall ones, that pretend to no great Value, paſs unſuſpected. He is made  
like a Man in Arras-Hangings, after ſome great  
Maſter’s Deſign, though far ſhort of the Ori  
ginal. He is like a Spectrum or walking  
Spirit that aſſumes the Shape of ſome particular  
Peſson, and appears in the Likeneſs of ſome-  
thing that he is not, becauſe he has no Shape  
of his own to put on. He has a Kind of  
Monkey and Baboon Wit, that takes after ſome  
Man’s Way, whom he endeavors to imitate,  
but does it worſse than thoſe Things that are na-  
turally his own; for he does not learn but  
take his Pattern out, as a Girl does her Sam-  
pler. His whole Life is nothing but a Kind of  
Education, and he is always learning to be

ſomething that he is not, nor ever will be: For  
Nature is free, and will not be forced out of  
her Way, nor compelled to do any Thing  
againſt her own Will and Inclination. He is  
but a Retainer to Wit, and a Follower of his  
Maſter, whoſe Badge he wears every where,  
and therefore his Way is called *ſervile Imitation.*  
His Fancy is like the innocent Lady’s; who by  
looking on the Picture of a *Moor* that hung  
in her Chamber conceived a Child of the ſame  
Complexion; for all his Conceptions are pro-  
duced by the Pictures of other Men’s Imagi-  
nations, and by their Features betray whoſe  
Baſtards they are. His Muſe is not inſpired  
but infected with another Man’s Fancy; and  
he catches his Wit, like the Itch, of ſomebody  
elſe that had it before, and when he writes he  
does but ſcratch himſelf. His Head is, like  
his Hat, faſhioned upon a Block, and wrought  
in a Shape of another Man’s Invention. He  
melts down his Wit, and caſts it in a Mold:  
and as metals melted and caſt are not ſo firm  
and ſolid, as thoſe that are wrought with the  
Hammer; ſo thoſe Compoſitions, that are  
founded and run in other Men’s Molds, are  
always more brittle and looſe than thoſe, that  
are forged in a Man’s own Brain. He binds

himſelf Prentice to a Trade, which he has no  
Stock to ſet up with, if he ſhould ſerve out his  
Time, and live to be made free. He runs a  
whoring after another Man’s Inventions (for he  
has none of his own to tempt him to an incon-  
tinent Thought) and begets a Kind of Mun-  
grel Breed, that never comes to good.  
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[*two rules*]

# AN ALDERMAN

H2AS taken his Degree in Cheating, and  
the higheſt of his Faculty ; or paid for  
refuſing his *MANDAMUS*. He is a Peer of the  
City, and a Member of their upper Houſe,  
Who, as ſoon as he arrives at ſo many thouſand  
Pounds, is bound by the Charter to ſerve the  
Public with ſo much Underſtanding, what  
ſhift ſoever he make to raiſe it, and wear a  
Chain about his Neck like a Raindeer, or in  
Default to commute, and make Satisfaction in  
ready Money, the beſt Reaſon of the Place;  
for which hi has the Name only, like a titular  
Prince, and is an *Alderman extraordinary*. But  
if his Wife can prevail with him to ſtand, he  
becomes one of the City-ſupporters, and, like  
the Unicorn in the King's Arms, wears a Chain  
about his Neck very right-worſhipfully. He  
wears Scarlet, as the Whore of *Babylon* does,  
not for her honeſty, but the Rank and Quality

ſhe is of among the Wicked, When he ſits  
as a Judge in his Court he is abſolute, and uſes  
arbitrary Power ; for he is not bound to un-  
derſtand what he does, nor render an Account  
why he gives Judgment on one Side rather  
than another ; but his Will is ſufficient to ſtand  
for his Reaſon, to all Intents and Purpoſes.  
He does no public Buſineſs without eating and  
drinking, and never meets about Matters of Im-  
portance, but the Cramming his Inſide is the  
moſt weighty Part of the Work of the Day.  
He diſpatches no public Affair until he has  
thoroughly dined upon it, and is fully ſatisfied  
with Quince-Pye and Cuſtard : for Men are  
wiſer, the *Italians* ſay, after their Bellies are  
full, than when they are faſting, and he is very  
cautious to omit no Occaſion of improving his  
Parts that Way. He is ſo careful of the In-  
tereſt of his Belly, and manages it ſo induſ-  
triouſly, that in a little Space it grows great  
and takes Place of all the reſt of his Members,  
and becomes ſo powerful, that they will never  
be in a Condition to rebel againſt it any more.  
He is cloathed in Scarlet the Livery of his Sins,  
like the rich Glutton, to put him in Mind of  
what Means he came to his Wealth and Pre-  
ferment by. He makes a Trade of his Eat-

ing, and, like a Cock, ſcrapes when he feeds ;  
for the Public pays for all and more, which he  
and his Brethren ſhare among themſelves ; for  
they never make a dry Reckoning. When he  
comes to be Lord-Mayor he does not keep a  
great Houſe, but a very great Houſe-warming  
for a whole Year ; for though he invites all the  
*Companies* in the City he does not treat them,  
but they club to entertain him, and pay the  
Reckoning beforehand. His Fur-gown makes  
him look a great deal bigger than he is, like  
the Feathers of an Owl, and when he pulls  
it off, he looks as if he were fallen away, or  
like a Rabbet, had his Skin pulled off.

[*double rule*]

# A QUAKER

I2S a Scoundrel Saint, of an Order without  
Founder, Vow, or Rule ; for he will not  
ſwear, nor be tyed to any Thing, but his own  
Humour. He is the Link-Boy of the Sectaries,  
and talks much of his Light, but puts it under  
a Buſhel, for nobody can ſee it but himſelf. His  
Religion is but the cold Fit of an Ague, and his  
Zeal of a contrary Temper to that of all others,  
yet produces the ſame Effects ; as cold Iron in  
*Greenland*, they ſay, burns as well as hot ;  
which makes him delight, like a Salamander,  
to live in the Fire of Perſecution. He works  
out his Salvation, not with *Fear*, but *Confidence*  
*and Trembling*. His Profeſſion is but a Kind  
of Winter-Religion ; and the Original of it as  
uncertain as the hatching of Woodcocks, for  
no Man can tell from whence it came. He  
Vapours much of the Light within him, but  
no ſuch Thing appears, unleſs he means as he

is light-headed. He believes he takes up the  
Croſs in being croſs to all Mankind. He de\_  
lights in Perſecution, as ſome old extravagant  
Fornicators find a Lechery in being whipt ;  
and has no Ambition but to go to Heaven in  
what he calls a fiery Chariot, that is, a Wood-  
monger’s Faggot Cart. You may perceive he  
has a Crack in his Skull by the flat Twang of  
his Noſe, and the great Care he takes to keep  
his Hat on, leſt his ſickly Brains, if he have  
any, ſhould take Cold at it. He believes his  
Doctrine to be heavenly, becauſe it agrees per-  
fectly with the *Motus Trepidationis*. All his  
Hopes are in the *Turks* overrunning of Chriſ-  
tendom, becauſe he has heard they count Fools  
and Madmen Saints, and doubts not to paſs  
muſter with them for great Abilities that Way.  
This makes him believe he can convert the *Turk*,  
tho’ he could do no good on the *Pope*, or the  
*Preſbyterian*. Nothing comes ſo near his quak-  
ing Liturgy, as the Papiſtical Poſſeſſions of the  
*Devil*, with which it conforms in Diſcipline  
exact. His Church, or rather Chapel, is built  
upon a flat Sand, without ſuperior or inferior  
in it, and not upon a Rock, which is never  
found without great Inequalities. Next De\_  
moniacs he moſt reſembles the Reprobate, who

are ſaid to be condemned to Weeping and  
Gnaſhing of Teeth. There was a Botcher of  
their Church, that renounced his Trade and  
turned Preacher, becauſe he held it ſuperſtiti-  
ous to ſit *croſs-legged*. His Devotion is but a  
Kind of ſpiritual Palſy, that proceeds from a  
Diſtemper in the Brain, where the Nerves are  
rooted. They abhor the Church of *England*,  
but conform exactly with thoſe primitive Fa-  
thers of their Church, that heretofore gave An-  
ſwers at the *Devil*’s Oracles, in which they ob-  
ſerved the very ſame Ceremony of quaking and  
and gaping now practiſed by our modern En\_  
thuſiaſts at their Exorciſms, rather than Ex-  
erciſes of Devotion. He ſucks in the Air like  
a Pair of Bellows, and blows his inward Light  
with it, till he dung Fire, as Cattle do in *Lin*-  
*colnſhire*. The general Ignorance of their  
whole Party make it appear, that whatſoever  
their Zeal may be, it is not *according to Know*-  
*ledge*.

[*double rule*]

# A VINTNER

H2ANGS out his Buſh to ſhew he has not  
good Wine ; for that, the Proverb ſays, needs it not. If wine were as neceſſary as  
Bread, he would ſtand in the Pillory for ſelling  
falſe Meaſure, as well as Bakers do for falſe  
Weight ; but ſince it is at every Man’s Choice  
to come to his Houſe or not, thoſe that do, are  
guilty of half the Injuries he does them, and  
he believes the reſt to be none at all, becauſe  
no Injury can be done to him, that is willing  
to take it. He had rather ſell bad Wine, than  
good that ſtands him in no more, for it makes  
Men ſooner drunk, and then they are the eaſier  
over-reckoned. By the Knaveries he acts  
above-board, which every Man ſees, one may  
eaſily take a Meaſure of thoſe he does under  
Ground in his Cellar ; for he that will pick  
a Man’s Pocket to his Face, will not ſtick to  
uſe him worſe in private when he knows no-

thing of it. When he has poiſoned his  
Wines he raiſes his Price, and to make amends  
for that abates his Meaſure, for he thinks it  
a greater Sin to commit Murder for ſmall  
Gains, than a valuable Conſideration. He  
does not only ſpoil and deſtroy his Wines, but  
an ancient reverend Proverb, with brewing and  
racking, that ſays, *In vino veritas*, for there  
is no Truth in his, but all falſe and ſophiſtica-  
ted ; for he can counterfeit Wine as cunningly  
as *Apelles* did Grapes, and cheat Men with it,  
as *he* did Birds. He brings every Bottle of  
Wine he draws to the *Bar*, to confeſs it to be  
a Cheat, and afterwards puts himſelf upon  
the Mercy of the Company. He is an *Anti-*  
*chriſtian* Cheat ; for Chriſt turned Water into  
Wine, and he turns Wine into Water. He  
ſcores all his Reckonings upon two Tables  
made like thoſe of the ten Commandments, that  
he may be put in Mind to break them as oft as  
poſſibly he can ; eſpecially that of ſtealing and  
bearing falſe Witneſs againſt his Neighbour,  
when he draws him bad Wine and ſwears it is  
good, and that he can take more for the Pipe  
than the Wine will yield him by the Bottle,  
a Trick that a *Jesuit* taught him to cheat his

own Conſcience with. When he is found to  
over-reckon notoriouſly, he has one common  
Evaſion for all, and that is to ſay it was a  
Miſtake, by which he means, that he thought  
they had not been ſober enough to diſcover it ;  
for if it had paſt, there had been no Error at  
all in the Caſe.

[*double rule*]

# A LOVER

I2S a Kind of *Goth* and *Vandal*, that leaves  
his native Self to ſettle in another, or a  
Planter that forſakes his Country, where he  
was born, to labour and dig in *Virginia*.  
His Heart is catched in a Net with a Pair of  
bringht ſhining Eyes, as Larks are with Pieces  
of a looking-Glaſs. He makes heavy Com\_  
plaints againſt it for deſerting of him, and  
deſires to have another in Exchange for it,  
which is a very unreaſonable Requeſt ; for if  
it betrayed its boſom Friend, what will it do  
to a Stranger, that ſhould give it Truſt and  
Entertainment ? He binds himſelf, and cries  
out he is robbed of his Heart, and charges the  
Innocent with it, only to get a good Com-  
poſition, or another for it, againſt Con-  
ſcience and Honeſty. He talks much of his

Flame, and pretends to be burnt by his Miſ-  
treſs’s Eyes, for which he requires Satisfaction  
from her, like one that ſets his Houſe on Fire  
to get a Brief for charitable Contributions.  
He makes his Miſtreſs all of Stars, and when  
ſhe is unkind, rails at them, as if they did ill  
Offices between them, and being of her Kin  
ſet her againſt him. He falls in Love as Men  
fall ſick when their Bodies are inclined to it,  
and imputes that to his Miſtreſſes Charms,  
which is really in his own Temper ; for when  
that is altered, the other vaniſhes of it ſelf, and  
therefore one ſaid not amiſs,

------The Lilly and the Roſe  
Not in her Cheeks, but in thy Temper grows.

When his Deſires are grown up, they ſwarm,  
and fly out to ſeek a new Habitation, and  
whereſoever they light they fix like Bees, among  
which ſome late Philoſophers have obſerved  
that it is a Female that leads all the reſt. Love  
is but a Clap of the Mind, a Kind of run-  
ning of the Fancy, that breaks out, if it be  
not ſtopped in Time, into Botches of heroic  
Rime ; for all Loverrs are poets for the Time

being, and make their Ladies a Kind of mo-  
ſaic Work of ſeveral coloured Stones joined  
together by a ſtrong Fancy, but very ſtiff and  
unnatural ; and though they ſteal Stars from  
Heaven, as *Prometheus* did Fire, to animate  
them, all will not make them alive, nor  
alives-liking.

[*double rule*]

# A BANKRUPT

I2S made by breaking, as a Bird is hatched  
by breaking the Shell, for he gains more  
by giving over his Trade, than ever he did by  
dealing in it. He drives a Trade, as *Oliver*  
*Cromwel* did a Coach, till it broke in Pieces.  
He is very tender and careful in preſerving  
his Credit, and keeps it as methodically as a  
Race-nag is dieted, that in the End he may  
run away with it: for he observes a punctual  
Curioſity in performing his Word, until he  
has improved his Credit as far as it can go ;  
and then he has catched the Fiſh, and throws  
away the Net ; as a Butcher, when he has fed  
his Beaſt as fat as it can grow, cuts the Throat

of it. When he has brought his Deſign to  
Perfection, and diſpoſed of all his Materials,  
he lays his Train, like a Powder Traytor, and  
gets out of the way, while he blows up all  
thoſe that truſted him. After the Blow is  
given there is no Manner of Intelligence to be  
had of him for ſome Months, until the Rage  
and Fury is ſomewhat digeſted, and all Hopes  
vaniſhed of ever recovering any Thing of Body,  
or Goods, for Revenge, or Reſtitution ; and  
then Propoſitions of Treaty and Accommoda-  
tion appear, like the Sign of the *Hand and Pen*  
out of the Clouds, with Conditions more un-  
reaſonable than Thieves are wont to demand  
for Reſtitution of ſtolen Goods. He ſhoots  
like a Fowler at a whole Flock of Geeſe at  
once, and ſtalks with his Horſe to come as near  
as poſſibly he can without being perceived by  
any one, or giving the leaſt Suſpicion of his  
Deſign, until it is too late to prevent it ; and  
then he flies from them, as they ſhould have  
done before from him. His Way is ſo com-  
monly uſed in the City, that he robs in a Road,  
like a Highwayman, and yet they will never  
arrive at Wit enough to avoid it ; for it is done

upon Surpriſe ; and as Thieves are commonly  
better mounted than thoſe they rob, he very  
eaſily makes his Eſcape, and flies beyond Per-  
ſuit of Huon-cries, and there is no Poſſibility  
of overtaking him.

[*double rule*]

# A RIBALD

I2S the Devil’s Hypocrite, the endeavours to  
make himſelf appear worſe than he is. His  
evil Words and bad Manners ſtrive which  
ſhall moſt corrupt one another, and it is hard  
to ſay which has the Advantage. He vents  
his Lechery at the Mouth, as ſome Fiſhes are  
ſaid to engender. He is an unclean Beaſt that  
chews the Cud ; for after he has ſatisfied his  
Lust, he brings it up again into his Mouth  
to a ſecond Enjoyment, and plays an After-  
game of Letchery with his Tongue much worſe  
than that which the *Cunnilingi* uſed among the  
old *Romans.* He ſtrips Nature ſtark-naked, and  
clothes her in the moſt fantaſtic and ridiculous  
Faſhion a wild Imagination can invent. He  
is worſe and more naſty than a Dog ; for  
in his broad Deſcriptions of others obſcene  
Actions he does but lick up the Vomit of ano-

ther Man’s Surfeits. He tells Tales out of a  
vaulting School. A leud baudy Tale does  
more Hurt, and gives a worſe Example than  
the Thing of which it was told ; for the Act  
extends but to a few, and if it be concealed  
goes no further ; but the Report of it is un-  
limited, and may be conveyed to all People,  
and all Times to come. He expoſes that with  
his Tongue, which Nature gave Women Mo-  
deſty, and brute Beaſts Tails to cover. He  
miſtakes Ribaldry for Wit, though nothing is  
more unlike, and believes himſelf to be the  
finer Man the filthier he talks ; as if he were  
above Civility, as *Fanatics* are above Ordinan-  
ces, and held nothing more ſhameful than to be  
aſhamed of any Thing. He talks nothing but  
*Aretine*’s Pictures, as plain as the *Scotch* Dia-  
lect, which is eſteemed to be the moſt copious  
and elegant of the Kind. He improves and  
huſbands his Sins to the beſt Advantage,  
and makes one Vice find Employment for  
another ; for what he acts looſely in private,  
he talks as looſely of in public, and finds as  
much Pleaſure in the one as the other. He  
endeavours to make himſelf Satisfaction for  
the Pangs his Claps and Botches put him to with

vapouring and bragging how he came by  
them. He endeavours to purchaſe himſelf a  
Reputation by pretending to that which the  
beſt Men abominate, and the worſt value not,  
like one that clips and waſhes falſe Coin, and  
ventures his Neck for that which will yield  
him nothing.

1. *Whatſoever he hears well ſaid*, &tc. ] In this *Butler* alludes to  
   *Martial*'s Epigram to *Fidentinus*. [*footnote cont. next page*][^2] [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
2. *Whatſoever he hears well ſaid*, &tc. ] In this *Butler* alludes to  
   *Martial*'s Epigram to *Fidentinus*. [*footnote cont. next page*][^2] [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
3. [*footnote for next page*] *We read that Virgil uſed to make*, &c.] This alludes to a Paſſage  
   in the Life of *Virgil* aſcribed to *Donatus*. “ Cum Georgica ſcribe-  
   “ ret traditur quotidie meditatos mane plurimos verſus dictare ſo-  
   “ litus, ac per totum diem retracando ad pauciſſimos redigrere :  
   “ non abſurde carmen ſe urſæ more parere dicens, et lambendo  
   “ demum effingere. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
4. *As* Seneca *ſays he was in that of a farm*.] *Seneca* in his 86th  
   Epiſtle finds ſeveral Faults with *Virgil*'s Rules and Obſervations in  
   Huſbandry, as they are delivered in his *Georgics*, and adds of him ---  
   “ Qui non quod veriſſime, ſed quid decentiſſime diceretur, ad-  
   “ ſpexit ; nec Agricolas docere voluit, ſed legentes delectare.” [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
5. *So they did him to feed with Horſes*] This muſt be explained by  
   the ſame Writer of *Virgil*’s Life, who informs us, that *Virgil* in  
   his Youth ſtudied Phyſic, in which having made great Proficiency,  
   he repaired to *Rome*, and applying himſelf to that Branch of it [*footnote cont. next page*][^6] [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
6. *Like him that made Plato*, &c.] Who this Blunder is to be fa-  
   thered upon I cannot diſcover ; but that which he imputes to *Per*-  
   *ſius*, and another of *Juvenal*’s, a Paſſage of his own in a Part of his  
   Proſe Collections called *Criticiſms upon Books and Autohrs*, will ex-  
   plain --- *Persius*, ſays he, commits a very great Abſurdity, when  
   laying the Scene of his fourth Satyr in *Greece*, and bringing in *So*-  
   *crates* reproving a young Stateſmen, he makes him call the *Græ*-  
   *cians* Quirites. [*footnote cont. next page*][^8] [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
7. *Some of the old* Latin *Poets*, &c.] Thus *Horace*  
    [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
8. *Whatſoever he hears well ſaid*, &tc. ] In this *Butler* alludes to  
   *Martial*'s Epigram to *Fidentinus*. [*footnote cont. next page*][^2] [↑](#footnote-ref-72)