A table of the springs of action: shewing the several species of pleasures and pains, of which man's nature is susceptible: together with the several species of interests, desires, and motives, respectively corresponding to them: and the several sets of appellatives, neutral, eulogistic and dyslogistic, by which each species of motive is wont to be designated: to which are added explanatory notes and observations ... / By Jeremy Bentham, Esq.

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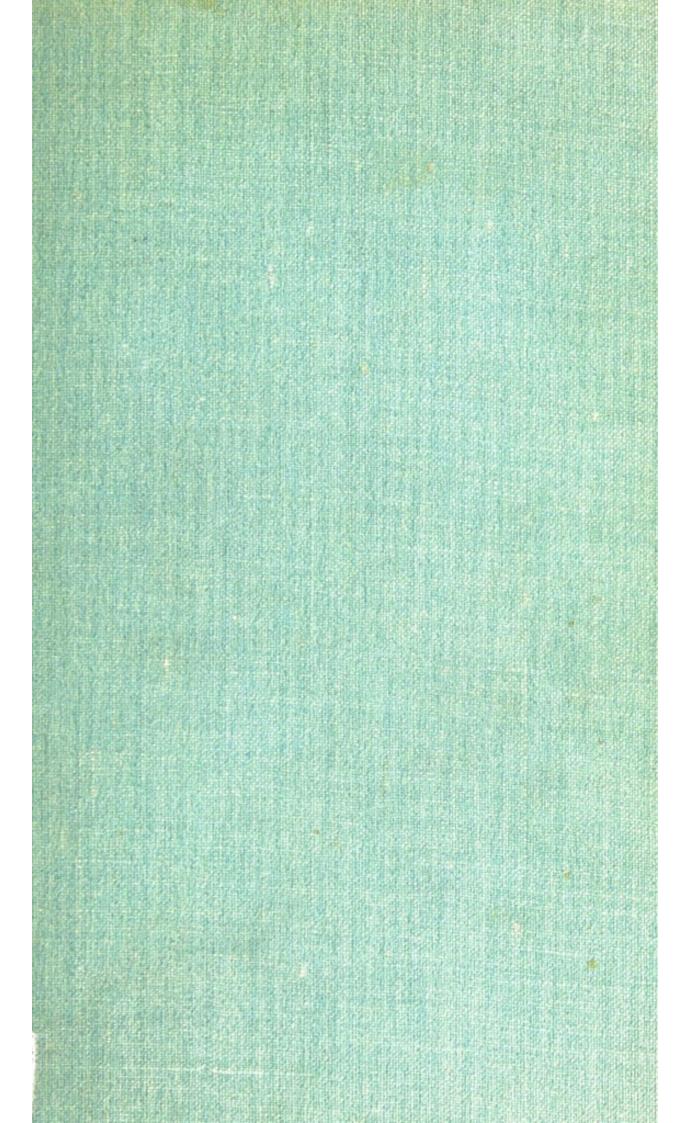
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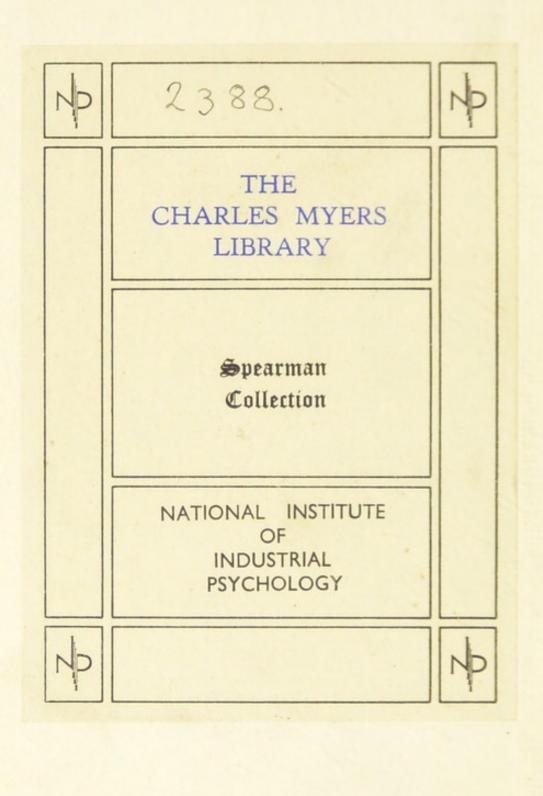
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TABLE OF THE SPRINGS OF ACTION:
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A

TABLE

OF

THE SPRINGS OF ACTION:

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The several Species of PLEASURES and PAINS, of which Man's Nature is susceptible: together with the several Species of Interests, Desires, and MOTIVES, respectively corresponding to them: and the several Sets of Appellatives, Neutral, Eulogistic and Dyslogistic, by which each Species of MOTIVE is wont to be designated:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

EXPLANATORY NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,

Indicative of the applications of which the matter of this Table is susceptible, in the character of a Basis or Foundation, of and for the Art and Science of Morals, otherwise termed Ethics,—whether Private, or Public alias Politics—(including Legislation)—Theoretical, or Practical alias Deontology—Exegetical alias Expository, (which coincides mostly with Theoretical,) or Censorial, which coincides mostly with Deontology: also of and for Psychology, in so far as concerns Ethics, and History (including Biography) in so far as considered in an Ethical point of view.

By JEREMY BENTHAM, Esa.

LONDON:

SOLD BY R. HUNTER, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Since the printing of this tract, the following apposite passage from Helvetius was discovered, and pointed out to the author:

"Chaque passion a donc ses tours, ses expressions, et sa manière particulière de s'exprimer: aussi l'homme qui, par une analyse exacte des phrases et des expressions dont se servent les différentes passions, donneroit le signe auquel on peut les reconnoître, mériteroit sans doute infiniment de la reconnoissance publique. C'est alors qu'on pourroit, dans le faisceau de sentiments qui produisent chaque acte de notre volonté, distinguer du moins le sentiment qui domine en nous. Jusques-là les hommes s'ignoreront eux-memes, et tomberont, en fait de sentiments, dans les erreurs les plus grossières.

Helver. de l'Esprit. Tom, ii. Disc. iv. Ch. ii. p. 305.



Printed by Richard and Arthur Taylor, Shoe Lane, London.

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TABLE

OF

THE SPRINGS OF ACTION.

I. EXPLANATIONS.

(a) [Springs of action] 1. Under this denomination, those objects and considerations alone are included in this Table, which, in their operation on the will, act as it were in the way of immediate contact. Concerning those which act on the will no otherwise than through the understanding, see Note (m) on the word Motives.

2. The words here employed as leading terms, are names of so many psychological entities, mostly fictitious, framed by necessity for the purpose of discourse. Add, and even of thought: for, without corresponding words to clothe them in, ideas could no more be fixed, or so much as fashioned, than communicated.

3. By habit, wherever a man sees a name, he is led to figure to himself a corresponding object, of the reality of which the name is accepted by him, as it were of course, in the character of a certificate. From this delusion, endless is the confusion, the error, the dissension, the hostility, that has been derived.

4. Of all these groupes or classes of intimately connected psychological entities, to motives alone is the appellation Springs of action immediately applicable: to the others, no otherwise than

in virtue of the relation they respectively bear to Motives.

5. Psychological dynamics (by this name may be called the science, which has for its subject these same springs of action, considered as such) has for its basis psychological pathology. Pleasure and exemption from pain fall to be considered every where in the character of ends: pleasure and pain here in the character of means.

(b) [Pleasures.] Synonyms to the word pleasure: including those by which are designated the correspondent states of mind, and their respective causes. 1. Gratification. 2. Enjoyment. 3. Fruition. 4. Indulgence. 5. Joy. 6. Delight. 6*. Delectation. 7. Hilarity. 8. Merriment. 9. Mirth. 10. Gaiety. 11. Airiness. 12. Comfort. 13. Solace. 14. Content. 15. Satisfaction. 16: Rapture. 17. Transport. 18. Ecstasy. 19. Bliss.—20. Joyfulness. 21. Gladness. 22. Gladfulness. 23. Gladsomeness. 24. Cheerfulness. 25. Comfortableness. 26. Contented-

ness. 27. Happiness. 28. Blissfulness. 29. Felicity. 30. Wellbeing. 31. Prosperity. 32. Success. 33. Exultation. 34. Triumph. 35. Amusement. 36. Entertainment. 37. Diversion. 38. Festivity. 39. Pastime. 40. Sport. 41. Play. 42. Frolic.—43. Recreation. 44. Refreshment. 45. Ease. 46. Repose. 47. Rest. 48. Tranquillity. 49. Quiet. 50. Peace. 51. Relief.

52. Relaxation. 53. Alleviation. 54. Mitigation.

(c) [Pains.] Synonyms to the word pain: including those by which are designated the correspondent states of mind and their respective causes. 1. Vexation. 2. Suffering. 3. Mortification. 4. Humiliation. 5. Sorrow. 6. Grief. 7. Mourning. 8. Concern. 9. Distress. 10. Discomfort. 11. Discontent. 12. Dissatisfaction. 13. Regret. 14. Anguish. 15. Agony. 16. Torture. 17. Torment. 18. Pang. 19. Throe. 20. Excruciation, 21. Distraction. 22. Trouble. 23. Embarrassment. 24. Anxiety. 25. Solicitude. 26. Perplexity. 27. Disquiet. 28. Disquietude. 29. Inquietude. 30. Unquietness. 31. Discomposure. 32. Disturbance. 33. Commotion. 34. Agitation. 35. Perturbation. 36. Disorder. 37. Harassment. 38. Restlessness. 39. Uneasiness. 40. Discontentedness. 41. Anxiousness. 42. Sorrowfulness. 43. Sadness. 44. Weariness. 45. Mournfulness. 46. Bitterness. 47. Unhappiness. 48. Wretchedness. 49. Misery. 50. Infelicity. 51. Melancholy. 52. Gloom. 53. Depression. 54. Dejection. 55. Despondence. 56. Despondency. 57. Despair. 58. Desperation. 59. Hopelessness. 60. Affliction. 61, Calamity. 62. Plague. 63. Grievance. 64. Misfortune. 65. Mishap. 66. Misadventure. 67. Mischance.

2. Note that in many instances the transient sensation, the permanent state of mind, and the cause of one or both, are designated

by the same word.

3. In the plural number, in some instances, the word is scarcely

in use.

4. In some instances, different modifications of the principal idea, as above, are designated by the two numbers. See for example under Pleasure Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

5. Fully to delineate and illustrate these and other observable

modes of difference would require a volume.

6. Use of these synonyms. It is only by means of its relation to objects designated by other names, that the nature of any object can be made known: proportioned to the number of the names brought to view is the number of the relations here exhibited. Synonymation is denomination. By denomination, to an extent proportioned to that of the denominatives employed, the work of classification is performed. In physics, right denomination and right conception,—and, so far as depends upon right conception, right practice,—are acknowledged to be inseparable. By identity of denomination identity of nature, i. e. of properties; by diversity, diversity is declared.

7. Constructed in different languages, a Table of this sort would

afford an interesting specimen of their comparative copiousness

and expressiveness.

8. Of the value of a pleasure the elements or ingredients are, 1. its intensity: 2. its duration (of these two its magnitude is composed:)
3. its certainty: (say rather its probability): 4. its propinquity or nearness (measurable no otherwise than by the opposite quality, its remoteness); in both which cases, by the supposition, it is not present: 5. its purity, which is inversely as the value of any pain or pains, loss or losses (viz. of pleasure), in such sort associated with it, as that, in case of his experiencing the pleasure, a man will experience them, otherwise not: 6. its fecundity, which is directly as the value of any pleasure or pleasures, exemption or exemptions, (viz. from pain) which, in case of his experiencing the pleasure, he will experience, otherwise not: 7. its extent, which is as the number of the persons, by whom a pleasure of the sort in question, produced by the individual event or state of things in question which is the cause of the pleasure, is experienced.

9. Apply this to reward, to punishment, to compensation; to the matter of good and the matter of evil employed to those respective purposes. In so far as this application is neglected, the

business of law and government is carried on blindfold.

10. Positive good (understand pathological good) is either pleasure itself, or a cause of pleasure: negative good, either exemption from pain, or a cause of such exemption.

11. In like manner, positive evil is either pain itself or a cause of pain: negative evil, either loss of pleasure, or a cause of such loss.

12. In the character of an interest—a desire—a motive—equivalent to, and thence equipollent with, a given pleasure, may be exemption from a given pain:—say for simplicity' sake an exemption: equivalent to a given pain, loss of a given pleasure:—say for simplicity' sake a loss.

13. Moral good is, as above, pathological good, in so far as human will is considered as instrumental in the production of it: in so far as any thing else is made of it, either the word is without meaning, or the thing is without value. And so in regard to evil.

14. For pathological might here have been put the more ordinary adjunct physical, were it not that, in that case, those pleasures and pains, the seat of which is not in the body, but only in the mind, might be regarded as excluded.

15. Take away pleasures and pains, not only happiness, but justice, and duty, and obligation, and virtue—all which have been so elaborately held up to view as independent of them—are so

many empty sounds.

16. As a spring of action, a pleasure cannot operate, but in so far as, in the particular direction in question, action is regarded as a means of obtaining it; a pain, in so far as action is regarded as a means of avoiding it.

17. In so far as it happens not to operate as a spring of action, a

pleasure may be termed inert. Pleasures which in their very nature are inert are: 1. All pleasures of mere recollection. 2. All pleasures of mere imagination. 3. Even pleasures of expectation, when the expected pleasure is regarded as certain, and not capable of being by action either brought nearer or increased. And so it is with pains.

18. In a remote way, indeed, it may happen to any such pleasure, howsoever in itself *inert*, to give birth to action: but then it is only by means of some different pleasure, which it happens

to bring to view.

19. In itself, the pleasure derived, for example, from a recollected landscape, is an *inert* one. An effect of it may indeed be the sending a man again to the place to take another view. But, in that case, the operating pleasure—the actuating motive—is a different one: viz. the pleasurable idea of the pleasurable sensation expected from that other view.

(d) [original] 1. viz. as opposed to derivative. By the adjunct original may be distinguished such pleasures as are the immediate and simultaneous accompaniments of perception: viz. physical, i.e. corporeal, or merely psychological, i.e. mental:—and so of

pains.

2. By the adjunct derivative, such as are not accompaniments of perception, viz. of present perception, but are derived from past

perception :- and so of pains.

3. Derived from past perception, they are the fruit of memory, (i. e. of recollection) or of imagination: of memory, in so far as they are copies of an entire picture: of imagination, in so far as they are copies, taken in the way of abstraction, from detached parts of any such picture;—those parts being taken either, each by itself, or mixed up together, in any order, along with parts taken in

like manner from other pictures.

4. Derived from imagination, if the conception formed of them be accompanied with a judgement more or less decided—a persuasion more or less intense—of the future realization of the pictures so composed, the imagination is styled expectation: and the pleasure, if any there be, which is the immediate accompaniment of such persuasion, is styled a pleasure of expectation, or a pleasure of hope: if not so accompanied, a pleasure of imagination, and nothing more. And so of pains: except that pains of expectation have for their synonyms not pains of hope, but pains of apprehension.

5. Thus, it is no otherwise than through the medium of the imagination, that an pleasure, or any pain, is capable of operating in the character of a motive. It is only through the medium of these derivative representations that the past original can, in any shape, or in any part, be brought to view.

6. Note, that in the way of imagination, from original pleasures may be derived not pleasures only but likewise pains. Pain, for

example, is a natural accompaniment of the recollected idea of the past pleasure, when the expectation is that it will not be—as pleasure is, when the expectation is that it will be—again realized.

And so in the case of pains.

(e) [simple] 1. The pleasures and pains here brought to view are, every one of them, simple and elementary. Out of these, others in any number may be compounded; and for the compound so made, appropriate denominations may be, and in an indefinite number have been, framed; giving, each of them, to the compound object, especially in so far as the denomination employed is single-worded, the aspect of a simple one. For example, in Note (r), Pleasures of the bottle. 2. Love (the sexual) considered as a motive. 3. Love of justice. 4. Love of liberty.

2. Objection. The pleasures and pains styled, as above, simple, are not so in every instance: for, under the import of the word physical pleasure (No. 3.) physical pleasures of all sorts, with the

several motives, are included.

Answer. The pleasure which, on any individual occasion, is here considered as being in question, is not the less simple: for, on the occasion here supposed, no more than one such pleasure is considered as being in prospect, though that one may be of any one of the species comprised under the class designated by the word in question, viz physical. Whether of this same class, or of any other class, or of any two classes, suppose two pleasures, operating on the same occasion in the character of motives, then and then only is it that, to the pleasure and to the correspondent motive, the epithet compound, in the sense in which it is here employed, is applicable.

(f) [Interest] 1. A man is said to have an interest in any subject in so far as that subject is considered as more or less likely to be to him a source of pleasure or exemption:—subject, viz. thing or person; thing, in virtue of this or that use, which it may happen to him to derive from that thing; person, in virtue of this or that service, which it may happen to him to receive at the hands of that per-

son.

2. A man is said to have an interest in the performance of this or that act, by himself or any other—or in the taking place of this or that event or state of things,—in so far as, upon and in consequence of its having place, this or that good (i. e. pleasure or exemption) is considered as being more or less likely to be possessed by him.

3. It is said to be a man's interest that the act, the event, or the state of things in question should have place, in so far as it is supposed that—upon, and in consequence of, its having place—good, to a grea er value, will be possessed by him than in the contrary case. In the tormer case, interest corresponds to a single item in the account of good and evil: in the latter case it corresponds to a balance on the side of good.

4. For the word interest no synonyms have been found.

(g) [Desires] Synonyms to the word desire. 1. Wish (to, or for.) 2. Appetite (for.) 3. Craving (for.) 4. Longing (for, or after.) 5. Coveting (of or for.) 6. Liking (to, or for.) 7. Inclination (to, or for.) 8. Regard (for.) 9. Affection (for.) 10. Attachment (to.) 11. Love (of, or for.) 12. Hankering (atter.) 13. Propensity (to, or towards). 14. Zeal (for, or in behalf of.) 15. Eagerness (for.) 16. Anxiety (for).

(h) [Aversions] Synonyms to the word oversion. 1. Dislike (of, to, or for.) 2. Distaste (of, or for.) 3. Disgust (at.) 4. Antipathy (against, or towards.) 5. Loathing (of.) 6. Abhorrence (of.) 7. Detestation (of.) 8. Execration. 9. Hatred (of, or

towards).

(i) [Wants] Synonyms to the word want are: 1. Need (of.)
2. Demand (for.) 3. Exigency. 4. Necessity.

(k) [Hopes] Synonyms to the word hope. 1. Expectation (of,

or from.) 2. Prospect (of, or from).

(l) [Fears] 1. Synonyms to the word fear. 1. Apprehension (of, for, or about.) 2. Dread (of.) 3. Terror. 4. Horror (of.) 5. Solicitude (for, or about, or concerning.) 6. Anxiety (for, or about.) 7. Suspicion (of, or about.)

2. As desire is to pleasure (and its expected causes), so is aversion

to pain and its expected causes. So, as to hope and fear.

3. Want bears a common reference to pleasure and to pain; satisfied, it produces pleasure; unsatisfied, pain; though capable of being overbalanced by the pleasure of hope, i. e. of expectation.

4. Need, demand, exigency, necessity may exist without any corresponding desire: so likewise want, in so far as it is synonymous to these four appellatives, without being so to desire. Exposed to danger, a man has need of, and so far is in want of, all necessary means of safety: but, so long as he is ignorant of the danger, he has no desire of or for any of them.

5. As hope is to pleasure and exemption, so is fear to pain and

loss.

6. Expectation and prospect are, without self-contradiction, applicable to pain, to loss, and to their supposed causes: hope, not.

(m) [Motives] 1. Synonyms to the word motive. 1. Inducement. 2. Incitement. 3. Incentive. 4. Spur. 5. Invitation. 6. Solicitation. 7. Allurement. 8. Enticement. 9. Temptation.

2. Motives to the will—motives to the understanding:—note well the difference. Motive to the will, a desire—the corresponding desire—operating in the character of a motive: motive to the understanding, any consideration,—the apparent tendency of which is to give increase to the efficiency of the desire, in the character of a motive to the will.

Of the modifications of good and evil, capable of operating in the character of motives to the will, this Table presents a view:— of the corresponding considerations capable of operating, in subservience to these several motives to the will, in the character of

motives to the understanding, no book could comprise the catalogue.

3. To the head of motives to the understanding belong means.

4. The desire existing, whatsoever, in the character of a means, promises to be contributory to the attainment of the end, (i, e. to the possession of the pleasure or the exemption which is the object of the desire), operates in the character of an incentive, i. e. a motive: viz. by giving increase to the apparent value of the good in respect of certainty.

5. As by judgement desire is influenced, so by desire, judgement: witness interest-begotten prejudice:—the tendency of the influence being, in the first case regular and salutary, rightly instructive and directive; in the other case irregular, and naturally

sinister, deceptious, and seductive.

6. Motives to the understanding operate as such in every case on the will: else they would not be motives. The converse does not hold good. Antecedently to action (the actions termed involuntary excepted) the will is, in every case, perceptibly in exercise: not so the understanding.

7. In so far as the effect or tendency of the desire is to restrain action, not to produce it, the term motive cannot be employed without a contradiction in terms. Unfortunately, the word restrictive, though in the form of an adjective it is, in the form of a

substantive is not, as yet, in the language.

8. Of the sorts of psychological powers brought to view in this Table under the appellation of motives, three at least, viz. No. 8. (regard for reputation &c.) No. 9. (piety) and No. 10. (sympathy) will be found to be more frequently and extensively, as well as more usefully, employed to the purpose of restraint, than to that of incitement - as restrictives than as motives. In comparison of the degree of efficiency, with which man's power of producing unhappiness, small indeed is that with which his power of producing hippiness, is capable of being employed. By the power of the political sanction, almost all the pleasures and pains of which man's nature is susceptible, thence almost all the motives to the action of which he is sensible, are capable of being applied to the purpose of restraint: but, except in so far as they are so employed by that power, incitement alone is the purpose, to which, in the character of springs of action (as the term springs of action imports) the motives, under the governance of which man is placed, are mostly employed. All perform alike the office of a spur: upon these few rests principally the charge of performing the office of a bridle.

9. Pleasure, Pain, &c .- connection between the respective

imports of these several appellatives.

When to a man's enjoying a certain good, i. e. a certain pleasure or exemption from a certain pain—it has appeared to him to be necessary that a certain event or state of things should have had place; and, for the purpose of causing it to have place he has per-

formed a certain act; then so it is, that among the psychological phænomena, which, on the occasion in question, have had place and operation in his mind, are the following, viz. 1. He has felt himself to have an interest in the possession of that same good. 2. He has felt a desire to possess it. 3 He has felt an aversion to the idea of his not possessing it. 4. He has felt the want of it. 5. He has entertained a hope of possessing it. 6. He has had before his eyes the fear of not possessing it. 7. And the desire he has felt of possessing it has operated on his will in the character of a motive; by the sole operation, or by the help, of which, the act exercised by him, as above, has been produced.

10. Such has been the state of the case, of whatsoever nature the pleasure or the pain in question has been: whether of the self-regarding or of the extra-regarding class: if of the extra-regarding class, whether of the social, or of the dissocial order or genus.

11. Thus it is, that these intimately connected, but not other-wise commensurable, appellatives serve for the exposition of each other: no one of these having any superior genus, nor consequently being susceptible of the only species of exposition as yet in common use, viz. that which is called a definition, and is performed by the assignment of some word expressive of a superior genus of

which the word in question denotes a species.

applies itself in the first instance; in that stage its effect, if not conclusive, is velleity: by velleity, reference is made to the understanding, viz. 1. for striking a balance between the value of this good, and that of the pain or loss, if any, which present themselves as eventually about to stand associated with it; 2. then, if the balance appear to be in its favour, for the choice of means: thereupon, if action be the result, velleity is perfected into volition, of which the correspondent action is the immediate consequence. For the process that has place, this description may serve alike in all cases: time occupied by it may be of any length; from a minute fraction of a second as in ordinary cases, to any number of years.

(n) [eulogistic] (o) [dyslogistic] (p) [neutral] 1. Eulogistic or dyslogistic, any such appellative may in either case be termed cen-

surial.

2. Thus it is that, in addition to the import which, in the character of a simple term, properly belongs to it, will be found involved in every such censorial appellation the import of at least one entire proposition: viz. a proposition expressive of a judge-

ment of approbation or disapprobation, as above.

3. Various, and as yet seldom altogether determinate, are the grounds on which this judgement seems to have been framed:—
1. a supposed excess of intensity on the part of the desire; (See Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14.) 2. a supposed impropriety in the choice of the subject. on which the act, from which the pleasure is expected to be derived, is exercised: (See No. 2.) 3. a supposed

impropriety in the nature of the act, i. e., in so far as the imputed impropriety has any intelligible grounds, a supposed mischievousness—a balance on the side of evil (pathological evil)—on the part of its consequences. See the above, and the several other instances.

4. On this occasion, to take the case of a dyslogistic appellative, the error, in so far as there is any, consists in this: viz. that, on account of some accidental effect, which, on this or that occasion, has been observed to be produced by the desire, the whole corresponding groupe of psychological entities - pleasure, interest, desire, motive-are, on all occasions, by the undistinguishing and uneludible force of this condemnatory appellative, involved in one common and undistinguishing censure: and, vice versa, when the censorial appellative is of the eulogistic cast, whatsoever mischievous effects are liable, and apt, to be produced by the desire, are covered and kept out of sight: whereas, to a truly enlightened as well as sincerely benevolent mind, it will appear, that, on each individual occasion, it is by the probable balance in the account of utility, whether of pleasure or of pain, that the judgement, whether it be of approbation or of disapprobation, ought to be determined.

(q) [impassioned] 1. Between such as are simply censorial and such as are moreover impassioned, the line will almost every where be necessarily and irremediably indeterminate: on the question to which of the two classes the appellative belongs, the decision therefore cannot but be in a proportionable degree arbitrary.

2. Passion being among the causes of wrong judgement and consequent misconduct, any intimation of the existence of any such feeling, in the breast of him by whom the appellative is applied, may on that score have its practical use.

3. Having, without the form, the force of an assumption,—and having for its object, and but too commonly for its effect. a like assumption on the part of the hearer or reader,—the sort of allegation in question, how ill-grounded soever, is, when thus masked, apt to be more persuasive than when expressed simply and in its own proper form: especially where, to the character of a censorial adding the quality and tendency of an impassioned allegation, it tends to propagate, as it were by contagion, the passion by which it was suggested. On this occasion, it seeks and finds support in that general opinion, of the existence of which the eulogistic or dyslogistic sense, which thus, as it were by adhesion, has connected itself with the import of the appellative, operates as proof.

4. Applied to the several springs of action, and in particular to pleasures and to motives, these censorial and impassioned appellatives form no inconsiderable part of the ammunition employed in the war of words.

5. Under the direction of sinister interest and interest-begotten prejudice, they have been employed in the character of fallacies, or instruments of deception, by polemics of all classes:—by poli-

ticians, lawyers, writers on controversial divinity, satirists and

literary censors.

6. Causes of the comparative numbers of censorial and neutral names of motives. Eulogistic appellatives, in some instances abundant, in others rare or wanting: so likewise, dyslogistic: in some instances both abundant: neutral appellatives, in most instances either rare or wanting:—such are among the observations which the contents of this Table may be apt to suggest. Of so remarkable a diversity, where (it may be asked) are we to look for the cause?—Answer.—In the interest, which, on the several occasions, in their character of makers and employers of language, men have understood themselves to have, in propagating the persuasion which, by the appellatives respectively in question has been endeavoured to be impressed.—Of this proposition, the proof will, it is supposed, be seen in the following paper, entitled OBSERVATIONS.

N.B. Where on this occasion appellatives are said to be wanting, understand single-worded ones. By combinations of words, no as-

signable object for which appellatives may not be found.

(r) [Compound Pleasures exemplified.]

Example I. Pleasures of the bottle.—No. 1.—Component Elements, commonly conjoined in this aggregate, are—1. Pleasure of the palate; viz. from the taste of the liquor.—2. Pleasure of exhilaration; viz. of what may be termed physical or pharmaceutic exhilaration:—seat of it, the nervous system in general (No. 1.):

—3. Pleasure of sympathy or good will (No. 10.): viz. as towards co-partakers, the compotators.

Example II. Love, (the passion).—Component elements—
1. Sexual desire (No. 2.): 2. Do. enhanced by particular beauty:
3. Desire of goodwill (No. 7.): viz. the goodwill of the person beloved; including the indefinite train of services, of which it may be the imagined and expected source: 4. Goodwill itself; viz. towards that same person (No. 10): or say sympathy: viz. in contemplation of the qualities, intellectual or moral, ascribed to that

same person, &c. &c.

Example III. Love of justice.—Component elements—
1. In so far as it is to the individual in question, that, in the instance in question, the benefit of justice accrues, Desire of self-preservation (No. 13.) 2. Sympathy (No. 10.) for this or that other individual, considered as being, on the occasion in question, or on other similar ones, liable to become a sufferer by the opposite injustice.
3. Sympathy (No. 10.) for the community at large, in respect of the interest, which it has in the maintenance of justice: i. e. as being liable, in an indefinite extent, to become a sufferer by injustice.
4. Antipathy (No. 9) towards any other person or persons, considered as profiting, or being in a way to profit, by the opposite injustice.
5. Antipathy (No. 9.) towards any other person, who,

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in the character of a Judge, is considered as concerned, or about to

be concerned, in giving existence or effect to the injustice.

Example IV. Love of liberty: viz. constitutional liberty, or rather, (to speak more distinctly) security .- Component ele-MENTS-1. Desire of self-preservation (No. 13.); viz. against misrule and its effects. 2. Sympathy (No. 10.): viz. that which has for its object the community at large, considered as liable to be made to suffer from the misrule. 3. Sympathy (No. 10.) towards this or that individual, considered as being, or having been, or about to be, or liable to be, on the occasion in question, or other similar one, a particular sufferer from the misrule; -4. Antipathy (No. 9.) towards individuals, viz. in the character of lovers and supporters, creators or preservers, of misrule: and partakers, actual or expected, in the fruits of it. 5. Love of power (No. 5.) ex. gr. in respect of the influence exercised, -- immediately or through the medium of the understanding, -on the wills of persons on the same side; or, in the way of intimidation, on the wills or sensibilities of persons on the opposite side.

In the same manner may be analysed,—and resolved into the simple and elementary pleasures, of which they are composed,—other complex pleasures, agreeing with and differing from, one another, in endless variety, according to the nature of the sources from whence they are respectively derived: ex. gr. 1. Pleasures of the ball-room:—2. Fleasures of the theatre:—3. Pleasures of the fine arts,—whether severally produced, or conjunctively, in modes, pro-

portion, and groupes indefinitely diversifiable.

Note that,—according to the nature of the instrument, by means of which,—or of the channel, through which any such complex pleasure is considered as being capable of being experienced,—the desire may be resolvable into the desire, corresponding to this or that one in the catalogue of the more simple pleasures. For instance into (No. 4.) desire of the matter of wealth;—(No. 7.) desire of amily;—(No. 8.) desire of reputation.

namentar i ba oksisti bidapartar i saskoo seki silai sika iliyadeed saskoo saka iliyadeed saskoo saka saskoo s Maraanaa saak ii ka samaaliy sika oh, saad qalaata siyadi ka saka saka a ka a ka The Part of the State of the St

TABLE

OF

THE SPRINGS OF ACTION.

II. OBSERVATIONS.

§ I. Pleasures and Pains the basis of all the other entities: these the only real ones; those, fictitious.

Among all the several species of psychological entities, the names of which are to be found either in the Table of the Springs of Action, or in the Explanations above subjoined to it, the two which are as it were the roots,—the main pillars or foundations of all the rest,—the matter of which all the rest are composed—or the receptacles of that matter,—which so ever may be the physical image, employed to give aid, if not existence to conception,—will be, it is believed, if they have not been already, seen to be, PLEASURES and PAINS. Of these, the existence is matter of universal and constant experience. Without any of the rest, these are susceptible of,—and as often as they come unlooked for, do actually come into,—existence: without these, no one of all those others ever had, or ever could have had, existence.

True it is, that, when the question is—what, in the case in question, are the springs of action, by which, on the occasion in question, the mind in question has been operated upon, or to the operation of which it has been exposed,—the species of psychological entity, to be looked out for in the first place, is the motive. But, of the sort of motive, which has thus been in operation, no clear idea can be entertained, otherwise than by reference to the sort of pleasure or pain, which such motive has for its basis: viz. the pleasure or pain, the idea, and eventual expectation, of which, is considered as having been operating in the character of a mostive.

14 Table of the Springs of Action .- 11. OBSERVATIONS.

This being understood, the corresponding interest is at the same time understood: and, if it be to the pleasurable class that the operating cause in question belongs, then so it is that, in its way to become a motive, the interest has become productive of a desire: if to the painful class, of a correspondent aversion: and thus it is, that, on the occasion in question, the operation of a motive of the kind in question, whatever it be, (meaning a motive to the will) having had existence, it can not but be, that a corresponding desire or aversion,—and the idea, and eventual expectation at least, of a corresponding pleasure or pain,—and the idea and belief of the existence of a corresponding interest,— must also have had existence.

On this basis must also be erected, and to this standard must be referred,—whatsoever clear explanations are capable of being suggested, by the other more anomalous apellatives above spoken of; such as emotion, affection, passion, disposition, inclination, propensity, quality, (viz. moral quality)

vice, virtue, moral good, moral cvil.

Destitute of reference to the ideas of pain and pleasure, whatever ideas are annexed to the words virtue and vice amount to nothing more than that of groundless approbation or disapprobation. All language in which these appellatives are employed is no better than empty declamation. A virtuous disposition is the disposition to give birth to goodunderstand always pathological good, -or to prevent, or abstain from giving birth to, evil, -understand always pathological evil, -in so far as the production of the effect requires exertion in the way of self-denial: i. e. sacrifice of supposed lesser good to supposed greater good. In so far as the greater good, to which the less is sacrificed, is considered as being the good of others, the virtue belongs to the head of probity or beneficence: in so far as it is considered as being the good of self, to that of self-regarding prudence. (No. 13.) Means selecting is the name by which the other branch of prudence may be designated: viz. that which, being subservient in its nature, and being so with reference to some interest, is equally capable of being understood to be so, whether that interest be of the self-regarding class, (No. 14.) or of the extra-regarding; viz. of the social (No. 10.) or of the dissocial class (No. 9.).

§ II. No act, properly speaking, disinterested.

If so it be, that, of the view here given of the causes of human action, the general tenor is conformable to the truth of things, then so it is, that, by means of it, divers psychological phænomena—divers phænomena of the human mind—which till now have been either not at all or but indistinctly perceived—phænomena of the most unquestionable importance with reference to practice—will, now for the first time, have become distinctly visible.

I. 1. In regard to interest, in the most extended,—which is the original and only strictly proper sense,—of the word disinterested, no human act ever has been or ever can be disinterested. For there exists not ever any voluntary action, which is not the result of the operation of some motive or motives: nor any motive, which has not for its accompaniment a corresponding interest, real or imagined.

2. In the only sense in which disinterestedness can with truth be predicated of human action, it is employed in a sense more confined than the only one which the etymology of the word suggests, and can with propriety admit of:
—what, in this sense, it must be understood to denote, being —not the absence of all interest,—a state of things which, consistently with voluntary action, is not possible,—but only the absence of all interest of the self-regarding class. Not but that it is very frequently predicated of human action, in cases, in which divers interests, to no one of which the appellation of self-regarding can with propriety be denied, have been exercising their influence: and in particular (No. 9.) fear of God or hope from God, and (No. 8.) fear of ill-repute or hope of good repute.

3. If what is above be correct, the most disinterested of men is not less under the dominion of interest than the most interested. The only cause of his being styled disinterested is—its not having been observed that the sort of motive (suppose it sympathy for an individual or a class of individuals) has as truly a corresponding interest belonging to it, as any other species of motive has. Of this contradiction, between the truth of the case, and the language employed in speaking of it, the cause is—that, in the one case, men have not been in the habit of making,—as in point of consistency they ought to have made,—of the word interest, that use, which, in the other case, they have been in the habit of making of it.

4. At the same time, by its having been as properly, and completely, and indisputably, the product of interest, as any other action ever is or can be, whatsoever merit may happen to belong to any action, to which, in the loose and ordinary way of speaking, the epithet disinterested would be applied, is not in any the slightest degree lessened.

Not that, in the case where sympathy is the motive, there is less need of—nor even less actual demand for—such a word as interest, than in the case, where the motive and interest are of the self-regarding class. Not but that, even in the case of sympathy, conjugates of the word interest are employed, and even the word itself. Witness these expressions among so many—There stands a man, in whose behalf I feel myself strongly interested:—a man, in whose fate—in whose sorrows—I take a lively interest, &c. &c.

§ III. Appellatives eulogistic, dyslogistic and neutral—Cause of their comparative penury and abundance, as applied to Springs of Action.

OF the declared opinions, of such of the several members of the community, by whom respectively in relation to the subject in question, an opinion or judgement of approbation or disapprobation is expressed, is that quantity of the force of public opinion, otherwise termed the force of the popular or moral sanction, which is thus brought to bear upon that subject, composed and constituted. In and by any act, by which intimation is given of such his judgement, in quality of member of the tribunal, by which that judgement is considered as pronounced, a man may be considered as delivering his vote. On the present occasion, the subject matter of this judgement will be seen to be the several springs of action, by which, on the several occasions in question, human conduct—human action—is liable to be influenced and determined: -these several springs of action, considered as being in operation, and as giving birth to whatsoever acts, or modes of conduct, may respectively be the result.

On and by the delivery of this vote, in so far as it is with himself that it originates, he makes as it were a motion, which, by the concurrence of as many as join with him in

the sentiment so expressed, is formed into a judgement; a judgement, pronounced by that portion, be it what it may, of the tribunal of public opinion, which the persons so

concurring compose.

I. In this, as in every other instance, in which any thing is either done or said, whatsoever is done or said is the result of interest: of interest in this or that one of its shapes, as above explained—(benevolence—sympathy not excluded) -operating upon him by whom it is done or said, in the character of a motive. In this interest will be seen the cause of the several diversities above spoken of, and which will now be in a more particular manner brought to view.

I. Case 1. Eulogistic appellatives, none: - for the numbers

see the Table.

Instances. (No. 1.) Desire of food and drink. (No. 2.) Sexual desire. (No. 3.) Physical desires in general. (No. 5.) Desire of power. (No. 6.) Curiosity. (No 12.) Love of ease. (No. 13.) Desire of self-preservation. (No. 14.) Personal interest in general.

Cause or Reason of this deficiency .- Men in general do not derive any advantage, one man form what is done by

another, for the satisfaction of those several desires.

Objection, in the case of No. 2. In this case, it is on what is done by some other person for the gratification of this desire, that, on the part of each person, the correspondent gratification depends. Answer. True: but, on the occasion of those more or less elaborated discourses, of which language, as it stands expressed in and by means of its permanent signs, is composed, it does not answer a man's purpose, to bring it to view in any state, other than that in which, being, (as above mentioned,) (p. 10.) combined with other desires, it enters into the composition of that complex desire, which admits of the neutral, or rather eulogistic appellative—love.

II. Case 2. Eulogistic abundant .- Instances. (No. 4.) Love of the matter of wealth :- (No. 8.) Regard for reputation :- (No. 9.) Fear of God :- (No. 10.) Good will towards men. Cause or Reason. Of all these several desires there is not one, which it is not common for one man to behold an advantage to himself, in the creating and increasing, in the breasts of other men. But, as to Love of the

matter of wealth, see below Case 7.

III. Case 3. Dyslogistic wanting. - Instances, none. -Cause or Reason. There exists not any species of desire such, that by the pursuit of it, i. e. of the object of it, it does not frequently happen, that one man's interest is opposed and his desires frustrated, by the interests and corresponding desires and pursuits of other men.

IV. Case 4. Dyslogistic abundant.—Instances, generally speaking, all fourteen, with little distinction worth noticing.

Cause or Reason, the same as just mentioned.

For sexual desire, when taken by itself, dyslogistic appellatives may be observed to be in a more particular degree abundant. Cause or Reason. This may be seen in-1. The intensity of the desire; -2. its aptitude to enter into combination with others, as above;—3. the importance of the consequences, with which the gratification of it is liable to be attended; -4. the variety of ways, in which the interests of different persons are liable to be put in opposition to each other, by the force of it. 1. Of two rivals, each is thus, by the interest correspondent to this desire, prompted to vent his antipathy against his opponent, by whatsoever names of reproach he can find applicable. 2. Husbands find themselves annoyed by it in the persons of Gallants: and so, in a corresponding manner, Wines. 3. Parents and other Guardians, in the persons of their wards. 4. Legislators, Moralists, and Divines, finding it operating, to so great an extent, and with so efficient a force, in opposition to their views and endeavours, make unceasing war upon it. The corresponding compound or mixt desire (love) being protected by its necessity to the preservation of the species, and thence by public opinion, the form of invective is by this means directed exclusively against the simple desire, which however is not only the basis, but the indispensably necessarv basis, of the whole compound.

V. Case 5. Neutral abundant.—Instances, none.—Cause or Reason. Seldom, comparatively speaking, has a man occasion to speak of a motive as operating, or of a desire &c. as having place, in any human breast—whether his own or any other—without feeling an interest in presenting it either to the approbation or to the disapprobation of those for

whose ear or eye his discourse is intended.

VI. Case 6. Neutral wanting.—Instances many: underdenstand single-worded appellatives, which are the only ones here in question: viz. (No. 2.) Sexual desire:—
(No. 3.) Physical desire in general:—(No. 4.) Love of money, or rather of the matter of wealth:—(No. 5.) Love of power;—unless Ambition, as well as Aspiringness be

regarded as purely neutral:—(No. 6.) Desire of Amity:—
(No. 7.) Regard for reputation:—(No. 12.) Love of Ease:
—(No. 14.) The desire corresponding to Personal interest

at large.

VII. Case 7. Eulogistic and Dyslogistic, both abundant.— Instance, (No. 4.) Love of the mutter of wealth.—Cause or Reason.—Under the two respective heads, indication has, in some measure, been already given of it. What remains to be given is—an indication of the different circumstances in which judgements thus opposite,—the judgement having moreover in each case emotion for its not unfrequent ac-

companiment,-take their rise.

1. As to disbursement and non-disbursement, in so far as acquisition has already taken place. Some persons there will commonly be, connected with the person in question, by this or that circumstance, the effect of which has been to render it their interest, that in this or that particular way, on this or that particular occasion, he should disburse: in speaking of disbursement, by these it is that appellatives of the eulogistic cast will naturally have been employed :- so, on the other hand, in speaking of non-disbursement, appellatives of the dyslogistic cast. Others there will have been, by whose connection with that same person it will have been rendered their interest, that, in the way in question, or the occasion in question, he should not disburse:—in speaking of non-disbursement, by these it is that appellatives of the eulogistic cast will naturally have been employed; in speaking of disbursement, appellatives of the dyslogistic cast.

2. As to acquisition and non-acquisition. Rivality and competition of interests apart,—generally speaking, of those who, by any tie, whether of self-regarding interest or sympathy, are more or less intimately connected, or disposed to be connected, with the party in question, it is the interest, that the quantity of the matter of wealth possessed by him, (—of wealth, of which an inseparable accompaniment is power—) and thence that the quantity of it acquired by him, should at all times be as great as possible. But, so far as concerns acquisition, finding that operation, necessary as it is to human existence, loaded notwithstanding, to wit, by the influence of the above-mentioned causes, with the sort of reproach, involved in the import of the several articles, in the long list of dyslogistic appellatives exhibited in the Table,—and at the same time not provided with eulogistic,

nor so much as with neutral appellatives, -thence, in their endeavours to obtain for it the approbation of their hearers or readers, -and for that purpose to elude the force of the dyslogistic appellatives, which in a manner lie in wait for it. unable to find for the desire in question any appellative, which, by its eulogistic quality would be rendered applicable to their purpose,-men put aside that species of desire, and look out for some other, which, being furnished with eulogistic appellatives, shall, at the same time, be nearly enough resembling to it, or connected with it, to be made to pass instead of it. Under these circumstances, labour being necessary to the acquisition of wealth, and at the same time equally necessary to the preservation of existence, thus it is, that, disguised under the name of desire of labour, the desire of wealth has been, in some measure, preserved from the reproach, which, with so much profusion, has been wont to be east upon it, when viewed in a direct point of view and under its own name.

Meantime, as to labour, although the desire of it-of labour simply—desire of labour for the sake of labour. of labour considered in the character of an end, without any view to any thing else, is a sort of desire, that seems scarcely to have place in the human breast; yet, if considered in the character of a means, scarce a desire can be found, to the gratification of which labour, and therein the desire of labour, is not continually rendered subservient : hence again it is, that, when abstraction is made of the consideration of the end, there scarcely exists a desire, the name of which has been so apt to be employed for eulogistic purposes, and thence to contract an eulogistic signification, as the appellative that has been employed in bringing to view this desire of labour. Industry is this appellative: - and thus it is, that, under another name, the desire of wealth has been furnished with a sort of letter of recommendation, which, under its own name, could not have been given to it.

Aversion—not desire—is the emotion—the only emotion—which labour, taken by itself, is qualified to produce: of any such emotion as love or desire, ease, which is the negative or absence of labour—ease, not labour—is the object. In so far as labour is taken in its proper sense, love of la-

bour is a contradiction in terms.

Frugality, economy, these, it is true, are eulogistic terms: but, by these, preservation of the quantity of wealth acquired,—preservation only not acquisition:—is the thing in-

dicated. Add to the above the terms thrift and thriftiness: for if, in the import of these two latter terms, acquisition be in any way included, it is only in a confined way, and, as in the before-mentioned cases, as it were by stealth. Insinuated it is; declared it can scarce be said to be. To thrive is the property—the physical property—of a plant or an inferior species of animal. Applied to a human being—employed in a psychological sense—it is indicative of prosperity in general—of happiness in general;—and not in the shape of any particular pleasure, reaped in and from the gratification of the correspondent particular desire.

VIII. Case 8. Eulogistic appellatives how supplied.—In some instances, in default of a single-worded one, many-worded appellatives of the eulogistic cast may be formed, by adding, to a neutral, or but faintly dyslogistic appellative,

an eulogistic adjunct.—Examples.

I. (No. 3.) Dyslogistic appellative, sensuality; eulogistic adjunct, refined. 2. Neutral, though but faintly dyslogistic appellative, luxury, eulogistic adjunct, elegant: and note in this view the phrase luxury of beneficence. 3. (No. 5.) Neutral or but faintly dyslogistic appellative, ambition:) eulogistic adjunct, honest, generous, noble, laudable, virtuous, &c. 4. (No. 7.) Dyslogistic appellative, pride:

eulogistic adjunct, honest, generous, &c. as above.

N. B. Some instances there are, in which the quantity of odium, heaped upon the desire by this or that dyslogistic appellative, is so great, as not to be overbalanced or so much as counterbalanced by any eulogistic adjunct that can be set in the scale against it. By any such additament the expression would be made to wear the appearance of a self-contradictory one.—Examples: (No. 1.) Dyslogistic appellatives, gluttony, drunkenness. (No. 2.) Dyslogistic appellatives, lewdness, &c. (No. 7.) Dyslogistic appellative, servility. (No. 11.) Neutral appellative, antipathy: dyslogistic appellative, malignity. In company with none of these would any such epithets as honest, generous, noble, virtuous, laudable, &c. be found endurable.

[§] IV. Good and Bad—attributives, applied to species of Motives: impropriety of the application—its causes and effects.

As there is not any sort of pleasure, the enjoyment of which, if taken by itself, is not a good—(taken by itself, that

is, on the supposition that it is not preventive of a more than equivalent pleasure, or productive of more than equivalent pain) - nor any sort of pain, from which, taken in like manner by itself, the exemption is not a good ;-in a word, as there is not any sort of pleasure that is not itself a good, nor any sort of pain the exemption from which is not a good, -and as nothing but the expectation of the eventual enjoyment of pleasure in some shape, or of exemption from pain in some shape, can operate in the character of a motive, -a necessary consequence is, that if by motive be meant sort of motive, there is not any such thing as a bad motive: no nor any such thing as a motive, which, to the exclusion of any other, can with propriety be termed a good motive. Incontestable as the correctness of these positions will be found to be, perpetual are the occasions on which, in discourses on moral, political, and even legal subjects, motives are distinguished from, and contrasted with, one another, under the respective names of good motives, and bad motives.

From this speculative error, practical errors of the very first importance may be seen to have taken their rise. In the instance of any person, to assign, as the cause by which any act of his has been produced, any motive to which the adjunct bad is wont to be prefixed, is among the number of acts, for which, under the description of criminal offences, men are held punishable.—Punishable?—Yes: and actually and habitually punished:—when perhaps, in the very nature of the case, one of the sort of motives thus denominated, is the only one by which the act in question, the existence of which is unquestionable, could have been produced.

In the composition of this error, what there is of truth seems to be this: viz. that, as there are some motives, the force of which, they being either of the self-regarding, or of the dissocial class, is more liable than the force of those of the remaining class, viz. the social class, to operate in the breast of each particular individual, to the prejudice of the general good—of the interest of mankind at large; so, on the other hand, there are others,—and more particularly among those which belong to the social class,—which, in a particular degree, are capable of being employed, and with success, in checking the operative force of the above comparatively dangerous motives, and restraining it from applying itself with effect to the production of acts of the tendency just mentioned.

But, if in any such observations a sufficient warrant were

supposed to be found, for attaching to a motive of the former description the appellative of a bad motive, or to a motive of the other description any such appellative as that of a good motive, - and for acting accordingly, viz. by punishing a man as often as his conduct was deemed to have for its cause one of these bad motives, or rewarding him as often as it was found to have for its cause any one of those good motives, -of any such error, supposing it universally embraced and permanently acted upon, the destruction of the whole human race would be the certain consequence.-" Regulators are good things; mainsprings are bad things: therefore, to make a good watch, put into it regulators, two, or as many more as you please, but not one mainspring." Exactly as conducive as such notions would be to good watchmaking, would be to good government the notion that men's conduct ought not to be influenced by any motives but those of the sort commonly called good motives ;-that it ought not ever to be influenced by any motives of the sort commonly called bad motives.

A measure of government is brought to view:—by certain persons it is opposed—the motives by which they are engaged in the opposition to it are, it is said, bad motives:

--conclusion, it ought to be adopted.

A measure of government is brought to view:—by certain persons it is supported:—the motives by which they are engaged in the support of it are, it is said, lad motives:—conclusion, it ought to be rejected.—By the influence of arguments such as these how frequently has a bad measure

been adopted, a good measure thrown out!

For an alleged wrong, a person is under prosecution, the motives by which the prosecutor is engaged in the prosecution are, it is said, bad motives: lucre for example, or selfish ambition, or vengeauce: therefore the defendant ought to be acquitted, or the prosecution quashed.—By the influence of arguments such as these, how frequently has a wrongdoer been exempted from the infliction due to his transgression!—exempted, more or less, either from punishment, or from the burthen of satisfaction, in a pecuniary, or in whatever other shape, it has been due! And note, that for the sort of imputation, of which this argument is composed, seldom can there be any difficulty in finding a plausible ground, or even a true one.

Note however, that, from the nature of the motive, the mischief, produced by an action of a mischievous species, is eally liable to receive very considerable increase. But it is

not from the sort of motive which is most apt to be spoken of as a bad motive, that in this case the mischief will always receive the greatest increase. The desire of acquiring the matter of wealth,-let this, as it so commonly is, be set down in the catalogue of bad motives. Yet, by those who bear hardest upon it, it will hardly be deemed so bad a motive as revenge. But there are offences, of which, when produced by the desire of the matter of wealth, the mischief is by far greater than that of an offence of the same denomination produced by revenge. Take for example murder committed in prosecution of a plan of highway robbery, and murder produced by a private quarrel. In the first case, in the alarm and danger, -in which consists by far the greater part of the mischief, -all are sharers, whose occasions happen to call them that way: in the second case, none but those, to whom it might happen to offer to the murderer a provocation, equally irritating with that which gave occasion to his crime*.

Of all motives, actual or imaginable, the very best, if goodness were to be measured by necessity to human existence, would be the motives that correspond respectively to the desires of food and drink, (No. 1.) and to sexual desire, (No. 2.) Yet, to any such desire as that of eating or drinking, by those by whom so much is said of good motives, and so much stress is laid upon the degree of goodness of a man's motives, admittance would scarcely have been given into their list of good motives: and as to sexual desire, taken by itself, so bad a thing is it commonly deemed in the character of a motive, or even in the character of a desire, that all the force which it is in the power of human exertion to muster has, to a great extent, been employed in the endeavour to extinguish it altogether.

Under the general name of self-regarding interest, (No. 14.) are comprisable the several particular interests, corresponding to all the several motives, that do not belong either to the social class (No. 10.) or the dissocial class (No. 11.) Weed out of the heart of man this species of interest, with the corresponding desires and motives, the thread of life is cut, and the whole race perishes.—Self-regarding interest has it any where a place in the catalogue of good motives? Oh no: scarce any where as yet is it known by any such unimpassioned, any such neutral name. Self-interest, selfishness, interestedness, these are the only names

^{*} See Introd. to Mor. and Legisl. Ch. Motives. Dum. Traité de Législat.

it is known by: and, to any of these to attach good—any such epithet as good—would be a contradiction in terms.

Fear of God (No. 9.)—Sympathy (No. 10.)—Love of reputation (No. 8.)-to these, if to any, would be assigned a place—and, if not the only place, the highest place—in the catalogue of good motives. Yet, in a savage state, (to look no higher) men have existed, from the very first, in countless multitudes, with scarce any perceptible traces, in their conduct, of the influence or existence of any such motives: at any rate in the character of motives, capable of operating with efficiency, as a check to excess, in the

action of the self-regarding and dissocial motives.

Moreover, of all those good motives, the goodness or badness of the effect, depends altogether upon the direction in which, on each occasion, they act, -upon the nature of the effects,—the consequences—pleasurable or painful, of which they become efficient causes or preventives.—1. Fear of God. The mischiefs of which this motive has been productive are altogether as incontestable as, and still more distinctly visible than, the good effects: witness the word persecution, with the miseries which it serves to bring to view. 2. Sympathy. Of the operation of sympathy, in so far as the object. of it is but a single individual, the effects, supposing it to operate alone and unchecked, may be neither better nor worse than those of selfishness: of these effects, the degree of its efficiency being given, the goodness depends upon the extent to which they reach: and that extent—such is its amplitude—has at one end unity, at the other, the number of the whole of the human race, -or rather of the whole sensitive race, all species included, - present and future. 3. Love of reputation. Infanticide, when committed by the mother of an illegitimate offspring, has no other motive for its cause.-Murder committed upon the body of any other individual in whose agency, in the way of testimony or any other, a man beholds a cause of life in respect of reputation, is equally capable of being produced by the same cause. - Conquest - a short word for the aggregate of all the crimes and all the mischiefs, that man is capable of committing or suffering by, -in particular, for murder, robbery, and violence in every other imaginable shape, committed all of them upon the very largest scale,-is, even without any such aid as that of love of power, love of the matter of wealth, or antipathy, capable of being produced by this same motive. See more on this head in Introd. to Princ. of Morals and Legislation: London, 1789, Ch. Motives.

§ V. Proper subjects of the attributives good and bad, are consequences, intentions, acts, habits, dispositions, inclinations, and propensities: so of the attributives virtuous and vitious, except consequences: how as to interests and desires.

Consequences and intentions,—intentions, considered in respect of the consequences, to the production of which they are directed, or at any rate in respect of the consequences which, at the time of the intention, a man actually had, or at least ought (it is supposed) to have had in view,—these, together with the acts, which the intentions in question are considered as having been directed to the production of, or as having a tendency to produce,—will (it is believed) be seen to be the only subjects, to which, in the character of attributives, such adjuncts as good and bad can either with speculative propriety, or without danger of practical error, in so far as acts, and springs of action are concerned, be attached.

To motives they can not, without impropriety, be attached:—viz. for the reasons already exhibited at large.

For the like reasons, neither can bad be attached to pleasures, or to exemptions, (viz. from pain); nor good, to pains, or to losses (viz. of pleasure).

For the like reasons, neither can vitious be attached to

pleasures, any more than virtuous to pains.

For the like reasons, neither can bad be attached to any species of interests,—nor therefore good, to any species of interest, to the exclusion of any other.

Of late years, though any such expression as good interest has hardly ever been seen or heard, yet the expression best interests—chiefly in the rhetorical or other impassioned

style, is become a common one.

According to analogy,—for the same reasons, neither should vitious, any more than bad or good, be attached to desires, aversions, or propensities. But, when the word desire is employed, it is commonly with reference to some act—which, for the gratification of the desire, the person in question is considered as having it in contemplation to exercise: and,—forasmuch as, in respect of consequences and intentions, the adjuncts good and bad are, in strictness of speech, and without any danger of leading to error, properly as well as continually, attached to acts,—thence it is, that, in as far as any act—any sort of act, or any individual act—to which those epithets may with propriety be attached, is in view,

these same epithets may, without impropriety, as in practice

they are continually, be applied to desires.

So likewise the epithets vitious and virtuous; as, accordingly, the epithet vitious frequently is; as also sometimes the epithet virtuous, though not with equal frequency.

To dispositions, inclinations, and propensities,—vitious and virtuous, as well as bad and good, are, and with similar

propriety, frequently applied in practice.

To aversions, the occasion for applying them has not, in the instance of any one of those four attributives, been wont to present itself with any considerable degree of frequency.

In respect of the relation that has place between the import of the word act and the import of the word habit,—we hear of good and bad, virtuous and vitious habits,— as properly, and at least as frequently, as of good and bad, virtuous and vitious, acts.

Applied to interests, in the character of a dyslogistic epithet, instead of bad or vitious we have sinister:—eulogistic, except, as above, best—the superlative of good—we have none: in Ethics, sinister has not, as in Anatomy, and thence

in Heraldry, dexter for its accompaniment.

On this occasion, by sinister, if any thing determinate is meant, is meant—operating, or tending to operate, in a sinister direction: i. e. in such a direction as to give birth to a bad, alias a vitious act.

The sorts of bad or vitious acts, of which sinister interest is, in practice, commonly spoken of as the efficient cause, seem to be more frequently, if not exclusively, such as come under the denomination of acts of improbity, than such as come under the denomination of acts of imprudence: such as are considered as injurious to the interests of other persons, than such as are considered as injurious to the interest of the agent himself:—but it is in the accidental course of practice, and not in the nature of the case, that the restriction will (it is believed) be seen to have originated.

[§] VI. Causes of misjudgement and misconduct—intellectual weakness, indigenous and adoptive—sinister interest, and interest-begotten prejudice.

As between the two main departments of the human mind, viz. the volitional and the intellectual—according as it is the one or the other, the state of which is under consideration, as being subjected or exposed to the operation of interest,—termed, in so far as the direction in which it is

considered as operating, is considered as sinister, sinister interest, as above,—the result of the operation will receive a different description: in so far as it is the volitional department—in so far as it is the will—delinquency, with or without immorality,—or immorality,—with or without delinquency,—is the result: in so far as it is the intellectual faculty, misjudgement—with or without misconduct—is the result.—As to error, though mostly employed as synonymous to misjudgement, it is not unfrequently employed as synonymous to misconduct, and therefore not fit to be employed in contradistinction to it.

Indigenous intellectual weakness—adoptive intellectual weakness, or in one word prejudice—sinister interest, (understand self-conscious sinister interest)—lastly interest-begotten (though not self-conscious) prejudice—by one or other of these denominations, may be designated (it is believed) the cause of whatever is on any occasion amiss, in

the opinions or conduct of mankind.

Of these several distinguishable psychological causes of misjudgement and misconduct, the mutual relations may be stated as follows: -- Of the intellectual department, the condition—of the intellectual faculties, the operation—is, on every occasion, exposed to the action and influence of the sensitive and the volitional: judgement-opinion-is liable to be acted upon, influenced, and perverted, by interest. On the occasion in question, suppose misjudgement alone, or misconduct alone, or both together, to have had place; -suppose a judgement more or less erroneous to have been pronounced, an opinion in some way or other erroneous to have been formed. In this case, in the production of the result, as above, interest may have had, or may no thave had, a share; if no, the result has had for its cause mere weakness—intellectual weakness; -whether it be indigenous or adoptive, i. e. prejudice: if yes, then whatsoever of misconduct may happen to be included in it, has had for its cause, either sinister interest (i. e. self-conscious sinister interest), or interest-begotten prejudice.

§ VII. Simultaneously operating motives—co-operating, conflicting, or both.

Seldom (it will readily be seen) does it happen, that a man's conduct stands exposed to the action of no more than one motive. Frequently indeed—not to say commonly—does it happen, that, on one and the same occasion, it is

acted upon by a number of motives, acting in opposite directions: in each of those two opposite directions respectively, sometimes by one, sometimes by more than one motive: and, on every such occasion, be it what it may, the action is, of course, the result of that one motive, or that groupe of simultaneously operating motives, of which, on that same occasion, the force and influence happen to be the strongest.

Be this as it may, on every occasion, conduct—the course taken by a man's conduct—is at the absolute command of—is the never-failing result of—the motives,—and thence, in so far as the corresponding interests are perceived and understood, of the corresponding interests,—to the action of which, his mind—his will—has, on that same occasion,

stood exposed.

Employ the term free-will—to the exclusion of the term free-will, employ the term necessity—in respect of the truth of the above observations, the language so employed will not be found to be expressive of any real difference.

§ VIII. Substitution of Motives. Acts produced by one motive, commonly ascribed to another.—Causes of this misrepresentation.

The sort of motives, to the influence of which a man would in general be best pleased that his breast should be regarded as most sensible, -this, for the present purpose, may serve for the explanation of what is meant by good motives: the reverse may serve for bad motives. In his dealings with other men, it is seldom, however, that a man is not exposed to the conjunct action of motives, more than one. In so far as this sort of concurrence is observable, the sort of motive to which a man's conduct will be apt to be ascribed in preference, will vary with the relative position of him to whom, on the occasion in question, it happens to speak or think of it. The best motive, that will be recognised as capable of producing the effect in question, is the motive, to which the man himself, -and, in proportion as their dispositions towards him are amicable, other men in general,-will be disposed to ascribe his conduct, and accordingly to exhibit it in the character of the sole efficient cause, or at the least as the most operative among the efficient causes, by which such his conduct was produced.

Things being in this state,—if, among the causes by which the conduct in question was actually produced, a motive, of a complexion sufficiently respected, be to be found, this is the motive, to which,—at least in the character of a predominant one,—but most naturally, because most simply, in the character of the exclusively operative one, the conduct will be ascribed. But, if no such sufficiently respected motive can be found, then, instead of the actual motive, some such other motive will be looked out for and employed, as, being sufficiently favourable, shall, by the nearness of its connection with the actual one, have been rendered most difficultly distinguishable from it. To speak shortly, if the actual motive do not come up to the purpose, another will, in the account given of the matter, be substituted to it: or, more shortly still, the motive will be changed.

And so vice versa in the case of enmity.

Thus it is that, for example, in political contention, no line of conduct can be pursued by either of two parties, but what, by persons of the same party, is ascribed to good motives, by persons of the opposite party to bad motives:—and so in every case of competition, which, (as most such cases

have) has any thing in it of enmity.

On any such occasion, the motive which, though but one out of several actual and cooperating motives, or though it be but, as above, a substituted motive, is thus put forward, may be designated by the appellation of the covering motive: being employed to serve as a covering, to whatsoever actually operating motives would not have been so well adapted as itself to the purpose in view.

Follow a few examples: ----

I. (No. 1.) Desire corresponding to the pleasures of the palate: Eulogistic covering, sympathy: viz. as implied in some such expression as love of good cheer—love of a social bowl or glass. N.B. For pleasure of this sort taken by itself—i. e. for solitary gratification in this shape—a covering of the eulogistic cast would scarcely be to be found.

II. (No. 2.) Sexual desire: Eulogistic covering, love: viz. the compound affection, of which the component elements are brought to view as above. To the single desire of having children is the sexual intercourse ascribed by Rome-bred lawyers in the case of marriage: a desire for which there is no place but in the breasts of the comparatively few who are in a state of relative affluence. After birth,—in how high a degree soever the child is an object of love,—before birth, to

indigent parents, the same child could scarcely have been an

object of desire.

III. (No. 4.) Desire of the matter of wealth. Eulogistic covering, industry: a desire, as above, which, if by it be meant the desire of labour simply, and for its own sake, has no existence.

(No.5.) Love of power .- Eulogistic coverings: 1. Love of country-a man's own country, i.e. sympathy for the feelings of its inhabitants-present or future or both-taken in the aggregate. 2. Love of mankind, philanthropy: i. e. sympathy for the human race taken in the aggregate: such being the effects, to the production of which the exercise of power will, whether it be or no, be said to be directed. 3. Love of duty: another impossible motive, in so far as duty is understood as synonymous to obligation. An act, the performance of which is seen or supposed to be amicable to mankind at large, or to his own countymen in particular-any such act a man may love to do, either on that consideration or on any other: but, be it which it may, and let him find ever so much pleasure in the doing of it, what is not possible is-that a man should derive any pleasure from any such thought as that of being forced to do it. 4. Sense of duty. By this, -if by it be meant any thing but the love of duty as above, -will be meant fear of the several pains, which, in the character of evil consequences to the individual in question, may (as it appears to him) befal him, in case of a neglect on his part, in relation to that same duty: - fear of legal punishment, fear of loss of amity at the hands of this or that individual-fear of loss of reputation-fear of the wrath of God.

IV. (No. 7.) Desire of amity: viz. of obtaining or preserving a share, more or less considerable, in the good will, and therein in the eventual good offices, of this or that particular individual. Coverings: 1. Sympathy at large, as towards that same individual. 2. Gratitude, as towards that same individual: i. e. sympathy produced by reflection on such or such benefits already received at his hands.

6. (No. 11.) Antipathy;—ill-will: viz. towards this or that particular individual.—In so far as prosecution, whether at the bar of a legal tribunal, or at the bar of public opinion, has been the instrument employed in the gratification of the desire,—Covering, public spirit, (No. 10.): or love of justice (the compound affection) as above.—So,—if the object, in which a gratification for the desire is sought, be

an act of enmity at large, exercised without any such warrant,—the action may perhaps, still, by the agent in question, or even, in his behalf, by a friend, be termed an act of justice, viz. of that justice, which is exercised by the infliction of suffering, on a person, to whom, with or without sufficient ground, misconduct in some shape or other has been imputed.

Of these six species of desires and motives, by the operation of which so large a portion of the business of human life is carried on, it is not very often that any one will, either by the man himself, or even by any other person, in so far as such other person speaks in the character of his friend, be recognised in quality of so much as a cooperating cause, much less as the sole cause, of the effect which, by the conjunct, or perhaps sole operation of it, has been produced. These desires and motives may accordingly be considered as the unseemly parts of the human mind. Of the sort of fig-leaves, commonly employed for the covering of them, specimens have now been given, as above.

