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A Sentimental Journey Through France And Italy

Yorick, ...

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Preface In the Desobligeant.

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PREFACE

IN THE DESOBLIGEANT.

TT must have been observed by many a peripatetic philosopher, That nature has fet up by her own unquestionable authority certain boundaries and fences to circumscribe the discontent of man: the has effected her purpose in the quietest and easiest manner by laying him under almost insuperable obligations to work out his eafe, and to fuftain his fufferings at home. It is there only that the has provided him with the most suitable objects to partake of his happiness, and bear a part of that burden which in all countries and ages, has ever been too heavy for

for one pair of shoulders. 'Tis true we are endued with an imperfect power of spreading our happiness sometimes beyond ber limits, but 'tis so ordered, that from the want of languages, connections, and dependencies, and from the difference in education, customs and habits, we lie under so many impediments in communicating our sensations out of our own sphere, as often amount to a total impossibility.

It will always follow from hence, that the balance of fentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer: he must buy what he has little occasion for at their own price—his conversation

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will feldom be taken in exchange for theirs without a large discount— and this, by the byy eternally driving him into the hands of more equitable brokers for such conversation as he can find, it requires no great spirit of divination to guess at his party—

This brings me to my point; and naturally leads me (if the fee-faw of this Defobligeant will but let me get on) into the efficient as well as the final causes of travelling—

Your idle people that leave their native country and go abroad for fome reason or reasons which may be derived from one of these general causes—

Infirmity



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Infirmity of body, Imbecility of mind, or Inevitable necessity.

The first two include all those who travel by land or by water, labouring with pride, curiosity, vanity or spleen, subdivided and combined in infinitum.

The third class includes the whole army of peregrine martyrs; more especially those travellers who set out upon their travels with the benefit of the clergy, either as delinquents travelling under the direction of governors recommended by the magistrate — or young gentlement transported by the cruelty of parents and guardians, and travelling under the direction of governors recommended.

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commended by Oxford, Aberdeen and Glafgow:

There is a fourth class, but their number is fo fmall that they would not deserve a distinction, was it not necessary in a work of this nature to observe the greatest precision and nicety, to avoid a confusion of character. And these men I speak of, are fuch as cross the seas and sojourn in a land of strangers with a view of faving money for various reasons and upon various pretences: but as they might also save themselves and others a great deal of unnecessary trouble by faving their money at homeand as their reasons for travelling are the least complex of any other species of emigrants, I shall distinguish

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flinguish these gentlemen by the

Simple Travellers.

Thus the whole circle of travellers may be reduced to the following *Heads*.

Idle Travellers,
Inquisitive Travellers,
Lying Travellers,
Proud Travellers,
Vain Travellers,
Splenetic Travellers.

Then follow the Travellers of Necessity.

The delinquent and felonious Traveller,

The unfortunate and innocent Traveller,

The simple Traveller,

And

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And last of all (if you please) The

Sentimental Traveller (meaning thereby myfelf) who have travell'd, and of which I am now fitting down to give an account—as much out of Necessity, and the besoin de Voyager, as any one in the class.

I am well aware, at the fame time, as both my travels and observations will be altogether of a different cast from any of my fore-runners; that I might have insisted upon a whole hitch entirely to myself—but I should break in upon the consines of the Vain Traveller, in wishing to draw attention towards me, till I have some better grounds for it, than the mere Novelty of my Velicle. It

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It is fufficient for my reader, if he has been a traveller himfelf, that with study and reflection hereupon he may be able to determine his own place and rank in the catalogue—it will be one step towards knowing himself; as it is great odds, but he retains some tincture and resemblance, of what he imbibed or carried out, to the present hour.

The man who first transplanted the grape of Burgundy to the Cape of Good Hope (observe he was a Dutch man) never dreamt of drinking the same wine at the Cape, that the same grape produced upon the French mountains—he was too phlegmatic for that—but undoubtedly

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edly he expected to drink fome fort of vinous liquor; but whether good, bad, or indifferent—he knew enough of this world to know, that it did not depend upon his choice, but that what is generally called *chance* was to decide his fuccess: however, he hoped for the best; and in these hopes, by an intemperate confidence in the fortitude of his head, and the depth of his discretion, *Mynbeer* might possibly overset both in his new vineyard; and by discovering his nakedness, become a laughing-stock to his people.

Even so it fares with the poor Traveller, failing and posting through the politer kingdoms of the globe in

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in purfuit of knowledge and im-

Knowledge and improvements are to be got by failing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery-and even where the adventurer is fuccessful. the acquired stock must be used with caution and fobriety to turn to any profit—but as the chances run prodigiously the other way both as to the acquisition and application, I am of opinion, That a man would act as wifely, if he could prevail upon himself, to live contented without foreign knowledge or foreign improvements, especially

if he lives in a country that has no absolute want of either-and indeed. much grief of heart has it oft and many a time cost me, when I have observed how many a foul step the inquifitive Traveller has meafured to fee fights and look into difcoveries; all which, as Sancho Pança faid to Don Quixote, they might have feen dry-shod at home. It is an age fo full of light, that there is scarce a country or corner of Europe whose beams are not croffed and interchanged with others-Knowledge in most of its branches, and in most affairs, is like music in an Italian street, whereof those may partake, who pay nothing-But there is no nation under heaven

-and God is my record, (before whose tribunal I must one day come and give an account of this work) that I do not speak it vauntingly-But there is no nation under heaven abounding with more variety of learning-where the sciences may be more fitly woo'd, or more furely won than here-where art is encouraged, and will fo foon rife high-where Nature (take her all together) has fo littleto answer for-and, to close all, where there is more wit and variety of character to feed the mind with-Where then, my dear countrymen, are yougoing-

—We are only looking at this chaife, faid they—Your most obe-Vol. I. D dient



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dient fervant, faid I, skipping out of it, and pulling off my hat—We were wondering, faid one of them, who, I found, was an inquisitive traveller—what could occasion its motion.—

'Twas the agitation, faid I coolly, of writing a preface—I never heard, faid the other, who was a simple traveller, of a preface wrote in a Defobligeant.—It would have been better, faid I, in a Vis a Vis.

—As an English man does not travel to see English men, I retired to my room.