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### Remarks On The Life and Writings Of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin

Orrery, John Boyle of London, 1752

Reasons humbly offered to the Parliament of Ireland, for repealing the Sacramental Test in favour of the Catholics.

urn:nbn:de:hbz:466:1-49109

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great extravagancies; in those of morality, into no less; but in politics, into the greatest of all. Our inclinations are fo apt to hurry us into inconsiderate actions, that we are afterwards inclined to flatter ourselves they are right, only because they have proceeded from our own thoughts and directions. Thus Swift, when he had once established the rule of Vive la bagatelle, was resolved to purfue it at all hazards. I wish his thoughts had taken another turn. The lower classes of mankind pass on unnoticed; the great only are cenfured. They ought to be particularly attentive to every step they take. The Dean of St. PATRICK's should have known himself, as Rex idem hominum, Phæbique sacerdos, and should have remembered, that kings and priefts are extremely liable to be censured. Poor Swift! why did he fink below himfelf before he was deprived of reason? Forgive him that error, my Hamilton, and draw a veil of oblivion over certain excrescencies of wit and humour, you will then admire him, as an honour to the public, and a scourge to all the knaves and fools of his time.

Three pamphlets, relating to Ireland, successively sollow the Directions to Serwants. The first is entitled, Reasons humbly offered to the Parliament of Ireland, for repealing the Sacramental Test in savour of the Catholics: The second, Some Reasons against the Bill for settling the Tythe of Hemp, Flax, &c. by a Modus: The third, Some farther Reasons against the Bill for settling the Tythe of Hemp, Flax, &c. The subject-matter of these pamphphlets may perhaps be little worth your consideration; but their style will always command your attention.

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They are very much misplaced, and, in any more methodical edition of the Dean's works, ought to appear with fuch other pieces, as have been composed by him against the diffenters. The first tract is written under the assumed character of a Roman catholic, by which means the author attacks his adversaries with a great advantage. He freely acknowledges the feveral atrocious crimes of the papists; but at the same time palliates them so skilfully, that, from that very acknowledgment, he enables himself to aim the heavier blows at the presbyterians. A paragraph extracted from the pamphlet will exemplify my meaning. "We allow, fays he, the CATRO-" LICS to be BRETHREN of the Diffenters; some people, " indeed (which we cannot allow), would have them to " be our children, because we both dissent from the church " established, and both agree in abolishing this persecuting " lacramental test; by which NEGATIVE DISCOURAGE-" MENT we are both rendered incapable of civil and mili-"tary employments. However, we cannot but wonder at " the bold familiarity of these schismatics, in calling the "members of the national church their BRETHREN and "FELLOW-PROTESTANTS. It is true, that all these " feets (except the CATHOLICS) are BRETHREN to each " other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride, " and (if we except the QUAKERS) in rebellion, But, how 46 the churchmen can be fixled their FELLOW-PROTEST-" ANTS, we cannot comprehend. Because, when the " whole BABEL of sectaries joined against the Church, the 46 King, and the Nobility, for twenty years, in a MATCH AT FOOT-BALL; where the proverb expressy tells us, 66 that

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"that ALL ARE FELLOWS; while the three kingdoms were tossed to and fro, the churches and cities, and royal palaces, shattered to pieces by their BALLS, their BUF- FETS, and their KICKS; the wictors would allow no more fellows at foot-Ball: but murdered, seque- fered, plundered, deprived, banished to the plantations, or enslaved, all their opposers who had lost the game." The greatest art, and the keenest strokes of irony, display themselves throughout the whole composition: and the conclusion of it is drawn up with a mixture of serious and ironical arguments that seem to defy all kinds of resutation.

The two next pamphlets for settling the Tythe of Hemp, &c. by a Modus, are entirely adapted to the clergy of Ireland; but I cannot avoid observing in those papers, a greater fund of calmness, not a less degree of spirit, than in many other of Swift's political writings.

The remainder of this volume is like a garden overrun with docks and thiftles, among which some rosetrees accidentally make their appearance. The scythe of time, or the weeding-knise of a judicious editor, will cut down the docks and thistles, but the beauty of the roses will particularly appear in some sermons that are curious; and curious for such reasons, as would make other works despicable. They were written in a careless, hurrying manner, and were the offspring of necessity, not of choice: so that you will see the original sorce of his genius more in these compositions, that were the legitimate sons of duty, than in other pieces, that were the natural sons of love. They were held in such low esteem