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A Treatise Of Human Nature

Being An Attempt to introduce the experimental Method of Reasoning Into
Moral Subjects

Of The Passions

Hume, David

London, 1739

Part I. Of Pride and Humility. Sect. I. Division of the Subject.

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A
 TREATISE
 OF
Human Nature.



BOOK II.
Of the PASSIONS.

PART I.
Of Pride and Humility.

SECT. I.
Division of the Subject.



S all the perceptions of the mind may be divided into *impressions* and *ideas*, so the impressions admit of another division into *original* and *secondary*. This division of the impressions is

SECT. I.
 I.

VOL. II.

B

the



PART the same with that which * I formerly made
 I. use of when I distinguish'd them into im-
 Of pride preffions of *sensation* and *reflection*. Original
 and humi- nal impressions or impressions of sensation
 lity. are such as without any antecedent percep-
 tion arise in the soul, from the constitution
 of the body, from the animal spirits, or
 from the application of objects to the ex-
 ternal organs. Secondary, or reflective im-
 pressions are such as proceed from some of
 these original ones, either immediately or by
 the interposition of its idea. Of the first
 kind are all the impressions of the senses,
 and all bodily pains and pleasures: Of the
 second are the passions, and other emotions
 resembling them.

'TIS certain, that the mind, in its per-
 ceptions, must begin somewhere; and that
 since the impressions precede their corre-
 spondent ideas, there must be some impres-
 sions, which without any introduction make
 their appearance in the soul. As these de-
 pend upon natural and physical causes, the
 examination of them wou'd lead me too
 far from my present subject, into the sci-
 ences of anatomy and natural philosophy.
 For this reason I shall here confine myself
 to those other impressions, which I have

* Book I. Part I. Sect. 2.

call'd secondary and reflective, as arising SECT.
 either from the original impressions, or from I.
 their ideas. Bodily pains and pleasures are
 the source of many passions, both when felt
 and consider'd by the mind; but arise ori-
 ginally in the soul, or in the body, which-
 ever you please to call it, without any pre-
 ceding thought or perception. A fit of the
 gout produces a long train of passions, as
 grief, hope, fear; but is not deriv'd imme-
 diately from any affection or idea.

THE reflective impressions may be di-
 vided into two kinds, *viz.* the *calm* and the
violent. Of the first kind is the sense of
 beauty and deformity in action, composition,
 and external objects. Of the second are the
 passions of love and hatred, grief and joy,
 pride and humility. This division is far
 from being exact. The raptures of poetry
 and music frequently rise to the greatest
 height; while those other impressions, pro-
 perly call'd *passions*, may decay into so soft
 an emotion, as to become, in a manner,
 imperceptible. But as in general the pas-
 sions are more violent than the emotions
 arising from beauty and deformity, these im-
 pressions have been commonly distinguish'd
 from each other. The subject of the hu-
 man mind being so copious and various,

*Division
 of the
 subject.*



PART I shall here take advantage of this vulgar and specious division, that I may proceed with the greater order; and having said all I thought necessary concerning our ideas, shall now explain those violent emotions or passions, their nature, origin, causes, and effects.

I.
Of pride
and humility.

WHEN we take a survey of the passions, there occurs a division of them into *direct* and *indirect*. By direct passions I understand such as arise immediately from good or evil, from pain or pleasure. By indirect such as proceed from the same principles, but by the conjunction of other qualities. This distinction I cannot at present justify or explain any farther. I can only observe in general, that under the indirect passions I comprehend pride, humility, ambition, vanity, love, hatred, envy, pity, malice, generosity, with their dependants. And under the direct passions, desire, aversion, grief, joy, hope, fear, despair and security. I shall begin with the former.

SECT.



S E C T. II.

*Of pride and humility; their objects
and causes.*

THE passions of PRIDE and HUMILITY being simple and uniform impressions, 'tis impossible we can ever, by a multitude of words, give a just definition of them, or indeed of any of the passions. The utmost we can pretend to is a description of them, by an enumeration of such circumstances, as attend them: But as these words, *pride* and *humility*, are of general use, and the impressions they represent the most common of any, every one, of himself, will be able to form a just idea of them, without any danger of mistake. For which reason, not to lose time upon preliminaries, I shall immediately enter upon the examination of these passions. SECT. II.

'TIS evident, that pride and humility, tho' directly contrary, have yet the same OBJECT. This object is self, or that succession of related ideas and impressions, of which we have an intimate memory and consciousness. Here the view always fixes when



PART we are actuated by either of these passions.

I. According as our idea of ourself is more or less advantageous, we feel either of those opposite affections, and are elated by pride, or dejected with humility. Whatever other objects may be comprehended by the mind, they are always consider'd with a view to ourself; otherwise they wou'd never be able either to excite these passions, or produce the smallest encrease or diminution of them. When self enters not into the consideration, there is no room either for pride or humility.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity.*

BUT tho' that connected succession of perceptions, which we call *self*, be always the object of these two passions, 'tis impossible it can be their CAUSE, or be sufficient alone to excite them. For as these passions are directly contrary, and have the same object in common; were their object also their cause; it cou'd never produce any degree of the one passion, but at the same time it must excite an equal degree of the other; which opposition and contrariety must destroy both. 'Tis impossible a man can at the same time be both proud and humble; and where he has different reasons for these passions, as frequently happens, the passions either take place alternately; or if they encounter,

counter, the one annihilates the other, as far as its strength goes, and the remainder only of that, which is superior, continues to operate upon the mind. But in the present case neither of the passions cou'd ever become superior; because supposing it to be the view only of ourself, which excited them, that being perfectly indifferent to either, must produce both in the very same proportion; or in other words, can produce neither. To excite any passion, and at the same time raise an equal share of its antagonist, is immediately to undo what was done, and must leave the mind at last perfectly calm and indifferent.

WE must, therefore, make a distinction betwixt the cause and the object of these passions; betwixt that idea, which excites them, and that to which they direct their view, when excited. Pride and humility, being once rais'd, immediately turn our attention to ourself, and regard that as their ultimate and final object; but there is something farther requisite in order to raise them: Something, which is peculiar to one of the passions, and produces not both in the very same degree. The first idea, that is presented to the mind, is that of the cause or productive principle. This excites the pas-

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II.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity; their
objects and
causes.*



PART I. fion, connected with it; and that passion, when excited, turns our view to another idea, which is that of self. Here then is a passion plac'd betwixt two ideas, of which the one produces it, and the other is produc'd by it. The first idea, therefore, represents the *cause*, the second the *object* of the passion.

*Of pride
and humili-
lity.*

To begin with the causes of pride and humility; we may observe, that their most obvious and remarkable property is the vast variety of *subjects*, on which they may be plac'd. Every valuable quality of the mind, whether of the imagination, judgment, memory or disposition; wit, good-sense, learning, courage, justice, integrity; all these are the causes of pride; and their opposites of humility. Nor are these passions confin'd to the mind, but extend their view to the body likewise. A man may be proud of his beauty, strength, agility, good mein, address in dancing, riding, fencing, and of his dexterity in any manual business or manufacture. But this is not all. The passion looking farther, comprehend whatever objects are in the least ally'd or related to us. Our country, family, children, relations, riches, houses, gardens, horses, dogs, cloaths; any of these may become a cause either of pride or of humility.

FROM

FROM the consideration of these causes, SECT. II. it appears necessary we shou'd make a new distinction in the causes of the passion, betwixt that *quality*, which operates, and the *subject*, on which it is plac'd. A man, for instance, is vain of a beautiful house, which belongs to him, or which he has himself built and contriv'd. Here the object of the passion is himself, and the cause is the beautiful house: Which cause again is sub-divided into two parts, *viz.* the quality, which operates upon the passion, and the subject, in which the quality inheres. The quality is the beauty, and the subject is the house, consider'd as his property or contrivance. Both these parts are essential, nor is the distinction vain and chimerical. Beauty, consider'd merely as such, unless plac'd upon something related to us, never produces any pride or vanity; and the strongest relation alone, without beauty, or something else in its place, has as little influence on that passion. Since, therefore, these two particulars are easily separated, and there is a necessity for their conjunction, in order to produce the passion, we ought to consider them as component parts of the cause; and infix in our minds an exact idea of this distinction.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity; their
objects and
causes.*

SECT.

PART

I.

Of pride
and humi-
lity.

S E C T. III.

Whence these objects and causes are deriv'd.

S E C T.
III.

BEING so far advanc'd as to observe a difference betwixt the *object* of the passions and their *cause*, and to distinguish in the cause the *quality*, which operates on the passions, from the *subject*, in which it inheres; we now proceed to examine what determines each of them to be what it is, and assigns such a particular object, and quality, and subject to these affections. By this means we shall fully understand the origin of pride and humility.

'TIS evident in the first place, that these passions are determin'd to have self for their *object*, not only by a natural but also by an original property. No one can doubt but this property is *natural* from the constancy and steadiness of its operations. 'Tis always self, which is the object of pride and humility; and whenever the passions look beyond, 'tis still with a view to ourselves, nor can any person or object otherwise have any influence upon us.

T H A T

THAT this proceeds from an *original* SECT.
 quality or primary impulse, will likewise ap- III.
 pear evident, if we consider that 'tis the Whence
 distinguishing characteristic of these passions. these ob-
 Unless nature had given some original qua- jects and
 lities to the mind, it cou'd never have any causes are
 secondary ones; because in that case it wou'd deriv'd.
 have no foundation for action, nor cou'd
 ever begin to exert itself. Now these qua-
 lities, which we must consider as original,
 are such as are most inseparable from the soul,
 and can be resolv'd into no other: And
 such is the quality, which determines the
 object of pride and humility.

WE may, perhaps, make it a greater
 question, whether the *causes*, that produce
 the passion, be as *natural* as the object, to
 which it is directed, and whether all that
 vast variety proceeds from caprice or from
 the constitution of the mind. This doubt
 we shall soon remove, if we cast our eye upon
 human nature, and consider that in all nations
 and ages, the same objects still give rise to
 pride and humility; and that upon the view
 even of a stranger, we can know pretty
 nearly, what will either encrease or dimi-
 nish his passions of this kind. If there
 be any variation in this particular, it pro-
 ceeds from nothing but a difference in the
 tempers

PART tempers and complexions of men; and is
 I. besides very inconsiderable. Can we ima-
 gine it possible, that while human nature
 remains the same, men will ever become
 entirely indifferent to their power, riches,
 beauty or personal merit, and that their
 pride and vanity will not be affected by
 these advantages?

Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.

BUT tho' the causes of pride and humi-
 lity be plainly *natural*, we shall find upon
 examination, that they are not *original*,
 and that 'tis utterly impossible they shou'd
 each of them be adapted to these passions
 by a particular provision, and primary con-
 stitution of nature. Beside their prodigious
 number, many of them are the effects of
 art, and arise partly from the industry,
 partly from the caprice, and partly from the
 good fortune of men. Industry produces
 houses, furniture, cloaths. Caprice deter-
 mines their particular kinds and qualities.
 And good fortune frequently contributes to
 all this, by discovering the effects that re-
 sult from the different mixtures and com-
 binations of bodies. 'Tis absurd, therefore,
 to imagine, that each of these was foreseen
 and provided for by nature, and that every
 new production of art, which causes pride
 or humility; instead of adapting itself to
 the

the passion by partaking of some general quality, that naturally operates on the mind; is itself the object of an original principle, which till then lay conceal'd in the soul, and is only by accident at last brought to light. Thus the first mechanic, that invented a fine scritoure, produc'd pride in him, who became possess'd of it, by principles different from those, which made him proud of handsome chairs and tables. As this appears evidently ridiculous, we must conclude, that each cause of pride and humility is not adapted to the passions by a distinct original quality; but that there are some one or more circumstances common to all of them, on which their efficacy depends.

BESIDES, we find in the course of nature, that tho' the effects be many, the principles, from which they arise, are commonly but few and simple, and that 'tis the sign of an unskilful naturalist to have recourse to a different quality, in order to explain every different operation. How much more must this be true with regard to the human mind, which being so confin'd a subject may justly be thought incapable of containing such a monstrous heap of principles, as wou'd be necessary to excite the passions of pride and humility, were each distinct cause

SECT.
III.

Whence
these ob-
jects and
causes are
deriv'd.

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IV

PART cause, adapted to the passion by a distinct
 II. set of principles?

*Of pride
 and humili-
 lity.*

HERE, therefore, moral philosophy is
 in the same condition as natural, with re-
 gard to astronomy before the time of *Co-
 pernicus*. The antients, tho' sensible of that
 maxim, *that nature does nothing in vain*,
 contriv'd such intricate systems of the hea-
 vens, as seem'd inconsistent with true phi-
 losophy, and gave place at last to something
 more simple and natural. To invent with-
 out scruple a new principle to every new
 phenomenon, instead of adapting it to the
 old; to overload our hypotheses with a va-
 riety of this kind; are certain proofs, that
 none of these principles is the just one, and
 that we only desire, by a number of false-
 hoods, to cover our ignorance of the truth.

S E C T. IV.

*Of the relations of impressions and
 ideas.*

SECT. VI. **T**HUS we have establish'd two truths
 without any obstacle or difficulty,
 that 'tis from natural principles this va-
 riety of causes excite pride and humility,
 and

and that 'tis not by a different principle each SECT.
 different cause is adapted to its passion. We IV.
 shall now proceed to enquire how we may Of the re-
 reduce these principles to a lesser number, and lations
 find among the causes something common, of im-
 on which their influence depends. pressions
and ideas.

IN order to this we must reflect on cer-
 tain properties of human nature, which tho'
 they have a mighty influence on every ope-
 ration both of the understanding and pas-
 sions, are not commonly much insisted on
 by philosophers. The *first* of these is the
 association of ideas, which I have so often
 observ'd and explain'd. 'Tis impossible for
 the mind to fix itself steadily upon one idea
 for any considerable time; nor can it by its
 utmost efforts ever arrive at such a constan-
 cy. But however changeable our thoughts
 may be, they are not entirely without rule
 and method in their changes. The rule,
 by which they proceed, is to pass from one
 object to what is resembling, contiguous to,
 or produc'd by it. When one idea is pre-
 sent to the imagination, any other, united
 by these relations, naturally follows it, and
 enters with more facility by means of that
 introduction.

THE *second* property I shall observe in
 the human mind is a like association of im-
 pressions.

PART preffions. All resembling impressions are

I. connected together, and no sooner one arises than the rest immediately follow. Grief and disappointment give rise to anger, anger to envy, envy to malice, and malice to grief again, till the whole circle be completed. In like manner our temper, when elevated with joy, naturally throws itself into love, generosity, pity, courage, pride, and the other resembling affections. 'Tis difficult for the mind, when actuated by any passion, to confine itself to that passion alone, without any change or variation. Human nature is too inconstant to admit of any such regularity. Changeableness is essential to it. And to what can it so naturally change as to affections or emotions, which are suitable to the temper, and agree with that set of passions, which then prevail? 'Tis evident, then, there is an attraction or association among impressions, as well as among ideas; tho' with this remarkable difference, that ideas are associated by resemblance, contiguity, and causation; and impressions only by resemblance.

IN the *third* place, 'tis observable of these two kinds of association, that they very much assist and forward each other, and that the transition is more easily made where they

Of pride
and humili-
lity.

they both concur in the same object. Thus a man, who, by any injury from another, is very much discompos'd and ruffled in his temper, is apt to find a hundred subjects of discontent, impatience, fear, and other uneasy passions; especially if he can discover these subjects in or near the person, who was the cause of his first passion. Those principles, which forward the transition of ideas, here concur with those, which operate on the passions; and both uniting in one action, bestow on the mind a double impulse. The new passion, therefore, must arise with so much greater violence, and the transition to it must be render'd so much more easy and natural.

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IV.
Of the relations of impressions and ideas.

UPON this occasion I may cite the authority of an elegant writer, who expresses himself in the following manner. "As the fancy delights in every thing that is great, strange, or beautiful, and is still more pleas'd the more it finds of these perfections in the *same* object, so it is capable of receiving a new satisfaction by the assistance of another sense. Thus any continu'd sound, as the music of birds, or a fall of waters, awakens every moment the mind of the beholder, and makes him more attentive to the several

VOL. II. C " beauties

PART “ beauties of the place, that lie before
 I. “ him. Thus if there arises a fragrancy of
 “ smells or perfumes, they heighten the
 “ pleasure of the imagination, and make
 “ even the colours and verdure of the land-
 “ scape appear more agreeable; for the ideas
 “ of both senses recommend each other,
 “ and are pleasanter together than when
 “ they enter the mind separately: As the
 “ different colours of a picture, when they
 “ are well disposed, set off one another,
 “ and receive an additional beauty from the
 “ advantage of the situation.” In this phænomenon we may remark the association both of impressions and ideas, as well as the mutual assistance they lend each other.

*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity,*

S E C T. V.

*Of the influence of these relations on
 pride and humility.*

S E C T. V. **T**H E S E principles being establish'd on unquestionable experience, I begin to consider how we shall apply them, by revolving over all the causes of pride and humility, whether these causes be regarded, as the qualities, that operate, or as the subjects, on which the qualities are plac'd. In
 examin-

examining these *qualities* I immediately find many of them to concur in producing the sensation of pain and pleasure, independent of those affections, which I here endeavour to explain. Thus the beauty of our person, of itself, and by its very appearance, gives pleasure, as well as pride; and its deformity, pain as well as humility. A magnificent feast delights us, and a sordid one displeases. What I discover to be true in some instances, I *suppose* to be so in all; and take it for granted at present, without any farther proof, that every cause of pride, by its peculiar qualities, produces a separate pleasure, and of humility a separate uneasiness.

SECT.

V.

Of the influence of these relations on pride and humility.

AGAIN, in considering the *subjects*, to which these qualities adhere, I make a new *supposition*, which also appears probable from many obvious instances, *viz.* that these subjects are either parts of ourselves, or something nearly related to us. Thus the good and bad qualities of our actions and manners constitute virtue and vice, and determine our personal character, than which nothing operates more strongly on these passions. In like manner, 'tis the beauty or deformity of our person, houses, equipage, or furniture, by which we are render'd either

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vain



PART I. *Of pride and humility.* vain or humble. The same qualities, when transfer'd to subjects, which bear us no relation, influence not in the smallest degree either of these affections.

HAVING thus in a manner suppos'd two properties of the causes of these affections, *viz.* that the *qualities* produce a separate pain or pleasure, and that the *subjects*, on which the qualities are plac'd, are related to self; I proceed to examine the passions themselves, in order to find something in them, correspondent to the suppos'd properties of their causes. *First*, I find, that the peculiar object of pride and humility is determin'd by an original and natural instinct, and that 'tis absolutely impossible, from the primary constitution of the mind, that these passions shou'd ever look beyond self, or that individual person, of whose actions and sentiments each of us is intimately conscious. Here at last the view always rests, when we are actuated by either of these passions; nor can we, in that situation of mind, ever lose sight of this object. For this I pretend not to give any reason; but consider such a peculiar direction of the thought as an original quality.

THE *second* quality, which I discover in these passions, and which I likewise consider as

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an original quality, is their sensations, or the peculiar emotions they excite in the soul, and which constitute their very being and essence. Thus pride is a pleasant sensation, and humility a painful; and upon the removal of the pleasure and pain, there is in reality no pride nor humility. Of this our very feeling convinces us; and beyond our feeling, 'tis here in vain to reason or dispute.

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V.

*Of the
influence
of these
relations
on pride
and humi-
lity.*

IF I compare, therefore, these two *establis'd* properties of the passions, *viz.* their object, which is self, and their sensation, which is either pleasant or painful, to the two *suppos'd* properties of the causes, *viz.* their relation to self, and their tendency to produce a pain or pleasure, independent of the passion; I immediately find, that taking these suppositions to be just, the true system breaks in upon me with an irresistible evidence. That cause, which excites the passion, is related to the object, which nature has attributed to the passion; the sensation, which the cause separately produces, is related to the sensation of the passion: From this double relation of ideas and impressions, the passion is deriv'd. The one idea is easily converted into its cor-relative; and the one impression into that, which re-



PART I. sembles and corresponds to it: With how much greater facility must this transition be made, where these movements mutually assist each other, and the mind receives a double impulse from the relations both of its impressions and ideas?

I.
Of pride
and humility.

THAT we may comprehend this the better, we must suppose, that nature has given to the organs of the human mind, a certain disposition fitted to produce a peculiar impression or emotion, which we call *pride*: To this emotion she has assign'd a certain idea, *viz.* that of *self*, which it never fails to produce. This contrivance of nature is easily conceiv'd. We have many instances of such a situation of affairs. The nerves of the nose and palate are so dispos'd, as in certain circumstances to convey such peculiar sensations to the mind: The sensations of lust and hunger always produce in us the idea of those peculiar objects, which are suitable to each appetite. These two circumstances are united in pride. The organs are so dispos'd as to produce the passion; and the passion, after its production, naturally produces a certain idea. All this needs no proof. 'Tis evident we never shou'd be possess'd of that passion, were there not a disposition of mind proper for it; and 'tis

as



as evident, that the passion always turns our view to ourselves, and makes us think of our own qualities and circumstances.

THIS being fully comprehended, it may now be ask'd, *Whether nature produces the passion immediately, of herself; or whether she must be assisted by the co-operation of other causes?* For 'tis observable, that in this particular her conduct is different in the different passions and sensations. The palate must be excited by an external object, in order to produce any relish: But hunger arises internally, without the concurrence of any external object. But however the case may stand with other passions and impressions, 'tis certain, that pride requires the assistance of some foreign object, and that the organs, which produce it, exert not themselves like the heart and arteries, by an original internal movement. For *first*, daily experience convinces us, that pride requires certain causes to excite it, and languishes when unsupported by some excellency in the character, in bodily accomplishments, in cloaths, equipage or fortune. *Secondly*, 'tis evident pride wou'd be perpetual, if it arose immediately from nature; since the object is always the same, and there is no disposition of body peculiar to pride, as there

SECT.

V.

Of the influence of these relations on pride and humility.

PART is to thirst and hunger. *Thirdly*, Humility is in the very same situation with pride; and therefore, either must, upon this supposition, be perpetual likewise, or must destroy the contrary passion from the very first moment; so that none of them cou'd ever make its appearance. Upon the whole, we may rest satisfi'd with the foregoing conclusion, that pride must have a cause, as well as an object, and that the one has no influence without the other.

I.
*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.*

THE difficulty, then, is only to discover this cause, and find what it is that gives the first motion to pride, and sets those organs in action, which are naturally fitted to produce that emotion. Upon my consulting experience, in order to resolve this difficulty, I immediately find a hundred different causes, that produce pride; and upon examining these causes, I suppose, what at first I perceive to be probable, that all of them concur in two circumstances; which are, that of themselves they produce an impression, ally'd to the passion, and are plac'd on a subject, ally'd to the object of the passion. When I consider after this the nature of *relation*, and its effects both on the passions and ideas, I can no longer doubt, upon these suppositions,

tions, that 'tis the very principle, which gives rise to pride, and bestows motion on those organs, which being naturally dispos'd to produce that affection, require only a first impulse or beginning to their action. Any thing, that gives a pleasant sensation, and is related to self, excites the passion of pride, which is also agreeable, and has self for its object.

SECT.
V.

Of the influence of these relations on pride and humility.

WHAT I have said of pride is equally true of humility. The sensation of humility is uneasy, as that of pride is agreeable; for which reason the separate sensation, arising from the causes, must be revers'd, while the relation to self continues the same. Tho' pride and humility are directly contrary in their effects, and in their sensations, they have notwithstanding the same object; so that 'tis requisite only to change the relation of impressions, without making any change upon that of ideas. Accordingly we find, that a beautiful house, belonging to ourselves, produces pride; and that the same house, still belonging to ourselves, produces humility, when by any accident its beauty is chang'd into deformity, and thereby the sensation of pleasure, which corresponded to pride, is transform'd into pain, which is related to humility. The double relation between

tween



PART tween the ideas and impressions subsists in
 I. both cases, and produces an easy transition
 from the one emotion to the other.

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 and humi-
 lity.*

IN a word, nature has bestow'd a kind of attraction on certain impressions and ideas, by which one of them, upon its appearance, naturally introduces its correlative. If these two attractions or associations of impressions and ideas concur on the same object, they mutually assist each other, and the transition of the affections and of the imagination is made with the greatest ease and facility. When an idea produces an impression, related to an impression, which is connected with an idea, related to the first idea, these two impressions must be in a manner inseparable, nor will the one in any case be unattended with the other. 'Tis after this manner, that the particular causes of pride and humility are determin'd. The quality, which operates on the passion, produces separately an impression resembling it; the subject, to which the quality adheres, is related to self, the object of the passion: No wonder the whole cause, consisting of a quality and of a subject, does so unavoidably give rise to the passion.

To illustrate this hypothesis, we may compare it to that, by which I have already explain'd



plain'd the belief attending the judgments, which we form from causation. I have observ'd, that in all judgments of this kind, there is always a present impressi^on, and a related idea; and that the present impressi^on gives a vivacity to the fancy, and the relation conveys this vivacity, by an easy transiti^on, to the related idea. Without the present impressi^on, the attention is not fix'd, nor the spirits excited. Without the relation, this attention rests on its first object, and has no farther consequence. There is evidently a great analogy betwixt that hypothesis, and our present one of an impressi^on and idea, that transfuse themselves into another impressi^on and idea by means of their double relation: Which analogy must be allow'd to be no despicable proof of both hypotheses.

S E C T.

V.

Of the influence of these relations on pride and humility.

S E C T. VI.

Limitations of this system.

BUT before we proceed farther in this subject, and examine particularly all the causes of pride and humility, 'twill be proper to make some limitations to the general system, *that all agreeable objects, related to ourselves, by an association of ideas*

S E C T.

VI.

and

PART *and of impressions, produce pride, and disagree-*

I. *able ones, humility: And these limitations*
 are deriv'd from the very nature of the
 subject.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity.*

I. SUPPOSE an agreeable object to acquire a relation to self, the first passion, that appears on this occasion, is joy; and this passion discovers itself upon a slighter relation than pride and vain-glory. We may feel joy upon being present at a feast, where our senses are regal'd with delicacies of every kind: But 'tis only the master of the feast, who, beside the same joy, has the additional passion of self-applause and vanity. 'Tis true, men sometimes boast of a great entertainment, at which they have only been present; and by so small a relation convert their pleasure into pride: But however, this must in general be own'd, that joy arises from a more inconsiderable relation than vanity, and that many things, which are too foreign to produce pride, are yet able to give us a delight and pleasure. The reason of the difference may be explain'd thus. A relation is requisite to joy, in order to approach the object to us, and make it give us any satisfaction. But beside this, which is common to both passions, 'tis requisite to pride, in order to produce a transition
 from

from one passion to another, and convert the satisfaction into vanity. As it has a double task to perform, it must be endow'd with double force and energy. To which we may add, that where agreeable objects bear not a very close relation to ourselves, they commonly do to some other person; and this latter relation not only excels, but even diminishes, and sometimes destroys the former, as we shall see afterwards*.

S E C T.
VI.
Limitations of this system.

HERE then is the first limitation, we must make to our general position, *that every thing related to us, which produces pleasure or pain, produces likewise pride or humility.* There is not only a relation requir'd, but a close one, and a closer than is requir'd to joy.

II. THE second limitation is, that the agreeable or disagreeable object be not only closely related, but also peculiar to ourselves, or at least common to us with a few persons. 'Tis a quality observable in human nature, and which we shall endeavour to explain afterwards, that every thing, which is often presented, and to which we have been long accustom'd, loses its value in our eyes, and is in a little time despis'd and neglected. We likewise judge of objects more from

* Part II. Sect. 4.

comparison

PART I. comparison than from their real and intrinsic merit; and where we cannot by some contrast enhance their value, we are apt to overlook even what is essentially good in them. These qualities of the mind have an effect upon joy as well as pride; and 'tis remarkable, that goods, which are common to all mankind, and have become familiar to us by custom, give us little satisfaction; tho' perhaps of a more excellent kind, than those on which, for their singularity, we set a much higher value. But tho' this circumstance operates on both these passions, it has a much greater influence on vanity. We are rejoic'd for many goods, which, on account of their frequency, give us on pride. Health, when it returns after a long absence, affords us a very sensible satisfaction; but is seldom regarded as a subject of vanity, because 'tis shar'd with such vast numbers.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity.*

THE reason, why pride is so much more delicate in this particular than joy, I take to be, as follows. In order to excite pride, there are always two objects we must contemplate, *viz.* the *cause* or that object which produces pleasure; and self, which is the real object of the passion. But joy has only one object necessary to its production, *viz.* that which gives pleasure; and tho' it be requisite,

site, that this bear some relation to self, SECT.
yet that is only requisite in order to render VI.
it agreeable; nor is self, properly speaking, Limitati-
the object of this passion. Since, therefore, ons of this
pride has in a manner two objects, to which system.
it directs our view; it follows, that where
neither of them have any singularity, the
passion must be more weaken'd upon that
account, than a passion, which has only one
object. Upon comparing ourselves with o-
thers, as we are every moment apt to do,
we find we are not in the least distinguish'd;
and upon comparing the object we possess,
we discover still the same unlucky circum-
stance. By two comparisons so disadvan-
tageous the passion must be entirely de-
stroy'd.

III. THE third limitation is, that the
pleasant or painful object be very discernible
and obvious, and that not only to ourselves,
but to others also. This circumstance, like
the two foregoing, has an effect upon joy,
as well as pride. We fancy ourselves more
happy, as well as more virtuous or beauti-
ful, when we appear so to others; but are
still more ostentacious of our virtues than of
our pleasures. This proceeds from causes,
which I shall endeavour to explain after-
wards.

IV. THE

PART IV.

I.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity.*

THE fourth limitation is deriv'd from the inconstancy of the cause of these passions, and from the short duration of its connexion with ourselves. What is casual and inconstant gives but little joy, and less pride. We are not much satisfy'd with the thing itself; and are still less apt to feel any new degrees of self-satisfaction upon its account. We foresee and anticipate its change by the imagination; which makes us little satisfy'd with the thing: We compare it to ourselves, whose existence is more durable; by which means its inconstancy appears still greater. It seems ridiculous to infer an excellency in ourselves from an object, which is of so much shorter duration, and attends us during so small a part of our existence. 'Twill be easy to comprehend the reason, why this cause operates not with the same force in joy as in pride; since the idea of self is not so essential to the former passion as to the latter.

V. I MAY add as a fifth limitation, or rather enlargement of this system, that *general rules* have a great influence upon pride and humility, as well as on all the other passions. Hence we form a notion of different ranks of men, suitable to the power or riches they are possess'd of; and this notion

tion we change not upon account of any SECT. peculiarities of the health or temper of the VI. persons, which may deprive them of all enjoyment in their possessions. This may be accounted for from the same principles, that explain'd the influence of general rules on the understanding. Custom readily carries us beyond the just bounds in our passions, as well as in our reasonings.

Limitations of this System.

IT may not be amiss to observe on this occasion, that the influence of general rules and maxims on the passions very much contributes to facilitate the effects of all the principles, which we shall explain in the progress of this treatise. For 'tis evident, that if a person full-grown, and of the same nature with ourselves, were on a sudden transported into our world, he wou'd be very much embarrass'd with every object, and wou'd not readily find what degree of love or hatred, pride or humility, or any other passion he ought to attribute to it. The passions are often vary'd by very inconsiderable principles; and these do not always play with a perfect regularity, especially on the first trial. But as custom and practice have brought to light all these principles, and have settled the just value of every thing; this must certainly contribute to the easy production of the pas-



PART

I.

*Of pride
and humi-
lity.*

fions, and guide us, by means of general establish'd maxims, in the proportions we ought to observe in preferring one object to another. This remark may, perhaps, serve to obviate difficulties, that may arise concerning some causes, which I shall hereafter ascribe to particular passions, and which may be esteem'd too refin'd to operate so universally and certainly, as they are found to do.

I SHALL close this subject with a reflection deriv'd from these five limitations. This reflection is, that the persons, who are proudest, and who in the eye of the world have most reason for their pride, are not always the happiest; nor the most humble always the most miserable, as may at first sight be imagin'd from this system. An evil may be real, tho' its cause has no relation to us: It may be real, without being peculiar: It may be real, without shewing itself to others: It may be real, without being constant: And it may be real, without falling under the general rules. Such evils as these will not fail to render us miserable, tho' they have little tendency to diminish pride: And perhaps the most real and the most solid evils of life will be found of this nature.

S E C T.



S E C T. VII.

Of vice and virtue.

TAKING these limitations along with S E C T. VII.
 us, let us proceed to examine the causes of pride and humility; and see, whether in every case we can discover the double relations, by which they operate on the passions. If we find that all these causes are related to self, and produce a pleasure or uneasiness separate from the passion, there will remain no farther scruple with regard to the present system. We shall principally endeavour to prove the latter point; the former being in a manner self-evident.

To begin with VICE and VIRTUE, which are the most obvious causes of these passions; 'twou'd be entirely foreign to my present purpose to enter upon the controversy, which of late years has so much excited the curiosity of the publick, *whether these moral distinctions be founded on natural and original principles, or arise from interest and education.* The examination of this I reserve for the following book; and in the mean time shall endeavour to show, that my system maintains its ground upon



PART either of these hypotheses ; which will be
 I. a strong proof of its solidity.

*Of pride
and humi-
tity.*

FOR granting that morality had no foundation in nature, it must still be allow'd, that vice and virtue, either from self-interest or the prejudices of education, produce in us a real pain and pleasure ; and this we may observe to be strenuously asserted by the defenders of that hypothesis. Every passion, habit, or turn of character (say they) which has a tendency to our advantage or prejudice, gives a delight or uneasiness ; and 'tis from thence the approbation or disapprobation arises. We easily gain from the liberality of others, but are always in danger of losing by their avarice : Courage defends us, but cowardice lays us open to every attack : Justice is the support of society, but injustice, unless check'd, wou'd quickly prove its ruin : Humility exalts ; but pride mortifies us. For these reasons the former qualities are esteem'd virtues, and the latter regarded as vices. Now since 'tis granted there is a delight or uneasiness still attending merit or demerit of every kind, this is all that is requisite for my purpose.

BUT I go farther, and observe, that this moral hypothesis and my present system not only agree together, but also that, allow-
 ing

ing the former to be just, 'tis an absolute and invincible proof of the latter. For if all morality be founded on the pain or pleasure, which arises from the prospect of any loss or advantage, that may result from our own characters, or from those of others, all the effects of morality must be deriv'd from the same pain or pleasure, and among the rest, the passions of pride and humility. The very essence of virtue, according to this hypothesis, is to produce pleasure, and that of vice to give pain. The virtue and vice must be part of our character in order to excite pride or humility. What farther proof can we desire for the double relation of impressions and ideas?

THE same unquestionable argument may be deriv'd from the opinion of those, who maintain that morality is something real, essential, and founded on nature. The most probable hypothesis, which has been advanc'd to explain the distinction betwixt vice and virtue, and the origin of moral rights and obligations, is, that from a primary constitution of nature certain characters and passions, by the very view and contemplation, produce a pain, and others in like manner excite a pleasure. The uneasiness and satisfaction are not only inseparable

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VII.
*Of vice
and vir-
tue.*



PART from vice and virtue, but constitute their very nature and essence. To approve of a character is to feel an original delight upon its appearance. To disapprove of it is to be sensible of an uneasiness. The pain and pleasure, therefore, being the primary causes of vice and virtue, must also be the causes of all their effects, and consequently of pride and humility, which are the unavoidable attendants of that distinction.

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Of pride
and humi-
lity.

BUT supposing this hypothesis of moral philosophy shou'd be allow'd to be false, 'tis still evident, that pain and pleasure, if not the causes of vice and virtue, are at least inseparable from them. A generous and noble character affords a satisfaction even in the survey; and when presented to us, tho' only in a poem or fable, never fails to charm and delight us. On the other hand cruelty and treachery displease from their very nature; nor is it possible ever to reconcile us to these qualities, either in ourselves or others. Thus one hypothesis of morality is an undeniable proof of the foregoing system, and the other at worst agrees with it.

BUT pride and humility arise not from these qualities alone of the mind, which, according to the vulgar systems of ethicks, have

have been comprehended as parts of moral SECT.
 duty, but from any other that has a con- VII.
 nexion with pleasure and uneasiness. No- Of vice
 thing flatters our vanity more than the ta- and vir-
 lent of pleasing by our wit, good humour, tue.
 or any other accomplishment; and nothing
 gives us a more sensible mortification than a
 disappointment in any attempt of that na-
 ture. No one has ever been able to tell
 what *wit* is, and to shew why such a sy-
 stem of thought must be receiv'd under that
 denomination, and such another rejected.
 'Tis only by taste we can decide concerning
 it, nor are we possess'd of any other stand-
 ard, upon which we can form a judgment of this
 kind. Now what is this *taste*, from which
 true and false wit in a manner receive their
 being, and without which no thought can
 have a title to either of these denomina-
 tions? 'Tis plainly nothing but a sensation
 of pleasure from true wit, and of uneasiness
 from false, without our being able to tell
 the reasons of that pleasure or uneasiness.
 The power of bestowing these opposite sen-
 sations is, therefore, the very essence of true
 and false wit; and consequently the cause of
 that pride or humility, which arises from them.

THERE may, perhaps, be some, who
 being accusom'd to the style of the schools



PART and pulpit, and having never consider'd human nature in any other light, than that in which *they* place it, may here be surpriz'd to hear me talk of virtue as exciting pride, which they look upon as a vice; and of vice as producing humility, which they have been taught to consider as a virtue. But not to dispute about words, I observe, that by *pride* I understand that agreeable impression, which arises in the mind, when the view either of our virtue, beauty, riches or power makes us satisfy'd with ourselves: And that by *humility* I mean the opposite impression. 'Tis evident the former impression is not always vicious, nor the latter virtuous. The most rigid morality allows us to receive a pleasure from reflecting on a generous action; and 'tis by none esteem'd a virtue to feel any fruitless remorse upon the thoughts of past villiany and baseness. Let us, therefore, examine these impressions, consider'd in themselves; and enquire into their causes, whether plac'd on the mind or body, without troubling ourselves at present with that merit or blame, which may attend them.

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Of pride
and humility.

S E C T.



S E C T. VIII.

Of beauty and deformity.

WHETHER we consider the body S E C T.
 as a part of ourselves, or assent to VIII.
 those philosophers, who regard it as some-
 thing external, it must still be allow'd to
 be near enough connected with us to form
 one of these double relations, which I have
 asserted to be necessary to the causes of pride
 and humility. Wherever, therefore, we
 can find the other relation of impressions to
 join to this of ideas, we may expect with
 assurance either of these passions, according
 as the impression is pleasant or uneasy. But
beauty of all kinds gives us a peculiar de-
 light and satisfaction; as *deformity* produces
 pain, upon whatever subject it may be plac'd,
 and whether survey'd in an animate or in-
 animate object. If the beauty or deformity,
 therefore, be plac'd upon our own bodies,
 this pleasure or uneasiness must be con-
 verted into pride or humility, as having in
 this case all the circumstances requisite to
 produce a perfect transition of impressions
 and ideas. These opposite sensations are re-
 lated to the opposite passions. The beauty

or



PART or deformity is closely related to self, the
 I. object of both these passions. No wonder,
 then our own beauty becomes an object of
 pride, and deformity of humility.

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 and humi-
 lity.*

BUT this effect of personal and bodily qualities is not only a proof of the present system, by shewing that the passions arise not in this case without all the circumstances I have requir'd, but may be employ'd as a stronger and more convincing argument. If we consider all the hypotheses, which have been form'd either by philosophy or common reason, to explain the difference betwixt beauty and deformity, we shall find that all of them resolve into this, that beauty is such an order and construction of parts, as either by the *primary constitution* of our nature, by *custom*, or by *caprice*, is fitted to give a pleasure and satisfaction to the soul. This is the distinguishing character of beauty, and forms all the difference betwixt it and deformity, whose natural tendency is to produce uneasiness. Pleasure and pain, therefore, are not only necessary attendants of beauty and deformity, but constitute their very essence. And indeed, if we consider, that a great part of the beauty, which we admire either in animals or in other objects, is deriv'd from the
 idea

idea of convenience and utility, we shall make no scruple to assent to this opinion. That shape, which produces strength, is beautiful in one animal; and that which is a sign of agility in another. The order and convenience of a palace are no less essential to its beauty, than its mere figure and appearance. In like manner the rules of architecture require, that the top of a pillar shou'd be more slender than its base, and that because such a figure conveys to us the idea of security, which is pleasant; whereas the contrary form gives us the apprehension of danger, which is uneasy. From innumerable instances of this kind, as well as from considering that beauty like wit, cannot be defin'd, but is discern'd only by a taste or sensation, we may conclude, that beauty is nothing but a form, which produces pleasure, as deformity is a structure of parts, which conveys pain; and since the power of producing pain and pleasure make in this manner the essence of beauty and deformity, all the effects of these qualities must be deriv'd from the sensation; and among the rest pride and humility, which of all their effects are the most common and remarkable.

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VIII.*Of beauty
and deformity.*

THIS



PART I. THIS argument I esteem just and decisive; but in order to give greater authority to the present reasoning, let us suppose it false for a moment, and see what will follow. 'Tis certain, then, that if the power of producing pleasure and pain forms not the essence of beauty and deformity, the sensations are at least inseparable from the qualities, and 'tis even difficult to consider them apart. Now there is nothing common to natural and moral beauty, (both of which are the causes of pride) but this power of producing pleasure; and as a common effect supposes always a common cause, 'tis plain the pleasure must in both cases be the real and influencing cause of the passion. Again; there is nothing originally different betwixt the beauty of our bodies and the beauty of external and foreign objects, but that the one has a near relation to ourselves, which is wanting in the other. This original difference, therefore, must be the cause of all their other differences, and among the rest, of their different influence upon the passion of pride, which is excited by the beauty of our person, but is not affected in the least by that of foreign and external objects. Placing, then, these two conclusions together, we find they compose the preceding system betwixt them,

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 Of pride
 and humility.

them, *viz.* that pleasure, as a related or resembling impressi^on, when plac'd on a related object, by a natural transition, produces pride; and its contrary, humility. This system, then, seems already sufficiently confirm'd by experience; tho' we have not yet exhausted all our arguments.

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VIII.

*Of beauty
and deformity.*

'TIS not the beauty of the body alone that produces pride, but also its strength and force. Strength is a kind of power; and therefore the desire to excel in strength is to be consider'd as an inferior species of *ambition*. For this reason the present phænomenon will be sufficiently accounted for, in explaining that passion.

CONCERNING all other bodily accomplishments we may observe in general, that whatever in ourselves is either useful, beautiful, or surprizing, is an object of pride, and it's contrary, of humility. Now 'tis obvious, that every thing useful, beautiful or surprizing, agrees in producing a separate pleasure, and agrees in nothing else. The pleasure, therefore, with the relation to self must be the cause of the passion.

THO' it shou'd be question'd, whether beauty be not something real, and different from the power of producing pleasure, it can never be disputed, that as surprize is no-
thing

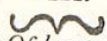
PART I. thing but a pleasure arising from novelty, it is not, properly speaking, a quality in any object, but merely a passion or impression in the soul. It must, therefore, be from that impression, that pride by a natural transition arises. And it arises so naturally, that there is nothing *in us or belonging to us*, which produces surprize, that does not at the same time excite that other passion. Thus we are vain of the surprizing adventures we have met with, the escapes we have made, and dangers we have been expos'd to. Hence the origin of vulgar lying; where men without any interest, and merely out of vanity, heap up a number of extraordinary events, which are either the fictions of their brain, or if true, have at least no connexion with themselves. Their fruitful invention supplies them with a variety of adventures; and and where that talent is wanting, they appropriate such as belong to others, in order to satisfy their vanity.

IN this phenomenon are contain'd two curious experiments, which if we compare them together, according to the known rules, by which we judge of cause and effect in anatomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences, will be an undeniable argument for that influence of the double relations above-mention'd.

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 Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.

mention'd. By one of these experiments we find, that an object produces pride merely by the interposition of pleasure; and that because the quality, by which it produces pride, is in reality nothing but the power of producing pleasure. By the other experiment we find, that the pleasure produces the pride by a transition along related ideas; because when we cut off that relation the passion is immediately destroy'd. A surprising adventure, in which we have been ourselves engag'd, is related to us, and by that means produces pride: But the adventures of others, tho' they may cause pleasure, yet for want of this relation of ideas, never excite that passion. What farther proof can be desired for the present system?

THERE is only one objection to this system with regard to our body; which is, that tho' nothing be more agreeable than health, and more painful than sickness, yet commonly men are neither proud of the one, nor mortify'd with the other. This will easily be accounted for, if we consider the *second* and *fourth* limitations, propos'd to our general system. It was observ'd, that no object ever produces pride or humility, if it has not something *peculiar*

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and deformity.*



PART *cular* to ourself; as also, that every cause
 I of that passion must be in some measure
Of pride *constant*, and hold some proportion to the
and humi- duration of ourself, which is its object.
lity. Now as health and sickness vary incessantly to all men, and there is none, who is *solely* or *certainly* fix'd in either, these accidental blessings and calamities are in a manner separated from us, and are never consider'd as connected with our being and existence. And that this account is just appears hence, that wherever a malady of any kind is so rooted in our constitution, that we no longer entertain any hopes of recovery, from that moment it becomes an object of humility; as is evident in old men, whom nothing mortifies more than the consideration of their age and infirmities. They endeavour, as long as possible, to conceal their blindness and deafness, their rheums and gouts; nor do they ever confess them without reluctance and uneasiness. And tho' young men are not ashamed of every head-ach or cold they fall into, yet no topic is so proper to mortify human pride, and make us entertain a mean opinion of our nature, than this, that we are every moment of our lives subject to
 such

such infirmities. This sufficiently proves that S E C T.
 bodily pain and sickness are in themselves VIII.
 proper causes of humility; tho' the custom
 of estimating every thing by comparifon *Of beauty
 and deformity.*
 more than by its intrinsic worth and value,
 makes us overlook these calamities, which
 we find to be incident to every one, and
 causes us to form an idea of our merit and
 character independent of them.

WE are aſham'd of ſuch maladies as af-
 fect others, and are either dangerous or dif-
 agreeable to them. Of the epilepsy; be-
 cauſe it gives a horror to every one preſent:
 Of the itch; becauſe it is infectious: Of
 the king's-evil; becauſe it commonly goes
 to poſterity. Men always conſider the ſen-
 timents of others in their judgment of
 themſelves. This has evidently appear'd in
 ſome of the foregoing reaſonings; and will
 appear ſtill more evidently, and be more
 fully explain'd afterwards.

PART
I.Of pride
and humi-
lity.

S E C T. IX.

*Of external advantages and disad-
vantages.*S E C T.
IX.

BUT tho' pride and humility have the qualities of our mind and body, that is *self*, for their natural and more immediate causes, we find by experience, that there are many other objects, which produce these affections, and that the primary one is, in some measure, obscur'd and lost by the multiplicity of foreign and extrinsic. We found a vanity upon houses, gardens, equipages, as well as upon personal merit and accomplishments; and tho' these external advantages be in themselves widely distant from thought or a person, yet they considerably influence even a passion, which is directed to that as its ultimate object. This happens when external objects acquire any particular relation to ourselves, and are associated or connected with us. A beautiful fish in the ocean, an animal in a desert, and indeed any thing that neither belongs, nor is related to us, has no manner of influence on our vanity, whatever extraordinary qualities

lities it may be endow'd with, and what-
 ever degree of surprize and admiration it
 may naturally occasion. It must be some
 way associated with us in order to touch our
 pride. Its idea must hang in a manner,
 upon that of ourselves; and the transition
 from the one to the other must be easy and
 natural.

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 IX.

*Of external ad-
 vantages
 and disad-
 vantages.*

BUT here 'tis remarkable, that tho' the
 relation of *resemblance* operates upon the
 mind in the same manner as contiguity and
 causation, in conveying us from one idea to
 another, yet 'tis seldom a foundation either
 of pride or of humility. If we resemble a
 person in any of the valuable parts of his
 character, we must, in some degree, possess
 the quality, in which we resemble him;
 and this quality we always chuse to survey
 directly in ourselves rather than by re-
 flexion in another person, when we wou'd
 found upon it any degree of vanity. So
 that tho' a likeness may occasionally produce
 that passion by suggesting a more advan-
 tageous idea of ourselves, 'tis there the view
 fixes at last, and the passion finds its ultimate
 and final cause.

THERE are instances, indeed, wherein
 men shew a vanity in resembling a great
 man in his countenance, shape, air, or other
 minute



PART minute circumstances, that contribute not
I. in any degree to his reputation; but it must
 be confess'd, that this extends not very far,
 nor is of any considerable moment in these
 affections. For this I assign the following
 reason. We can never have a vanity of re-
 sembling in trifles any person, unless he be
 possess'd of very shining qualities, which
 give us a respect and veneration for him.
 These qualities, then, are, properly speak-
 ing, the causes of our vanity, by means of
 their relation to ourselves. Now after what
 manner are they related to ourselves? They
 are parts of the person we value, and con-
 sequently connected with these trifles; which
 are also suppos'd to be parts of him. These
 trifles are connected with the resembling qua-
 lities in us; and these qualities in us, being
 parts, are connected with the whole; and
 by that means form a chain of several links
 betwixt ourselves and the shining qualities
 of the person we resemble. But besides
 that this multitude of relations must weaken
 the connexion; 'tis evident the mind, in
 passing from the shining qualities to the tri-
 vial ones, must by that contrast the better
 perceive the minuteness of the latter, and
 be in some measure asham'd of the compa-
 rison and resemblance.

T H E

*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.*



THE relation, therefore, of contiguity, or that of causation, betwixt the cause and object of pride and humility, is alone requisite to give rise to these passions; and these relations are nothing else but qualities, by which the imagination is convey'd from one idea to another. Now let us consider what effect these can possibly have upon the mind, and by what means they become so requisite to the production of the passions. 'Tis evident, that the association of ideas operates in so silent and imperceptible a manner, that we are scarce sensible of it, and discover it more by its effects than by any immediate feeling or perception. It produces no emotion, and gives rise to no new impression of any kind, but only modifies those ideas, of which the mind was formerly possess'd, and which it cou'd recal upon occasion. From this reasoning, as well as from undoubted experience, we may conclude, that an association of ideas, however necessary, is not alone sufficient to give rise to any passion.

'TIS evident, then, that when the mind feels the passion either of pride or humility upon the appearance of a related object, there is, beside the relation or transition of thought, an emotion or original impression produc'd

E 3

by

SECT.
IX.

Of external advantages and disadvantages.



PART by some other principle. The question is,
 I. whether the emotion first produc'd be the
Of pride and humility. passion itself, or some other impressi-
 on related to it. This question we cannot be long
 in deciding. For besides all the other argu-
 ments, with which this subject abounds, it
 must evidently appear, that the relation of
 ideas, which experience shews to be so re-
 quisite a circumstance to the production
 of the passion, wou'd be entirely superflu-
 ous, were it not to second a relation of af-
 fections, and facilitate the transition from
 one impressi- on to another. If nature pro-
 duc'd immediately the passion of pride or
 humility, it wou'd be compleated in it-
 self, and wou'd require no farther addition
 or encrease from any other affection. But
 supposing the first emotion to be only relat-
 ed to pride or humility, 'tis easily conceiv'd
 to what purpose the relation of objects
 may serve, and how the two different affo-
 ciations, of impressions and ideas, by uniting
 their forces, may assist each other's opera-
 tion. This is not only easily conceiv'd, but
 I will venture to affirm 'tis the only man-
 ner, in which we can conceive this subject.
 An easy transition of ideas, which, of itself,
 causes no emotion, can never be necessary,
 or even useful to the passions, but by for-
 warding

warding the transition betwixt some related S E C T. I X.
 impressions. Not to mention, that the same object causes a greater or smaller degree of pride, not only in proportion to the encrease or decrease of its qualities, but also to the distance or nearness of the relation; which is a clear argument for the transition of affections along the relation of ideas; since every change in the relation produces a proportionable change in the passion. Thus one part of the preceding system, concerning the relations of ideas is a sufficient proof of the other, concerning that of impressions; and is itself so evidently founded on experience, that 'twou'd be lost time to endeavour farther to prove it.

Of external advantages and disadvantages.

THIS will appear still more evidently in particular instances. Men are vain of the beauty of their country, of their county, of their parish. Here the idea of beauty plainly produces a pleasure. This pleasure is related to pride. The object or cause of this pleasure is, by the supposition, related to self, or the object of pride. By this double relation of impressions and ideas, a transition is made from the one impression to the other.

MEN are also vain of the temperature of the climate, in which they were born; of



PART the fertility of their native soil; of the goodness of the wines, fruits or victuals, produc'd by it; of the softness or force of their language; with other particulars of that kind. These objects have plainly a reference to the pleasures of the senses, and are originally consider'd as agreeable to the feeling, taste or hearing. How is it possible they cou'd ever become objects of pride, except by means of that transition above-explain'd?

I.
*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.*

THERE are some, that discover a vanity of an opposite kind, and affect to depreciate their own country, in comparison of those, to which they have travell'd. These persons find, when they are at home, and surrounded with their countrymen, that the strong relation betwixt them and their own nation is shar'd with so many, that 'tis in a manner lost to them; whereas their distant relation to a foreign country, which is form'd by their having seen it and liv'd in it, is augmented by their considering how few there are who have done the same. For this reason they always admire the beauty, utility and rarity of what is abroad, above what is at home.

SINCE we can be vain of a country, climate or any inanimate object, which bears a relation to us, 'tis no wonder we are vain

of



of the qualities of those, who are connected with us by blood or friendship. Accordingly we find, that the very same qualities, which in ourselves produce pride, produce also in a lesser degree the same affection, when discover'd in persons related to us. The beauty, address, merit, credit and honours of their kindred are carefully display'd by the proud, as some of their most considerable sources of their vanity.

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As we are proud of riches in ourselves, so to satisfy our vanity we desire that every one, who has any connexion with us, shou'd likewise be possess'd of them, and are asham'd of any one, that is mean or poor, among our friends and relations. For this reason we remove the poor as far from us as possible; and as we cannot prevent poverty in some distant collaterals, and our forefathers are taken to be our nearest relations; upon this account every one affects to be of a good family, and to be descended from a long succession of rich and honourable ancestors.

I HAVE frequently observ'd, that those, who boast of the antiquity of their families, are glad when they can join this circumstance, that their ancestors for many generations have been uninterrupted proprietors

tors



PART I. tors of the same portion of land, and that their family has never chang'd its possessions, or been transplanted into any other county or province. I have also observ'd, that 'tis an additional subject of vanity, when they can boast, that these possessions have been transmitted thro' a descent compos'd entirely of males, and that the honours and fortune have never past thro' any female. Let us endeavour to explain these phænomena by the foregoing system.

Of pride and humility.

'TIS evident, that when any one boasts of the antiquity of his family, the subjects of his vanity are not merely the extent of time and number of ancestors, but also their riches and credit, which are suppos'd to reflect a lustre on himself on account of his relation to them. He first considers these objects; is affected by them in an agreeable manner; and then returning back to himself, thro' the relation of parent and child, is elevated with the passion of pride, by means of the double relation of impressions and ideas. Since therefore the passion depends on these relations, whatever strengthens any of the relations must also encrease the passion, and whatever weakens the relations must diminish the passion. Now 'tis certain the identity of the possession strengthens the
the

the relation of ideas arising from blood and kindred, and conveys the fancy with greater facility from one generation to another, from the remotest ancestors to their posterity, who are both their heirs and their descendants. By this facility the impression is transmitted more entire, and excites a greater degree of pride and vanity.

THE case is the same with the transmission of the honours and fortune thro' a succession of males without their passing thro' any female. 'Tis a quality of human nature, which we shall consider * afterwards, that the imagination naturally turns to whatever is important and considerable; and where two objects are presented to it, a small and a great one, usually leaves the former, and dwells entirely upon the latter. As in the society of marriage, the male sex has the advantage above the female, the husband first engages our attention; and whether we consider him directly, or reach him by passing thro' related objects, the thought both rests upon him with greater satisfaction, and arrives at him with greater facility than his consort. 'Tis easy to see, that this property must strengthen the child's relation to the father, and weaken that to

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IX.

Of external advantages and disadvantages.

* Part II. Sect. 2.

the



PART the mother. For as all relations are nothing

I. but a propensity to pass from one idea to another, whatever strengthens the propensity strengthens the relation; and as we have a stronger propensity to pass from the idea of the children to that of the father, than from the same idea to that of the mother, we ought to regard the former relation as the closer and more considerable. This is the reason why children commonly bear their father's name, and are esteem'd to be of nobler or baser birth, according to *his* family. And tho' the mother shou'd be possess'd of a superior spirit and genius to the father, as often happens, the *general rule* prevails, notwithstanding the exception, according to the doctrine above-explain'd. Nay even when a superiority of any kind is so great, or when any other reasons have such an effect, as to make the children rather represent the mother's family than the father's, the general rule still retains such an efficacy that it weakens the relation, and makes a kind of break in the line of ancestors. The imagination runs not along them with facility, nor is able to transfer the honour and credit of the ancestors to their posterity of the same name and family so readily, as when the transition is conformable to the general rules,

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and humility.

rules, and pass'es from father to son, or from brother to brother.

S E C T. X.

Of property and riches.

BUT the relation, which is esteem'd S E C T. X. the closest, and which of all others produces most commonly the passion of pride, is that of *property*. This relation 'twill be impossible for me fully to explain before I come to treat of justice and the other moral virtues. 'Tis sufficient to observe on this occasion, that property may be defin'd, *such a relation betwixt a person and an object as permits him, but forbids any other, the free use and possession of it, without violating the laws of justice and moral equity.* If justice, therefore, be a virtue, which has a natural and original influence on the human mind, property may be look'd upon as a particular species of *causation*; whether we consider the liberty it gives the proprietor to operate as he please upon the object, or the advantages, which he reaps from it. 'Tis the same case, if justice, according to the system of certain philosophers, shou'd be esteem'd an artificial

PART artificial and not a natural virtue. For then
 I. honour, and custom, and civil laws supply
 the place of natural conscience, and produce,
 in some degree, the same effects. This in
 the mean time is certain, that the men-
 tion of the property naturally carries our
 thought to the proprietor, and of the pro-
 prietor to the property; which being a proof
 of a perfect relation of ideas is all that is
 requisite to our present purpose. A relation
 of ideas, join'd to that of impressions, al-
 ways produces a transition of affections; and
 therefore, whenever any pleasure or pain a-
 rises from an object, connected with us by
 property, we may be certain, that either pride
 or humility must arise from this conjunction
 of relations; if the foregoing system be solid
 and satisfactory. And whether it be so or
 not, we may soon satisfy ourselves by the
 most cursory view of human life.

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and humi-
lity.*

EVERY thing belonging to a vain man
 is the best that is any where to be found.
 His houses, equipage, furniture, cloaths,
 horses, hounds, excel all others in his con-
 ceit; and 'tis easy to observe, that from the
 least advantage in any of these, he draws a
 new subject of pride and vanity. His wine,
 if you'll believe him, has a finer flavour
 than any other; his cookery is more ex-
 quisite;

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quifite; his table more orderly; his servants more expert; the air, in which he lives, more healthful; the foil he cultivates more fertile; his fruits ripen earlier and to greater perfection: Such a thing is remarkable for its novelty; such another for its antiquity: This is the workmanship of a famous artist; that belong'd once to such a prince or great man: All objects, in a word, that are useful, beautiful or surprizing, or are related to such, may, by means of property, give rise to this passion. These agree in giving pleasure, and agree in nothing else. This alone is common to them; and therefore must be the quality that produces the passion, which is their common effect. As every new instance is a new argument, and as the instances are here without number, I may venture to affirm, that scarce any system was ever so fully prov'd by experience, as that which I have here advanc'd.

If the property of any thing, that gives pleasure either by its utility, beauty or novelty, produces also pride by a double relation of impressions and ideas; we need not be surpriz'd, that the power of acquiring this property, shou'd have the same effect. Now riches are to be consider'd as the power of acquiring the property of what pleases;
and



PART and 'tis only in this view they have any influence on the passions. Paper will, on many occasions, be consider'd as riches, and that because it may convey the power of acquiring money : And money is not riches, as it is a metal endow'd with certain qualities of solidity, weight and fusibility ; but only as it has a relation to the pleasures and conveniences of life. Taking then this for granted, which is in itself so evident, we may draw from it one of the strongest arguments I have yet employ'd to prove the influence of the double relations on pride and humility.

I.
 Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.

IT has been observ'd in treating of the understanding, that the distinction, which we sometimes make betwixt a *power* and the *exercise* of it, is entirely frivolous, and that neither man nor any other being ought ever to be thought possess'd of any ability, unless it be exerted and put in action. But tho' this be strictly true in a just and *philosophical* way of thinking, 'tis certain it is not *the philosophy* of our passions ; but that many things operate upon them by means of the idea and supposition of power, independent of its actual exercise. We are pleas'd when we acquire an ability of procuring pleasure, and are displeas'd when another acquires a
 power

power of giving pain. This is evident from S E C T.
 experience; but in order to give a just ex- X.
 plication of the matter, and account for this
 satisfaction and uneasiness, we must weigh Of propriety and riches.
 the following reflections.

THIS evident the error of distinguishing power from its exercise proceeds not entirely from the scholastic doctrine of *free-will*, which, indeed, enters very little into common life, and has but small influence on our vulgar and popular ways of thinking. According to that doctrine, motives deprive us not of free-will, nor take away our power of performing or forbearing any action. But according to common notions a man has no power, where very considerable motives lie betwixt him and the satisfaction of his desires, and determine him to forbear what he wishes to perform. I do not think I have fallen into my enemies power, when I see him pass me in the streets with a sword by his side, while I am unprovided of any weapon. I know that the fear of the civil magistrate is as strong a restraint as any of iron, and that I am in as perfect safety as if he were chain'd or imprison'd. But when a person acquires such an authority over me, that not only there is no external obstacle to his actions; but also that



PART he may punish or reward me as he pleases,
 I. I then attribute a full power to him, and
 Of pride and humility. consider myself as his subject or vassal.

Now if we compare these two cases, that of a person, who has very strong motives of interest or safety to forbear any action, and that of another, who lies under no such obligation, we shall find, according to the philosophy explain'd in the foregoing book, that the only *known* difference betwixt them lies in this, that in the former case we conclude from *past experience*, that the person never will perform that action, and in the latter, that he possibly or probably will perform it. Nothing is more fluctuating and inconstant on many occasions, than the will of man; nor is there any thing but strong motives, which can give us an absolute certainty in pronouncing concerning any of his future actions. When we see a person free from these motives, we suppose a possibility either of his acting or forbearing; and tho' in general we may conclude him to be determin'd by motives and causes, yet this removes not the uncertainty of our judgment concerning these causes, nor the influence of that uncertainty on the passions. Since therefore

we



we ascribe a power of performing an action to every one, who has no very powerful motive to forbear it, and refuse it to such as have; it may justly be concluded, that *power* has always a reference to its *exercise*, either actual or probable, and that we consider a person as endow'd with any ability when we find from past experience, that 'tis probable, or at least possible he may exert it. And indeed, as our passions always regard the real existence of objects, and we always judge of this reality from past instances; nothing can be more likely of itself, without any farther reasoning, than that power consists in the possibility or probability of any action, as discover'd by experience and the practice of the world.

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Now 'tis evident, that wherever a person is in such a situation with regard to me, that there is no very powerful motive to deter him from injuring me, and consequently 'tis *uncertain* whether he will injure me or not, I must be uneasy in such a situation, and cannot consider the possibility or probability of that injury without a sensible concern. The passions are not only affected by such events as are certain and infallible, but also in an inferior degree by such as are possible and contingent. And tho' per-



PART I. haps I never really feel any harm, and discover by the event, that, philosophically speaking, the person never had any power of harming me; since he did not exert any; this prevents not my uneasiness from the preceding uncertainty. The agreeable passions may here operate as well as the uneasy, and convey a pleasure when I perceive a good to become either possible or probable by the possibility or probability of another's bestowing it on me, upon the removal of any strong motives, which might formerly have hinder'd him.

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and humility.*

BUT we may farther observe, that this satisfaction encreases, when any good approaches in such a manner that it is in one's own power to take or leave it, and there neither is any physical impediment, nor any very strong motive to hinder our enjoyment. As all men desire pleasure, nothing can be more probable, than its existence when there is no external obstacle to the producing it, and men perceive no danger in following their inclinations. In that case their imagination easily anticipates the satisfaction, and conveys the same joy, as if they were perswaded of its real and actual existence.

BUT

BUT this accounts not sufficiently for the SECT. satisfaction, which attends riches. A miser X. receives delight from his money; that is, from the *power* it affords him of procuring all the pleasures and conveniences of life, tho' he knows he has enjoy'd his riches for forty years without ever employing them; and consequently cannot conclude by any species of reasoning, that the real existence of these pleasures is nearer, than if he were entirely depriv'd of all his possessions. But tho' he cannot form any such conclusion in a way of reasoning concerning the nearer approach of the pleasure, 'tis certain he *imagines* it to approach nearer, whenever all external obstacles are remov'd, along with the more powerful motives of interest and danger, which oppose it. For farther satisfaction on this head I must refer to my account of the will, where I shall * explain that false sensation of liberty, which makes us imagine we can perform any thing, that is not very dangerous or destructive. Whenever any other person is under no strong obligations of interest to forbear any pleasure, we judge from *experience*, that the pleasure will exist, and that he will probably obtain it. But when ourselves are

Of property and riches.

* Part III. Sect. 2.



PART in that situation, we judge from an *illusion*
 I. of the fancy, that the pleasure is still closer
 and more immediate. The will seems to
 move easily every way, and casts a sha-
 dow or image of itself, even to that side,
 on which it did not settle. By means of
 this image the enjoyment seems to approach
 nearer to us, and gives us the same lively
 satisfaction, as if it were perfectly certain
 and unavoidable.

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 and humi-
 lity.

'TWILL now be easy to draw this whole reasoning to a point, and to prove, that when riches produce any pride or vanity in their possessors, as they never fail to do, 'tis only by means of a double relation of impressions and ideas. The very essence of riches consists in the power of procuring the pleasures and conveniences of life. The very essence of this power consists in the probability of its exercise, and in its causing us to anticipate, by a *true* or *false* reasoning, the real existence of the pleasure. This anticipation of pleasure is, in itself, a very considerable pleasure; and as its cause is some possession or property, which we enjoy, and which is thereby related to us, we here clearly see all the parts of the foregoing system most exactly and distinctly drawn out before us.

F O R

FOR the same reason, that riches cause pleasure and pride, and poverty excites uneasiness and humility, power must produce the former emotions, and slavery the latter. Power or an authority over others makes us capable of satisfying all our desires; as slavery, by subjecting us to the will of others, exposes us to a thousand wants, and mortifications.

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Of propriety and riches.

'TIS here worth observing, that the vanity of power, or shame of slavery, are much augmented by the consideration of the persons, over whom we exercise our authority, or who exercise it over us. For supposing it possible to frame statues of such an admirable mechanism, that they cou'd move and act in obedience to the will; 'tis evident the possession of them wou'd give pleasure and pride, but not to such a degree, as the same authority, when exerted over sensible and rational creatures, whose condition, being compar'd to our own, makes it seem more agreeable and honourable. Comparison is in every case a sure method of augmenting our esteem of any thing. A rich man feels the felicity of his condition better by opposing it to that of a beggar. But there is a peculiar advantage in power, by the contrast, which is, in a man-



PART ner, presented to us, betwixt ourselves and
 I. the person we command. The comparison
 is obvious and natural: The imagination
Of pride and humility. finds it in the very subject: The passage of
 the thought to its conception is smooth and
 easy. And that this circumstance has a
 considerable effect in augmenting its influ-
 ence, will appear afterwards in examining
 the nature of *malice* and *envy*.

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Of the love of fame.

SECT. XI. BUT beside these original causes of
 pride and humility, there is a second-
 ary one in the opinions of others, which
 has an equal influence on the affections.
 Our reputation, our character, our name
 are considerations of vast weight and impor-
 tance; and even the other causes of pride;
 virtue, beauty and riches; have little influ-
 ence, when not seconded by the opinions
 and sentiments of others. In order to ac-
 count for this phenomenon 'twill be neces-
 sary to take some compass, and first explain
 the nature of *sympathy*.

No quality of human nature is more re-
 markable, both in itself and in its conse-
 quences,

quences, than that propensity we have to SYMPATHIZE with others, and to receive by communication their inclinations and sentiments, however different from, or even contrary to our own. This is not only conspicuous in children, who implicitly embrace every opinion propos'd to them; but also in men of the greatest judgment and understanding, who find it very difficult to follow their own reason or inclination, in opposition to that of their friends and daily companions. To this principle we ought to ascribe the great uniformity we may observe in the humours and turn of thinking of those of the same nation; and 'tis much more probable, that this resemblance arises from sympathy, than from any influence of the soil and climate, which, tho' they continue invariably the same, are not able to preserve the character of a nation the same for a century together. A good-natur'd man finds himself in an instant of the same humour with his company; and even the proudest and most furly take a tincture from their countrymen and acquaintance. A cheerful countenance infuses a sensible complacency and serenity into my mind; as an angry or sorrowful one throws a sudden damp upon me. Hatred, resentment, esteem,

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PART I. *Of pride and humility.* teem, love, courage, mirth and melancholy; all these passions I feel more from communication than from my own natural temper and disposition. So remarkable a phenomenon merits our attention, and must be trac'd up to its first principles.

WHEN any affection is infus'd by sympathy, it is at first known only by its effects, and by those external signs in the countenance and conversation, which convey an idea of it. This idea is presently converted into an impression, and acquires such a degree of force and vivacity, as to become the very passion itself, and produce an equal emotion, as any original affection. However instantaneous this change of the idea into an impression may be, it proceeds from certain views and reflections, which will not escape the strict scrutiny of a philosopher, tho' they may the person himself, who makes them.

'TIS evident, that the idea, or rather impression of ourselves is always intimately present with us, and that our consciousness gives us so lively a conception of our own person, that 'tis not possible to imagine, that any thing can in this particular go beyond it. Whatever object, therefore, is related to ourselves must be conceived with

a like vivacity of conception, according to the foregoing principles; and tho' this relation shou'd not be so strong as that of causation, it must still have a considerable influence. Resemblance and contiguity are relations not to be neglected; especially when by an inference from cause and effect, and by the observation of external signs, we are inform'd of the real existence of the object, which is resembling or contiguous.

Now 'tis obvious, that nature has preserv'd a great resemblance among all human creatures, and that we never remark any passion or principle in others, of which, in some degree or other, we may not find a parallel in ourselves. The case is the same with the fabric of the mind, as with that of the body. However the parts may differ in shape or size, their structure and composition are in general the same. There is a very remarkable resemblance, which preserves itself amidst all their variety; and this resemblance must very much contribute to make us enter into the sentiments of others, and embrace them with facility and pleasure. Accordingly we find, that where, beside the general resemblance of our natures, there is any peculiar similarity in our manners, or character, or country,

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same.*



PART country, or language, it facilitates the sympathy. The stronger the relation is betwixt ourselves and any object, the more easily does the imagination make the transition, and convey to the related idea the vivacity of conception, with which we always form the idea of our own person.

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 and humility.

NOR is resemblance the only relation, which has this effect, but receives new force from other relations, that may accompany it. The sentiments of others have little influence, when far remov'd from us, and require the relation of contiguity, to make them communicate themselves entirely. The relations of blood, being a species of causation, may sometimes contribute to the same effect; as also acquaintance, which operates in the same manner with education and custom; as we shall see more fully * afterwards. All these relations, when united together, convey the impression or consciousness of our own person to the idea of the sentiments or passions of others, and makes us conceive them in the strongest and most lively manner.

IT has been remark'd in the beginning of this treatise, that all ideas are borrow'd from impressions, and that these two kinds

* Part II. Sect. 3.

of perceptions differ only in the degrees of force and vivacity, with which they strike upon the soul. The component parts of ideas and impressions are precisely alike. The manner and order of their appearance may be the same. The different degrees of their force and vivacity are, therefore, the only particulars, that distinguish them: And as this difference may be remov'd, in some measure, by a relation betwixt the impressions and ideas, 'tis no wonder an idea of a sentiment or passion, may by this means be so inliven'd as to become the very sentiment or passion. The lively idea of any object always approaches its impression; and 'tis certain we may feel sickness and pain from the mere force of imagination, and make a malady real by often thinking of it. But this is most remarkable in the opinions and affections; and 'tis there principally that a lively idea is converted into an impression. Our affections depend more upon ourselves, and the internal operations of the mind, than any other impressions; for which reason they arise more naturally from the imagination, and from every lively idea we form of them. This is the nature and cause of sympathy; and 'tis after this manner we enter so deep into the opinions and affections

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same.*

PART affections of others, whenever we discover
I. them.

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lity.*

WHAT is principally remarkable in this whole affair is the strong confirmation these phænomena give to the foregoing system concerning the understanding, and consequently to the present one concerning the passions; since these are analogous to each other. 'Tis indeed evident, that when we sympathize with the passions and sentiments of others, these movements appear at first in *our* mind as mere ideas, and are conceiv'd to belong to another person, as we conceive any other matter of fact. 'Tis also evident, that the ideas of the affections of others are converted into the very impressions they represent, and that the passions arise in conformity to the images we form of them. All this is an object of the plainest experience, and depends not on any hypothesis of philosophy. That science can only be admitted to explain the phænomena; tho' at the same time it must be confess'd, they are so clear of themselves, that there is but little occasion to employ it. For besides the relation of cause and effect, by which we are convinc'd of the reality of the passion, with which we sympathize; besides this, I say, we must be assist'd by the relations

tions of resemblance and contiguity, in order to feel the sympathy in its full perfection. And since these relations can entirely convert an idea into an impression, and convey the vivacity of the latter into the former, so perfectly as to lose nothing of it in the transition, we may easily conceive how the relation of cause and effect alone, may serve to strengthen and inviven an idea. In sympathy there is an evident conversion of an idea into an impression. This conversion arises from the relation of objects to ourself. Ourself is always intimately present to us. Let us compare all these circumstances, and we shall find, that sympathy is exactly correspondent to the operations of our understanding; and even contains something more surprising and extraordinary.

THIS now time to turn our view from the general consideration of sympathy, to its influence on pride and humility, when these passions arise from praise and blame, from reputation and infamy. We may observe, that no person is ever prais'd by another for any quality, which wou'd not, if real, produce, of itself, a pride in the person possesst of it. The elogiums either turn upon his power, or riches, or family, or virtue; all of which are subjects of vanity, that we have already

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PART already explain'd and accounted for. 'Tis

I. certain, then, that if a person consider'd
 himself in the same light, in which he ap-
 pears to his admirer, he wou'd first receive
 a separate pleasure, and afterwards a pride
 or self-satisfaction, according to the hypo-
 thesis above explain'd. Now nothing is more
 natural than for us to embrace the opinions of
 others in this particular; both from *sym-*
patby, which renders all their sentiments in-
 timately present to us; and from *reasoning*,
 which makes us regard their judgment, as
 a kind of argument for what they affirm.
 These two principles of authority and sym-
 patby influence almost all our opinions; but
 must have a peculiar influence, when we
 judge of our own worth and character. Such
 judgments are always attended with pas-
 sion *; and nothing tends more to disturb
 our understanding, and precipitate us into
 any opinions, however unreasonable, than
 their connexion with passion; which dif-
 fuses itself over the imagination, and gives
 an additional force to every related idea. To
 which we may add, that being conscious of
 great partiality in our own favour, we are
 peculiarly pleas'd with any thing, that con-

* Book I. Part III. Sect. 10.

firms

firms the good opinion we have of ourselves, and are easily shock'd with whatever opposes it.

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ALL this appears very probable in theory; but in order to bestow a full certainty on this reasoning, we must examine the phænomena of the passions, and see if they agree with it.

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fame.*

AMONG these phænomena we may esteem it a very favourable one to our present purpose, that tho' fame in general be agreeable, yet we receive a much greater satisfaction from the approbation of those, whom we ourselves esteem and approve of, than of those, whom we hate and despise. In like manner we are principally mortify'd with the contempt of persons, upon whose judgment we set some value, and are, in a great measure, indifferent about the opinions of the rest of mankind. But if the mind receiv'd from any original instinct a desire of fame, and aversion to infamy, fame and infamy wou'd influence us without distinction; and every opinion, according as it were favourable or unfavourable, wou'd equally excite that desire or aversion. The judgment of a fool is the judgment of another person, as well as that of a wise man, and is only inferior in its influence on our own judgment.

PART

I.

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and humi-
lity.*

WE are not only better pleas'd with the approbation of a wise man than with that of a fool, but receive an additional satisfaction from the former, when 'tis obtain'd after a long and intimate acquaintance. This is accounted for after the same manner.

THE praises of others never give us much pleasure, unless they concur with our own opinion, and extol us for those qualities, in which we chiefly excel. A mere soldier little values the character of eloquence: A gownman of courage: A bishop of humour: Or a merchant of learning. Whatever esteem a man may have for any quality, abstractedly consider'd; when he is conscious he is not possess'd of it; the opinions of the whole world will give him little pleasure in that particular, and that because they never will be able to draw his own opinion after them.

NOTHING is more usual than for men of good families, but narrow circumstances, to leave their friends and country, and rather seek their livelihood by mean and mechanical employments among strangers, than among those, who are acquainted with their birth and education. We shall be unknown, say they, where we go. No body will suspect from what family we are sprung. We shall



shall be remov'd from all our friends and acquaintance, and our poverty and mean-ness will by that means sit more easy upon us. In examining these sentiments, I find they afford many very convincing arguments for my present purpose.

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Of the love of fame.

FIRST, We may infer from them, that the uneasiness of being contemn'd depends on sympathy, and that sympathy depends on the relation of objects to ourselves; since we are most uneasy under the contempt of persons, who are both related to us by blood, and contiguous in place. Hence we seek to diminish this sympathy and uneasiness by separating these relations, and placing ourselves in a contiguity to strangers, and at a distance from relations.

SECONDLY, We may conclude, that relations are requisite to sympathy, not absolutely consider'd as relations, but by their influence in converting our ideas of the sentiments of others into the very sentiments, by means of the association betwixt the idea of their persons, and that of our own. For here the relations of kindred and contiguity both subsist; but not being united in the same persons, they contribute in a less degree to the sympathy.

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THIRDLY,



PART THIRDLY, This very circumstance of the diminution of sympathy by the separation of relations is worthy of our attention.

I. *Of pride and humility.* Suppose I am plac'd in a poor condition among strangers, and consequently am but lightly treated; I yet find myself easier in that situation, than when I was every day expos'd to the contempt of my kindred and countrymen. Here I feel a double contempt; from my relations, but they are absent; from those about me, but they are strangers. This double contempt is likewise strengthen'd by the two relations of kindred and contiguity. But as the persons are not the same, who are connected with me by those two relations, this difference of ideas separates the impressions arising from the contempt, and keeps them from running into each other. The contempt of my neighbours has a certain influence; as has also that of my kindred: But these influences are distinct, and never unite; as when the contempt proceeds from persons who are at once both my neighbours and kindred. This phenomenon is analogous to the system of pride and humility above-explain'd, which may seem so extraordinary to vulgar apprehensions.

FOURTHLY,

FOURTHLY, A person in these circumstances naturally conceals his birth from those among whom he lives, and is very uneasy, if any one suspects him to be of a family, much superior to his present fortune and way of living. Every thing in this world is judg'd of by comparison. What is an immense fortune for a private gentleman is beggary for a prince. A peasant wou'd think himself happy in what cannot afford necessaries for a gentleman. When a man has either been acustom'd to a more splendid way of living; or thinks himself intitled to it by his birth and quality, every thing below is disagreeable and even shameful; and 'tis with the greatest industry he conceals his pretensions to a better fortune. Here he himself knows his misfortunes; but as those, with whom he lives, are ignorant of them, he has the disagreeable reflection and comparison suggested only by his own thoughts, and never receives it by a sympathy with others; which must contribute very much to his ease and satisfaction.

IF there be any objections to this hypothesis, *that the pleasure, which we receive from praise, arises from a communication of sentiments,* we shall find, upon examination, that these objections, when taken in a pro-



PART per light, will serve to confirm it. Popular
I. fame may be agreeable even to a man,
 who despises the vulgar; but 'tis because
 their multitude gives them additional weight
 and authority. Plagiaries are delighted with
 praises, which they are conscious they do
 not deserve; but this is a kind of castle-
 building, where the imagination amuses it-
 self with its own fictions, and strives to render
 them firm and stable by a sympathy with
 the sentiments of others. Proud men are
 most shock'd with contempt, tho' they do
 not most readily assent to it; but 'tis be-
 cause of the opposition betwixt the passion,
 which is natural to them, and that receiv'd
 by sympathy. A violent lover in like man-
 ner is very much displeas'd when you blame
 and condemn his love; tho' 'tis evident your
 opposition can have no influence, but by
 the hold it takes of himself, and by his
 sympathy with you. If he despises you, or
 perceives you are in jest, whatever you say
 has no effect upon him.

*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.*

SECT.

S E C T. XII.

Of the pride and humility of animals.

THUS in whatever light we consider S E C T.
this subject, we may still observe, XII.
that the causes of pride and humility corre-
spond exactly to our hypothesis, and that
nothing can excite either of these passions,
unless it be both related to ourselves, and
produces a pleasure or pain independent of
the passion. We have not only prov'd, that
a tendency to produce pleasure or pain is com-
mon to all the causes of pride or humility, but
also that 'tis the only thing, which is common;
and consequently is the quality, by which
they operate. We have farther prov'd, that
the most considerable causes of these pas-
sions are really nothing but the power of
producing either agreeable or uneasy sensa-
tions; and therefore that all their effects,
and amongst the rest, pride and humility,
are deriv'd solely from that origin. Such
simple and natural principles, founded on
such solid proofs, cannot fail to be receiv'd
G 4 by

PART by philosophers, unless oppos'd by some objections, that have escap'd me.

I.
*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.*

'TIS usual with anatomists to join their observations and experiments on human bodies to those on beasts, and from the agreement of these experiments to derive an additional argument for any particular hypothesis. 'Tis indeed certain, that where the structure of parts in brutes is the same as in men, and the operation of these parts also the same, the causes of that operation cannot be different, and that whatever we discover to be true of the one species, may be concluded without hesitation to be certain of the other. Thus tho' the mixture of humours and the composition of minute parts may justly be presum'd to be somewhat different in men from what it is in mere animals; and therefore any experiment we make upon the one concerning the effects of medicines will not always apply to the other; yet as the structure of the veins and muscles, the fabric and situation of the heart, of the lungs, the stomach, the liver and other parts, are the same or nearly the same in all animals, the very same hypothesis, which in one species explains muscular motion, the progress of the chyle, the circulation of the blood, must be applicable to every
 very

very one; and according as it agrees or dif- S E C T.
 agrees with the experiments we may make XII.
 in any species of creatures, we may draw ^{Of the}
 a proof of its truth or falshood on the whole. ^{pride and}
 Let us, therefore, apply this method of en- ^{humility of}
 quiry, which is found so just and useful ^{animals.}
 in reasonings concerning the body, to our
 present anatomy of the mind, and see what
 discoveries we can make by it.

IN order to this we must first shew the
 correspondence of *passions* in men and ani-
 mals, and afterwards compare the *causes*,
 which produce these passions.

'TIS plain, that almost in every species
 of creatures, but especially of the nobler
 kind, there are many evident marks of pride
 and humility. The very port and gait of a
 swan, or turkey, or peacock show the high
 idea he has entertain'd of himself, and his
 contempt of all others. This is the more
 remarkable, that in the two last species of
 animals, the pride always attends the beauty,
 and is discover'd in the male only. The
 vanity and emulation of nightingales in sing-
 ing have been commonly remark'd; as like-
 wise that of horses in swiftness, of hounds
 in sagacity and smell, of the bull and cock
 in strength, and of every other animal in
 his

PART his particular excellency. Add to this, that
 I. every species of creatures, which approach
 so often to man, as to familiarize themselves
 with him, shew an evident pride in his ap-
 probation, and are pleas'd with his praises
 and careffes, independent of every other con-
 sideration. Nor are they the careffes of eve-
 ry one without distinction, which give them
 this vanity, but those principally of the
 persons they know and love; in the same
 manner as that passion is excited in man-
 kind. All these are evident proofs, that
 pride and humility are not merely human
 passions, but extend themselves over the
 whole animal creation.

*Of pride
 and humi-
 lity.*

THE *causes* of these passions are likewise
 much the same in beasts as in us, making
 a just allowance for our superior knowledge
 and understanding. Thus animals have little
 or no sense of virtue or vice; they quickly
 lose sight of the relations of blood; and are
 incapable of that of right and property: For
 which reason the causes of their pride and
 humility must lie solely in the body, and
 can never be plac'd either in the mind or
 external objects. But so far as regards the
 body, the same qualities cause pride in the
 animal as in the human kind; and 'tis on
 beauty, strength, swiftnes or some other
 useful

useful or agreeable quality that this passion is always founded.

SECT.
XII.

THE next question is, whether, since those passions are the same, and arise from the same causes thro' the whole creation, the manner, in which the causes operate, be also the same. According to all rules of analogy, this is justly to be expected; and if we find upon trial, that the explication of these phænomena, which we make use of in one species, will not apply to the rest, we may presume that that explication, however specious, is in reality without foundation.

*Of the
pride and
humility of
animals.*

IN order to decide this question, let us consider, that there is evidently the same relation of ideas, and deriv'd from the same causes, in the minds of animals as in those of men. A dog, that has hid a bone, often forgets the place; but when brought to it, his thought passes easily to what he formerly conceal'd, by means of the contiguity, which produces a relation among his ideas. In like manner, when he has been heartily beat in any place, he will tremble on his approach to it, even tho' he discover no signs of any present danger. The effects of resemblance are not so remarkable; but as that relation



PART relation makes a considerable ingredient in
 I. causation, of which all animals shew so evident a judgment, we may conclude that the three relations of resemblance, contiguity and causation operate in the same manner upon beasts as upon human creatures.

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and humility.*

THERE are also instances of the relation of impressions, sufficient to convince us, that there is an union of certain affections with each other in the inferior species of creatures as well as in the superior, and that their minds are frequently convey'd thro' a series of connected emotions. A dog, when elevated with joy, runs naturally into love and kindness, whether of his master or of the sex. In like manner, when full of pain and sorrow, he becomes quarrellsome and ill-natur'd; and that passion, which at first was grief, is by the smallest occasion converted into anger.

THUS all the internal principles, that are necessary in us to produce either pride or humility, are common to all creatures; and since the causes, which excite these passions, are likewise the same, we may justly conclude, that these causes operate after the same *manner* thro' the whole animal creation. My hypothesis is so simple,
 and

and supposes so little reflection and judgment, that 'tis applicable to every sensible creature; which must not only be allow'd to be a convincing proof of its veracity, but, I am confident, will be found an objection to every other system.

SECT.
IV.

*Of the
pride and
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animals.*



P A R T

