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of thofe Things which, by Inftitution, give a Fourth Part, as of thofe that give a Tenth, and fo of all the reft. He reftored the Ifraelites in his Time, from theirS uperfition, and prevailed with them to defift from their Obfervations of feveral Pagan Ceremonies, that were crept in amonglt them by their Commerce with ftrange Nations. For this his Probity, and for his tranfendent Merit, the Lord advanced him, fetting him over the People of 压gypt to be their Ruler and Director, infomuch, that he at laft came to have fo abfolute an Authority throughout that large Kingdom, and had the whole Nation fo intirely at his Devotion, that he had their Subftances, and even their Perfons, as much in his Difpofal as if they had been all his slaves, purchafed with his Money in the Market.
(a) Mofes was a very efpecial elected Servant of the Lord, sunce He it was, who only could ever boaft

T,the, which is, certainly, very improper, both in Regand this Portion is neither given to the linaums or Rectors, nor to their Miques, but to whon the Donor pleaies; as alfo becauie it is not a Tenth (except ot fome certain Things) but commonly rifes to a Fifth Part of what a M. IJlman is porfers'd of. Nay, charitablyinclined Mabometrans often part with a Fourth of what they are worth to the Poor, and fonetimes a Third; nay, ever in Life with Half their Puffeffions to fatisfy this Duty, and their good Difpofitions. Nay, there have been Inflances of many who have beftow od their All upon the Poor, as did Hajfan the Son of Alb, Coufin Germain, Son-in-Law, asd Fourth Succeffor to Malomet. The ift and ad Tythes of tile Jews have fome Affinity with this zacalj of the Mabomesans. Vide D'Flerbelot in zacab.
(a) The Mibomerans call Mofes Moufla or Mowle ten Amram, ben Cabarb, ben Laoui, ben Jacaub, that is, Mofes the Son of Amran, the Son of Caarh, the Son of Levi, the Son of facob. His Titles ale Kelim Alath, tecaufe he talked familiarly with Gud; and Sabzb el Ajla, or the Owner or Mafter of the Rod, or Wand. According to the Tarich Monibekbib, he was born sc6 Years after the Flood, and loft his-Father a Moath after he was born: That Pbaciob who theis reigned in Exypt, and was called Walid, had marryed Amran's

## Mahometifn Explaind. I9 of that eminent Prerogative of feaking Face to Face with the Mighty Creator of all Things : But he through

Niece, whole Name was $A$ fiab (and, of Confequence, was Mofer's Coufin Germain) by which Mcans Amran becanee a great Man in Pbaraob's Court. Yet this Favour Amian was in, did not fecure Nagiah, Mother to Mofes, from her Apprchenfions Ieft Pharaoh, out of his Inveteracy to the femin Nation, fhould caure him to be pur to Death, which made her, as the Scripture fays, expore him on the River, fiom whence lie was taken up, and bred in that King's Palace. There he cortinutd till the Age of 41, when, for his having killed an . Fgyprian for alufing a ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cow}$, he was forced to Hee into Arabia, where he was kindly received by Sboaib or Getbro the High. Prseft of the midianizes. He foon aftr gave him his Daughter to Wife, and would fain have had him continue with him; bat Mofes, with an impatient Defire of leeing his Mother Nagiah, and his Elde Prother Haroun or Airon, let out for Egypt, by the W'ay of Mount Tbuour or Tor, which is Simai; at the Foot whereof, he received the Gitt of Prophecy, and God's Commands to go up to Pbaruoh, to require him to difmifs the J/aclites. The rame Author agrees with the Scripiure, in Relation of all the wondcriul Miracles wrought by Moes, and his carrying the Children of Ifrael through the Red-‘ea into Arabia. The Mabometans (as I have hinted fomewhere elfe) reduce the fews 40 Years, wandering in the Defart to 40 Days, and fay. That the Difficulties they met with had not been to be furmounted, had not Khedbir, or the Prophet Elius (of whom more in the next Chapter) affifted thein therein, whom God had fent to be their Guide. Thus they confound the Age of Elias with that of Mofes, whore Times were fo very remote one from the other. Though the Story of Mofes is at length in the Chapter of the Alcoran called Aäraf, yet the Commentarors add many fobulous Tales to it, taken from the Eooks of the $\mathcal{F t e o s}$, or fome ancient Traditions. They fay, That Mofes returning into Aegrefrom the Courtry of Midian, on the Banks of a River called Armen, found a Prophet's Garment and a Wand. As foon as be had put on the Garnent, and taken up the Wand, his Hand was coreied with a bright Whitents, and God appearing to him, gave him his Comminds to Pborrach. - To pafs by many fabulous Circumftances which they add 'to the ScriptureTruth, they write, That the Tables of the Law Mofes brought dow from the Mount were Seven, and according to others Ten, and each of them Ten or Twelve Cubits long. Some of their Authors fay, they were made of a certain Sort of Wood the Arabs call sedr, or Sedrat, fomething like the Lote-Tree, and grows, as they affirm, in Paradife. Others will have them to homade of Rubies; but the greateft Number hold them to be Emeralds, and the Cha-

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through the Merits of his righteous and pious Life, and more efpecially for his great Humility, was thought worthy of receiving the Laws written on the Tables, out ot God's own facred Hands, whereas all the other Prophets, Meffengers, and Law-givers had His Divine Commands and Meflages fent them by an Angel : But this Holy Man had a peculiar Deferenco fhewed him.

This ever-venerable I'rophet it was, who perform'd fuch famous and mighty Deeds, that he might accomplith the Redemption of his People out of the infupportable Bondage under which they had fo long laboured: He never defifted, 'till he had brought them all fafely out of the Land of Agypt, in fpite of, and Oppofition to Pbaraoh, that impious, infamous add idolatrous Tyrant, which he happily effected Jy ins unparalell'd Conftancy and Perfeveramutior as that wicked, hardened and unbelieving King had apurfued the flying Ifraelites to the very Brink of the Bed-Sea, this chofen Leader of that perfecuted Nation, with an impligit Confidence in his omnipotent Lord, forced a fafe Paffage for himfelf and all his numerous Followers through the Waves: Infpired with a divine Affurance, he lifted up his Arm, and fruck the Waters with his Rod Twelve times, which were of fuch an Efficacy, that each Stroke penetrated the Waves to the very deepeft Centres, and left them fo many diffirent Paths, "dry, ftraight, and fufficiently wide and capacious for them all to pals
racters fo engraven on them, that they could be read on all Sides. When Mofes had broke thole Tables, the Pieces were carried back to Heaven by Angels, excepting une Piece a Cubit long, left on the Ground, which was by Noab afterwards preierved in the Ark. This Table they call Hodu u Rabmat, The Table of Diretion and Mercy: But enough of thefe incuherent Eables. - Their Hiftorians make Mofes and Aaron Contemporaries with Manoug'ber 7th King of Perfia of the firft Race, and reckon from his Death to the firft Year of the Hegira ${ }^{3} 347$ Years, which moft exactly agrees with our Clironology.

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conveniently over, without incommoding one another, each Tribe taking a different Path, as he intended they fhould, by his making that Number; when at the fame Inftant that they were out of Danger, the obftinate Tyrant, endeavouring to follow them, was, with all his mighty Army, devoured by the Waters returning upon them. When the good Mofes and his Tribes had thus miraculounly efcaped, he led them through a barren Defart, in which unfertile Place, thefe infinite Multitudes were all the while very plentifully nourifhed with Suftenance of a (a) Heavenly Growth, that defcended down from Paradife on Purpofe to feed that then Favourite Nation.

Many
(a) In the Chapter of the Alcoran entitled El Bacrab, the Impoftor introduces God fpeaking to the fezes in thefe Words; Wa inzilna ailaicum el Mann wa'l Salua; That is, And I alfo fent you down Manna and Salua. That celebrated Author Houfain Vaez, expounding this Text, rays; That the Arabick Word Salua anfwers to the Hebrew Selav, which moft Expofitors tranllate Qulails, tho'fic fays it likewife fignifies Honey. Several other Expofitors agrec in thie fame Interpretation; and it is certain, that the Bird they call 2 Quail is peculiar to srabia Ferlix, and is fomethinglefs than a Pigeon: It has neither Bores, Sinews nor Veins, and fings with a very fweet Voice. The fame Author adds, Tbat God caufed fo violent a Wind to blow, that it broke the Wings of all thofe Birds, infomuch that they fell, like a Cloud, upon the Camp of the 1f raelites, who eafily took and eat them with Manna. Vide D'Herbelot in the Word Salua. Nor ought I to omit what they fay of the Ark of the Covenant of the fers, which they call Tabout MoufI, The Cheft or Cabinet of Mofes ; but they alfo give it a nore lofty Title, Cobbat el Zaman, The Ark, or rather Cupulo of Time, for fo they interpret the Hetrew Words Ayon Haedas, The Ark of Covenant; becaufe Edab fignifies borh Time and Covenant. They fay, this Ark was delivered by God, ready made, to Adam, and was tranfmitted from Hand to Hand, from Patriarch to Patriarch, down to Mofes ; and they add, That in it were kept the Portraitures of all the Prophets that were to appear, in Procefs of Time, to the After-ages. I fhall fay fomething more of this Ark when I treat of the Prophet Samuel at the End of this Chapter, whom my Author has forgot to mention. - The Mabometans make Carun, that is, Kurah, to be Coufin Germain to the Patriarch Mofes, whom they reprefent as a great Chymift, and that by that Art he had amaffed fo great a Unantity of Gold, that be loaded Forty Camtels with nothing but

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Many more were the memorable Deeds of this worthy and never enough to be honoured Prophet; all his great and remarkable Undertakings ever tending to the intire Good and unexprefilible Advantage of the
that Metal. -He is looked upon, among them, as the Emblem of a rery rich, avaritious, and uncharitable Mifer, even to a Proverb, and they fay, That when Mofes commanded the Ifraelites to pay Tythes, he utterly refufed; wherefore Mones laid his Curfe upon him, and he was fivallowed up by the Earth. - The Erevity my Author has ufed, is the Caufe of his onitting many Material Points in his Account of Mofes, as, likewife in feveral other Places, which I fhall endeavour to fupply, for the Satisfation of the Curious, out of what is to be found in other mibometan Traditions. -That King of Figypt whit the idebresis call Pero, and we Pbaraoh, the Mabomerans call Feraoun, which they hold to be a Title the firft Kings of that Country touk, as the Succelfors of Eriander or Alexander the Grest did that of Ptolomy. That Ploaraok who reign'd when Facob and his Fimily came thither, was furnamed Rian, according to the Arabitt Chronicles, and his Succeffor's Name was Ma$a \iint a b$; but thal Tyrant who perfecuted Mofes and the Ifraelizes, was -called Cabous, and Walid. The two firft, they lay, treated the Ifraelites with great Kindnefs and Humanity, but the third would be worfhipped as a God, and oppreffed the fews becaufe they refuled to pay him that Honour ; alledging, That Jofeph was his Predeceffor's Slave, bought for Money, and confequently they swere all his: And accordingly he kept them in Servitude 'till they were delivered by Mofes. So fay the Expofitors of the Alcoran. The Tarrikb Montelebeb will have the Pbaraobs, in the Arabick Plural Faraensh, to be of the Race of Ad Pere, of the Tribe of the Alitef, and that Wald or Welld, who was drowned in the Red-Sea, lived in the Days of Manngeber King of Perfia, of the firft Race. The Siripture Truths concerning Mofes and the Ifraelites have been mixed by the Matometan Writers with feveral Fabulous Circumftances of their own Invention. - Among the reft; thay write, That the Angel Gabriel, mounted upon a fately Courfer, brought up the Rear of the Tribes of Ifrael when they fled our of $/$ Fgypt, and that when Pbsteob, follc wing them, law the Sea divided, he would not have ventured in after them, but that his Horfe, being drawn by the Scent of Gabriel's Stecd, carried him in by Force, and that all his Troups following him, they found thenfelves in the midft of the Sea before they knew where they were; when the Waters joyning again, they were all fwallowed up and deftroyed. The Ifraelites not knowing what had happened to Pbaraoh, were fill afraid he would pafs the Sea in Ships, and purfue them; but God cauled Pbaraob's Body, which was all clac" n bright Armour, to fwim upon the Surface

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the People of Ifrael, whole Paftor he was; but they were never fatisfied, always murmuring, unthankful and rebellious, never contented, nor ever acknowledging God's peculiar Mercies, and the uncommon Deterence with which He ever diftinguifhed them; but have, from the Beginning, ever hewed themfelves a faithlefs, diffident and unbelieving Generation: And from this hardened and contradicting Spirit of theirs, fprung the Source of that Idolatrous Schifm they introduced when they fet up the Calf for their Deity and the Object of their Adoration.
${ }^{\prime}$ Tis recorded of this great Prophet, That when he was in 咗gypt, he was forced one Evening to flee out of thẹ City, to avoid the Wrath of the tyrannick Pbaraob, who, upon fome Account, was highly incenfed againft bim, and fought his Life. As he fled to fave himfelf, the Night drew on, and proved exceeding'dark, overtaking him juft as he had reached a very uncouth and folitary Place, where hafelt himfelf grievoufly oppreffed with Four intolerably heays Fears and terrible Apprehenfions all at once, which almoft overwhelmed his Heart with Horror. The Firft was, His own Fear of the Tyrant's cruel Difpofi-

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tion if he fell into his Power. The Second was, His Fear for his Mother, whom he dearly loved, and highly honoured, fhe having remained behind him in the City : This was the moft grievous to him of all. The Third was, The Apprehenfions he had for his People, who were kept by that wicked King in a cruel Servitude and Oppreffion. The Fourth and laft was, The difmal Obfcority of the Night, which was fo great, that he could, by no means, dare venture to itir out of the Place where he was, either one Way or the other. Whilft he was in this terrible Confternation, he, with very great Devotion, performed thofe four Proftrations, which we Mufulmans are wont to repeat when we find ourfelves in Fear, or oppreffed with Terror; the which we call (a) Tbe Frayer of Fear, in Commemoration of thofe Four -Apprehenfions wherewith the Heart of this Holy Man was at one Inftant ©o heavily tormented, but from the which, by his thus addrefling himfelf to Him who is only -able to apply a Remedy, he was immediatcly deliveped, and his torturing Affiaulters put to Flight; for he pad no fooner ended his devout Supplication, but he heard a Voice from Heaven, which called him by his Name, bidding him be of goot Cheer and fear nothing; whereby he took new Courage, and thook off all his Doubts, Fears and Apprehenfions.
(b) Fofbuc was a inoft magnanimous and valiant Leadef of the Ifraelites, to whom God gave this Advantage over the great Mofes, that he made an intire Conqueft of the numerous Hofts of his Enemies, and compleated
(a) This Prayer they call Salaat el Kbouf, and they ufe it when they are moft in Danger. But my Author here calls it by (at leaft I think fo, having never heard it before, to my Knowledge) a newcoined Word, for he has it Alatema.
(b) Of $\mathcal{F o g}^{\prime}$ hua I have little more to add, only what they fay of his Gigantick Enemies the Pliliftmes, with whom he had to do upon that mamorabte Day. They call them Giabbaran, or Giabsberab, had left undone. The Hebrczo Teat informs us, That this famous and mighty Warrior, being hotly engaged in an obftinate and bloody Battel, wherein his Party apparently began to have the Better, and obferving the Sun to be haftily declining towards the Weft, and fearing he fhould not have Day-light enough to profecute what he had fo happily begum, by compleatly deftroying the $\cdot$ Army of his Adverfaries; he, therefore, without alighting frons off his Horfe, bowed down his Head as low as he could, proftrating himfelf over the Horfe's Mane, and, with extraordinary Humility and Devotion, addreffed himfelt to God, in thefe few, but memorable Words;
$O_{3}$
" Omni-
and fay, They were of the Race of the Amalekies, and that the lowent in Stature among them, was full Nise Cubits high: But of all thofe Giants, Aong ben Anak, or Og , was the moft eminent, both for Valour and Taliners of, Stature, and lived 3000 Years. He and his People were of the Pofterity of Ad concerning virem I have made Mention already) and are therefore fometimes fined Adian, or Adires. There were then, according to them, the Inhabitants of Falafibin, that is, Palefine, which the Arabs, like us, call the Holy Land, and fay, That its Two Capital Cities are Ilia and Areka, that is, Ferualem and Fericbo, and that this Province contained 1000 open Towns, with the moft curious and delicious Gardens in the whole Univerfe; that 5 Men could hardly carry a Bunch of their Grapes, and that a Poregranate Shell in thaf Country, was fufficiently capacious to contain 5 Men within it, fo rich and exuberant was the Soil.- When Mofes, they fay, firft arrived near the Confines of this fine Province, he dilpatched away 12 Men to make Difcoveries: They went; and when they had viewed the Land, and feet all they could, they agreed among themfelves, to relate the whole naked Truth to Atojes and Aaron; but to conceal fome Particulars from the People, for fear of difcouraging them: Yet io of them could not keep Counrel, but publickly related all they knew. This raifed a great Mutiny and Confufion, and Yoßua and Caleb, who were the Two that kept the Secret, were employed to appeafe the clamorous Multitude, by letting them know, how much they were in the Wrong to entertain fuch terrible Ideas and Apprehenions of thofe Gigantick People, fince the Lord hag, promifed infallibly to put them in Poffeffion of that Country. The Land of Arden, or Gordan, is often mentioned in the

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" Omnipotent Monarch! Trersendous Lord of all ic ViEtories! My weak Ability, my infignificant "Strength, my Want of Power to finifh any Thing " of my-felf, induce me to implore thy irrefiftable "Aid, without which I am notaing!" He faid no more; but as foon as he lifted up his Head again, the Lord cominanded the Sun immediately to ftand ftill, continuing without moving, 'till folbua had intirely routed his Oppofers, and gained a moft compleat Victory over them.
"This is certainly a very amazing Myftery! A moft wonderful Diftinction! A furprizing Condefeention! The Sun itfêlf ftop at the Requeft of a "Mortal! With what Sincerity, with what a Con" fiderce of Soul mult that Servant of the Lord have " uttered thofe fhort Sentences! Thefe Examples are "" all fo many Confirmations, fo many corroborating "Demonftrations, whereby God gives us to under"ftand, That there is nothing but what may be hoHed for, nothing but what is too mean, in Compa"mifon to the Excellency of the firt Scheme of our "Creation, if the Actions of our Lives are but anfwera" ble to the glorious Intent for which we were cre" ated."

Oriental Books, as a Part of Falefine. A noted Author, cailed Abmed el Fafi, writes, That all the Ancient Kings of $\varphi$ aleftize, bcre the Title of Gialout, or Goliah, as thofe of Erypt did that of Feraour, or Pharaob; though fome Eattern Authors abfalucely affirm Golista to have been only King of Amalek. -They likewife fay, That the Inhabitants of the Holy Land were Twice expel!ed and drove into Africa, firft by Fofbua, and next by Darid, after having killed Golish. The firft Tranfimigration is to be underftood of the Canaanites, and the fecond of the Pbilifines. The Afaticks will needs have the Inhabitants of Barbary, along the Coafts of the Mediterranean, to be defcended from the Amalekites, which agrees with What fome of nur Writers fay of a Pillar or Column found in Africa, near the Streights-Moutb, on which was an Infcription, proving them to be the People who fled from the Fury of 70 hous the Conqueror of Palenite. Rui fugerunt a facie Jofhux Latronis.

Drvid the Royal Prophet, was in no wife inferior to, or lefs memorable than the others: Whilf he was yet a Stripling, without one Hair of Beard upon his Chin, he vanquifhed and flew the mighty Golias, or Goliab. He left us many very notable Examples of his Piety and Fear of the Lord; and inftituted Two Proftrations at Sun-rifing, and the like at Sun-fetting, the which he very vigilantly obferved, with the utmoft Affiduity all his Life; and more than that, he never omitted paying fome peculiar Devotions to God the Creator, whenfoever the Moon began to appear, and when the abfoonded from his Sight; nor was he ever weary of inceffantly praifing, glorifying and calling upon the Name of the Lord both by Day and by Night, which he did as an Attonement to expiate for the Follies he hat fo inconfiderately committed. Thefe, and numberlefs other Aufterities which he had enjoyned himfelf to obferve, he underwent with moft exemplary Conftancy and Deternsnation; and fo unfeignedly great was his Penitente for his Tranfgreffions, that though the Penaneet he did was fo far beyond his Strength in thofe his declining Years, $\cdot$ yet he would never have defifted from continuing thofe rigid Severities, without ever refrething his exhaufted Spirits with one Moment's Refpite, had not the Angel Gabriel prevailed with him to mitigate them in fome meafure, by putting him in Mind, That he was in Danger of incurring the Chaltifement of thofe who run themfelves into the heinous $\operatorname{Sin}$ of El-cafáa, or, as we may explain it, of Self-murder.
However, he never afterwards ceafed from ferving and calling upon the Lord with a moft confummate Contrition, and a: indefatigable Fervency, compofing and chaunting his excellent Epigrams or P Palms to God's Praife and Glory ; a Book of fo great a Perfectnefs, that it hath been, and ftill is, very conducive towards the World's Happinefs. This Holy Prophet continually lived in a very auftere Penitence during

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the Space of Forty Years, exclufive of thofe (a) Forty Days of his fo exceffively rigid Penance, wherein he inceffantly bewailed his $\operatorname{Sin}$ in offending God, weeping fcalding hot Tears of Contrition, without one Minute's Intermiftion, 'till his Royal Perfon was reduced to fuch a lamentable Coidition, fo weak and debilitated, and his Countenance fo ftrangely metamorphofed and disfigured, that he was not to be known: And from hence it is, we desive the preceptary Injunction of mitigating all too rigid Deeds of Penance, in order to avoid talling into the Error of over-acting our Parts, and by prejudicing our Health, become acceffary to our own Deftruation; through cartain it is, that nothing is fo inftrumental towards the filling of Paradife with Inhabitants, as fincere and unfeigned Repentance.
"O moft Pious and Royal Prophet! How benefi" cial has thy Error, and thy voluntary Mortification in Expiation thereof, been to Mankind! How "infinite are the Numbers of otherwife incurable Sores, which have been healed up by the Merit of thy Contrition! How many Spots have thy Tears wafhed away! and how many have turned their Backs upon the dreadful Flames of Hell, who would, irretrievably, have fallen into the midft of that " horrible Furnace, had they not prudently followed " the Example thou didft fet them, by a fervent Re"s pentance of their Errors. It was not in vain, " that thy Hours were fpent in fuch Aufterities, fince the Lord, through thy meritorious Penance, did " not only grant thee a full Pardon and Kemiffion
(d) The Mabomerans little differ from our Scripture in their Accounts of David, whom they call Daoxd, ben IJcha, bee Aouil, that is, Dayd, the Son of Feffe, the Son of Obed. The Auchor of the Tuarich Montekbeb and fome others, only add, That the Birds and the Stones obe yed him; that Iron grew foft in his Hands; and that, huring the Forty Hays he wept for his Sid, the Tears he dropt, caufed Herbs and Plaits to fpring up.
"for all thy Offences, thy Adulteries, and thy angodly Murders; but likewife thowered down upon thee greater Mercies in a more particular Manner; I mean, That God, of His wondertul Bounty, Should ordain, that the Fruit of thy Incontinency, of thy fintur and unjuft Adultery, thould be the Great Solomon. Hail, O Blelled King! O lucky Miftake! O Illuftrious and Happy Product of Incontinency! That one to Holy, fo Wife, fo Honourable, and fo worthy of wer higheit Veneration,
" fhould be conceived in Sin and Adultery !
(a) Solomon the Son of David, was the greateft, the wrifeft, the richeft, and the moft inagnificent Prince upon Earth; fince he was fole Lord and Monarch of all Things between it and the Firmament of Heaven. He.had the abfolute Command of the Winds, the Clouds, all Humane Creatures, the Genii, the Birds of
(a) The Mubometans call King Solom-n, Suliman ben Dasu, afof Eaftern Writers fay. That after hi Father's Death, he alconded his Throne at 12 Years of Ace; and, that God rabjected to his Empire, not only Men, but Good and Evil Spirits, the Birds, the Beafts and the Winds; and that he rpent 7 Years in building the Temple of Jerufalem. The Taarock Montbelbeb fays, That he was Contemporary with Cai.ous Second King of Perfiz, of the Race of the Caianides. The Mabomeran Hiftorians tell us a Thoufand Fabulous Stories of Solomon's Ring, which was ftallen from him, whilft he was in the Eath, by an Evil Gerius, or Demon, and by him caft into the Sea. Solomon, having thus loft his Ring, forbore afcending his Throne for 40 Days, as being deprived of the neceflary Wifdom for Governing his Kingdom weli ; but he recovered it, ac laft, again, finding it in the Belly of a Fifh that was rerved up to his Table. _-It would be tedious to repeat zill they relate concerning the Magaificence of his Throne, over which, they lay, the Birds continually flittered whilft he fat thercon, to Thade him inftead of a Canopy; and about which were 12000 Seats of Gold on the Right, for the Patriarchs ar.d Prophets, and 12000 of Silver on the Left, for the Wife Men and Doctors who attended his Judgments. We thall add fome few Circumftances concerning his Life and Reign out of the Alcorar, and the Writings of its Expofitgte. The Alcoran, in the Chapter intitled Analn, has thefe Words;

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of the Air, and all Beafts of the Filld; nothing dared difobey him, but all was at his Difcretion; and he was endowed with Knowledge and Wifdom fufficient to keep them all intirely under his Subjection.

This peculiar Virtue he was poffeffed of, and which none before, or fince him, ever enjoy ed, was contained in a Ring he had, upon the Seal whereof was engraven, Triangular-wife, in Hebrew Characters thefe Words, tending to the Glory of the Almighty; Albamduliulabi, and again, Allabuacbar, that is, Goid be praifed! and God is Great! By the myfterious Efficacy of this ineftimable Jewel, this happy Monarch reigned in molt glorious Splendor, Tranquility and Content.

Concerning

They have followed that wobith the Damons and the Magicians their Subflituzes, read and taught in the Days and Reign of Suliman. Houffain Vaep Parpphrafe; upon that Text thus; The Mali Genii, or Docmons, Solomn's Enemier, publifhed Eooks full of Superfition, ithormix'd with fome facred Cerepnonies of the Reiigion and PrieftF we of the fews, and they made the ignorant Vulgar believe, that Sow won made ufe of thofe Books, to gain the Knowledge he had to govern his Pcople. Solomon having caufed all thofe Books to be carefully collected, he fockt them up in a Cheft, which be buried under his Throne, that none might be infected thereby. Yet after his Death, either the Magicians or the Genii got thore Books from thence, and ipread them among the $\mathcal{F e w s}$, as if they were the genuine Books which were compofed by Solomon, which made many beliere that Wife king to have been the Author of them, and had been a grear Magician. -mald ten Abi Ifmael writes That one Day Solomon riding out to take the Air, the Hour of Prayer being come, he would not inffer that Time to be mifpent in leading his Horles to Stable, but ordered they Thould be alt turned loofe, as if they had no Owners, and that from that Time they fhould be confecrared to God; who, to reward his Zeal, from thence forwards, fupplied him with a Pleafant, but Strong Gale of Wind, which, without having any Occafion for Horres, conveyed him wherefoever he pleafed to go. All the Eaftern Nations look upon Solomon to have been Univerfal Monarch of the whole Earth, infomuch, that thofe who believe there have teen reveral Ages and Revolations, in which the World has been inhabited and governed by other Crearures befides Men, before the Creation of $A d u m$, do give ith Name and Ti.'- of Suliman to the Monarchs they fay then goverach. Of thefe I thall give fome Hints below. $\longrightarrow$ The Afusicts

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Concerning this Great and Univerfal Monarch SoYomon, our Beatified Prophet Mabomet has Recorded, That his Imperial Power was fo great, his Reign fo profperous and undifturbed, his Knowledge and Penetration fo exquifitely profound, and, to compleat all, his Treafures fo prodigioufly immenfe and inexhauftible, and, in fine, all this fo fuperlatively beyond all Example, Precedent, or Comparifon, that thefe alluring Baits drew him ino a Snare, endearing him to the tranfitory Pleafures and dangerous Calls of the World and the Flefh (thofe fatal Inciters to, and

Afiaticks fay, That Solumn's Grand Vizier, or Prime Minifter, was $A \int 2 f$, of whon- the Holy Scripture makes mention, and to whom David addrefifes ceveral of his Pfalms. The Perfian Poet Emadi, fays; That Solomon's Ring, fo much talked of, was no other than the Wifdom God hat given him, and of which the Ring is the Embiem. However, there are Ribbics who affirm, That Solomon faw all he defired to know, in the Stone which wa ret in that Ring; and fo the High Prieft faw all inuthe Urim and Tbummim on lis Breaft-Yate (which allo confifted of Precious Secnes) whatever |  |
| ---: | :--- | was defirous of knowing from God. -- The Life of Solomon hesth been written by 「everal Iurkifh, Perfian and Arablan Ififtorians, but by all of them very fabulounly. - From the fuppored Univerial Empire of Solumon, the Esftern Romances have taken Occation to give the Title of Suliman to all thofe they make to have been Lords of the whole World. -- They affirm, There have been of there Sulimanes, or Univerfal Moaarchs, who reigned fucceffively for very many Ages before the Creation of Adam, yet fome Authors inverfe their Numbers ro 73. Each of theie Pra-Adamize Sovereigns ruled over Creatures of his own Kind, whofe Forms were different from that of Adum's Pofte:ity; yet Rational, like Mankind. Argenk, who reign'd on the imaginalry Mountain Caff, in the Days of Tobmurah, had a Gallery, as their Romances tell us, in which were the Statues of thofe 72 Subimanes, and Pourtraittures of all the Creatures their Subjects, which were rery unlike to Hun:m Kind; for fome had fevera! Heads; others many Arms, and fome feemed to be compoled and made up of ieveral Bodies. Their Heads were allo very ftrange; for fome were like that of an Elephant, others refembled that of a Buffalo, or a Wild Eoar, others fill more hideous and monftrous. Thefe Sulimenes, thev fay, were perpetually at war with the Damon, the Dives, or Evil Gemi and the Gyants; of which Vhars, there are many Fabulous Volumes not worth menfiging. See $D^{\prime}$ riers? belos in Soliman.

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Sources of Ambition, Rebellion and all Sin) to fuch 2 Degree, that he began wholly to fix his Mind thereupon, and to neglect, and, in a manner, to forget the Mighty Donor. But, as the Lord of all Things never fuffers thofe prefumptuous Incroachments upon His Divinity to pafs unchaftifed, but will have us Mortals acknowledge Him to be the Author of all our Happinefs, and the Fountain-head from whence proceeds the Wealth we, enjoy; His Cœleftial Majefty, therefore, thought fit to deprive him of that Empire, and thofe Riches which he employed onily to his own Honour, and not to the Glory of Him who had fo bountifully beftowed them upon him; and, in lieu of all his fplendid Pomp, to reduce him to a deipicable State of Poverty, Contempt and Mifery.

It was the Cuftom of this King, when he retired into his Clofet to his private Devotions, always to take off his Ring, and to deliver it into the Cuftody of one of "nis Virgins, to keep it whillt he made his Addreffes to the Lord. Now, as Solomon kept all the perverfe and mirchievous Evil-Genii under an abfolute antd very rigorous Subjection, which they endired not without the greateft Impatience and Reluctance, and were ever contriving, imagining and confpiring by what Means or Invention they might deliver themfelves from fo grievous a Bondage, and fhake off the Yoak to which they had fo mortalan Averfion; it chanced one Day, when the King was gone to his Devotions, as ufual, that One of thofe Enemies of Mankind, whofe Name was ${ }^{\circ}$ Hgrico, affuming the Form of Solomon, went to that Damfel who had the Ring in her Keeping, and impofing upon her Credulity, deceived her, and got away that precious Gem, and, with exceffive Joy, went immediately, and caft it into the deepeft Part of the Sea, where, as it was finking, it was caught and fwallowed by a Filh: And when the King returned, and demanded his Ring of we Virgin he had left it with, fhe, with great Conunfion in her Lpoks, told him, That the had returned

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it to him already; And withal, repeating the fame Words he had faid to her when he afked for his Ring, as likewife the Anfwer the made when the gave it him, and which was a certain Form of ceremonious Sentences always ufed upon that Occafion, The alfo told him," That his Majefty had the very " fame Robes on when fhe delivered him the Ring, " that he wore at prefent.

The good King, upon this difaftrous Circumftance, grew fenfible, that the Anger of the Lord was kindled againft him, and that, without Doubt, this fevere Mortification was fent him for a Tryal, and in part of Punifhment for his Tranfgreffions and Omiffions: So refleģting upon his irreparable Lofs, he continued in an inconfolable Condition, overwhelmed with Grief and Anguifh, "till "the Evening, and then ftripping himfelf of all his Imperial Ornaments and Princely Robes, he clad hiunfelf in very mean Garments; and then taking a Staff in his Hand, he left hisoroyal Palace, glorifying the Naine of the Mof High, and uttering many penitential Sighs and Groans for the nes merous Sins he had committed, and whereby he hat incurred his Lord's Difpleafure: And in this poor Condition he wandered about a long while like a Mendicant, paffing through many remote Countries, and whereever he went, was always defpifed, flighted and illtreated: Nay, he was reduced at laft to fuch an Excefs of Poverty and Mifery, and his Perfon was become fo very contemptibls, that the very Beggars themfelves refufed to affociate themfelves with him, nor would they fuffer him to go a Begging in their Company; faying, That, for his Sake alone, the People forbore beftowing their Charity upon them; infomuch that he continued Forty Days, and as many Nights, fafting, never tafting the leaft Suftenance in all that Time, being preferved alive by the Divine Grace alone.

Such was the Wretchednefs, and fuch the Life this Great Prince led, 'till God was pleafed in the fa his miferable Peregrinations, to inrich hiat with a men?

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beautiiul and worthy Lady for a Wife: She was the Daughter of a certain idolatrous King, through whofe Dominions he paffed, who having feen him, took fo great a Liking to him, that, without her Father's Confent, and extremely againf his will, fhe efpoured him; which when he came to knowr, his Indignation was fo great, that, with many Injuries, and abundance of Ill-treatment and Reproach, he caufed her to be turned out of his Palace, and, in a manner, quite Naked; And being thus both of theim deftitute of all Confort, or Reliet, they betook themfelves to the Sea-fide, where they found fome poor Fifher-Men cafting out their Nets: The difconfolate New-married Couple, craping their Charity, they gave them a Couple of Fifhes, in the Belly of the leaft of which, King Solomon found the precious Jewet he had loft, and for which he had fo long languifhed, and undergone fo many Miferies. At the Sight of what he bad defpaired of ever fecing again, his Heart rebounded within him, and in an Ecttafy of Joy, he kiffed thofe dear Characters a Thoufand and a Thoufand Times, with Rapture, giving Praife and Glory to God, for having deemed him worthy of again reading thofe Myfterious Words which furrounded the Angles thereof; and for having reftored his ineftimable Ring once more to his Finger: And, in effect, the very Moment he had put it on, all Creatures, without Exception, returned again to their Duty, and were as obedient, and as much under his abfolute Subjection, as they had been before he met with that difaiftrous L.ofs: And having caufed a Cloud to defcend to the Earth, he and his Beloved Spoufe mounted therein, and were fpeedily conveyed through the Air to his Capital City, from whence he had been fo long abfent, and to which he had fo ardently defired to return. Soon after this had happened, the Angel of the Lord came down from Heaven, and delivered him a Meffage, whereby he was ordered to lay the Foundation, in order to erect that freat and fuhtiptuous Temple, which we call Beit el Moccaddar,

## Mahometifin Explain'd. 207

Moccaddas, or The Holy-Houfe, a Fabrick of moft coftly and exquifite Workmanihip; And the Place where it ftood, is ftill held in the higheit Veneration by all Nations in general.

Daniel was a moft pious and venerable Prophet: This was he that was preferved, in fo miraculous a manner, from the cruel and unjuft Sentence of the Afyrian Monarch Barius in Babylon, whither he had been led into Captivity by Nebucbadnezzar. That too credulous King, by the Advice, and at the Intigation of his Satrapa's, or Chief Men, caufed the HoIy Prophet to be caft into a frightful Den, in the Midft of Seven furious and ravenous Lions, who had been kept Three Days without Meat, on purpofe that they might fatiate their hungry Maws upon Daniel's Flefh: But he, armed with a ftrong Faith and an intire Confidence, in the Omnipotence of his God, with Sedatenefs in his Looks and an sndaunted Courage, intrepidly went down to thofe fierce Creatures, who, inftead of devotring, fawned upon him for half a Day and a whole Night that he remained' in their Den: And the next Morning, when the King, followed by thofe Wicked Accufers of the Holy Man, repaired to the Mouth of that difmal Cave, expecting to have found fcarce the Bones of Daniel remaining whole; (for the King, in Reality, although he had been fo inconfiderately weak as to fuffer hinfelf to be over-perfuaded by thofe vile, malicious Parafites, was mightily concerned, and had a very particular Love and Efteem for that virtuous Prophet) and as he approached nearer to the Den, began to call upon him, in a loud and forrowful Voice; "O Daniel! Hath the "God in whom thou haft believed, in whom thou " dift continually put thy Truft; has He , I fay, de"livered thee from the Lyons Jaws?" To which Words Daniel replyed; "May thy Life be long and "profperous, O King! I ain alive, found, whole and ". unhurt. The God in whom I ever hatve, do, antas

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" ever will center my whole Truft and Confidence, " feeing the Juftice and Innocence of my Caufe, hath " been gracioully pleafed to fend down his Angel, "c who, by the Sacred Word and Command of the "s mighty Lord of Heaven, hath interpofed his pro" tecting Arm, and hath affuaged the raging Fury " of thy devouring Lions, and withheld them from "doing me any Harm ." When the King heard this, he was exceeding joyful, ${ }^{n}$ and immediately ordered him to be fet at Liberty ; and being highly incenfed at his malicious and parafitical Satrapa's, he commanded them to be all thrown down beadlong among the Lions, who furioufly flew upon them, and they, being almoft fanifhed with Hunger, foon devoured them, fatiating their ravencus Stomachs with the mangled Liinbs of thofe Wretches.

This memorable Incident was fo exemplary, the Deliverance fo miraculous, and fo publickly tranfacted, thet Darius and all his Court immediately forfook and renounced their Falfe Worfhip, and believed in the God of Datiel; and that King likewife iffued out his Royal Proclamation, ftriedly enjoyning all his Subjects throughout his whole Dominions, That under fevere Penalties, they fhould all, without Diftinction, adore the fame Deity whom the Holy Da: niel worthipped and confided in.

Another Time, he was in like Manner, upon his having incurred the Wrath of King Cyrus, by him calt into a Den, wherein were alfo Seven fierce Lions, the Mouth whereof was ordered to be clofe ftopped up; and he was there confined a wilole Week. At which Time, God commanded Bacub, or Habakkuk, to convey the Provifions he was carrying to his Workmen in the Field, to Dzniel in the Cave; which he did in the Twinkling of an Eye, though he was many Leagues diftant from him, becaufe he was born up through the Air by an Angel: When he came to the frightful Den, he called out to Daniel, who having S-spened the Entrance, received the Food from him;

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

and he returned to his Workmen the fame Way he came, and all this in the Space of a Moment.

But, at length, when that King, with his Followers and evil Counfellors, came to fee what the ravenous Creatures had left of Daniel, whom they fuppored had, long fince, beet torn Piece-meal, and devoured; the Holy Man, who heard them at the Mouth of the Den, tofeo up, and lifted away the vaft and ponderous Store which had been laid over it, when they all, with Aftonifhment, beheld him feeding thofe fierce Animals, who fawned upon him, as if he had brought them up. The King, being greatly amazed at this wonderful Prodigy, bad him come out, and embracing him with Joy and Satisfaction, he commanded his Guards to lay hold of thofe who had been the Perfecitors of this juft Perfon, and to caft them all to the Lions, before his Face; which Order being inftantly executed, they were, in a Moment, pulled all in Pieces; "For it frequently happens, that the "Harms which the Wicked defign for the Innocent; " light upon the Heads of the Inveitors."
"From the wonderful Prefervation of this beati"fied Prophet, we are taught, That by a conftant " firm Faith, and an unfhaken, perfevering Confi"dence in God's omnipotent Divinity, we fhall be " delivered out of all Dangers and Afflictions, and "s that thereby we may triumphantly go through "the Tevereft Perfecutions. Let us, therefore, fix "our whole Truft in God alone: Let none lofe Cou"rage, or defpair of his Benevolence, even under the "wort of Circumftances; For where the Danger is " the greateft, and feemingly unavoidable, there, of "a Certainty, his Mercy is more to be hoped for, "a and infallibly neareft at Hand,"

Fonas has taught us the fame; feeing that his Want of Confidence, and his Unbelies, were fution.,


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ent to difturb the Tranquility of the very Sea, and to raife a mighty and terrible Tempeft in the, before, peaceable Waves, infomuch, that nothing would appeafe and affuage their Fury, but his cafting himfelf lieadlong into the midft of thein; where, though he beheld the huge Whale, with its'monftrous Jaws widely extended, and waiting for him to fwallow him up, yet there was no Remedy, but he mult fee the Event. When he found himfelf in that enormous Paunch, he began to be fenfible of his heinous Tranfgreffion: He then began to implore Mercy and Forgivenefs: There, with many a bitter Sigh, he reffected upon his paft Offences, and inceffantly invoked the Nanfe of his angry Lord, when he found himfelf involved in that Labyrinth of Woe: There he, with Anguifh of Soul, found himfelf overwhelmed and oppreffed all at one Time, with four difinal and terrifying Obfcurities; either, or the leaft of which, was more than enough to amaze, fhock, ftupify, and caufe to tremble, both the Body and Soul of the moft determined Mortal; Thefe were, Firf, The IJarknefs of his Sins; Secondly, The Darknefs of the Waters; Thirdly, The Darknefs of the Night ; and, Fourthly, The Darknefs and Obfcurity of that monftrous Paunch which was his prefent Abode.

Neverthelefs the tremendons Word of God came down to the mighty Leviaiban, with a frict Command, that Fonas thould be preferved with the fane Care and Kegard it wouldufe in the Prefervation of its own Bowels: And it was moreover the Lord's Will, that he flould be difgorged from the Belly of that huge Fifh on the Third Day, and caft up on the dry Land; which happened to fall out exactly at that Time of the Day when three Parts thereof were diminifhed and pait: And when he found himfelf at Liberty and fafe upon the Shore, with exceffive Joy at his Delivery from that imminent Danger, he, with unieigued Devotion, made Four Proftrations to the Lord,
in Commemoration of the four Obfcurities he had been oppreffed. with, whilft he continued under the Waters, and as a Thank [giving Offering for His Divine Majefty's having fo gracioufly vouchfafed to preferve him in thofe terrifying Circumftances. This is the fame daily Prayer which is enjoyned us Muf. fulmans to oblerve, repeat, and celebrate every Day at the fame Hqur, and is what we call Sulaat it Aafur.
(a) Yabia, that is foln, was a moft fanctified Perfon, and whofe great Privileges and Immunities were, as the reverend Alcoron. tells us, figned with th: Lords own Hand. This was he who, in his early $\mathrm{P}_{2}$ Youth,
(a) St. Fchn she Baptift is, by the Arabs, called Zathia (or rather, according to our Pronunciation Yabia) ben Zacbarix, and fometimes, after the Syrians and other Eaftern Chriftians, Gobanne and Mar Jobanna. The Name rabia fignities the Giver of Life, from Haisr, Life; becaufe, they fay, tee made the Name of Zachary his Father to live, and his Memorv immortal ; or clie, hecaufe the true Religion, or the Faith in the $M c / \int j a b$, through his Means, received new Life; for, they affrm, That the Doftrine our Bleffed Saviour preached, was $1 / \mathrm{mmi} / \mathrm{m}$, bur has Bcen fince adulterated and corruped. The Altoran and Mabomeran Autbors give the fame ACcount we find in the Holy Goipel, concerning his being promifed to his Father by the Angel, with only the Addition of fome Circumftances. - The Taarich Monebe beb fays, Mhat his Head being cut off by a King of the ferws, the Blood that flowed from his Body could never be feaunched, 'tll his Death was rerenged upon the Fews, by a great Delolation God rent upon them, and that he was the laft Prophet of that Nation. - The Perfian Geography fays, His Head was preferved in a Clurch built by the Sabians at Damafcus for that Purpore, and there always honoured both by Chriftians and Mabometans. Thefe Sabians are, with fome Difference, the fame the Afiaticescall Mendsi fabia, and we, The Chriftians of Saine Jobn, many of whom fliH live in and about the City Bafura. That Church, now converted into a Mo「que, was dedicated to Zachary Father to Saint 30 hn , and was not called Saint Fohn's Church, "till atter his Head (found in the City Hems in the Reign of the Enperor Theodofim the younger) was carried thither and interred. -Tlie Mahometans confound Zasbary the Father of Saint 于obn, with Zachay the High-Prieft, whem Jous caured robe.

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Youth, renounced and relinquifhed the Pleafures of the World, abandoned his indulgent Parents, and embraced an auftere, religious Life; wandering, almoft naked, through the Mountains, in Company with the wild Beafts of the Fields, his Face and Limbs uncovered, and continually expofed to the Inclemency of the Winds, the Froft, and the forching Sun-beams, feeding upon raw Herbs and Roots, drinking foul and unfavoury Waters, never Sleeping but in the open Air, without fearing any of its dangerous Confequentes. The Birds of the Air became fo familiar with him, that they would pitch and fit upon his Head; and the Brute-Beafts followed him up and down where-ever he went, never quitting his. Company, all one as if he had been one of their own Species.
foned to Desth in the Tempie, notwithftanding the mighty Services done him by his Father foiada, and they ray, Gadarz, that is Nebucbadnezzar (whom they all make to be General of the Perfian Monarch's armies) came to Jerufalem purporely to revenge his Death. - They alfo quote many Words, which, in Reality, are our Saviour's, and apply them to Saint fobn, and have formed Dialogues betwist them. - They give him feveral Titles befides that os Nabi or Prophet, and call him Aaferm and Masfoum, that is, Exempt. Preferved, and Free from all Sin, not only in Regard of his Innocency, and the Aufterity of his Life, but allo by his Sandification in his Mother's Womb. -The Eaftern Cbrifians keep the Feftival of the Nativity of Saint $\mathcal{F}_{0} b_{n}$ Eaptift on the 21 In Day of the Month, called in the Syian Calendar, Haziran, which anfwers to our Gune. It is let down in the Mabometan Ephemerides El Mi/ad, or Moulnd fabla. The Feftival we call the Decollation of Saiat fohn, and they, Mellal jabie, is let down in the fame Calendar on the 27th of the Month Ab, anfuerable to our Auguf. -The Difciples of Saint Fobn Eaptift, who in the primitive Times were called temero Bepriffes, and whofe Numbers were confiderable amongft the fens, ir procefs of Time, made a particular Religion, by the Name of Mendis Fabia: They ufe a Sort of Baptifm very different from ours, which makes our Traveliers call them Cbrijtians of Sains Jobn; hut they muft not be altogether confounded with the Sabians, who are of a different Sect. For thore Sects, Fee D'Herbelor under the Names AMendai, Fabia, Suba, rod-Sabi, and for Sain: Jobn fee Jokis and Jobanma.

## Mahometifin Explain'd. 213

He once left this Retirement of his, and went to vifit his Mother Ifabel, or Elizabeth, who was very much afflited and concerned to behold in her Son fo near a Refemblance to a Sylvan, or a Wild $\mathrm{Man}_{3}$ his Countenance fo ftrangely disfigured, his Fleîh all parched, tanned, and without Covering, his Legs bare and his Feet unfhod, and all over ill-treated by the Thorns, and lamentably chopt with the pinching Frofts. What increafed her Grief was, That, inftead of comforting her for his long Abfence by offering himfelf to ftay at home with her, as fhe, almoft drowied in a tender Shower of Motherly Tears, moft earneftly intreated him to do, he only returned her this Anfwer:
"My Dear and Honoured Mother ! You are not ignorant, nor can you have forgot, that I remain${ }^{\text {" }}$ ed with you, under your Roof, the whole Time of " my Infancy and Childhood, and that I was never in the leaft undutiful, of difobedient to your Com" mands; but now I am grown up to be a Man, I "intend to follow my Obligation, and to endeavour " to anfwer the End of my Creation, by dedicating "" my Time wholly to the Service of my Creator, "which is what I may, upon no Confideration, pre"fume to omit or to neglect." From hence it is, that our Holy Book of El Sunna, or the Oral Law, ftrictly enjoyns and commands us, That as foon as we are arrived to Years of Maturity, we muft never neglect to be affiduous in the Obfervations of God's Sacred Laws.

I/a, or $\mathcal{F e f u s}$ was the fame whom we generally call the (a) Meffab, becaufe he had the Vertue of Healing any Wound or Sore whatfoever, with only his Touch:

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\text { P } 3
$$

[^1]
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By only ftroaking with his Hand the contracted Limbs of the Lame, he perfectly reftored them to their proper Ufes and Faculties: He cured the Paralytick, and thofe who were ftruck with the Plague. or any peftilential Diftemper; as likewife thofe who were afflicted with the Gout, and the Falling Sicknefs: He reftored the Blind to their Sight, the Dumb to their Speech, and the Deaf to their Hearing; nay, the very Dead he.raifed from their Graves. He made Birds of Clay, and, with one Blaft of his Breath, caufed them to fly: He expelled Dcemons wherefoever they were hid. (a) All thefe Miracles this Beatified Prophet performed through Divine Grace and Infpiration, ant by the wonderful Efficacy of a ftrong Faith in God's Omnipotency, but all to little Effect, and no Benefit, but it all ratherproved the
inhumanely Spariolizes, or rathes, Barbarizes. The Arabs, according to $D^{\prime}$ Herbelot and others, call our B'effed Savioui El Maffh; it is bicome amonget them the proper Name of many Men; as is, likeuife, I/d, Iffor Aifa, all which are the fame as fefus. They call him Ife ben Miviam, or fefut the Son of May, but never mention him without the moft profound Reverence, and the additi-nal Title of Sidinat, that is, our L.ord.
(a) I hope the judicious Readers, of the following Lines in this paragraph, will be fo Candid and impartial, as to recolleft their Memories, and taconfider who was tle Author of this l'erformance, whereof I am but the Tranllator. Could the tender Confciences of the Spani/h Moor, who were Chriftiarse in nothing but their Out. fides, pive wilgefted the Myfteries of the facred Crinity, they might peaceably mave enjoyed their ample Patrimionies in their Native Country, which, through the Perfecution of their nerciiefs Enemies, and Fear of the Inquifition, fo many, fo very many Thoufands of them, were compelled to abandon, and to flee for Sanctuary to Turkey, and efpecially over to Barbary, where they fwarm.
This Doctrine is, indeed, very Anti-cbrifian, but they are the Words of M Mor, and not of a Cbrifien. He writes the real Sentiments of his honeft well meaning Heart, which he imbibed with his Mother's Milk, and had been handed down to him by the erroneous Traditions of his Fore-Fathers, and to them by their fubtle Lawgiplr, the Impoftor (Mabomer; and I am perfuaded, he delivers pothing

# Mahometifin Explain'd. 

Caufe of breeding Confufions: For the People, being alarmed and aftonifhed at the Sight of fuch furprizing Myfteries, denyed, and began to forget, Him
nothing but what, to the utmoft of his Knowledge, are the true Tenets of that Medley of Incoheren es, 1 mean the Mabmetan Belief, as delivered in the Alcoran, and the other Books of El Sunns, or their Oral Laws. I would, neverthelefs, fain have omitted this whole Paragraph, or, at leaft, have given it a different Turn; but, upon fecond Thoughts, I confulied fome Gentlemen of Worth and

* Learning, who all told me, That ij I pretended to give the World a Tranfltion, I muft give tbe real Meaning of my Autbr, and not my own, except Idid it Separately from the Woik ivelf. But for the Reader's further Satisfaction, I give a foithful Traufeript of the whole Paragraph. Yidelicet.

Y̌re fue el que"e llamarono
Alinaghiz por que fanata
Tocanto qualquiera lieriida Y con fu mano a mahaba. Qualquiera cofa conricta Coso: y mancos curaba Tullidos y contajiofos
Ya los qui de gota eftaban Alos ciegos daba vifta Alos mudostaha habla Alos fordos el oir
Los muerros Refucitaba Hazia abes de ba Ro
Y con fu aliento bolajan
Eípelia los Demonios
De donde quiera que eftaban Y todos eflos milagros
Que con fu dibina gracia
Hizo por fu fe creçida
Y ro le approvecho nada
Antes fueron confufiones
Poique la Jente turbada
De tan grandes matabillas
Negaron al que la daba
El fer con que los hazia
Y al menfajero adoraban
Tomando por fenor
Yncitados de la traça

Del maldito luçiter
De do quedo cimentada
la confúa trinidad
Ceguchad Jamas nenfada
Y quando yçe encendio
Oue per fenor le adoraban
Haziendo le trimidad
Cofa del tan apartuda
Fue ala que el fol fe ponia
Quando Effo le denunciaban
Y defendendole delio
Hizo ad alla tres a Racas
Aquellas que fon de almagrib
Que oi los muzlimes guardaa
Negando las dos perfonas
Que a fu fenor le applicaban
Y afirmando la unidad
Sin pancrle feme jança
Alfin alia lo enxares,
Dentre efte lente engatiada
Quedando eícuros fint. Sin Salbaçion y fing graçia En efte frnto anabi
Hizieron parala y Raya
Los profetas y anabies
Los alquitebes y cartas Que fobre los de yzrael Fueron del çiclo baxadas.

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from whom he received the Power, by which he did all this; and fell to adoring the Mcflonger, taking bim for their Lord, and their God, which they did at the fubtle Inftigations of the accurfed Lucifer: And from hence is derived the Original Source of the confufed Trinity: A Blindne/s which that Sanctified Prophet never fo much as dreamt of.

But when IJa perceived that they had made a Deity of him, and that they adored him as fuch, by incorporating him into a Trinity, which was what was fo very contrary to his Thoughts and Intenti-- ons; and it being at the Time when the Sun was juft going to difappear, when this was denounced to him by his Follower, which he defended hmfelf againft, by an abfolute Refufal of any fuch Propofal; He performed, before the Prefence of his Criator, thofe Three Proftrations (which are the fame which at this Day we Mufulnans obferve and repeat at the Hour of El Magrib, or Sun-fet) wherein he abjured the Two Perfons they had incorporated and joyned with his Lord, whofe Unity he confirmed, denying to acknowledge that God has any Equal or Likenefs. (a) At length God took him up from amongft thofe deluded People, and left them groping in the Dark, with-
(a) They will, by no Means, allow bor acknowledge that our Saviour $\mathcal{F} e \int \mathrm{~m}$ Cbrif was crucified by the $\mathcal{F}$ ews, bur that they fixed a Malefactor upon the Crofs in his ftead, who much refembled him : They intendert, ehey fay, to have done it, but were prevented by his being, the Night before, taken up into the Fourth Heaven, which, ar.urding to them, is the Colum Empyreum; for they hold the Firft to be that of the Planets; the Second the Firmament; the Third hat of the Spirits abftracted from Bodies, and the Fourth that oi the Throne and Giory of God. - As to his Birth, they fay, That he was born at Berblebem, near ferufalem, in the Fiftyfixth Year of Auguflies Cefar: That his Mother Niriam miraculo fly conceived him in her Womb without having ever known Man ; a3d, That he was but Three Hours in the Cradle.
Though they belie ve him not to be a God (for few can be igoorant of th:ir being monotbelipes or $W_{\text {aitarigns }}$ ) yet they affign him a kind

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

without Faith, without Grace, and in a Word, without Salvation. In this Holy Prophet the Spirit of Prophefy ceafed: This was the Laft of the Prophetsor Meffengers, and his Sacred Scripture was the Laft which was fent down from Heaven to the People of Ifrael.
of Omnipotency, which, they ray, He manifefted upon Earth, by his wonderful Birth, his Doftrine, his Law, his Afcenfion into Heaven, his miraculous Cures, and the like; and that he is again to confirm all chis by recurning to the World, and by his vietory over'Daggial or Anticbrift. They add, That he exerciles the fame Power in the other World by his Office of a Mediatur and latercefíos


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## S U P PLEMENT

T O

- The Ninth Chafter.

my Author has been filent in fome very Material Heads, I think it neceffary to fupply his Omiflions by what is to be found in other Mabometan Books, efpecially concerning the fews in general, and fome of the Patriarchs and Prophets in particular, that have not been treated of by him: And, Firf,
Of the JEWs.

THefe People the Arabs call Beni Ifrael, but more commonly Leboud, in the Singular Faboudi, fron Houd the Patriarch Heber: For, believing, as thany of our Hiftorians do, that the Word Hebrew oomes from Heber, by the fame Reafon they conclude,

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

clude, that of Faboudi, fignifying a Fero, mult infallibly be made of Houd, and fo that Houd and Heber were the fame Name. The Turks call them Tchifout or Tchafut, Carrion or ftinking, by way of Contempt. - All Mabometons unanimoufly agree, That the ferws have been condemned to perpetual Bondage for their ftubborn Rebellion againft Got, and for not receiving and acknowledging Yefus Chrift for the true Meffigb: This is grounded on the Alcoran; all the Expofitors whereof fay, That ever fince the firft Rebellion of that hardened Nation, they have always been liable to be killed, to be made Slaves, or at leaft, to be kept under a rigid Yoak, and to be forcibly compelled to pay Trmute; which began firf under Nebuchadnezzar, and will continue 'till the Worlds End. - In relation to the Difperfion of the Feros, they add, That there is no Country upon the Earth without fome of thofe People more or lefs. Mabomet having ieen obliged to the Fews for many paffages in his Alcoran, to requite them, in the Chapter Aaraf, fays, There is a Race among the People of Moles, wobich points oult and Shews the Truth to all the reff, and is governed with Jufice and Equity. - The Expofitors upon this Paffage, add, That the Fews, after the Death of Mofos and Fofbua, fell to Idolatry, and embrued their Hands in the Blood of the Prophets (They fay, the whole Number of the Prophets of the Race of Ifrael was 124000) :whom God fent, from Time to Time, to preach to them, in order to reclaim thom. Neverthelefs, a great Nuimber of them kept thetaw, and implicitly believed in and adored the True God of their Fore-fathers, inceffantly praying to God oo deliver them out of the Company of the Wicked. God heard their Prayers and Supplications, and, by a ftrange Miracle, opened for them a very fpaciote Paffage, which carried them, with much Eafe, into the moft Eaitward Parts of the World, far beyona Cling, where they fettled, and where, to this Day,
are fome Remains of them. - Other Expofitors add another Fable, no lefs impertinent than this, which is, That Mabomet, in the imaginary Pilgrimage he made one Night to Heaven, faw thofe Tribes of Ifraclites in his Way; and having read to them Ten Verfes of the Alcoran, they were all converted to $1 / \mathrm{flami} / \mathrm{m}$, and that thofe are the fews he fpeaks of in the Chapter Aaraf. - Thefe Fews may, perhaps, be the fawe whem our Authors will needs have to have been fent into Tartary, and the fartheft Eaftern Parts, in the A/Jyrian Captivity. Algianabi and Abou'l Eedo write, That fudaifm was brought into Arabia by Abou Kerb Alfaad, 32d King of Arabia Faiix, 700 Years before Mabomet:
This Prince was of the Family of Hemiar, from whom the Arabs his Subjects were called Hevriarites, and by the Greeks, Homerites. -- Dhow Naovas, 47th King of the fame Race, was to zealous for Fudaifm, that he caufed thofe who refufed to profefs it, to be caft into burning Furnaces, which Cruelty of his obliged the Negaihi, or Emperor of Rethiofia, who was a Chriftian, to make War upon him, and, in fine, to fubdue his whole Country, which remained under the Subjection of the Fithiopians for the Space of 72 Years. -There were abundance of fews in Arabia when Mabomet firft ftarted up, and fome were very powerful, and held feveral Caftles and ftrong Holds, wherein they commanded like Sovereign Princes. Mabomet had Wars with them, fubdued many, expelled others, and at laft, gave Quarter to the reft, becaute they had been Witnefles to his Impoftures. - Formerly the fews in the Eaft wore a Piece of Yeilow Cloth upon their Shoulders, or a Yellow, a Ret, or Orange-coloured Hat, for a Mark of Diftinction, as they do pow in moft Parts of Laty, 1 mean, as to the Hat : At prefent, throughout all the Thabometan Dominions, a long Felt Cap, always black, which the Turks, in Dirifion, call Harous, which和 their Language, fignifies a Clofe-ftool, being tha-

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

ped much like it; and round about it they are fuffered to wreath a Turbant of either bline or ftriped Linnen, but no other: This Privilege they have only in the Levant, for in Barbary they muft only bind a Sort of Handkerchief round it. Their Habits in all Mabometan Countries, muft be intirely Black. This is of their own Native Ferws, for thofe who come froms any Part of Cbrifendom may wear the Habit of the Place they came fram; but would run a great Hazard of being burnt, if they thould prefume to wear any thing Green. To conclude, The Mabometans aflign the Jecos their Station in Hell one Story or Degree lower than the Chriftians; which laft, I fear, have never had the Civility to return them their Tharks for that Fa: vour.


## Of the Patriarchs $S A$ L E $H$ and

 HEBER.$T$ He Arabians call the Patriarch Saleb by the Name and Title of Salab el Nabi, that is, The Prophet Salab. - He was the Son of Arphaxad, and Fatber to Heber. They fay, He was fent by God to the People of the Tribe of Themud, who inhabited Arabia Peiraa, or the Stony, but found a very bad Reception anong thofe wicked People. The Themudites were defcended from Tbemud the Son of Amer, the Son of Aram, and Brother to Arpbasad. ——The Taarich Montekbeb has it, That Salab was the Son of $A / a f$, the Son of Caffekb, the Son of Haver, the Son of Kbaver or Heber, the Son of Themud, the Son of Aram, the Son of Sam, or Shem, the Son of Noab; which Genealogy little agrees with the Hebrew Text, which fays, That Saleb was the Son of Arphaxad, and Father to Heber. Eut by the famel

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Taarich Montekbeb it appears, that this Salab the Mabometans fpeak of, is much more modern than the Patriarch Saleb mentioned in Scripture. - The fame Author tells us, That the Prophet Salab proved his Miffion by the Miracle he wrought, by caufing a Rock to open, from whence cante out a She Camel, which brought forth a young one in the fight of Multitudes of Spectators : But the Tpemudites continuing obftinate in their Unbelief, killed the faid Camel, though the, in audible and articulate Words, upbraided thern with Incredulity. This drew divine Vengeance upon them; For God fent the Angel Gabricl to chaftife them, who ftruck them with a mortal Difeafe, whetreby they all perifhed, excepfing only fome few, who believed in the Propher's Words, and with him retired to Mecca, where he ended his Days. - Some will have it, fays the fame Auther, that Salab went from Necca into Palefine, and is there buried. This very Story is related by Houflian $V_{a e z}$, but much more at large, and with the Addition of feveral Circumftances, though, in the Main, all tending to the fame Effect: But what the Alcoran gives us concerning the above-mentioned Themudites, ought to have a Place here : It fays; That God having determined thofe People (who were an ancient noble Tribe of Arabs, at prefent extinct) for refufing to give Ear to the Prophet Salab whom He had fent to convert them, and who at laft told them, That in three Days. Time they fhould all infallibly perinh: Upon hearing this, they dug Caves under their Houfes to fhelter them from the impending Storm, in which fubterraneous Vaults they continued hid 'till the Fourth Day after that Prediction, when, imagining all Danger pait, they caine out, and, upon finding no Alteration, but every Thing as they had left it, they derided the Prophet more than ever: When the Angel Gabriel appeared to them in his own proper Form, which was thus; His Fect ftood upon the \& Earth, and his Head reach'd up to Heaven: His Wings

Wings extended from Eaft to Weft; the Colour of his Feet was like the Aurora, and his Wings were of a Sea-Green; his Teeth White oshining and Tranfizarent, his Cheeks Flaming, and his Hair as Red as Coral, which covered the whole Horizon. The Themuditcs, terrified at this Sight, retired again to their Houles, and again hid themfelves in their Caves under Ground, but Gabriel cried out with a moft Jreadful Voice, Dye, all ye accurfed Wretches, for the Lord bas palfed Sentence of Condemnation upon ye! This Out-cry of the Angel's was fo exceffive lond and vehement, that it caufed a great Earthquake, which hook their Towns, $\mathcal{E}^{3} c_{0}$ all down over their Hgads, and they remained buried under the Ruins.

This Patriarch, as I have faid before, was the Father of the venerable Heber, whom all Mabometans call- Houd, becaufe their Legiflaṭor Mabomet, was pleafed to give him that Name in his Alcasan: He is held in high Rank and Efteem among thern, and they affirm, That he was fent by God, to Preach to the People of Ad and Shedad; but that his Doetrine had but very little Influence upon them, for few would liften to him at all, but fewer wonld believe in his Miffion. Their Incredulity, according to the Alcoran, fo incenfed the Lord againft them, that He fent a fcorching Wind, which that Book calls Rî âkim, whereby thofe Unbelievers were utterly deftroyed. -Houd, according to fome Authors, with a fmall Number of the Faithful, retired to Mecca, where he fettled his Abode; though others affirm, He went into the Province of Hadramutb, and there ended his Days. His Tomb is ftill to be feen in Arabia Frelix, near the Town of Mirbath, and there is a fmall Town built about it called Cabar, or Cubr Hout, that is, The Sepulchre of Houd. - The Taqrich Montekheb fays, That this Patriarch lived in the Days of GiansShid King of Perfia. The aforefaid Chronicle gives this fhort Account of Hioud, but Kbondemir and Houff Sain Vaez deliver it much more at large.—..Thes

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ray, He was born in Arabid among the Adites, whô defcended from Ad the Son of Avus, or Hus the Son of Aram, the Son of Sbem, the Son of Noab. Their Tradition of him is, That God fent Houd the Prophet to Preach to the Adizes, and to convert them from their falle Worlhip they made to Idols. - Thofe Idols were Sakiub, whom they irtvoked when they wanted Rain. Hefedbak, that they called upon to be protected in Travelling. Razekah, to fupply them with Neceffaries for Life. And Sale;nab for Health in Sicknefs. This potent Tribe of Arabs, as I have faid, had for their Founder Ad, who was the Father of Shoddd and Sbedid, who became fo Powerful and Wealthy in Arobia, that they perfeetly finithed the mighty and ftopendous Structures their Father had began. They are mentioned in the Alcoran with Deteftation, whofe Expofitors tell Wonders of that fabulous'City and Garden called Iram, thofe Princes, who, it feems -were, huge and ${ }^{\text {m }}$ monftrous Giants, had built and planted; and where they depofited all the immenfe Riches they had amaffed in their Conquefts of the Arabios and other Countries. This City, which was called Gennet, or Paradife, having built it in Imitation thereof, efpecially the Garden, is only now and then vifible, they pretending it appears to fome particular Terfons, with abundance of fuch Chimeras. -But to return. The Adites inhabited Arabia Falix, in a Country called Akcaf, in Arabick fignifying Craggy Hills, all that Space of Land between Hadramutb and Oman upon the Perfian Gulph, being full of fuch Hills of Sand. - Houd Preached to thefe People for feveral Years without any Succefs, 'till God became fo. angry with them, that He refolved to allow them no longer Time. - The firf Token God fent them of His Indignation, was a Fumine of Three Years Contihuance, which, accompanied with other Plagues and infuctious Diftempers, carried off valt Numbers. of thofe People, who were at that Time the wealthieft, moft formidable and moft numerous Tribe in all

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Arabia. The Adites in this Extremity finding no Reliet from their falfe Gods, refolved to go in Pilgrimage to the Province of Hegioz, to that Place where now the Mufulmans refort to perform their Pilgrimage, being the fame where ftands the Temple which is at Mecca. - . Thore was then near that Place a Hill of Red Sand, about which there was continually a great Concourfe of People from all Parts; and all thefe, as well the Infidels as the Faithful, firmly and implicitly believed, That by devoutly applying themfelves to God in that Place, they fhould infallibly obtain from Him whatfoever they demanded for the fupplying their Wants, as to what was requifite for the Support of Life.-Having then refolved apon this Relig ous Journey, they made Choice of 70 Men , and at their-Head they placed Mortadb and Kil, the Two richeft and moft refpected Chiefs among all their Tribes, who fet out, in the Name of all the People, upon this fanctified Pilgrimage to derfand Rain, without which they mult inevitably perifh. This Cavalcade was very kindly received by Moavia, who who at that Time reigned in the Province of Hegiaz. _—_As for Morsadh, who was the wileft Man of the whole Company, he often pofitively told them, That it would be in vain for them to go in Pilgrimage to that Holy Place, except they gave Ear to the Doctrine of the Prophet Houd, and did Penance for their Incredulity: But Kil, who was an obftinate Unbeliever, and had an extreme Averfion to that Prophet, defired King Moavia to keep his Colleague Mortadh nnder Confiuement in Prifon, 'till he and his Companions went to perform their Devotions at the aforefaid Hill. Morvig complied with his Requeft, and kept Mortadh Prifoner, and difmiffed the reft to go and fulfil their Vow. Kil being now the only Chief of thofe milled People, when he arrived at the Place, prayed thus; 0 Lord! give the People of Ad Sucb Rain as sbou Jhalt tink proper for them. When he had fo faid, Three Cloads appeared, the one White?

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the other Black, and the third Red; and at the fame Time a Voice was heard, which faid; Cbufe which of the Three you woill bave. After fome little Paufing, Kil chofe the Black one, as imagining it contained the greateft Quantitr of Rain, and departed full of Joy, thinking his Supplication had been heard, according to his Defire. In his Way home, fo foon as he came to the Valley of Mogaitb, in the Country of the Adites, he acquainted them with his imagined Succefs, and thefe fenfelefs, mifguided People ran out to meet the Cloud, which was full of nothing but divine Vengeance, and iriftead of the defired and expected Showers of Rain, produced a moft violent Wind, exceffive cold and piercing, which continually blowing for Seven Days, deftoyed all the Infidels in the Country, and none were left alive but only Houd, and fuch as had embraced the Faith.

## 

## Of the Patriarch LOT.

NOtwithftanding I could fay much upon this Head, as well as upon feveral others, yet I rather chufe to tranlate the Words of Monfieur D'Herbelot, a grave and learned Author, who was perfectly verfed in the Oriental Tongues, and who had, for many Years, made it his whole Bufinefs to perufe their Books, and to ftudy their Maxims, Éc. whereby it will appear, that their deteftable Practice of the Sins of Sodom, is not looked upon to be no Crime, as many believe. -He has it Verbatim thus - Loth or Louth; According to the Taarich Montekbeb, he was the Son of Haran, the Son of Tareb, and confequently, Nephew to Abrabam the Patriarch. He is one of thofe the Mabometans acknowledge as Prophets,

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phets, and was particularly fent from God, to preach the Faith, and the Worrhip of the true Deity, to the People of Sodom, and to diffuade them froun the deteftable Sin whereof they were the firft Inventors. Thefe Wretches having had no Regard to Lot's Preaching, Gabricl was fent by the Lord, who overturned Five of their Cities and deftroyed all the Inhabitants. From that Time, the Word Louth, or Laouth, fignifies, in the Arabick, the Sin of thofe People, and they generally call thofe who are guilty of it, Caoum Lourb, or Lot's People, as alfo Lothi or Louthi. A noted Author named Saadi, writes, That Lor, being debauch'd by converfing with the Sodomites, was the Caufe that the Spirit of Prophecy ceafed in Lot's Family. The Expofitors of the Alcoran agree with the Hebrew Text touching Lot's Genealogy. Ptre five Cities which were deftroyed, the Arabs call, Sedouma, Amoura, Daoura, Saboura and Saurda. The Alcoran fays, That Lot fpent Twenty Years in Preaching to them the Doctrine of the true God, and exhorting them to forfake that abominable Sin, which had never been cominitted by any but by them. All his Preaching being of no Effect, God took Lot out of Sodom, but his Wife being corrupted, would not go, and when he was out, it rained, fome fay, Stones and Flints, but according to others, Brimftone and Fire, whereby they were all deftroyed. This fame Sodom is, by the Mabometans, likewife called Lonatbat, from Lot, becaufe the Inhabitants of thofe Five Cities, are, in the Alcoran, called Lot's People The Story of Abrabam and the Angels, and what happened to them, with Lot, at Sodom, is delivered by the Mabometcons much after the fame Manner as we have it, oialy they enlarge and add many particular Circurnftances; and for the over-turning the Cities, they fav, That Gabriel, the moft powerfinl of thofe Angels, lifted them altogether off their Foun' dations, fo high, that the Inhabitants of the himermolt or lowit Heaven could hear the Crowing of

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the Corks, and the Barking of the Dogs, and then letting them drop, they were utterly annibilated. After the Subverfion of thofe Cities, God rained down upon them burning Stones, baked in the Furnace of Hell, on every one of which, was written the Name of one of thofe Criminals; fo that even thofe who chanced to be abfent from the Towns, were ftruck down and deftroyed. They add, That one of thofe Wretches, who was then within the Temple at Mecca, built by Abrabam, efcaped tor the Space of 40 Days he continued there; but as foon as he fet his Foot out of it, he was fruck and killed by one of thofe Stones, which had remained hanging in the Air. Thefe Fables, added to the Truth of the Hiftory, were invented to give the Mabometans a Horror of that deteftable Sin, and the flcoran threatens thofe that flall he found guilty thereof with. the fame Punifpment. D`Herbelot in Lotb. Which fee.

## 

## Of the Patriarch 70 B .

HI S Genealogy they deliver thus; Aiub ben Razbac, ben Ais, ben Is-bak, whereby they make him of the Race of Efou, whom the Arabs call Ais. He is reckoned among the Anbia, the Plural of Nabi, or Prophets. The Taarick Monabeckbco, which is a General Chronicle, and held in great Efteem, rays; He laboured under great Sicknefs and Afflictions 3 Years (though others have it 7) atter which he recovered perfect Health at 80 Years of Ige, and then begot a Son called Bafcb ben Aiub. Sonte Hiftorians fay, He had 5 Sons, and that with thuin he made War upon a Nation of Arabs, who in their binder Parts, had fome Refemblance to the hinder
hinder Parts of a Horfe, and utterly deftroyed them, becaufe they would not hear his Doctrine. - Khondemir, another celebrated Hiftorian, often quoted by Pocock, Prideaux, Ockley and others, relates the whole Story of $\mathcal{F}$ b as our Scriptures have it ; but adds the following Fable. He fays, fob by his Father defcended from ESau, and by his Mother, from Lot; (of whom I have been treating, by reafon my Moor has left him out' of his Catalogue, as he has reveral others) That he l'reached to the Pcople of Tbaniab, inhabiting betwixt Ramlab and Damofors, Citics of Syria; but that only 3 Perfons were converted: Yet his Zeal was rewarded by God with large Poffeffionsand many Children: This his Pofperity raifed the Devil's Envy, who told God, That Fob ferved Him becaule of his Wealth; but if He withdrew it by reducing him to Poverty and Affliction, he was certain, that he would rebel, and not pray once a Day. Thus far he fticks pretty clofe to our Scripcure; but adds, That when the Devil had Power given him over Fob's Body, he blew fuch a Peftilential Heat up his Noftrils, that the Infernal Blaft corrupted the whole Mafs of his Blood, and caufed him to break out all over in Ulcers. He became fo miferable an Object, thet he was forfaken by all but his Wife Rafima, who carried him what ever he wanted; but the malicious Fiend ftole it all away, 'till the had no more to give him. The Devil then appeared to her in the Likenefs of an Old Woman, and told her, That if the would give her the Two Trelles of her Hair that hung on her Neck, the would every Day provide her wherewithal to maintain her wretched Hufband: To which Propofal Rafima innuediately confented. The Devil, upon this, went away to Foh, and told him, That his Wife, having been found courmitting Adultery, had her Treffes cut off: And he feeing her, when che came next, without her Hair, believed it to be true; and this put him into a raging Paffion, infomuch that he fwore, if ever he recoveredl

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he would make an Example of her. The Devil, pleafed with the Succefs of his Fraud, took the Form of an Angel of Light, and appearing to the People, told them, That he was fent by God to acquaint them, that 7 ob, whom they had thought a Prophet, had incenfed God againft him, and incurred his higheft Indignation, and therefore they ought in no-wife to regard his Words. Fob, under this new Affliction, had Recourfe to God, and his Supplication being heard, his Sufferings ceafed; for the Angel Gabricl defcended and raifed him up; and then, friking with his Foot upon the Ground, a Spring gufhed out, whereof fob drinking and wafhing humfelf in it, he was reftored to perfect Health. After this, his Wealth was fo multiplied, that the Rain and Snow which fell where he was, became precious Stones; and fome Authors affirm, that it rained Tibr, or Gold-Duft. See $D^{\prime}$ Herbelot in Aiub.

## E(a)

## Of the Prophet $S A M U E L$, and of King $S A U L$.

TH IS great Prophet the Mabometans call Shamouil, or Afhamouil. The Account they give of him is this; In the Time of Ali , or Hall el Imam, that is, Heli, the High Prieft of the feros, th: Pbilifines having defeated the Children of 1 /rael in 2 great Battle, they took from them the Ark of the Covenant, which in Arabick they call Tabout Sekinab, and put to Death moft of the Sons of the Prophets. - This Ark, fone fay, had been made in Paradife, and delivered down from Hand to Hand 'till it fell into Mofes's Poffeflion; though the Generality affirm it to have been made by Mofes himfelf, and was com-

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pofed of feveral different Sorts of Metals. In it he thut up feveral facred Relicts; as the Tables of the Law he had received from God's nwn Hand, a Bafon wherein the Angels walhed, cleanfed, and purified the - Hearts of the Prophets, as alfo the Tiara, or Mitre, and all the reft of Haroun's or Aaran's, Pontifical Robes. The Ifratlites ufed to uncover the Ark, and to expofe it to-Publick View, whenever any Calamity threatned them, and God always delivered them from it, by Virtue of thofe facred Things contained therein. - As for the Sekinab [fee below] which was at the Top of it, and from whence the Ark took its Name, the Mabonetans affirm, That it was the Figure of a Bealt like a Leopard, which always when the Ark was carried out againft their Enemies, was wont to fland up, and to make fo dreadful a Noife, that they, being utterly aftonifhed and difinayed, woold fall down with their Faces flat upon the Ground. --This is their fabulous and ridiculous Expofition of the Force and Ule of the Cherubims; For the Word Sekinab is Hebrew, and fignifies, The Majefty and Glory of God, which appeared on the Ark between the Two Cherubims. However, this extravagant Notion they have taken from the Ancient Rabbins, who have afcribed feveral Shapes and Motions to thofe Cherubims. - But to return. The I/raelites aftonifhed and confounded at the Lofs of the Ark, prayed to God to fend them a Prophet; whereupon Samuel was fent, whom they obeyed and held in high Efteem for fome Time; but then, with that Levity fo conformable to the Unfettlednefs of their Natural Difpofition, they again began to murmur, and to call aloud upon him to chufe them a King. - The King they elected was Thalout ben Kifji, as Mabomet calls him in the Alcoran, and afrer him, all of that Perfuafion do the like. This was Saul the Son of Kih, firft King of I rael , of whofe Advancement to the Throne of $1 / \mathrm{rael}$, the Mabometans in me I of their Chronicles give the following Account. IThe

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Spanijh-Moors fometimes call him Sbaoul, as do like wife fome others, but it may be fuppoled to be only in Imitation of the feros and the Cbriffians.) The Word Thalout is derived from the Verb Thal, which, amongft other Things, fignifies, To be greater than another; becaufe Soul was taller tlian all the reft of the Ifreelites, and for that particular Reafon, was chofen their King. - For, according to the Mahometan Traditions, when the feros defired a King to guide and protect them againft the Pbilifitines their Enemies, God gave to Samuel a Veffel of Oyl and a Rod or Wand, and, at the fame Time giving him to undertiand, That he, in whofe Prefence the Oyl boiled up, and whofe Stature fhould be eraetly the Length of that Wand, fhould be chofen King. This being made known to the Ifroelites, all the Great Men among them flocked to Samuel, but the oyl neither boiled up, nor were any of them of the Height of the Rod or Staff. - Saul, who, as fome fay, was but a Currier by Trade, (and others affirm him to have been a Water-Carrier, and that the Name of Tbalout was given him for his Talnefs of Stature) coming to the Prophet's Houle after the reft, Eut upon fome different Occafion, the facred Oyl began to boil up amain, and he being meafured, his Height was found exactly to anfwer the Length of the Staff; whereupon the Holy Prophet declared, that Sakl was the Perfon appointed by God to rule over I/rael. - The Grandees aill muttered, and expreffed great Difcontent, that a Man of fo mean an Extractioli and fo bale aia Occupation, fhould be propofed to them for their King; but Samuel told them, It was the Will of God, the Difrofer of Crowns and Kingdoms, and that they muft fubmit.- - Saud being thus declared and anointed King of $1 /$ raet, the People' demanded of $S_{a}$ muel a Sign'or Miracle to denmonftrate that it was the Will of God, that Soul fhould reign over them. Samad told them, the Sign fhould be, That the Ark whicict bad been taken away by the Pbilijtines, flould
be brought back again by Angels; which accordingly happened, the Ark inftautly appearing upon their Borders. The. Manner of its being recovered out of the Hands of the Pbilifines, is thus related by Abous Giafar: At the Time when the Ark was carryed away, Giolout Goliatb was King of the Pbilifines, and out of the Hatred he bore the fewibs Nation, caufed it to be caft into a very filthy, indecent Place; but all the Inhalsiants of that City, being fmitten with a foul Difeafe in their private Parts, they were forced to remove it; and where-ever it was carryed, the fame Joathfome Difeafe followed the Inhabitants. This Punilhment made the Pbilifines convey it to the Counery of the $1 /$ raclizes, where it was taken up by Angels, and carryed to the Tabernacle where Saul had been antointed King but juft before: This fettled his Reputation among the fews. -The Tasrik Montekbeb fays, That Sumucl lived in the Reign of Cuikobab, firft King of Perfia, of the Second Race. The Expofitors of the Alcaran write, That round about the Ark were the Effigies of all the Patriarchs and Prophets which had or fhould appear, over which was placed the Sakinab, which the Hebrews call Sbekina, and fignifies, as I have faid, in that Languuge, God's Glory andMajefty. Yet the Mabometans Cay, That Sakinob implies Taskin Kbathir. That which fets the Mind at Reft, as it happened to the Ifraelites, whenever they, unfeiguedly, thought that God dwelt among them. They add, That the Sakinab was more particularly a Cherubim, whofe Eyes, like two Lamps, were fo bright, that none were able to endure their Splendor. They have alfo a Tradition taken from the Rabbins, That the Head of this Cherubim was like that of a Man; that he had two Wings, and that in War-Time, he came out of the Ark like a violent Guft of Wind, which bore down before it all the Enemies of the then Beliering 1 fraelites, and for this Reafon, they always caufed the Ark to march at the Head of their Army. =In the Ark wre kept

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the Rod of Mojes, the Mitre and other Ponifigaliburs of Aaron, a Veffel full of Manna gathered in the Defart, and a Piece of the Wood called Alouab, which made the bitter Waters of Mara fweet.

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## Of the Fairies, Genii, Goc.

BEraufe, what has been faid concerning Solonon's having the abfolute Dominion over all thofe Species of Beings, by the Virtue of his Kiug, -has, perhaps, rais'd the Curiofity of the Reader to be, in fome Meafure, acyuainted with the Ideas the Orientals have of thofe (as forne think) imaginary Creatures; I prefent him with the few following Hints. To prctend to fet down at large the Tythe of all the fabulous Stories 1 have heard, concerning Fairies, E6c. would be both an endlefs and ridiculous Tafk. Their Romances abound with them; and, 'tis to be prefum'd, That moft of what we find in ours, upon that Subjeat, owes its Original to the pregnant Brains of the Eaftern Writers, who were in all Ages very fruitful in Inventions of that Kind. - The Arabians call them El Finnoon, which is the Plural of finn or Gen; the Turks likewife call them finler, in the Plural; and the Perfians call them by the Names of Dives and Peri, which laft feems to be fomething like Fairy; and from the firft, certainly came the Latin Word Divis, and the Greek $\Delta \Delta$; for, in fhort, the Divi of the Gentiles were no other than Genii, Daemons, and fuch like Creatures of a different Species from Men, as D'Herbelot affirms. See the Word Div. - The Mabometans hold them to be neither Angels, Men, nor Devils, but Genii and Daemons, as the Gireeks had $t$, and a Sort of Giants, not of Hu-

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mane Race, but compos'd of a more refin'd Matter. Among thefe Dives or Finnoon, there are fome which are diftinguifhed (particularly by the Perfian Authors) by the Name of Ner or Nere, and are looked upon as the moft dangerous and dreadful of all the others; Thefe are held to be the Males, and are always at War with the Peiri, who pals for Females, and are not thought to be fo wicked and inifchievous as the former, but mild and harmlefs: Nor are they, fay the Mabometans, begot by the Neri, or Male Dives, but are of a quite different Species. - They have a Fairy-Land as well as we, which they call by the Name of finifan. $\quad$ Their Mytbologifts all agree', That thefe Peri are kind, good and benevolent, and do no Manner of Harm, unlefs provoked by very ill Ufage. They figure them to be of an exquifite lovely and beautiful Form; and an exceeding beautiful Woman is by the Perfians (efpecially the Poets) called Peri-zadeb, or, Born of a Peri or Fairy; from which the Greeks, by Corruption, have made the Name Parifatis the Daughter of barius, as they have that of Statira from Sitarab, and Roxana from Roulher, which fignify a Star, and Light. $\longrightarrow$ They hold, that they were created, and governed the World, long before Adam; and in the Number of thefe Fairics, are included, as I have faid, all the Good and Evil Gerii, and the Giants who waged War with Men in the firft Ages. Abou Giafar in his Chronicle, fays That the Dives rul'd the Univerle Seven thoufand Years; atter which, they, for their Wickednefs, had the Monarchy taken from them by God, and were fucceeded by the Peri, who held the Government for Two thoufand Years longer, under the Command of Gian ben Gian their fole and fovereign Monarch: But thefe likewife having offended God, He fent Eblis or Satan to have the abfolute Command upon Earth, who then being an Angel compofed out of the Element of Fire, and, conlequently, of a nobler Nature shan they, had his Abode in Heaven. When he had

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received thefe Orders from his Lord, he defcended into this World, and made War upon the Dives and the Peri, who had now confederated together for their mutual Defence. In thefe Wars fome of the Dives fiding with Eblis, had leave to remain in this World, whilit the reft, and by far the greateft Part, being vanquifh'd, were expelled and confined in finnifan or Fairy-Land: Here they continued 'till the Days of Adam, and after that, down to the Time of Solomon, who had them all under his Subjection. But to return to Eblis, who being grown more formidable by the Affiftance of thofe New-comers, attack'd, and intirely defeated the Monarch Gian ben.Gian, (of whofe Exploits and myfterious Shield, many Fables are told) and foon became abfolute Mafter of all the lower World, whigh had, at that Time, no other Inhabitants but thofe two Sorts of Creatures. Eblis, though he was of the Order of the chief Angels, when he faw himfelf Victorious, and fo very powertul, fhew'd he had no more Senfe than the other Creatures, fo far forgetting himfclf, as to fay, Who is like unto me? I go up to Heaven zebenever I please, and the Eartb is abfolutely fubject to my Will ! God, offended at this his Pride and Infolence, refolved to humble him, by creating Man, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. as is before related in the Chapter of the Creation. Which fee. - All paralytick Perfons, as likewife thofe who are afflicted with Convulfions and the Falling-Sicknefs, are by the Arabians, \&c. called Mejinnoon, and Miskoon in the Singular, which Words, by adding een become Plural; and is as inuch as to fay, Poffefied or Inhabited by Gomit or Damons, which, as I have already hinted, are not to be underftood as Devils, but rather what we call Fairies.
Among all the Maboinetars, there are Abundance of Talibs or Students, who are publick Profeffors of Ma. gick, and who pretend by Exorcifins, Talifinans, Cafting of Figures, Writings in odd unintelligible Cliarackers, and fuch like, to expel thefe Genii from the Bgdies and Limbs of fuch Creatures who are troubled

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with them, whether Rational or Brutes. The Methods practifed by thefe Operators, are various and different: In moft Cafes where we Europeaks have Recourfe to an able Phy fician, the Afiaticks and Africans fend for a Talib Hakim, or a kkilful Talib, meaning one of thofe Students in the Black-Art who has acquired the Reputation of having the Genii (at leaft fome of them) under his Subjection. Nothing is more common than to fee People with a Scrip of Paper, written all over, and folded up in a fmall Compafs, hang dangling down their Foreheads for fore Eyes, or the Head-ach, Pain in the Ears, Tooth-ach, Ecc.: Nay, tor all Sorts of Fevers, and, in a Word, for all Diftempers, thefe Impoftors are generally fent for, and never purpen to Paper without a Fee, and are treated with great Refject, the Patients and their Friends kiffing their Hands and Veftments. They burn feveral Sorts of Drugs and Perfumes in their Operations, and though, generally fpeaking, their fallacious Charms are writ upon white Paper, others upon red, blew, yellow, black, s.g. yet fome of them, on divers Orcafions, write upon Parchment and the dry'd Skins of feveral' Beafts, as Goats, Sheep, Camels, Oren, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$, and fometimes upon the Leaves of Trees, and a hundred fuch fantaftical Abfurdities. Some of this Trafh they burn under the Nofe of the fick or ailing Perfons, with a Sheet or Blanket drawn over their Heads, to prevent the Smoak of thofe precious Remedies from evaporating in vain: Others they faften about their Arms, Necks, E,c.: For they are fo ftupidly bigotted to this Superftition, that they believe, with an implicite Credulity, That thofe Scrauls have an efficacious Power to affuage any Pain, and to cure any Ailing whatfoever; imputing fearce any Diftemper to natural Caufes, but imagine that moft proceed from the Genii. Thefe Writings, which they call Harrouz, are ufed by Way of Anticipation and Prevention and here are few of either Sex, but what have for, of hem upon their Arms, Heads, $\mathscr{V}^{\prime \prime} c$. and many top-

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ping Men will have a dozen or more, neatly ftitch'd up in fine Leather, (either embroider'd or without) and hung under their Arms in a Silk String. The Caps of their Children are feldom without fome of the fame, few'd in Bits of Silk, $\mathcal{E}^{3} c$. to preferve them from Sicknefs, but, more efpecially, from Evil Eyes, and Witchcraft. The fame Method they take with their Cattle, and one can very rarely meet with a Horfe, Mare or Mule of any Value, without one about its Neck. They fancy the Genii frequent the Stables, ©̛C. very much, and therefore, can't endure any Body fhould make Water upon the Dung of Horfes, or the like. It is taken asoa very grofs Affront, and fcarcely pardonable to mention thefe Praternaturai Beifigs where Children are, efpecially when they are very young; nor is it mannerly to commend a Child, Horfe, Ecc. for its Beauty, without adding Allab-baric, God blefs it ${ }_{3}$ for they have terrible Apprehenfions of Fafcination by evil or envious Eyes. - The Ancient Romans were no Strangers to this Notion; for Virgil fays,

## Nefcio quis teneros oculus mibi fafcinat agnos.

To eqnumerate one half of the Stories I could tell upon this Subject, would be to fwell this Volume to an enormous Bulk, and to tire the Reader's Patience; but, perhaps, he might take it unkindly thould I drop it without giving him a Tafte : I'll therefore, as fuccinctly as poffible, relate a notable Inftance, which I affure hin to be Matter of Fact; and, tho fomewhat long, I hope will be found entertaining.

In the City of Cofontina, the Capital of Nero Numidia, now belonging to the Algerines, about the Mid-way between that Neft of Sea-Rovers and Tunis, lives a very famous Talib, whofe Name is Sidi Mef. foud ben Bou-Saadia, held in high Efteem and Veneration by the Inhabitants of that City and Province. He is reforted to like an Oracle, and is reported to have effected innumerable Curcs. 'Tis fome Years
fince he firft gave out, That he was effectually join'd in Marriage to a Daughter of the King of the Red Genii (for they diftinguih the Fairies under different Tribes and Colours; thefe are to be underftood of the Peri, or harmlefs and benevolent Species) and that every Thur ${ }^{2}$ day Night, this beautiful Fairy-Lady came, invifible to all Eyes but his, and was Sharer with him in his Bed. At which Times he never fail'd of being ready to receive her, after he had purified himielf at the Bagnio, and put on clean arid perfumed Garments. Her Appartment was always kept extremely neat, and Imelt like a Perfumer's Shop, with the greas Quantity of the choicoft Incenfe continually burnt therein; nor would he ever facrilegiounly fuffer either of his other Wives (for he had Two of Morral Extraflion) to pollute that Chamber with their groffer Perfpirations, but held it inviolably facred for the Scone of more refined Embraces in the Arms of their Immortal Rival; fo that thofe good Ladies could never hope for any Family-Benevolence upon a Thur/day Night. All this, like dutiful and fubmiffive Wives, they bore without Murmuring. But, to make fhort, this till then happy Man, had difoblig'd fome of the principal Turks (of whom there are many Hundreds in the Town, and are far from being fo credulous, or having fo mighty a Veneration for thofe fanctified Folks, as the Native Moors) who refolving to be reveng'd, went to the Boy, or Vice-Roy of the Province, and malicioufly infinuated, That they had heard him fpeak very difrefpectfully of his Exceliency, who thereupon, inftantly, fent to have him apprehended and caft into Prifon; for thole greedy Governors are feldom deaf to fuch Propofals, efrecially when any thing is to be got by it; and, in Effea, our Talib was threatned with a fevere Baffinado, in Cafe he would not buy it off at the Price of Four Thoufand Dollars. The Prifoner, who imagin'd the great Credit and Reputation he had always lived in, as well with the Coun-

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try People, as the former Bcys, would have been a fufficient Protection for him, fancy'd the Bey was in Jeft, or, at leaft, that his Friencis and Admirers would not fail to make Interceffion for his Releafe, upon much eafier Terms, as in Reality they did, in Swarms, but to very little Purpofe; for the avaritious Turk was inexorable; and having, in more menacing Terms, fent to him again for a conclufive Anfwer, the poor Devil was obliged to fet his Hand to the fatal miftrument, wherein he acknowledged himielf indebted the full Sum of Four Thoufand Crowns to the Beylick or Government. But as Four Thoufand Crowns is, in thofe Parts, a great Sum of Money, and can hardly be made up oist of the Purfes of feveral Families, who yet live tolerably well, and have ten times the Value in Cattle, Corn, and other Effects, he was at a lamentable Lofs how to raife them; and the Bey, at the Inftigation of the Taleb's Adverfaries, pofitively declared, That he would accept of nothing in Paymert, but Dollars in Specie. He alledged, That Sidi Mefoud was a rich Man, and added, with a right Turkifh Sneer, "That, certainly, one who had the Honour of "having a Fairy King's Daughter lie by his Side once a "Week, could never want fo paltry trifling a Sum as "that which he demanded": Telling withal thofe grave Dons who came to intercede for their great Phyfician, "That nothing but his Regard to them had prevail'd "with him, to layupon that Offender fo moderate a Fine "as Four ThoufandDollars, inftead of FortyThoufand, "as he at firft intended." Thisartful Procedure of the Bey effectually ftopp'd their Mouths; for theywell knew, That thofe uninanageable Petty-Tyrants are dangerous Edg'd-Tools to meddle with. In a Word, our Criminal was forced to procure the Security of Twelve of the moft refponfible Houfe-keepers in the Town, for the fpeedy Payment of the demanded Sum; upon which Terms, he had the Liberty of returning Home, that his Royal Bride might not be difappointpd. As his Difpofition was naturally generous, and

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bimfelf fumething inclining to Epicurism, he had lived too high to be Mafter of much ready Cafh; fo that he found he was obliged to ftrip himfelf and his Wives of all their moft valuable Moveables, as Things for which be could get a fpeedy Sale, and, with fome Difficulty, made up Two thouland Five hundred Pieces of Eight: But the Bey, by his reiterated Meffages; giving him to underftand, that if the remaining Fifteen hundred wert not ready, and punctually paid at the appointed Day, he fhould infallibly receive Fifteen hundred Baftinadoes, which fhould be no Inducement to his abating him one fingleA/per; and his Corn, Cattle, and the like, being, at that Time, mere Drugs, he was quite at his Wits End, and could not avoid parting with his fine Houfe, having nothing elfe he could difpol of tor ready Money, in fo thort a Time. This the politick Bey had forefeen, and was thetefore the more urgent with him for his Debt, the Juftice whereot no-body dared call in Queftion, though the Town's-people whifper'd, that he could never profper ; that the Fairies would certainly break his Neck, and look'd upon his whole Proceeding to be not a whit better than Sacrilege. He was fure none of the Moors would buy the Houfe, nor even live in it, if they might have it for nothing; and the Turks, tho not fo luperftitious, could not, in Manners, propofe the Purchafing it without alking their Governor's Leave. Poor Sidi Mefoud, in this woful Plight, being perpetually in Fear of the infupportable Tortare he was hourly threatned with, and not being ignorant of the Abfolutenefs of the Tyrant he had to deal withal, from whofe Sentence there was no Appeal, fent him Word, in very melancioly pathetick Terms, That he had nothing he could make Money of againft the Time, but the Houfe he dweit in, except he would be pleafed to have Patience a Month longer: To which the Bey coldly anfwered; That he had prefent Occafion for Money to pay his Trosps; but that, to do him a Kindnefs, and to rid him of the

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Trouble he lay under, he hinfelf would take the Houfe for the Remainder of the Debt, though he knew little what to do with it when he had it ; withal ordering the Chiaus who carried this Meffage, to intimate, that it he continued to trifle with his Excellency, as he had done hitherto, he might be fure of what he had promis'd him. Thefe hard Lines our unfortunate Talib was forc'd to comply with, and, as an Additional Mortification, two or three, Days after was informed, That the Bey had fold it for Two thoufand, to one of his moft inveterate Accufers, who, mightily pleas'd with his good Bargain, went with his Family to inhabit it; chufing for himfelf that very Appartment which had been confecrated for the Refidence of the Fairy Princefs: Nor did I ever hear, that that injured Lady ever fhew'd the leaft Refentment for her having been fo uncivilly turn'd out of her Lodging; though for a while it was the univerfal Subject of Difcourfe throughout the whole Province, efpecially that of the Women, who waited with Impatience to hear what Difafter had befel the Family, few making any Doubt, but that the facrilegious Purchafer, at leaft, would affuredly one Night or other, have his Neck wrung round. - Some Time after, Sidi Meffoud, having had Leifure to difpofe of fome Effects, and to pick up his Crumbs again, made fhift to purchafe another Dwelling though much inferior to the former, and followed his Vocation as before, though with fomewhat leis Reputation of Infallibility. He made his Peace with the Princefs, who had abandon'd bim under his Misfortunes, and would never honour him with her Company while he was but a Lodger; but now he was once more become a Houfekeeper, and had provided her a tolerable good and very neat Appartiment, fhe condefcended to blefs him with her enchanting Embraces. This was what he himfelf gave out, nor had any-body any other Authority for this Part of the Story, but his; and he would conftantly declare, That of all his Loffes and Misfor-

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tunes, he regretted nothing but the ill Treatment the thad met withal. - When all this happen'd to him, he was about the Age of Forty, and a Man of a goodly Stature, graceful Mien and comely Afpect, and the Report went, That he had been married to the Fairy Lady upwards of Fifteen Years. His Method of exenting his Faculty was fingular, ant peculiar to himfelf, for, as I obferv'd above, every Pretender to that ${ }^{*}$ Science, practifes after a different Manner : Sidi Meffoud's was thus; When he was fent for to infpeet into the Caufe of any Difeafe, or to folve any difficult (Queftion, he orderda Pan of Charcoal to be kindled and fet before hin, wherein he caff fexeral Aromatick Gums and Perfumes, and gave the Paper in which thofe Drugs were, to one of the Company, to keep throwing the Powder into the Fire by little and little, that thofe efficacious Fumigations (in which he faid, the invifible Guefts whom he was about to invoke, exceedingly delighted) might meet with no Interruption duwing the whole Ceremony of his Exorcifins, which if they fhould, the Operation would prove not only abortive, but dangerous. Next he would enquire into the Nature of tha Patient's Diffemper, or whatever elfe he was fent for about, neither more nor lefs than our reputed Conjurers do. Some of the moft Unwary would tell him more than he afk'd, and thefe were certainly his beft Cuftomers : But many, of a more retentive Faculty, would be fparing of their Loquacity, and deliver themfelves in ambiguons Terms, or only fay ; Alad, Sir, You ask nothing of iss, but what you voill foon be better inform'd of than wee are able to tell you, by the fubserreneous Gentry, wbe, througb your Means, are to honour our poor Hachitation woith their Prefence. It is "the Confidence we put in your great Art that has made us give you tbe Trouble of coming bitber. It is We who are to enguire of You, and not You of Us. Sidi Mefound, if the Truth was known, had no great Veneration for fuch puzzling Chaps as thefe, and would, without

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Difpute, have willingly difpenfed with their Compliments, and mighty Opinion of his deep Learning and unerring Skill, could he but have prevailed with them to have told him more of their Cafe: However, he always put a good Face of Affurance upon the Matter, and proceeded with his wonted Regularity. His next Step was to danand Silence, and then to draw out a Figure with Luk in the Palin of his Lefthand, holding it extended over the Sinoak of the Incenfe, muttering, for near half an Hour, forme ftrange unintelligible Worls, raifing, falling and altering his Voice, and, at laft, diftortmg his Face in a very odd frightful Manuer, and cramping up the Fingers of that Hand wherein he had made the magicat Chas racters, as if the whole Hand was lame and out of Joint. He ftill mutter'd on, and as a Sigial that the expected Guefts were arrived, he began to foeak very loud, and in different Tones, as if feveral People were talking together (as Moliere makes Scapin do, while he thraftes the old Gratleman he has upon his Shoulder in a Sack) in divers Languages. This is what he is fo highly valued for by the Women and ignorant Vulgar, who have no Knowledge of any Tongue but their maternal Arabick; for this Arch-Impoftor religioully confines himfelf never to utter a fingle Syilable of any Language but that, and pofitively denies his having the leaft Notion of any other: For, fay they, Juppofing every Word of what sidi Meffoud's Enemies alledge againft bim to be true, and that many Incidents bappen quite contrary to bis Peedidions, yet boso is it poljzble, that be, wobo never learnt a Word of any Tongue but bis oren, Joould, at sbofe Times, jpeak all the Langzages of the World fo Alucntly? This, indeed, is a material Queftion, and very worthy our Confideration; but, as 1 told you, It is only ftarted by thofe who know none but the Tongue their Mothers taught them. I myfelf, who have a Smattering in feveral befides my own, have had the Curiofity to be prefent at his Conjurations Four Times, and can therefore,

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both as an Eye and Ear-Witnefs, affure the Reader, that what he gabbles is nothing in Nature, but an unintelligible Gibberifh, a Medley of confufed Nonfenfe, undiftinguifhable, in any Refpect, from the Language of a Gander, but in here and there a Sentence of broken Turkib, and worfe Italian, without the lealt Condexion or Coherence; fo that after having feen the Repute this Man had got among bis Compatriots, I no longer admired at the amazing Progrefs the erroneous Doctrine of their intanous Law-giver, the grand Impofter Mabomet has made throughout fo great a Part of the Univerfe; fince, as near as leffer Things may hold a Comprafon with greater, the Impoftures of them both, feem to have been grounded upon the fame Foundation, and to have fome Affinty, and has confirm'd me in iny Opinion, That nothing is infuperable to one armed with a determined Refolution, and a large Slock of Impudence. But to beg Pardon for this Digrelion, and to return to our Magician. Atter he had frighten'd the moft timorous ot his Auditors with his ugly Geftures and uncouth Jargon, he told them, That fo many Kings, with their prime Minifters, Courtiers and Attendants had made their Entry, he, all the while, ufhering thent in with loud Acclamations, bidding them Welcome! Welcome! Then, in a weak faint Voice, he went on with his Farce, telling his Story in Arabick, fuch as the Turks and other Foreigners fpeak, which, notwithftanding its harfh and barbarous Sound, yet they are, without much Difficulty, underftood: This, to give him his Due, he mimicks to Admiration; and I can compare it to nothing it more exactly refembles, than the Englifs fome of our Frenchmen talk, who, though they underftand our Language very well, yet their Accent and Pronuncia'ion is extremely diffisent from that of the Natives. He generally tells the Patients, That their Alling proceeds from their having ftruck, wounded, trod, or pifs'd upon fome of the Fairy Children, who were playing in fuch and fuch a Place, as,

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perhaps, near a Fountain, or the like, and that the Child's Parents, Relations or Friends are refolv'd upon Revenge, unlefs the Party makes fufficient Atonement, by facrificing fome Beaft, or Fowl, of fuch or fuch Colour or Marks; not forgetting to put them in Mind, That it is the Pleafure of his Majefty, his moft honoured Father-in-Law, (who never fails'to be prefent in thofe Royal Affemblies) that the Offender muft have Reconrfe to his truity Secretary (you may be fure he means himiclf) who, by writing for him fome never failing Herrouz, has in his Power, and only his, to appeafe the Wrath of the injured Fairy, and to mitigate the Sufferings of the Patient. This, when the Sho is all over, and he is intreated to write the faid Charms, he feems to make ftrange of and to know nothing of the Matter; but, as fure as Death, either fends or brings them the next Day, and recejues a Reward for his Trouble and Condefcention, according to the Circamftances or Generofity of the Party who requifted that mighty Favour at his Hands; for his Fee for coming is never more nor lefs than half a Dollar, which, he fays, his Royal Bride allows him to demand of his Patients, Poor or Kich, and no more. -...Thefe are the Means this Impofor has to get his Living by, and which cofts himn nothing but what he lays out in Drugs, $\varepsilon{ }^{\circ} c$. and by thus defrauding the blind deluded People, has maintained, for feveral Years, himfelf, three Wives 'including the Fairy Princefs) and all his other Domefticks, with a couple of fine Saddle Mares, feveral good Mules, Gic. But the Cream of the Jeft is ftill behind. When he has play'd over all his Monkey Tricks, he feigns to come to himfelf, which he has not been all this while. The Fairies take their I.eave and depart, and the Operator feems to rouze out of a Dream or Lethargy, he yawns, he gapes, he ftretches, looks heavy-Ey'd, his diftorted Vifage and his disjointed Fingers affume their priftine natural Forms; he complains of Pains in all his Limbs, fpeaks faintly in a languid Tone

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Tone, and tells his admiring Audience, That his Charity and Readinefs to aflift the Aftlicted, vifibly impairs his Health, and will, in the End, bring him to his Grave : He now begs Lcave to depart, while the Mafter of the Houfe earneftly proffes hin to ftay and take a fmall Kepaft, which he feldom or never accepts of. Then fome one in the Company asks him, If he will not try, whether or no his Lady will give him any thing? He fhakes his Head, and anfwers forrowfully, Tis in Vain! tis in I'ain! This Farce is really very pleafant, humourfome and diverting; for, with much Intreaty, he at laft prepares to gratify their longing Defire, and fanding up, with much feeming Weaknefs, he extends ont over his Arms the Lappet of his large Bornoos or Cloak, muttering fomeshing between his Teeth, which, it feems, are pathetick Invocations to his Fairy Lady; when, with a fudden Jerk, he clofes his Arms together, having, clumfily enough in all Confcience, conteyed fomething from under him, which we hear jingle in his Lap. This is look'd upon, as the profoundeft Piece of Magick any Mortal ever attain'd to, and an authentick and infallible Inftance of Sidi Mcofrud's uncominon Knowledge in the Black Art. ....- Upon this, his Countenance begins to clear up, for now he finiles and looks pleafant, yet feems agitated between Hope and Doubt; however, he very gingerly opens his Lap, that himfelf and the By-ftanders may fee what has been fent him, and never miffes finding Five full-weight Spasi/h Dollars, and a great Lump of the fineft Sort of Beniuy, or Benjamin, near as big as one's Fift. The Prefent is beheld by all the Specłators, with the greateft Admiration imaginable, though the good Sidi Meffoud aflures them, That his capricious invifible Spoufe has tantaliz'd him after this Manner a Million of Times, but always takes back her Bounty as foon as ever he is got out of the Houfe, leaving him nothing but the Half-Dollar, which The calls his undeniable Right: Neverthelefs, he defires

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the Perfon who fent for him, ar fome other of the Company, to take hold of it as it is wrapp'd up in a Corner of his long, loofe Garment, and fo to lead him out a Pace or two from the Door, to try if it be once poffible to prevent the faid Prefent being re-taken from him. This the requefted Party never refufes to comply with, and Sidi Mefloud takes his Leave of the Company, and marches ${ }^{\text {o off }}$ with his Conducter, fhewing great Signs of being weak and out of Order; and when they are paft the Threfhold, I don't know how he contrives it, but with a vigorous Pufh, he forces the Man to let go his Hold, and with a much neater Slight of Hand than he convey'd them thither, , he caufes the Dollars, ©oc. to vanifh, Ihewing the Lookers on the empty Place, where there remains nothing but the Half-Dollar heohad receiv'd for his Fee. - Though this, by fuch poor credulous Mortals as the Moors of Barbary, may be thought a clever Trick, a clear Conveyance, or dowiright Magick; yet, upon feeing fuch a clumfy Bungler pafs among them for an infallible Conjurer, I am fully perfuaded, That one of our neat Europeon Artifts at Legerdemain, Pofture-Mafters, or Fire-Eaters, might very well pafs there for the Devil in propria PerSona.

But I fear I have tir'd the Reader's Patience too much, by amufing his Thoughts with foridiculous a Scene. 1 could inftance many of his bungling Tricks enough to make any, but the blind bigotted Africans eafily perceive themfelyes to be grofsly impofed upon; but, to have done with this filly Subject, Shall fet down only one, whereat I was prefent, and which has been far more prejudicial to his Reputation, than all the Incidents of his palt Life. It runs thus;

A Snart Rakih Young Fellow, an Officer in the Bey's Troops, with whon I was intimately acquainted, rode to a Dourar, or Village of Tents, about Fifteen Miles out of Town, on purpofe to befpeak a Saddle-
tree of a very noted Worknan, who had pofitively aflured him, he fhould have it in a Week at furtheft; but that Week and another pas's'd, and not the leaft News of his Saddle-tree, which he impatiently expected, his own being broken and ufelefs..... Whoever has travelled to thofe Parts of the World, know, that the African Turks are not to be treated in that Manner, elpectally by the Native Moors, who are their Vaffals, and dittle better than Slaves, in Competition with the imperious Tyrants their Conquerors, who hold them in a more abject Subjection than the Lord-Danes did our vanquilhed Aisceftors. At this unpardonable Difappointment, the bluftring young Hector ftormed, tumed, and, as may be fuppofed, breathed nothing lefs than an unnerciful Drubbing to the audacious Varlet who had dared to play him fuch a Trick; and not being able to endure his Infolençe one fingle Moment louger, fent to a Friend to borrow his Saddle, and mounting his Horfe, ordared his Sersant to take a Cudgel in his Hand, and to follow him upon his Baggage-Mule.- -The Wite and I)aughter of the Poor Fellow, when they faw him come towards thieir Tent, his Eyes glowing with Wrath, and his Horfe all on a Foam, fled, and abandoned all to the Mercy of the furious Invader of their Quiet. He inflantly threw himfelf out of the Saddle, and entering the Tenement of the offending Vaffal, he found an Object rather of Compafition than of Anger: 'The poor Moor lay extended upon a Mar, his Mouth drawn to his Ear, his. Hands and Arns turned quite backwards, and his Fingers ftretched out and fpreading in a moft lamentable Manner. In the firft Heat of his Fury, he accofted hirs in thefe thundering Words; Prefumptuous Villain! Lreg! Slave! Herv dare you ufe me thum? Do you think me a proper Perfon to be fo impofed upon? This Evafion Shall not Jerve your Turn! and at the fame Time difcharged Three or Four hearty Blows upon his Hips, as he lay immoveable, before the Neighbours (who, by this began to flock about

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him) could poifibly prevent it; for he fancied this to be an Artifice invented purely to amufe him, and to divert his juft Refentment at his having been fo bafely difappointed: But the Womens Outcries having affembled the Inhabitants of the Village, they, with much Intreaty, brought tim to hearken to Reafon, and to examine further into the Matter. They told him, That the pror Man had been in that helplefs Condition, ever fince he had walhed himfelf at a certain Fountain, which they nained, and that this Difiafter happened to him Ten Days ago, he being then as well as ever he had been in his Life; and all this was likewvife affirmed by the Patient himfelf and his Wife with Tears in their Eyes.-The deplorable Ofject, and the moving Manner in which the Story was told him, wrought very, much uporg the Gentleman, who was now grown cool, and was合 Reality, neither ill-natured nor uncharitable; but had abundance of Compaffion and Humanity. He expreffed a great Regret for what he had faid and done in his Paffion, ziking the Man, What he could do to ferve him? promifing to ufe his utmoft Endeavours. He returned him many Thanks and Coimpliments for his kind Offer; but told him (which was likewife unanimounly confirmed by all the zeft there prefent) "That God alone, and under Him, "Sidi Mefloud ben Eou-Saadia, could reftore him to " his Hcalth, and the Ufe of his Limbs; but as he "was a poor Wretch, he could never hope, that " fo eminent a Perfon would condefcend to come " to him; and being an intire Stranger in the "Town, he had no Friend's Houfe to refort to, and " muft, for thofe Reafons, lie and perifh in that mi" ferable Condition, deffitute of all Adiffance." To which the generous Gentleman replied, "That fhall " be no manmer of Hindrance to your Recovery : If " you are well enough to fit upon my Mule, my Man " thall ride behind, and hold you up. You fhall be ". very welcome at our Houfe, you and your Fanily,

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ss as long as you ftay; nor have you any Occafion "for Money, fince Ill freely defray all your Expences, and whatever lies in my Power, you may ab" "olutely depend upon. But the only Objection I " make is, That I not being one of thofe who pin "their Faith upon Sidi Mefoud, or upon any of his ${ }^{6}$ Clafs, can ne-wife conceive, that he has it in his "Power to do you any gooll: Yet, it you imagine "he can help you 'tis your Fault if you don't ac"cept my Ofter." In eflcot, he conveyed him, his Wife and Daughter, to his Houfe, where he ordered, that every thing fhould be provided for their Accommodation with moft exemplary Humanity and Generofity; and, to humour thofe his fuperitious Guefts, who looked upon Sidi Mrfored as their only Refuge, the next Moming he fent for that Mountcbank (for he deferves no other Title) who accordingly came. The Perfon imployed to fetch him being our charitable Gentleman's Valet, who attended lan in this Adventure, the cunning Impoitor, in the Way as they came, exerting his laudable Faculty of Pumping, wheedled out of him all the whole Story, not onnitting one Circumftance (as we were informed afterwards) and every thing being placed in Order, he Apithly raniover the whole Pageantry, exactly as I have deTrribed it above. When the Invifitle Gentry had unade the ceremonial Entrance, and all their Formalities were explained to us by their Interpreter, he, in his Jargon, began to tell his wondering Audience all the Particulars of this poor Marn's difaftrous Bathing at the Fountain, and added, by way of Interrogation, "It he did not remember, he had taken up a rough "Stone of a blueifh Colour, in rub his Heels, and " the Bottom of his Feet withal?" Though this is a Thing of Courfe, and all he told befide was nothing but what he heard from the Fellow, and (his Memory being good) tad repeated again verbatim, yet the poor Wretch, in great Aftonifhreent, could not confain himfelf from uttering feveral Times thefe Excla-

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mations, WVonderful Man! Prodigy of Nature! Unfathomabie Myfteries! Incomprehenfible Science! and many fucb like; protefting, That he had not uttered one Sylliable but what was inconteftable Truch: Nor was the Adminiation of his Wife, and of fome others in Prefence, a Jot lefs than his. The Magician went on in his Interrogatories when all was again filent, and firlt afked him once more the fathe Queftion, to which he replied in the Affirmative thus; Ies, my dear Lord! I do remember! I well remember I did fo! Did you not, faid the Toleb, afier you bad made UJe of it in the Manner I told you, caff it from you over your Right Shoulder? I am not abjoliutely pofitrve over which Sboulder I'threew it, but that I calt it from me, when I Wad done wort it, I am very certaus.--"Ay! faid the "Conjurer, I am Inkewife very certaik you did fo: " That Stone was the moft unlucky Stone you ever " handled in your Life; for with that very Stone " you forely wounded in the Forehead the Green "King's beloved 'Nephe:", his only Siiter's Son, who " was dancing Hand in Hand with his beautiful Twin" Sifter, who was to have been married on the Mor" row to the Yellow King's Grandfon; but that un"fortunate Blow of yours has obftruted the Wed" ding, and has put both the Courts into deep Moürn" ing: The young Princels is inconfolable for her "Brother's lififfer, and will hear nothing of Mar" riage 'till his Recovery, which the Phy ficians a!moft delpair of. It was the wounded Prince's Gove:nefs that did yoo the Damage you labour under; for the "being frightned to fee him bleed fo faft, ran and ftruck you acrofs the Face, and turned your Arms round, leaving you in this Condition.-Did you feel nothing? - I felt a fuddain Pain, anfwered the
" wretched Cripple, but know not how to defribe it:
" But is there no Remedy, my Lord ' Has your Art " nothing in Store for a poor penitent W'retch> $4 d$ -
" wife with my Secretary; advife with my Secretary, " Says the other. Who is your Lordhip's Secretary?
"What's his Name, Ibefeech you?" fays the Patient. This being a Queftion Sidi Mefout had never been uled to have put to him, all his Cuftomers knowing sbut of Courfe, it utterly confounded him, as appeared vifible in his Countenance; and being at a Lofs what to anfwer, faid, His Name! His Name! I'll inquire. O, fays a by-ftapding Neighbour, I'll tell you that; yous muft not ask bim! This fet him a little to rights again, and he proceeded.with his Comedy. But, to make dhort, after he had done all his Tricks as he was accuftomed, he defired Leave of our Gentleman to be gone, who, being of the Difpofition I have defcribed, and loving Mirth, told ine, I thould fee fonething very diverting before he parted with the Conjurer, who, he was refolved, fhould not put him and his Houfe to all that Trouble with his Impertinence for nothing. I , who had iull as an indifferent an Opinion of him and his Pertormances as my Friend could poffibly have, faid, I fhould not be forry to fee that Impoftor detected in his Knavery, and would very willingly laugh a little at his Expence.
"Sidi Mefloud, faid he, This Fuiry-Lady of yours is "very unkind; I hear fhe always takes away your Money from you: I'll try it I can procure you better Succefs upon this Occafion, than you have hitherto met with." Alas! reply'd he, 'twill be all ro no Purpofe : It is but friving againfl the Stream. I can but do my Endeavour, faid the Wag; If this Mloney is $t y$ 'd faft in your Garment, I am almoft perfuaded The can't come al it to deprive you of it. Come! who knows but I may be lucky to you? Befides, I't bold it as faft as polfibly I can: ——Accordingly, he ty'd it up very faft with a ftrong Packthread, and went holdirg it Cheek-by- Joll with him, to the Street-Door, and then, whipping it off with a Charp Pen knife I lent him, he fuddenly fell down (having cleanly convey'd his Prize into his Safh about his Middle) feigning to have been forcibly beaten from his Hold by an unfeen Hand, leaving the amazed Sidi Mofloud in

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 the Street with Crouds of People gathered about him, all wondering at the Unaccouritablenefs of the Accident. As for the poor Devil himfelf, he look'd very blank at his Difgrace, and to fee himfelf fo dextroully bit, and deprived of his Five remarkable Pieces of Eight, about half a Pound of coffly Incenfe, his own juf Fee he had received for his Trouble, and which the Lady never offered to take from him before, and, to complete all, a great Hole in his beft Burnoos, wide enough to thraft his Head through. While the People were bufy in condoling with Sidi Meffoud for this Misfortune, our Spark, having otherwife difpofed of the Fruits of his Artifice, went out amongft them, and whether or no they miftrufted his having any Hand in that Affair, I am not able to determine, but this I am fure of, That if they did, none dared tax him with it. He faid, He was nevers fo terrify'd in all bis Days; That doubtlefs the Fairy took it ill that any Body fould pretend to contradial ber in ber Proceedings; He mightily condemn'd himfelf of Imprudence in acting fo rath and inconfiderate a Part ; begg'd Sidi Meffoud's Pardon, faying, He bad notbing in View, but to do bim a Piece of Service, sc. However, this Matter foon became the univerfal Town-ralk, and few, befides the moft credulous Zealots, and the very ignorant Part of the Town, lhad ever a good Opinion of his Exorcifins after this. His Burnoos being too good to be thrown away, he got it repair'd with a fuitable Patch; and that very Evening, we, and three or four more Friends, made merry at the poor Talib's Coft.As to the Patient, whofe Diftemper was no other than very ftrong and violent Convulfions, he $d y^{\prime} d$ in Sir Weeks Time, though the hofpitable Gentleman omitted nothing to fave him, if poffible. The Widow he retain'd as a Domeftick in his Houfe, and not long after married the Daughter (who was a modeft, pretty Girl about Fifteen Years of Age) by her own Confent, and that of her Mother, to his above-men-

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tioned Servant, having firft made him his Wakkaff, or Manager of his Farm.

This Relation I have been the more particular in, both to paint the Nature of this Sort of Impofture in its true Colours, and to difabufe thofe who imagine that a generous Action is feldom or never met with among the Barbarians. I bope, that, as it may be depended upon for Truth, and the Subjeet in iteff is not encurinus, the Reader will favourably accept it, and think thofe Reafons fufficient A.mends for its Length.
(23: 2 R2

## Of J ETHRO.

IShall conclude this Surplement with what I find in D'Herbelot cuncerning fethro, whom the Orientals call Shooib. See that Name. - It is true, it might more properly have been plac'd in the nert Chapter, which treats of the Line of I/hmael, from whom they hold him to be defcended. That learned Traveller bas it thus; Sboaib is the fame the Holy Scripture calls fetbro and Raguel. The Mabometans reckon him among the Prophets, and fay, He was fent by God to the People of MIFdian, his Compatriots, to convert and reclaim them from Idolatry, and to preach to them God's Unity. -The Taarich Montekbeb narkes him the Son of Mikil or Micbael, who was the Soal of Taskbir, the Son of Midian, from whom thofe Tribes of Arabs call'd Midianites, took their Name. - The Alcoran fays, This Prophet wroughṭ Miracles to authorize his Miffion, but mentions none of them. But the Author of the Book called Aibat Baberat, The vifible Miracles, tells us, That when this Prophet would

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go up to a high Mountain to pray, the faid Mound tain ftoop'd, to render the Afcent lefs troublefome and difficult. -Houlain Vaez, in his Paraphrafe on the Alcoran, fays, This Prophet did not only labour to eftablilh the true Faith among the Midianites, with lome Succefs, but that he alfo pendeavour'd to root out the reigning Vices of thofe ©People. They were moft motorious Cheats in buying and felling, plundered Paffengers upon the Read, and threatned to expel the Prophet and all his Adherers out of their Country, it they did not return to the Religion, or rather the Impiety of their Fore-fathers. This their Lafuience provoked the Lord to fend the Angel Gabrict, who, with one hideous Cut-cry, caufed fo tremendous an Earthquake, that they all perihhed, except Sbaib, and thofe of his Followers who profef. fed the trie Faith. - It was after this Punifhment and Deftruetion of the Mlidianites, that Shoaib left the Country, and went to his Son-in-Law Mofes, as we read in Ginefis, where no Mention is made of that Incident.


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## C H A P. X.

## The LINE of ISHMAEL.

Ifhmael's great Cbarater. He marries in Arabia Foelix. Has.Tivelue Sons. His TVealth, exemplary Cbarity, Holpurality, sce. Hits all Arabia affigned to bim and bis Pofferity for abcir Inberitance. He is look'd upon to be the Founder of the Arabs, as ICaac is of the Hebrews, whofe Patrimony we the River Jordan, and its circumjacent Lands; Abrahan being the common Fatber of botb thofe mighty Nations. Cebid the Son of Ifhmael elected by the Lord to inberit the imaginary Light, and hazs the City of Mecca appointed bim for bis Seat. Tbe Succelofion of that Light carried down from Futber to Son. Khedhir's great Devotion, and worderful Itifions for Three Succeffeve Nights. Itis Prayer. Is vifited by the Angel Gabriel. His Cbaralfer. For his uncommon Piety, is certified in another Dream that he Solll be admitued oxeng the Cboirs of Heavenly Chanters, wobich is likeruife confirmed to bim by the Angel Gabriel. The Succeftion of the Light continued down to Abdulinenaf the Fatber of Hafhem, Great Grandfatber to the Propbet Mahoinet.


Sbmael, the Firft-born Son of the Patrid arch Abrabam, Grandfon of the mighty Monarch King $A_{g} a r$, who was to have been offcred up as a victim to the Lord; and was elected for the Propagation of the Light, was a moft memorable, prudent and upright Peifon. He was very ftrong S and

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and robult of Body, daring, couragious and enterprizing in War, exceedingly ikilful in military Affairs, and dextrous in all the martial Exercifes of the Field.

He married a noble Virgin of fingular Vertue and Merit, high Birth and Condition, and Heirefs to a valt Inheritance in Teman, or Arabia Fplix: And he himfelt was likewife anundantly bleft with the Goods of Fortune, being very wealthy; his Droves of Ca* mels, Herds of Cattle, and Flocks of Sheep, large and numerous. He was a Atrenuous Obferver of all the Precepts of his Lord, and miore particularly imitated him in being Bountiful, Manificent and Comjafficnate ; for he was exceedingly free and hofpitable, courteoufly entertaining Travellers, charitably and generoufly fuccouring the Indigent, pioufly vifiting the Sick, and comforting the Afflicted. It was his conftant Cuftom to have Part of his Flocks near fuch Roads as were moft frequented, and he timfelf would ufually carry out Provifions, and wait in the Highways for the Shepher's, and there diltribute to all Comers and Goers, Cakes and Milk, with a confummate Benevolence, and a woit exemplary Charity; Thefe and fuch like landable Occupations were his chief Delight, and in which he tool the greateft Pleafure and Satisfaction: Nay, whenever his Afrars obliged him to be abfent from Home, he never failed to leave the fricteft Orders with his Domefticks, and all who belonged to him, that the fame Regard
is as follows; rinoria qusita del dijcurfo de la Luz de Mubammad galam. Acabafe de declarar el afiento de los dos pueblos de Xfraely de Arabia. -La Revelatun de Ai-Hadir. Paja a la Baronia de le Luz bafia fexim Biftrueh de nueftro anabi Muhammad falam. Which, in Englifh, runs thus; The fourth Hiftory of the Difcourfe of the Light of the illefled Mabomer. The Settlement of the two Natoons, siz. The Pcople of Ijrael and the People of Arabia (or the Arabs) is concluded. —The Revelation of Khedbir. The Male-Line of the Li, br paffes down to Eafbem the Great Grandapher of our blefied Prophet Mabomer.

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fhould be Chewed to all Paffengers and Strangers, without Diftinction, as when he was himfelf pre: fent.

He was the Father of Twelve Sons, all Princes of the higheft Fame and Renown; from amongft which, the juft Cebid, a moft pious and accomplifhed Chieftain, was the Eleciled to be the Inheritor of the mighty Kingelom, and the Standard-Bearer of the myfterious Light.

When he was grown up to Man's Eftate, and had entered into Matrimonial Bonds, his Father I/hmael affigned to him, and to his Pofterity, the City of Mecca, with all its Territories, for a Patrimony and Inheritance, as, likewife, for their erdinary Seat and Refidence; by Reafon, That his illuftrious Lineage was chofen from among all the Nations of the Earth, to be the Poffeffors of that ever-celebrated Station, 'which, from the Beginning of Time, had been appointed for, and promifed to the Great Mobamo med, of bleffed Memory: And thefe were they who fullowed bis Ranner, and thafe who feparated from the other Tribe§, wecyraing as they were delineated and ftamped uponate (a) Parchment or Cloth which Adam delivered and recommended to the Care of him Son Sfth, es he had been commanded by the Lord of Heaten to do.

I/aac, as I have already faid, laid the Foundation of the Hebrewo Nation, and of all its Defcendants; to whom his Father had left the Charge, that he and his Offepring fhould people that fpacious Tract of Land which is watered by the River fordan, which they, continued to do for many fuccecting Ages.
(d) See Page 60,

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1/bmael, for the Reafons we have fpecified, remain ed in Arabia, and was, as we are endeavouring to make appear, the chief Founder of that moft exalted Generation, which was carried on, in the Male Line, from Father to Son: "For God never fails bounti"fully to reward the Merits of thof, who pioully "dedicate their whole Lives to his divine Service, " and !manifeft their Zeal and ardent Love to Him "in all their Actions fince, notwithitanding Abrabam; " that bleffed and elected Scrvant of the Moft High, " mulerwent fo many expiating Tryals, fuch grievous "Troubles, Perfecutions and Afflictions, as hath been " largely dated, yet, for his uncommon Piety and "Humility, he was deemed worthy to be the Pa-
" tron and Father of 'lwo fo 'honourable Nations,
"and fo illuftrious Limeages, the beft and the moft " noble that were ever created!

For the Honour of IJaac, a Multitude of thafe of his Race dedicated themfelves to the Lord, and walked uprightly before tim ; all whole notable Deeds are gradually to be forthail the Hebrew Scriptures: And to eternize the Melitry of I/bmael, the Truc I'aith, with all its Spiritual Rules and Dociments, hau its Rife in his Line (which hath since beepere pantied with an amazing Velocity and Succtrts in its Propagation) the original Source and fucceeding Emanation whereof, with all the other Particulars, and the Deeds of the Ele\&fed, we learn from our honoured Alcoran.

To avoid Prolisity (and yet not wholly to omit making Mention of Perfons fo worthy to be remembered) I thall only juft rehearfe the Names of thofe chofen Milis who carried the Blazon of that Hereditary Ligbt, 'till I bring it down as far as Abdulimenof; and notwithftanding it may be very well fuppofed, that an Infinity of Tranfactions, worthy immortal Praife, and equally meritorious with any we *hace hitherto treated of, might be related concerning

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Fing thofe Heroes, yet I thall only enlarge upon thofe who are more immediately the Subjects of our prefent Purpofe, and juft mention the others in fuccellive Order one by one.

I have already faid, that Cobid inherited that precious and inertimable Gift from his Father, the gond and pious llibmael, being the Elcad from among thofe Twelve Brerhren, his Sons. By Cebid it wras recommended to Kabil ; from whom it was tranfinitred to Zelib; who was flucceated by Mullobid; and he begat Emin; from whom it paffed to Leguan; who left it to Azaret; after whom foilowed Munar; and after him Hamir; who transterred it to Zileb; whofe Succeffor was Tulad; after whom came Admen; apd he was followed by Galib Minader; the next to him was Mador, whofe Son and Succeflor was Amador ; and this was the Father of the Sancified (a) Kbcdbir: And though the Courte of this our Genea-
 other than that highly cepected l'rophet of theirs, whom the Arabions call Sidi Knedr, and the Turds and Perlians pronounce Kbizir and Hia They all in general confound the lrophets Elijab, Bhiflo, and Elias with thi, Kbidtir of theirs. whom they fometmes call likewife Iha or Elis. .-. They write. (but more Particularlya certain Perform Poct) That K'benby fourct tie tromntain Abou Hias, or, of Life, of which having dank wientifully, he obtained Inmortal Life, which is the Nature ot that Water; though chat $2 d d$, That his Abode is fometimes in Haven, but oftner upon Earth; upon which Account of his Immortality, he gut the Name of Kbodhir, which fignifies Green and Mlourloing. -_The I'arich Montelbeb makes this Prophet to have been bo $n$ in Abrabum's Days, and to be the Nephew of that Pati arch, as hewewite, to have been Mofes's Guide through the Red Ser, and the Defor .
The Esfern Chriftians call the Prophet Elish by a Name comprounded of the Two, vir. Kbedirles, quafi Kbedbir E/im, and fo the Turks call St. Gecrge. $\quad$ According to the Oriental Tratitions, This Khedoir was a Companion, Counfellor and General sa Ejcander Dhoulcarmein, who is not Alexander the Gireat, as fome imagine, and who is likewife fo called, but a Monarch of the whole Univerfe, antienter than he, and who had that Name befort the other

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logy will be hereby obftructed for fome little Space yet it is very neceffary that we call to Mind, in this Place, what we are indebted to, and what we inherit from this Holy Prophet.
other more modern Alexander. This mighty Mpnarch fought for the Fountain of Life a long Time in vain, tut could never find it ; but his more fortunate Friend Kbedhir obtain'd that Bleffing, and Drinking thereof, became Immortal. - So fay they.
This Notion of the Immortality of this Irophet, is prefumed to be borrowed from Elijab's being taken up into Heaven. - As to their affirming him to have been Contemporary with Abrabam and Mofes, they have it from fome Jewinh Rabbins, who were of Opinion, that Elijatemas the fame as Phiness the Son of Eleazer, and Grandion to Aaron, becaule of the Fervency of both in their Zeal to ferve and glorify God; But atter all, how they can bring that about to bear, I muft needs own, paffes my Compreherfion: Yet this grols Error, grounded, I fuppoie, upon the Tranfrigration of Souls, is embraced by moft of the Mabometans, and even by many Afratick Chrifiens. -The Mabometans further beliew, That, Eli4 (and by Confequence Kpedirir, being the fame) was fent by God to preach the Unity of the Dotty to the Inhabitants of baalbeck, by many thought to be the ancient Pangy and to persiade thens to forfake the Worfhip of Ball, from which iac wir dity took its Name. -The Magi of Perfia pretend, ThPt heir "great Prophet Zoroaftes was one of the Difiples of Elijah, or, andeaft, what their Ancefors were inf uated by forse of the Difciples Elijat, or Elifhe; which Fable proceeds trom Eliiab's caufing Fire to id! in en Heaven, and his being taken up in a fiely Charior, which Element the ZoroaArians make the chict Object of thair Worihip and Adoration. We The Mabowetans firmly belicve, that Elijab, Eiia, or Kbcaijy will ap-. pear again publickly upon Earth before the End of the World. I Ihall conclude this Subject with a notable, thengeromantick Story, which the Author of Nigbiarifan gives us concerniag this Prophet, under tlie Name of Zerib ben Bror Elia, and is to be found in D'Herbelor upon that Name.

After the Alabs bad taken the City Holvan, in the Year 6zo. Three hundied Horie, returning from that Expedition, under the Command of Fadbilan, came towards Evening to encamp betwixt two certain Mountains in Sym. The Time of Prayer being come, Fadbil,ab going to perform his Devotion, faid, as ulual, with an audi'sle Voice, Allab Actar ! God is Great! a Voise repeated the fame Words after him, and In continued to do till the Prayers (weicended, repeating every Syllable he faid, in a very loud Voice. ) Faibilab, who might have imagined that the Eccho had retorted his liff Words, was extiemely lurprized to hear the voice prö-

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This venerable Patriarch dedicated to the Lord a very laudable Infitution; for every Night conftantly, before he went to Reft, he performed Ten Proftrations, ©̛c. of Devotion, with a Hundred Tazbibes (a); this he never failed to do, withont omitting the leaf Tittle of what he obliged himfelf, by a folemn Vow, to obferve. But one Night, finding
nounçe all he utter'd, fo diftinetly plain, and cry'd out ; "O
"thou who anfivereft me! If thou art of the Rank of Angels,
"the Virtue of the Lord be with thee; and ir thou art of any of
"the Species of the Gen:i, or other Sprite, fare thee well; but
" if thou art a Man like me, appar vifibly before my Eyes, that
"I may enjoy thy Sight and Converlation!" No fooner had he fpoke thefe Words, bit an old Man with a bald tiead, looking like a Dervilh, with a Staff in his Hand, appeared before him. When they had courteoully faluted one another, Fadhilab asked the ancient Stranger, Who he was? Who replyed; "I am ${ }^{6}$. here by the Command of sidı IJa, (r miy Lord Jejus) who has T"Teft The'to live here in chis World. Till he retuins to the Earth "3 fecond Time. 1 abide here in Epefation of the Coming of
"that Bleffed Lord and my lefidencf, by his Appointment, is te-
" hind that-Mour ant Man, When the ford co as to appear? To which he anfwered ; "His coming will at the End of the World, and at the laft "Judgmenfe" Brathe Curiofity of Fadbilub increafing, he a ked fim; wiy hat are to be the Tokens of the Approach of that Cata"ffene of Time?" To that over-curious Queftion, Zerib hen Bar Eligot K bedbir (for he it was) return'd him this propherick AnWwer ; When Males and Females ihall promifcuoufly mingle to"gethe) without Diftinction of Sex; When Plenty of all Things " Thall be no Inducement to the Owners to thll the $\mathrm{P}^{2}$ rices of ProGifirons; When the Blood of the Innocent fhall he filt, When Charity is grown fo cold, that the ponr Mendicans fhall not be "able to fubfift by begging of Alms; When the Word of God in
" the Holy Scriptures Thall be turned into Songs, and the Tempies " which were dedicated to the Lord, Thall be filled with Statues " and Idols; Know, That then the Day ef Yudzment is ve, y ncar." And having faid this. he immediately vanuhed, and was feen no more.
(a) This Word here, meani the Repetition of God's Attributes fo many Times, which the Mabometans very frequently do, csexat: ing them upon their Fingers or Eeads: A Sct of Eeads in abiu: ts called by this Name.

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himfelf tired and indifpofed, he chanced to go to Bed without recollecting that he had not been at his accuftomary Devotions; and as he was in his foundeff Sleep, he beheld a Vifion in the Air, of two Trees, exactly of the fame Form and Bignefs, oppofite to one another, and from the uppernift Parts of each of thofe marvellous Trees, proceeded threi Branches of Ligbt, exceeding bright and re'plendent. This ftrange Vifion made him pafs the whole Night in great Agony and Terror; and the next Day, his Thoughts were very much difturbed and reftlefs, occafioned by his Refections upon the Fault he had been guilty of, in neglecting his obligatory Duty.
When Night came, liaving with great Diligence and Circumfpection, for fuar of another fuch afOmiflion, purified lis Body with the neceffary Ablution, and performed his Prayers, Eic. he foon after betook himfelf to Reftr and clofing his Eyes, fell anleep No fuoner wasjhe in a fweet Slumberf, But the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ fame Vifion of the iwid Trees appeared to him again the fecond Time, but huwt this Diffegnace, That they were now more verdant and to. of it dit than before, with the Boughs fuck full of blutueir h hite Flowers, which, to all Appearance, gave evideat $\&$ gise of being ready to produce Fruit; and fo brighremedendor proceeded from thofe Branches of Ligbt, that the whole Earth was illuminated therewith: He sbought? that, ftretching out his Hand, he gathered fome of thofe odoriferous Bloffoms, and that theis scent exceeded that of Mufls: But aw zking at Way-break ${ }_{2}^{*}$ he found himfelf deprived of so exguifite a $\mathrm{Re}^{-}$ gale.
On the Third Night, after having made the ufual Preparations of Wathing, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ}$ c. and compleatly performed his Devotions, he went to Bed very penfive s.nd melancholy, as he had been ever fince his firft beholding that myfterious Vifien: As he flept, the Fome Trees were once more reprefented to his View, bly how loaded with moft beautiful ripe Fruit

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$+$an incomparable fine yellow Colour, looking like Jurnifhed Gold as they hung in Clufters upon the Trees, and all round about them he faw innumerable Creatures fly ing like Birds, and fhewing Signs of Worhipping and Proftrating, as it were, before thufe Vifions, as they flew, which he was given to underitand, was their continual Exercife Day and Night.

Befides all ${ }^{\circ}$ this, he beheld Two (a) Alobes of glorious Fabrick, each of which had a (b) Pen belonging to "it, the which were employed in Writing thereon, without being touched by any wifible Hand.
In the Morning Kbedhir arofe very thoughtful, and in a terrible Fright and Confternation at what had Wappened to him for thofe three fucceeding Nights; being no wife capable frow to account for thofe wonderful Vifions he had feen, or what Conftruction to make thereof; at all which, belng under the deepeft Concent, he prepared himfelf, ond addreffed his Almighty Creator an thefe few, yut memorable, Sentences.

## 

TDTDee I profirate, myself, 0 molt powerful Monarch! O King of the Caleftial Luminaries! O impartiar fudge of all our Athons! O Puniber of our Sins anderrors! Munificent Donor of everlafting Life! Ait thou aote is witbout Why, How, or When! 0
(a) This Word fignifies any.Plank or Soard; but here it means a thin Board, cut in long Syuare like the Leaf of a Book: Thefe are made of a very clofe lighe Sorr of Wood, of all sizes, for Children to learn to read and write upon: They are very fmooth, and bes ing rubbed with a certain white Earth called licke, may be written upon, when dry, like Paper, and then wafh'd off again.
(b) The Word here is Al Calam, which is a Pen made of a clne; for they ufe no otheis.

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Sovercign Protector of thy Servanss, and Difributer of zbeir Rewards! -O Lord! fince it is Thou wobo giveft ars Life and Breath by thy divine Infuence, and baft endowed us woith Reafon, wobich is the efJential Caufe of all our Deeds : Tet Jince, Lord! thou art not pleased with our woak Endeavours, our mifaken and erroneous Performances (iby own mighty Aftions being yobolly fublime, and altogether inimitabie) it Seems, if we follors the Eartbly Way of Reafoning, that we are not by thee bound under any effedual Obligation to ferve thee as we ought, but are rather intirely free from any fuch Bond, feeing all proceeds from Thee, and it never appears, that thy Divinity ties the Hands of any Mortal, to prevent him from doing amils. -- Lord! I am not forgetful of thy Holy Precepts and Decrees, neither am 1 refractory or unwilling to be obedient to ithy Commands; but without thy Afzitance I bave no Strength, nor any KnowTodge, but wopat I bavg received from thee. If I am indebted to thee for any additional Devotion, befites wobat I ufe to pay, or 'f I mult perform any All of Contrition, or Atonement for tigh Dicelio d de and Omiffons, I bumbly intreat thee to make it fir cir , manijeft to me, that I may rightly comprebend the Ndep of omy Offence, and tbereby be cnabled to comply with lifucet ty and 0 b-
 zoith the utmof Diligence and Punctuality.

At the Conclufion of this expoftulatory H/rangue, Gabriel defcended, being fent by the Almentityz to comfort him with a joyful Meffage: For God is never unmindful of abofe who ferventiy call upon His Holy Name! The Angel faid unto him; " Righteous "Khedbir! Do not meditate any Innovations, nor " entertain the leaft Siruple concerning your Proceedings, but perfevere as you have done hitherto:" Towhich, Kbedbir replyed; "My Lord and Friend! fe Tor thefe three laft fucceffive Nights, to my great ${ }_{5}^{6}$ Amazement, I have vifibly feen aftonifhing Vifi$"$ ols in my Dreams, wherein Trees, bearing Flowers,

1Mahometifm Explain'd. 267 ers, and Antumnal Fruits, were expoled to my View; and I an exceedingly terrified and con"founded to conjecture what can be the Signification " of thele Prodigies!" The Angel made Anfwer in thefe Words; "O Khedbir! The Lord of Heaven " hath manifefted unto thee, in thefe Vifions thou " Ipeakeft of, that He hath prepared and allotted for " thee an exalted, glorious Station, far fuperior to "thy Hopes, or Expectations: Rejoice and live in "Confidence, and perfévere in thy l'raife-worthy Be"ginnings, as I have already counfelled thee to "do.

Our Sage Aalims and learned Expofitors tell us, Tliat this Vifion of Kbedbir had fo great an Influence over him, and made yo deep an Impreffion in his Heart, that 'till the Hour of his Death, he would never have ceafed from making his moft earneft and importugate Supplications to G d, to let. him know What was the Reward he fhould obtain for his fedulous Application to His Divine Service; and that at laft in a Dreamyes: fay bintielt placed and inclofed round about yoryofts of the Coleftial Chanters, all employfon. heir accuftomary Occupations of finging Dthio Aymns. To this they add, That the Sexapmick Gabriel again cane to him, and, with a froining Countenance, told him, "That his Lord "had trachfafed to make him a Partaker of the "great fit and unoft confummate Glory that ever was grantelo any Mortal upon (Earth, that of being admitted a Companion of the Heavenly Chanters) " nor even the moft fanctified of all the Prophets were " ${ }^{6}$ ever favoured in fo high a Degree.

As there are none of the Kites and Ceremonies which are celebrated and obferved amonglt us at this Day, but what moft certainly derive their Original from the remoteft Antiquity, or, as it were, ab ingtó, fo the divine Majefty vas pleafed to ordain! Thas thofe Prayers, UCC. we isherit from this thody" phet,

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phet, fhould be peculiarly adapted to be ufed in th: Months of Rejeb and Sbaaban, and are exceedingly meritorious.

After what we have related concerning this venerable Saint, he underwent many heavy Troubles and Afflictions. This was the fame who accompanied the mighty Monarch Alexander in his Progrefs, and was held in high Efteem by him, participating many dangerous and hazardous Enterprizes with that ever-famous Champion.

But to return to our Courfe of the Emanation of the Light, from which we have made this Digreffion; I fay, That from this righteous Kbedbir, it defcended to Madrac; whofe Succeffor was fucaibet; and after him it paffed down to Madir; , who tranimitted it-te Malic; who recommended it to Galib; from whence it went to Aluai ; and after him it was inherited by the great faebu; who left it to his Son Murad; anel from hin it defcended down to Kixlem; and thence to Kufui ( whofe Son and Inheritor was the moft valiant Kort: ${ }^{\prime 2}$, from whr' proceeded the ever-renowned Name acquirea efe couragious Warriors, the (a) Koreifhites fo 1. - in Hitory, and fo much feared, honoured ar. eed in all Parts, and who were the Glory of Araw.....ad al its neighbouring Countries.

From this great Man and noble Tribe, defcendeus Abdulmenaf, Father of the moft illuftrious Ha/hem, who was Great Grandfather to our bleffed Iraphet; whofe Hiftory and memorable Exploits, require Time and more Leifure.
(a) Thefe Kopeifhites are often mentioned bv Dr. Prideaux and many other Writers. Though Mabimet was of this Tribe, they were ever his moft implacable Enemics.
3

> C H A P.


## The Hijtory of Hafhem the Son of Abdularenaf.

The Method of transmitting the Hereditary Light 'downwards. HHaChem's Discontent at bis having, as yet, no Elected Syn to the rit it. He hears a Voice in his $\mathrm{Sl}_{\text {ne }}$, abimanding him to go to Yathrib to mars y Salma; who was to bear him fuck a yon. file Zeal of his Brother Almuta-

- lib ondtactufion, who makes a fine Elogy upon thin Lady. Hafhem, accompanied by forty galbant, Cavaliers, prepares and Jets out, in a very Splendid Manner, for Yathrib. Arrives there. The idfonifbernt of the Inhabitants of that City in beholding the Splendor of his Countenance. They are courteously received, and nobly entertained by Omar Father to Salma. The great Malice of the Jews, and their Apprebeisions upon this Account. Hafhem's extraordinary Beauty and Merit. Salma falls in Lowe yen th him at first Sight. She endeavours to dighnife. it. Her Character. The Devil, hating to obfiruct


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fruct the Match, goes to Salma thrice, and telfs ber a very infamous Story of Hafhem. Sbe, bighly incenfed, yet diffident of the Truth of fo vile a Character, refolves an Intervien with him, and goes to bim in a Difguife. She is convinced of the Faljuty of the Accufation, and confents to marry bim. The levilin affembles the Jews, and engages them in a 'Conjpiracy to deftroy Hafhem and bis Companions. Hafhem is advertifed of it in a Dream, and exborts bis Cavaliers to be upon thein Guard.


E have already taken Notice in another Place, Tirat the miraculous Light, predeftined to be centered in our Prophet Mabomet, was always tranfinited from the Foreheads of thofe who carried that. Blazen to thofe of theikWives, from the Moment they had co ceived with Child of bim who was Eleffed and deemea werther to inherit the fame; the beautiful Countenances of whofe "Mothers were, all the while, 'till their Delivery, Brighier than the Moon in her Glory; and that then 26 departed, and was fixed upon the Illuftrious New-born Etedted.

According to what we are informed by $E l H_{j} \tau_{j} \eta_{9}$ it appears, That all the Time Ha/bem co-babited with the Wives whom he had married out of his owh Tribe, and by whom he had Seven Children, incluading she Females, the Light ftill continued fired ujon his own Forehead, the Hour appointed for its Removal being not yet come. This was a fore Mortification to him, and made him fo reftlefs and uneafy, that he was every Day walking very penfively round the (a) Ca-

[^3]
## Mahometifm Explain'd.

sa, and there devoutly praying and making fervent merceffion to God, that he would be pleafed to fend him a Son worthy of that Banner, to whom the Hereditary Light might be transferred, in order to its defcending in the fame regular Method it hitherto had done.

Whilft he continued under this daily Affliction and Perplexity, heeheard a Voice one Night in his Sleep, which faid thus to him; "Go to Yatbrib (now Me"d dina) where thou fhalt find a Woman of high Me"rit and Condition, rich, chafte, unblemilhed, ver"tuous, of noble Parentage, and who has a nume"rous Band of moft illuftrinns Relations: This Wo${ }^{\text {"s }}$ " man waits thy coming; with her thou fhalt marry, " and to her this Ligbt, concerning which thou "" ari fo anxious, thall pafs from thee; for the is in" tirely worthy of that Honour: She fhall bear thee "a Son of the illuftrious Line of the Elected: ${ }^{\text {"4 }}$ Her Name is Salnza, and flap is the Daughter of "Omar.

Ha/hem awoke in a vecy great Surprize, and get-
 whom he gave an Axcount of all that had happened, concealing footm them nothing of what the Lord had revealed unto 1im. They were all in general exceedingly preafed at their hearing thefe Tydings; but ke who fhewed more Zeal in this Affair, of fo great Impertance, than any of the reft, was his Brother Almutalib, who made this Reply to what Ha/hem had told'them;
-" You may remember, my beloved Brother, that " you have had feveral Daughters of mighty Princes, " and other Perfons of the higheft Rank, propos'd to " you in Marriage, which Overtures, as being out of our Tribe, were always rejected on our Part, and never met with the leaft Encouragement from any of
" to be efteemed for the Purity of our Blood, than the
" Alliance of Kings: Eut I now agreer that what

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${ }^{4}$ has been refufed to fo many, thould be granted fo the Lady in Queftion, becaufe I deem her well de-
"ferving the Honour of being allyed to our Family"
"I am very well acquainted with Salma, her Father, and all who belong to her : She is a moft beautiful, "graceful and accomplifhed young Lady; nor has am commanded by the Lord of Heaven fo, to do 3 I'll bear you Company in this Expedition to which I am called; and will go my own felf an Eye-witnefs of the Perfections of this-Woman; to whom you give fuch fuperlative Commendations."
To this the whole Company replyed; "Do in this
"Cafe what you pleafe, for we are all at your Devotion, and are, with all fincere Love and Affection, willing to follow you.
With this Refolution and Agreement, they all depatted to make Preparation; and the next Morning, having got every Thing in a Readinefs, Ha/hem, accompanied by Forty gallant Cavaliers, moft of themi

## Mahometifn Explain'd.

his near Relations, of the Houfe of Abdulmenaf, began to fet out, very joyful and in great Order. Abundance of Camels were laden with their Arms and Provifions, and thus, in a very Splendid Equipage, Hafbem took his Leave, and marched on his Way, followed by his Forty Cavaliers, who were all Nobles of the greaseft Account, and in whofe Countenances were evident Signs of Satisfaction and Content. Halhem himfelf was derently arrayed in new Garments brought him out of Arabia Falix, with a Safh round his Head of a rich and curious Texture: The ancient Standard of Egypt was difplaytd and carried before him, which Royal Banner is the venerable and original Enfign of this Noble and Illuftrious Tribe.

It was Night when they arrived at Yatbrib, and as they entred into the City, the Light, which fhone on the Forehead of Hafhem, caft fo great a Splendor, that it paffed into the Windows of the Houfes, infomuch, that the People opened thpir Doors," and came out in great Surprize, wondering from whence could proceed to refplendent anid unufual a Light; for it pierced into their vary innermoft Appartments, thro ${ }^{3}$ the Windows Chinks and Crannies of the Doors, fhiringtive the , El ays of the Sun; or, at leaft, far brighter thome Full-Moon: But when they beheld To noble awd beautiful a Cavalcate paffing along the Streets, they began, with loud Voices, to call upon others to come out and fee this fplendid Entry of fo many Gallant Per!ons, who inade fo noble an Appoarance: Every one was inquifitive in examining, (being extremely defirous to knowthem) Who they were? and upon what Bufine/s they were come thitber? Asking them thus; "We befeech you to tell us, What People " are you, whofe Miens and Garbs a ppear fo noble and "uncommon? We never beheld fuch goodly Perfo" nages as you in our Country; but efpecially we " intreat you to let us know, Who is he, from whofe "Countenance proceed thofe Beams of Light, which "defcend from Heaven, and fettle thereon?

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To thefe Interrogations Almutalib anfwered; "We "are Natives and Inhabitants of The Holy Houfe, or, "The House of God, where his Divine Majefty hath " fixed his Throne upon Earth: By Race and Pedigree we are Koreijhites, of the Noble and Illuftrious "Houfe of Cacbu the Son of Aluai; Our Refidence, I fay, is in Mecca, the City chofen by God Himfelf for His Seat: This Perfon concerning whom you inquire, is our Brother Ha/hem, and who is diftin"guifhed by a peculiar Portion ot Coeleftial Influence: "His coming hither is to do you Honour ; May bis own be augmented, Amer. To explain my felf, His "Intention is, That this glorious Light remain fixed amongft you, thro' the Means of Salma, the only "Daughter of Omar: And this is the Occafion that " made us leave our own Habitations, as you fee, " and come into your Territories.

Omar, who happerfed to be there among the reft of the wondering Spectltors, and had heard all that $\Delta l=$ mutalib had faid, was exceeding joy ful, and made this Reply;
" Moft Illuftrious and Praile-worthy Lords! High tertain the Haggies who, with a pious Devotion, refort in Pilgrimage to yifit God's Houfe ; never refu-
" fing to lavifh your Stores to accommodate thofe who ftand in Need of your Aliftance; I bid you•a hearty Welcome: All you reguire at my Hands, and even more, fhall moft willingly be complied with. The Damfel you have been pleafed to mention, is my own Dearly-beloved Daughter; tho' The has the intire Management and Difpofal of her Perfon, Houfe and Affairs. She went hence Yefterday, accompanied by a great Number of her Servants and Dependants, to the famous Fair of Cai-
"c canea, about fome Negotiations of Importance.

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" in the mean while, you will be pleafed to remain " my Guefts, I hall think my Houfe highly honoured with your worthy Prefence, and engage my felf " to ferve you to the very utmoft of my Power, as I " think my felf in Duty bound to do.
In fine, without more Arguments, they were all conducted, antly took up their Lodging at Omar's Houfe, Father to the intended Bride, where they were entertained with all dre Courtefy and Magnificence inaginable, and the Tables were covered with vaft Plenty of exquifite Dainties, abundance of Irefents and Regales being brought by the principalGentry of the Town; and fo they paffed the greateft lart of that Night in Mirth and Rejoicing, and then betook themfelves to Reft.

The next Morning early, Onar's Houle was throng'd with Ladies; no one Matron, or Virgin, of any confiderable Fafhion or Condition in that City, being able to. deny her felf the Satisfactiol: of repaiging thither, to behold the extraordinary Beautyo and Graceful Mien of Ha/hem, each tenderBreaf burning with refiftlefsLove, and, with Emulatron, coveting to enjoy the Poffeffor of that refulgent Light.

But the Juy and unfeigned Satisfaction thefe good Pople fhewed upon this Occafion, was a very fevere Moreificanton and Eye-fore to the perfidious misbelieving Fews, whofe Malice and Hatred towards Hofhem , was fo infuperably implacable, that, upon feeing the great Deference and Veneration the Citizens of Yathrib expreffed in his Regard, they were ready to Burft with Rage and Defpair: For they had found it foretold in their Scriptures, That the laft Poffeffor of that Light which appeared upon his Forehead and Countenance, fhould infallibly prove the Sword to deftroy and bring then to Contufion; a Judgment they had merited for their Perfidy, and the bafe Degeneracy into which they had precipitated themfelves.

A great Number of that falle and accurfed Gene* ration of Men affembled together to treat of this important Affair; when the Elders and Diviners, their

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Eyes all flowing with Tears, chofe the moft ancient of their Fraternity to fpeak for the reft : The Name of this Man was Armon the Son of Caiton, and he had the Reputation of being the wifeft Perfon in the whole City, among thofe of his own Perfuafion: He made his Auditors the following Harangue; ———"You, " and only You, () Sons of ljrael.f have Caufe " to grieve, weep, and forely lament: To You, in " particular, Sorrow and Anguifh are left as an In" heritance: Weep and lament then, fince you have "fuch mighty Caufe; for the Hour is already come, "wherein the Lord of .Time approacheth, according " to the Decrees of Fare, foretold in Prophecy.

Prepofterous Blindnefs! unheard of Stupidity ! Stubborn Barbarian! Stiff-necked Obftinacy of a partial Enemy! Unbelief confpicuoufly vifible! Errors undeniably confirmed! Was any other Generation but this ever heard of, to harbour Malice and Prejudice fo. inconfiftent with Reafon? What! abominate and perfecute that, which, at the fame Inftant, they cannot avoid praifng! Strange Incoherency! To utter, with the very fame Breath; Encomiums and Execrations upon the fame Subject!

Armon continuing his Speech, goes on thus; " 0 pernicious and fatal Accident! O moftreplorable, mortal, and inevitable Stroke! This Wound, inftead of healing, becomes wider and more dangerous, and will foon bring us to the Earth, and bury "our very Name in the Duft! This unhappy Stroke ${ }^{\text {c }}$ will be the utter Deftruction of all your fruitful " Lands and ftately Edifices! This will throw down " your titrong Walls and your Fences; it will dif. "comifit your Warriors, blunt your Weapons, and " deftroy your Caftles! It will make your Habita"tions defolate, pollute your Wives and Sifters, and "deflower your Daughters! It will fpill the Blood of your Veins, and will lay open all your fecret Imparities! All this, and much more, will be brought
"t to pafs by Him, whofe Guardians and perpetual

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Protectors will be the Angels of God; Him, I fay, of whom it is prophefied in Sacred Writ, Tbat fuch - One Joll come; And this new arrived Gueft carries " that very fame Light in his Forehead, which our Scriptures inform us, fhall be the Blazon of that 6 our to dreaded Enemy.
At the pathetick Arguments their highly-revered Orator had vomited with fo much Spleen and Rancour, that invidjous and tumultuous Rabble, thofe abandoned murmuring Wretches, wept bitterly, and began, all with one Voice, to cry cut, "Advife us, thou " unerring Oracle! Let us know what thou thinkeft "proper to command us to do in this Exigence, "that we may be delivered from this impending Ruin " and Defolation, which thou halt denounced unto us!" To which Armon, in Defpair, with a mournful Voice, replied, " Alas! Alas! Woe, Woe unto ye! All will "be in vain! Your Efforts will prove Abortive, "and of no Effect! Your Swords and Spears will " nothing avail you! Alas! we find it written in "our Holy Scriperes, That this promijed Prophet "Mabomet, fhall be fo compleatly endowed with all "Perfections, that he fhall gain Admittance to fit "Hand is Hand with God Himfelf, and to com" manieste with his Divine Majefty Face to Face! "Since then it is fo , faid they, and feeing that this "New:comer bears the Refemblance of him who is
" to follow, and from whom we are threatned with " fuch unavoidable Deftruction; to prevent and anti"cipate thofe prophetick Evils, we will extinguif " that fatal and deftructive Liglit before it produceth "" any more Branches; Let us cut it off, that he
" who is to be the true Owner thereof, may never be "born to our Ruin!"

This they faid, and it was unanimoully approved of by the whole Congregation, who were now all bufily employed in fetting their Inventions upon the Rack, and forming Schemes how they might deftroy Ha/hem and his Affociates: And from hence, the Hatred and

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Rancour they have fince manifefted, on innumerable Occafions, againft the Ligbt of Mabomct, had its Original Rife.

But I will leave thofe malicious Wretches and their impious Intentions for awhile; for they who are among woicked Perfons, cannot be long before they bear fome of their infamous Exploits: They will foon be introduced again upon the Stage in a proper Place, when what I have hinted above will be fully confirmed. Let us now return to our Worthies, and put ourfelves on their Side; for, as the Proverb fays, The Society of the l'erruous is a main Step towards Grace.

They were all making Preparations to go to the Fair, where, as I faid betore, Salma was already gone with a numerous Train of Followers. Their Horfes, Arms and fine Veftments, were all got in a Readinefs betimes in the Morning; Upon that Occafion, they fet themfelves off to the beft Advantage, their Habits and Equipage bcing all extreamly pompnis and magnificent; Their Heads were adorned with LaurelDiadems, and the Banner of $E \ell y_{F} t$, difplayed and waving in the Air, led the Van. Haghem rode in the Middle of all thofe, with Omar at his-Side, who, followed by all his Relations and the beft part of the Nobility of Tutbrib, would needs bear them COmpany: And, as this Splendid and Gallant Troop, which confifted of the Flower of Arahia, was thus marching towards the Fuir, it was confiderably augmented by the Gentry from all the adjacent Parts, who joyned them, in the Way thither.

When they were arrived at the Fair, the Light which fhone upon the Forehead of Holbem, had affembled all the Inhabitants of thofe Parts, as well as the Strangers who happened to be there, in that great Piazza of Caicanea: Every Soul left their Houfes, Shops and Tents, their Merchandize, their Wealth, and their moft urgent Negotiations, abandoning all, to run, with a promifcuous Confufion, to glut their Eyes with gazing, in Amazement and Surprize, upon fo very extraordinary

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ordinary a Cavalcade: But the Spectators in general, were more particularly intent, and, as it were, inchanted, when they beheld the refplendent Brightnefs of Ha/hem's Countenance, whofe Rays of Light ftill increafed more and more by the Peoples Admiration and Gazing, For othe Almigbty always brings Tbings about by unexpected Means, when He defigns the Accomplifhment of His unfearcbable Decrees.

Salma, in the mean while, was fo placed, that fhe had a fair Profpect of the whole Cavalcade, of the glorious Ligbt, and of Ha/bem himfelf, without being feen by any; and whilft the was, in the moft agreeable manner, amufing herfelf with contemplating upon the uncommon Gracefulnefs, the refulgent Splendor, and the intoxicating Beauty of Haゐhem, fhe uttered this Soliloquy with Rapture and Ecftaly; "O how " iṇexpreflibly happy muft that Woman be, who Thall " have the good Fortune to be blelt in thy conjugal ${ }^{*}$ Embraces! O thou Wonder of Men, loow tranfen"dantly bright is thy Countenance, and how exqui"fitely defirable thy moft amiable Perfon!" Whilf her Breaft was glowing with thefe pleafing Thoughts, and her lovely Eyes were feafting upon that dear Object, which gave her fuch Emotions and Agitations, that her very Flefh trembled with ecftatick Defire, ther Father came, and, very eager to unload his Bofom, without giving her Time to fpeak a Word, he faid thus; " My deareft Child! 1 have exceeding "good News to tell thee of an Embaffy which fills "my Heart with Joy, and ennobles thee far beyond "Expreffion." "Let me alone, I befeech you, my
" Dear Father, replied fhe. Leave me at prefent, I " humbly intreat you, to my foothing Thoughts; Go " not about to obftruct my Sight from the prefent " Object of my wondering Eyes: Say nothing to me, I beg you; for the greateft Tydings in the World, " the higheft Honours upon Earth, the moft pompous "Grandeur, Popularity, Adulation, Wealth, nay, « the utmoft Summit of Human Felicity, or, in a T 4 "Word,

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Word, all that is contained, comprehended, and "created in the Univerfal Globe, is nothing in Com"parifon to what my ravihhed Eyes now behold upon the Forehead of that Man, whofe Countenance cafts forth fo glorious a Brightnefs!"" "Why,
"that is what I meant, my beloved Duughter, faid "the overjoyed Omar ; thofe are the joyful Tydings
"I came to impart to you: That moft mighty Per-
". .fonage is the greateft Champion of our Times, " and of the higheft Fame and Renown in all the
" Land: He is the celebrated Haßem, the Son of Abdulmenuf, whofe noble Stock and Family hath no "Equal for Honour and Purity of Blood: They " are the Chieftains of the Tribe of Koreifh, " and Sovereign Lords of the Holy City Mecca: The " true and only Caufe of his coming hither, is to "demand you, my Dear, with the Intent of making you his Wife!
When Salma heard this unexpected Explanation of the Caufe of Ha/bom's Journey, the was quite confounded and out of Cofuterence ; her Cheeks glowing with Modefy. and Shame, for having fo plainly expreffed the tender Sentiments of her Love-fick Heart, in her Father's Prefence; and after many contradictory and evafive Speeches to extenuate her inconfiderate Error in owning what The now endeavoured to conceal, fhe faid to him; "I defire you, Sir, to make no manner of Scruple in " believing, That, notwithftanding this noble and "illuftrious Family you have, been inentioning, is "the very Center of Honour itfelf, and hath the Ad-

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" Univerfe; yet, if they are come, in Reality, to treat of a Marriage with ine, and are fatisfied with my Perfon, Character, $\mathcal{F}_{c}$. and agree, that the Propofal fhall be made to me concerning that Matter, or have any Hopes, that I hhould give my Con"fent; they may reft aflured, That it fhall never "Be, but upon Condition, that they give me a

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"Dovrry, with all other Prefents, Feftival Ceremonies, " $\mathfrak{c} c$. fuitable tomy Birth, Honour and Condition; of " all which, if the leaft Tittle is omitted or neglected, I " am pofitively refolved never to yield to their Defires, ‘ and their having come fo far will be to no purpofe.
This Salma laid to retrieve what the had been too precipitate in thifcovering, and as a Blind, that her Father might not too clearly dive into her Inclinations and ardent Affection. - This Lady was molf tranfcendantly replete with Prudence, Good-Conduct and Difcretion: The Features of her Face were admirable, and of a moft exquifite Symmetry, and her Air and Mien both charming and majeftick. Her Stature was complete, and her Shape and Make perfectly firie and eztet, nothing inclining to either Extreme, but from Heád to Foot the was all Perfection. Her Speech was graceful, and the Accent of her Voice fweet and melodious: She had a happy Volubility of Tongue, and her Replies were always folid and pertinent to the Subject, and fonetimes fharp andawitty. Her nice Education and profound Lezting had much improved her own admirable Genius. She was wonderfully courteous, affable and pleafant to all; benevolent, charitable, compaffionate, and intirely free from the leaft Speck of Sordtuefs or Ill-nature; and, in fine, fhe was a complete Compound of all Graces and Perfections: And, with all thefe amiable Qualifications, Ha/hem equalled, or rather exceeded her in every one; for his extraordinary Merits made him both envied and admired by all who faw him, and none ever heard him fpeak but was charmed with the Eloquence of his Expreffions.

Omar, farce able to contain himfelf for Joy, returned to the Place whore he had left the Company: He very impatiently burnt with the Defire of feeing the happy Hour arrive when his Daughter fhould be joyned in Wedlock with Ha/bem.

But what fhall I fay of the infernal Malice, Rage and Fury of the accurfed Lucifer? His fiery Entrails

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were fcorched with Envy, feeking what Diabolical Schemes he might invent to obftruct and difannul this conjugal Union: And, to accomplifh and bring about this his prefidious Defign, this his bafe, implacable and mortal Hatred and Rancour, he affumed the Appearance of an ancient Man, with long grey Locks and fnowy white Garments; and fo, with a venerable Afpect, a fluent Tongue, and a plaufible Pretence, he weit and, in a mighty courteous refpectful Manner, prefented himfelf betore Salina, and after having, like a complete Courtier, given her the ufual Salam, or Salutation, he drew her away from her Company into a private Appartment, and then addreffed himfelf to her in chefe Words;

WBe pleafed, moft noble Lady, to underftand,
"That I am one of the Retinue of Ha/hem, and that I
" left my own Houfe purely upon his Account : I am
"s now fent hither from him, to acquaint you with the
"Caufe of lis having undertaken this Joursey. Nów,
"Madam, it is a very prepofterous unfeenly Office
"for Men of my Age and Grasity to prevaricate.
or to tell Lyes to fuch a worthy Lady as you are,
" whereby the Honour and Refpect due to my grey
"Hairs would be intirely forfeited, and I hould
" become infamous wherefoever I go: And andwithftanding I am of the Number of thofe who came to make up this Match, and am bound by Obligation to comply with Hafliem's Injunction of pay"ing you this Vifit on his Part, yet I will difabufe "you fo far, as to let you know his Ill-Qualities, " his Defects, and the Unworthinefs of his true Charaeter; that you may never have Caufe, in future "Times, to calt any Reflexion upon me, and to pre${ }^{6}$ vent my becoming liable to the Aifronts or Re"proaches of your Family.

Saima, in a great Surprize, replied; "I intreat
" you, obliging, venerable Old-Man, that you will
$s$ conceal nothing from me, but relate the naked
if Truth in all its Particulars; for a Lye in the Mouth

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" of a Man is ever the Deftroyer of bis good Name, and norbing can polfzbly be bajer than that Man who " malicioufly endeavours to decerve another.

The invidious Fire-brand returned this Anfwer; Hafbem, as your Eyes have been Witneffes, Madam, is a very graceful, beautiful and agreeable Gentle" man, as to his external Form; but his infupportable Temper, and his bafe vicious Inclinations, here out all the Perfections of his Per!on, and debafe hem into Deformities. His Behaviour towardshis Wives is very brutifh, and unlike a Man of Honour, never fhewing them the leaft Tendernefs onkefpect: (a) Nor can any of them, be they ever fo chaft, goot, modeft or vertuous, continue long with him; 15 me have been turned off, and fent home to their Friends in Ten Days, others in a Month, which was thought a great while; nay, the moft prudent, cautious and difcreet Woman that ever was born, if fhe was a Miracle of Nature, and the beft Oeconomift under Heaven, could ngt pollibly ftay out her Year. Befides all this fit is of a vile, mean, groveling Spirit, without the leaft Senfe of Honour or Generofity: A Gueft was never feen to be entertained within his Gates; He is, befides all this, a bafe timorfus Coward, and always runs away in an Engagement, or hides himfelt to avoid being prefent upon fuch Occafions: His Vices and bad Qualities being already fo well known to every body in our City, and the Country round about us, that "c he was forced to have Recourfe hither, as to a SanCtuary; where, for the Remotenefs, he fancies his Exploits have never been heard of; and there is not one Woman in our Territories, but what hath had fuch a Character of him, from thofe poor unhappy
(a) The Reader muft recolled here, that the Matometans are allowed four lawful Wives, at the fame Time, befides Female Slavef, Uc. ard that they may purt from them when they pleare.

Wives

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${ }^{6}$ Wives of his, who have had fo woful Experience of "his Bafenefs, infonuch, that with one Voice, they "all abfolutely refufe to have any Dealings with him, " and keep themfelves upon their Guard. Now, "Madam, I leave it to your cwn Judgment to determine how what I have told you will agree with your good Liking, or anfwer your Expectation; affuring you, I have not uttered one Syllable but what is th very Truth.
What Liking do you think I fhould have, replied
"Salma, to a Man in whom are to be found fuch a
"Mafs of sinfamous Qualties, as you have been reciting? Since the leaft of them all, would have deen more than fufficient to make his Errand ineffoctual, and to frighten away all Thoughts I might ever have entertained of confenting to be his Wite: How much greater, then, muft my Averfion be to "fuch a Propofal, afrer having heard him to be "tainted with Three fo deteftable and abhorred Pro"s perties, fo extremely odipus to all thofe who have Cowardice in Battle, Ponrnefs of Spirit, and Levity " and Brutality, in abufing and cafting off the Wo"men he has Married. I therefore folemnly vow to "Almighty God, that I never will yield kus De" mand, except I an compelled fo to do by the utmoft "Rigour, and by main Force and Compulfion. So I "delire you, Father, to leave me to my felf, without " faying one W ord more to me, upon this Subject."

Upon this, Saran, that Ene:ny to God and Matikind, took his Leave and departed, the Lady remaining with her Blood all in a Ferment, and exceedingly forrowful at her Difappointment, very angry with herfelf, and heartily repenting her having fo deeply fettled her whole Affections upon a Man fo unworthy the leaft of them. But Satom, not fatisfied with what he had already done, returned to her again, the fame Day, Three Times, always in a different Garb and Appearance, telling her fill the like malicious Falfi-

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ties, with fome Variations, and feveral Aggravations, infomuch that at laft he reduced her to fuch a State of Rage and Indignation, that fhe was quite out of her Senfes, being no longer Miftrefs of her Reafon, or able to contain herfelf within Bounds.

In the Height of this her Difquiet and Perturbation of Mind, her Father came in; who finding her in a Diforder fo apparently great, and fo very different frome that State of Satijsfaction and Sedatenefs, into wirich his imparting thofe welcome Tydings had put her, was much concerned, and inquired the Caufe of that ftrange Alteration. She made him this Reply ; ${ }^{\circ}$ How can you expect or defire, my dear Father, that 1 " fhould marry a Man, of whofe own Retises I "have had here with me Three or Four Perions, " who have told me a Thouland and a Thoufand of " his Enormities, Villainies and Blemifhes?" And at the fame Time, gave him an Account of all that the Devil had told her.

This furprized Omar in the highef Degree; and notwithftanding bawed all poffible Arguments to endeavour to drive away thofe Thoughts from her Breaft, which were fo prejudicial to her Repofe, yet all he could fay was of little Effect, fo well had Satan fucceeded in his malicious Scheme, and had raifed fo fierce a Combuftion in her before pacifick Mind, that her Father was, at laft, obliged to leave her to her melancholy Reflections; telling her, as he went out, "That " The was at Liberty to do juft what fhe pleafed in "that Affair, for it was not his Intent to intermeddle, " or to force her Inclinations.

She remained in fo much Uneafinefs, fuch Refentment, and fo very much confourded to find, as fhe imagined, herfelf deceived and impofed upon, that The farce knew where fhe was; for, As it is true, that Hearts are compofed of frail Fielh, as well as the reft of the Body, Jo it is iikewife certain, that He who formed them out of nothing, formed them in ax unconfined Liberty, and not tobe compelled eitber to Love or to its Contrary.

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However, thro' the Divine Goodnefs of the Almighty, all the Snares and Subtleties of Satan were baffled and brought to nought; for the Heart of Sal$m a$ being infpired with a pure and indelible Love, fhe could take no Reft, the Flame increafing to fuch a Pitch, that it had now taken Poffeffion of her very Soul. She could not yet be fatisfied as to the feveral Dyrious Accounts given her that Day; which, though they all tended towards the rendring the Object of her Defires infamous and odions to her Imaginations, yet She was refolved to be better convinced of the Reality of thote vile Afperfions: Therefore, fo foon as it was dark, fhe laid afide her own Garments, and putting on Difguife, refolved to go out and fearch for the lovesy Man who was the Caufer of that fo violent and unextinguifhable a Flame; a Fire, that preyed upon her Vitals, and confumed her whole Fabrick.

Her Difguife being fuch that the could not eafily be difcovered, flee, armed with Refolution and ardent Love, left 'ner Habitation, and went roaming about the City, inquiring of all fife met, If they had feen Hafhem? and this fhe did, till fhe faw the Heaveuly Light, defcending from the Firmanent and centering upon the Forehead of him the had been feeking with fo much Eagernefs and Concern wadd he, at the fame Time, hearing himfelf inquired for, anSwered; "I am Ha/bcm; Who is it wantshim?" And as he turned his Face towards her, the Light ftruck fo full in her Eyes, that, not being able to endure its great Splendor, in great Aftonifhment, the turned her Head on one fide, which when Hafhem obferved, he covered his Forehead.

To make fhort, Hofhom, with a Lover's Eye, foon difcovered the Fair Salma, and, at this Interview, thofe Two Lovers, by interchanging a few amorous Glances, inftantly came to a perfect Underftanding. Their Flames were reciprocal, and burnt with an equal Ardour; neither of the Two, having the leaft Advantage over the other. They, at firf, only amufed

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

amufed themfelves with gazing at, and in Complimenting one another, with Expreflions of Joy and Refpect; and then they began to explain to each other their refpective Pretenfions; by which means Salma became intirely difabufed and convinced of the Falfities and vile Malice of Satan, in all the Afperfions he had caft upon the Character of Hafhem; and fo, to conclude all, fhe faid to him thus; "In Ase "fwer to what you have been faying to me, O Honem, I affure you, and give you my Word, tha, I am contented with your honourable Propofal, and ams very willing to become your Spoute as you defire: But I give you Notice of one Particular, Thos, concerning the Dowry and Prefents you mo " make me, if my Relations fhould happen to re"quire any thing extraordinary, or unreafonable, "you make no Hefitation in complying with their " Demands. And obferve, that there are many Per" fons of the higheft Rank who would do all they "poflibly could to obftruct this Marriage, and among "whom my Name is held in great Efteem and "Veneration: Yet, notwithftanding all Obftacles, I " make you whole and fole Lord of my Perfon, For"tune, Affections and Defires; folemnly protefting "to yent, by the Almighty and all his Coeleftial " Glories, That there thall be no manner of Change " or Prevarication in this Promife which I have made " you, but it fhall be as fired and immoveable as the ${ }_{-5}$ Center.

- Ha/hem returned her, a very grateful and courteous Acknowledgment for her fo kind and generous a Compliance, and faid; "Yoir thall afluredly be "treated in every Refpect conformable to your high "Merit and Condition; and I engage my felf to " agree to whatfoever is demanded or required of me "upon your Account, even to the leaft Tittle.
"There is one Circumitance upon which I thall in-
"fift, faid Salma, if you pleafe to grant it ; which is, That I being, as you well know, a Woman fo


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" much valued and looked upon in this my nativa
${ }^{6}$ City, and that everyone makes fo great Account of
"my Word, and is willing to obey me in what foever
"I defire, you never offer to remove me from hence,
" or propofe my leaving Yatbrib to go to Mecca.
"I confent, Madam, faid Ha/hem; rI grant your
"Requeft: Have you any thing more to demand?
"Yes, faid fhe, It I fhould chance to bear you Iffue, A require, that my Children may never be leparated "froul me, but be always left tomi Care. I confent
" to pat likewife, anfwered Haflem, and happy fhall
"I tllink myfelf, nor no lefs happy fhall you be, if
" youbrion me a Son, that I may fhew my WillingDeffs to pleafure you in this your Defire. Have
"you any other Requeft? Only replied the, that, if
${ }^{6}$ you neglect me, and leave my Company to af
"fociate yourfelf with other Women, I may then
"i in fuch a Cafe, be free from all Obligations, and at
"، my own Tiberty to fue a Divorce, nor be compelled to cohabit any lenger with you upon any Account what foever. All you have, \&x can ask, anfwered Ha/hem, I moft willingly comply with; but this your laft Propofal, I neither can, nor will agree to: Think if there is nothing elfe. I can ferve " or oblige you in. I am throughly fatisfied, faid "Salma; I have asked enough; and Thall think my-
"felf both fully requited with what you have already "condefcended to, and bound in Duty to conform to your Pleafure in all Things. In the Morning you may fummon my Friends to conclude the Marriage: You have my free Confent to proceed
" therein without Delay.
their Leaves of each other and departed to their own Abodes.

But Satan, when he faw himfelf repulfed and derided, and that all his perfidious Projects had proved ineffectual, made it now his whole Bufinefs to allemble together and exafperate the Malice of the fews, who were come from divers Parts to negotiate their Affairs

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

at this noted Mart. All this his Diligence and indefatigable Affiduity, proceeded from the inveterate and implacable Hatred that Infernal Fiend bears to our Holy Prophet Mabomet, and to prevent, if porfibly he could, bis Appearance upon Earth; becaufe fo many Evils were denounced to him from the Birth of that Beatifed Saint, who was predeftined to be the Overthrower and Deftroyer of Herefies and Falce Worfhips, the which are the very Effence, the Life and Soul of that Traytor. .

The Fair was, that Day, very full of feos; as well thofe" who were Inhabitants of the City and its Neighbourhood, as of others who came in grealviagbers from more diftant Towns and Caftes of the Country ${ }_{3}$ for there was fcarce one few in the whole Land, who failed to be prefent at that farmous and celebrated Fair, efpecially upon this remarkable Occafion.

In the midft of fuch a numerous Congregation of People, who were all fworn Enenies to that Elected Company, the innifous and pernicious Fiend prefented himfelf; being prepared for the Part he was to aet, by affuming the Form of an ancient grave Man, with a long grey Beard, and very decent Apparel, his Garments touching his Feet: By his Prefence and Afpect, he appeared to be a Perfon of great Sanetitys ahd profound Knowledge.

When that blood-thirfty deteftable Generation beheld him, they received him with grear Reverence and Honour ; kiffing his Hands, his Garments, and the very Ground where he had fet his Feet; incom* paffing him about with extraordinary Tokens of $\mathbf{V} e+$ neration and Refpect, and calling him their Tutelar* Angel, their Protector and Redeemer; faying unto him; ' How came it to pafs, Great Lord! that you did not give us Notice of your Approach? Had we but the leaf Intelligence thereof, we would never have been guilty of fo unpardonable a Fault, as to have neglected coming out to meet and receive your

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\text { U } \quad \leq \text { Lord }
$$

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' Lordflip: We befeech you pardon' the Omiffion, s which was wholly caufed by our Ignorance. The Fiend replied; 'My coining hither was by Night, and Oh that I had never come! Would I had never fet my Feet within your City, nor had been a Witnefs of what is going forward? Do not you fee what I fee? Are you not fenfible, of the impenXing Evil as well as 1? Are you blind? Have you ' norweheld and confidered this Company, thefe new "Guets who came from allecca?" To all this they anfwe in the Affirmative. "Well then, faid Satan, - Havennesot, in that Cavalcade, obferved among ' Tartit, one, in rarticular, of a moft comely, beau-
' tifu and ftately F'erfonage, wholath a fhining Light
' on his Forehead, and whofe Name is Hafhem; and
' whoras it is reported, comes to be married to Sal-
' ma?' 'Co this they likewife replied, Yes. 'Then,
' faid he, You may depend upon it', as an unavoid-
' able Certainty, That if that Man ever hould take
' a Wife who is a Native of your Country, he will Fifl. in your very Bowels; for fir will infallibly deprive you of your Patrimony, and deftroy your Inheritance; and your future Tranquility is in the moft imminent Danger: He will devour up your whole Subfance; your Children will betome his Slaves and Vaffals; and your Pofterity, both far and ' near, will bear his infupportable Yoke. This is ' he, concerning whom the Sacred Scriptures make mention, and call The Spiller of Torrents of Blood; and of whom the Learned Suges prognofticate futh ' dreadful Prodigies! Confider, therefore, with your felves thefe dire Prefages, and the terrible Confufion ' and Defolation wherewithal you are threatned; ' and think upon fome Remedy how to avert and ' extinguifh this deftructive Flame, which will admit ' of no Delay, but requires the utmoft Refolution, and - a fpeedy Determination.

Armon replied; ' I have already told them, That
6 this is he who is called, The Subverter and Rooter-

## Mahometifm Explain'd.

" out of all Laws which are not conformable to bis oron; and that he is actually confpiring and ripening moft Treafonable Practices, all tending to our utter Ruin. Then, faid Satan, if you are determined to apply a certain Remedy, Cut down the Tree, and that woill furcly prevent the Branches from ' growing: In'o doing, you will attain your Ends, and ' will deliver your Country from this Monfer uidh-
' out a Second:•And, to bring this about, that the
6 Event may ficceed anfwerable to your Whes, it muft bey fo contrived, in the Morning, when the intended Bridegroom goes, attended $\begin{gathered}\text { bidhis Follow- }\end{gathered}$ ers, to demand his Bride of her Relation mi a publick Manner, that then, in the middle of his Harangue, you all, in one unanimous Voice, difturb the whole Treaty, by exclaiming anterotefting againft the Match, laying; That You neither can, nor wilt, ever confont, that he foll marry a Foreigner: And then, at the firft Keply they make you, attack them, fuddenly with Vigour and Re' Solution, emplosing your Weapons to the beft Ads vantage you can, fo that they may every one die by your Hands with the Edge of your Swords; for this muft, of neceflity, be the Confequence; they

- being.but a fmall, defpicable Company of Wretches, and wholly unprovided to receive your Hoftilities;
${ }^{6}$ as not in the leaft dreaming of fuch an Affault.
- And fince you are fo numerous a Band, I would have you felect a choice Squadron of Four hundred of your beft Men, armed at all Points, that there
: may be Ten of you, to every one of them; and this ' do for your own better Security, and that you ' may be fure of not miffing your Aim. I, in the ${ }^{6}$ mean while, will not fail of being prefent amongit ' you, and will moft zealoully att all whatfoever - Damage lies in my Power to do, againft the con"trary Party. " - This was the Speech made them by the accurfed Fiend, and the Counfel he had given them was unammounly affitmed, by the whole Ar-


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fembly, to be good and wholfome: And accordingly, they fpent that Night in making themfelves ready to put it in Execution the next Morning.

The fame Night, as Ha/hem was fleeping in his Bed, he dreamt, that he was furrounded by a great Number of Dogs, which, with ravenous Looks, and their Tails erected and briftled up, in a furious manner, barking, Tnarling, yelling and howling, made fhew of being juft ready to feize upon him; and that, when their Rage unas at higheft, he deew out his 'Sabre, ftriking at, and wounding the Faces of thofe who feemed the moft couragenis, and moft eager to faften upon him, to vhinthe ftill gave the greateft and deepeft Wounds; his Whapon never miffing to reach them.

This Dream difturbed his Mind exceedingly, and awakine a terrible Confternation, he fent for all his Friends and Conpanions; and when they came, he communicated to them the whele Purport of that Vifion, not omitting one Circumftance; At the Rehearfal whereof, they were all filled with Wonder and Aftonifhment, ask his him, If he could conjecture the Signification of fo ftrange and frightful a Dram, and what Interpretation might be made thereof? 'To which he replied; '
' You are to underftand, That by thofe §arling
' Dogs, is meant, a malicious, perverfe and wicked 'Generation of People, who are contriving all forts
' of Villainy and Perfidioufnefs. The Almighty be
' with us, to guide, protect and defend us from the
Snares and Treacheries of thofe who lie in wait to
' deftroy us! I advife you, my beloved Friends and
'Kinfmen, that, as I am not unacquainted with your
' great Prudence and Conduct, your hearty Friend-
' Thip and Fidelity to me, your Heroick Valour and
' Refolution, you be likewife, all of you alert and
' fully prepared for what may happen : Go provided
' with your Arms, all in good Order, and caft your
' Eyes attentively round about you on every Side:

- Be careful and vicilant; and be in no wife negligent


## Mahometifm Explain'd.

${ }^{\text {s or over fecure : Keep your Hands continually upon }}$ the Hilts of your Sabres, that if any Attempt be made againft our Lives, we may be in a Readinefs to exercife our Weapons in our Defence; for, affure ‘your felves, That the Succefs of our Undertaking, and even dur future Weltare, is wholly depending ' upon 'God's Protection, and the Force of your Arms.

They all promifed to be mindful of his Admonitions, and began to prepare themfelves for the great Affair in Agitation.


## CHAP. XII. :

Halkem aná his Eulluners prepare to go to demand the Bride. The Cavalcade deforib'i, and Sal. matarticular Care for their Accommodation. Hafliem's gallant Appearance, and mith what Drnamests and facrial Relicks be was array'd. The Reception be and bis Company bad from the Bride and bor Ralutwons, The Harangue made them by Almutalib. Brother to the Bridegroom, coizcerning the Nobility of the moft Illustrious Fumaly, the Poffeffor's of the Hereditary Light. Anfwered by Omar, the Bride's. Father. Dfers made by Almutalib, in the Behalf. of his Brotber Ha(hem. Rejected, at the Inftigation and inveterate Malice of Satan, who is there prefent, under the Likeisefs. of a guave, religious Perfon, accompranied by great Numbers of Jews, fll mortal Ensmics to the Caufe. Satan's Jbamelefs Infolence; at witch Omar is at laft quite fcandalixed, and rebukes him.' His Perfeverance in his malicious Imuprdence, and the unreafonable Propofal be makes to tise Princes of Mecca. The Refentmert of Almutalib at the 1 mpol $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{i}$ litues demanded, and the fcandalous Impofition
of the Fiend; who thereupon gives the appointed signal to the Jews, who attack the Bridegroom -and, his Companions, but are intirely routed by them, with very great Slaughter; and, among the reft, Armon their Chief, falls by the Hand of Almutalib. The exceeding I'alour of the Princes of. Mecca. The Fiend endeavouring to get away, is overtaken by Hafhem. Their Encounter, and 'the Devil's Words to Hafhem, \&c. - The Bride's. Fear and Concern for her Lover: The Marriage concluded, \&c.


T the Tine when the beautiful Aurara began to flew her -hearful Countenance, and, with her Brightnefs, to diffipate the intense Oblcu• rity of the Night ; when the Clearnets of the Eat: gave Notice of the "Morn's Approach to the other uarers, and that the Ruddy Pbabus would not be long before he made his glorious Appearance, to gild the Hills and verdant Plains: When the nocturnal Birds began to retire to their Places of Reft, and the other Species of thole winged Chorifters, that delight in the Surf's Prefence, began to pierce the thin and patfive Air with their Grill and melodious Notes: When human Creatures began to flake of their fret Slumbers, and to route themfelves from their fort Repole, in order to pay the Debt they owe to their Gretor.

In a Word, the wifh'd-for Day appeared, and the Son of Abdulmenaf, with his whole Company, arofe from their Beds, in order to prepare themfelves for the great Matrimonial Solemnity, having, in the firft Place, with fingular Piety and Devotion, performed the usual Ablutions and Prayers.

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Their coflly magnificent Garments were richly perfumed with Mufk, Amber, and many other precious odoriferous Drugs and Gums ; and, mounting their beautiful Steeds (which were all moft pompoufly adorned with Princely Furniture) attended by their Pages and Followers, they marched, in a very gallant and fightly Manner, towards the great Market-Place, where the Fair was iept.:

- Salma, being told that this noble Cavalcade was coming, defired her Father and the reft of her Relatjons to get all Things in as Readinefs to receive thofe Princes of Mecca, infifting, with fome Earneftnefs, that thegenhould prepare for their Accommodation with tee itmoft Magnificence imaginable; and that they fould be entertained according to their high Dignity and Merit. She caufed a very fine Tent to be fet tp in the molt confpicuous Part of the Plain, wherein fhe intended to receive her Company : 'The Ground was fpread with exceeding rich Carpets and Tapiftry, and covered with many Tables, abundantly furnifhed with great Variety of moft exquiJite Viands, and delicious Refrefments. Every Thing being in due Order, the Banner appearing waving in the Air, gave Notice of the Approach of thofe Forty Princes, with Ha/bem at their Head : A moft gallant Troop of Princely Heroes it certainly was; and who had not their Equals in the World! Their Horfes, which were the fineft and the fwifteft In the whole Country, came prancing on, all covered with very fine and impenetrable Coats of Mails, under their richly imbroider © Caparifons. Their Riders, nobly arrayed in long graceful Garments, and very fine Scarves, furgot not to put on their beft and ftrongeft Armour under thofe Garments, that they might be ready againft all that fhould happen.

Hafhem himfelf made a moft gallant Appearance, futable to his high Rank and Condition. He was clad after the Mode of the remoteft Antiquity; and

## Mahometifm Explain d. 297

notwithftanding many of the Ornaments, Orc. be had on, were of a moft ancient Fabrick, yet they were all exceeding frefh, and leemed to be perfeclly new; nor had Time done them the leaft Damage: (a) For Thme can never wear cut thofe Things wbich were created before Time itfelf; bat, on the contrary, they fill continue in the fame Condition: All which were delivered to him by his Father Abdulmenof, and were glorioully iuriched with Embroidery, Gold anti Jewels. His beauriful Forehead was adorned with the Crown of Cufai, from whofe illuftrious Loins he was defcended; and he had the Scarf of Koreifh, who was a moft famous Sovereign Prince, and his Progenitor as well as the other. He had upon his Feet the Shoes of the venerable Setb, as all the Princes of that moft Sondifed Stock were wont to have upon fuch folemn Occafions; and it is very remarkable, that thofe facred Relicks always fit the Feet of all who are worthy to wear them, as exactly as if they were made on Purpofe for them, He carried the Staff of Abrabam, and the Bow of the mighty $1 / \mathrm{hmael}_{3}$ and for his Device, had the venerable Banner of正gypt difplayed and bore before him; in this triumphant Manner, oriding in the midft of all his Company, he approached the Market-Place; and, as the Sun from the Eaft, at his firf Appearance in the Morning, expanding his glorious Kays all around, gilds the Surface of the Earth, and brings a joyful Chearfulnefs along with him, even fo did $H a / h m$, at his firft Entrance into that vaft Square, enliven the Spirits of all the expecting Affembly; the glorious Rays of his Countenance fpreading intircly over the Place, and friking the admiring Eyes of his Beholders
(a) Here the Author alludes to the fabulous Traditions of the Mabomerans, concerning many Things they hold to have bren gituaily fent down from Heaven, ready made. See Page 62. about Adam's Shoes, ors he left to his Ele?red Son Sesh.

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with an awful Dread, mixt with Deference and Veneration.

When the Relations of Salma, and the reft of the Nobility, faw their Arrival, with Signs of iniverial Joy and Refpect, they advanced towards them, with great State and Gravity ; yet fo, that Satisfaction, Peace and a hearty Welcome, were evdently vifible in every Feature of their Faces; and, affifting them tor alight from their Horfes, they were conducted to, and feated in the Stations prepared 'for their Reception, according to the laudable Cuftoms and.Hofpitality of thofe People; and the Place where thefe noble Guefts had difmounted, was inftantiy furrounded with infinite Numbers of Spectators; ainongft whom the accurfed Satan, followed by many Hundreds of Blood-thirfty, mifbelieving Fewss, from Yatbrib, land Teveral otier Parts of the Country, failed not to be prefent at this ever-memorable MarriagenTreaty.

Silence hiving been commanded, and fo ftrictly obferved, that not the leaft Whifper was to be heard among all that great Concourfe ofeople; it was firft broken by Almutalib, Brother to Ha/bem, who was the greateft Orator, and the moft eloquent of Speech of all his Tribe, and whofe Prudence was held in high Efteem by all. This illuftrious Spokefman fanding up, looking all rourd the Affembly, and faluting them all with a graceful and courteous Gefture, and a pleafant fimiling Countenance, he made them the following Harangue;
"To God alone, who is the moft Mighty King of " all Kings ${ }_{2}$ be the Praife! To Him who hath feated "us in his now City, and hath appointed us to be " the Princes and Kulers thereof; who hath endow"ed us with His divine Grace, and hath poured "down upon us fo large a Share of his Bounties, "Bleffings and Mercies : To Him alone be all Glory! "We are God's own peculiar Guefts, inhabiting His "fanctified Manfion, in which we are diftinguifhed "t by the Honourable Titles of Tbe Lord's own Ser${ }^{6} 6$ vants,

## Maholnetifm Explain'd.

" vants, both we and all our Pofterity. We are the especially Elected from anong. all the Nations of the Earth; the Cbofen of the Almighty; particularized by the Blazon of a glorious and refplendent Light, whereby wt are guided, and which defendeth down to us from the fupreme Throne, its native Center, Thisy beatified Abode of all Purity, where no Uncleahuels can exift: And this fame meftima" ble and peculiar Mark of Ditinction hath béen "tranfinitred $10^{\circ}$ us, as and IWheritance, even fromour "firft Origimal Father ; pailing through the Loins " of the moft eminent Worthies, and the Wombs of the chalteft and moft reclufe Matrons, from Father to Son fucceifively, in a direct, uninterrupted Line, down to Luai, Caebu, and Kufai, 'till at laft " it came to be inherited by our Father and Anteceffor Abdulmenaf, who held it, "till having run the regwar. Courfe, it was by hiun, transferred to this our Brother $\mathrm{Ha} / \mathrm{hcm}$, who, anong *all Men, is the Lamp and Luminary of the prefent Age, and the Protector ard Defender of our Laws. We are free from all Manner of Forlication or Impurity, and all the vile Confequences thereof; which unclean Practices, as the Almighty Creator hath ftrietly forbidden us to ufe, but, on the contrary, cominanding us to join in lawful Matrimony, in order to avoid that Sin; fo our Brother Hafem, guided by God, and having His Fear before his Eyes, is come hither, as you fee, accompahied by his Brethren and Kinfinen, to afk of you, with all due Honour and Refpect, That you confent to give him for his lawful Spoufe the matchlefs Salma, only Daughter to Omar ; which illuiftrious Lady is here in the Prefence of all this honourable Company. Confider now among yourfelves what Anfwer you think proper to return to this our Propofal; and affure yourfelves, that we will readily agree to all your Demands, without the leaft Hefitation or Onifion of any one fingle Particular : Nor will

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"we offer any Thing, but what fhall intirely tend to your Honour and Advantage. And now, fince we have acquainted you with our Intentions, I de- 1 fire you will be pleafed to let us know your Kefolutions in this Affair.
Here Almutalib concluded his Speech, sane waited in Expectation of an Anfwer; when Omar, whom it moft of all concerned to fpeak, began thus; " "Peace and - Eternal Blifs, the higheft Honour and Veneration, " all Reverence and Regard is due to you alone, O " moft felect and illuftrious Heroes! Nobleft among all the Tribes! Chief of the Inhabitapts of the "facred and venerable Temple! In Anfwer to your "Affair, I fay, in the Name of us all here prefent, "That we are wholly content to gratify your graci" ous and honourable Requeft, and jcyfully agree, "that the Marriage may be concluded; fince it is " highly our own Intereft, and fo much for our own Honour, to confent to a Propofal, which fo confpicuounly tends to the ennobling our Country, and our Family. I fay, therefore, O Hafhem, That both I and my Daughter, are intirely at your Service and Devotion; and we fhall efteem your Acceptance as the greateft Honoun could happen to us. But as my Daughter's high Rank, her great Wealth, Intereft and Eftate, the high Efteem and Veineration "t the whole Country hath for her, and her own Vir-
"tue and unblemifhed Character, are all fufficiently " notorious to recommend her, I make it my Requeft, that you will affign her a competent and equivalent Dowry, Prefents, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. which may be to the Liking, Satisfaction and Approbation of all this Affembly.
" We will give you, faid Almutalib, One hundred
"She-Camels, all of them young, ftrong and found,
! without any Blemifh : See what you defire more."

- The Infernal Serpent, upon this Occafion, failed not to place himfelt, juft at Omar's Elbow, and gave him private Advice, to fay, That the Offer was too


## Mahometifm Explainid:

little, and that he could not agree to it. - Omar then replied; What you promife us, Young-Man, it no wife conformable to my Daughter's Condition and Rank; You muft bid bighen, if you intend to bave ber. "We will, befides "the Camels, faid Almutalib, give you a Thoufand "Golden-Duqats." - The accurfed Satan faid to Omar; "Pell him, that it is too little; that you " will not take it; and that it is not at all anfwerable "to youk Daughter's Fortune and Merit. " Omår anfwered; "Your Offers, Sir, are good; but you "mult itill advance higher; I cannot agree to this. ${ }^{23}$. "Well, replied Almutalib; Becaufe yotesthall be in"tirely fatisfied, and have no Caufe of Complaint, "we will prefent her wherewithal to adorn her Perfon, "Thirty Changes of Rayment, of the choiceft Silks,
"wrought with Gold, of the Fabrick and Texture of (a) "Fexppt and Alireque or Iraquia; Will all this content "you?"
(a) Aagypt is by the Arains caffd Mefr, and by the Turks and Perfiens, Miflir. When the Country is meant, the Arabiens fay Berr Mefr, that is, The Land of $A g y p t$; but the Word is more particularly adapted to the Capital City, which the Europeans call Grand Cairo, formerly memp bi, corruptly fo called by the Greeks, from its more ancient Name Monf. - The proper Signification of Mefr, is, A very populous Province, or a great City; in the Plural Amfar. The Hebrews call $\mathscr{E g} \mathrm{gpt}$, in the Dual Number, M $\cap$ Iraim, alluding to the Upper and Lower $\neq$ Eppt, or the Northern and Southern, or the Eaftern and Weftern, as it is divided by the Nile. - Is muft be oblerved, That the oid Monf, or Mempibi, was feated on the Weftyide of the Nile, and all that has been fince built by the Arabs, from Time to Time, is on the Eaft-fide, oppoffte to it. _My Spanifs Moor alwats writes it Micera. By Alireque he furely muft mean that Provinec our Hiftorians call Iraquia, and the Mabomesans Erac or Irac. This is, indeed, the proper Name of two Countries, diftinguifhed by the Titles of Erac el Agemi, the Perfian Erac, and Eras Arabl, and fometimes Erac Babeli, that is, the Arabizn and the EabyIonian Erac. - The ancient Geographers and Hiftorians called this Erac, and the other Giabal, os the Mountains, which is likewife often ralled Koubeftan. - lraquia is a Province of Afia, which, on the Weft, Borders upon the Defart of Arabia and Geqirah, otherwife Diarbiker or Mejuposamia; its Border on the South, is another De. fart adjoining to the former, and the Gulph of Prr/ia, with Part of $K$ bonzifan

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" you? " The Fiend ftill made Signs to Omar, that he Thould return a negative Anfiver, who, alnoft out of Countenance, rephed to Almutalib; "Your ()ffers, Sizs, "are, in Reality very great; for the whichlyou have " my thankful Acknowledgements; but if ou pleafe "to make fome fmall Addition to what jou have al"ready promifed us, it will be takere as an Obliga"tion." " To oblige you, faid Almutalib, I will " add One hundred (a) Aludas of Amber-greafe, and " the faine Quantity of Musk, with Ten large Chefts ". of Camphire: See it you can be fatisfied with what " we have condefcended to grant. " But as nothing is fufficient, to abath the fhamelefs Saton, fo he manifefted his notorious Impudence upon this Occafion, faying out aloud, "All they have hitherto propoled "to give for your Daughter, is by far too little." Omar, quite out of Patience, turned towards the Fiend, and daid; "Have you neither"Feaf nor Shame "in you, you malicions, unmannerly oid Dotard, "to affront me after this manner, to exact from them, " a larger Dowry, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. than what, in Reafon, they

Kbouziftan or Sufians; on the Eaft is borders on Giabal, the Mountain Eraf, which is the Partbia of the Ancients. The laftJown of Ir.aquia, on that fide is Hulvan, from whence it fretches towards the North as far as Mefopotamia. - This Province runs along both fides of the Tigru, as A.gypt includes both fides of the Nile. ${ }^{\circ}$ The Length of it from Takrit to Abadan, where the Tigriu falls into the Gulph of Perfia, which is North Eift and South-Weft, is Twenty Days Journey, according to the Perfian Geographers. - This is the Province the Greeks and Romans called Cbaldea and Bahylon; and it is not unlikely, that the Name of Epsc, given it by the Arabs, comes from the Hebrew Irel, a Town in the Province of Cajidim or Cbaldea. -Babel or Bybylon, was its Metropolis under the AfJyrians; under the Cofroes it was Midant, and under the Serasens or Arabs in was and fill is, the City Bagdzt.
(a) Here I can but guefs at my Author's meaning, this Word Aludas being very obicure, nor do I know any thing like it but thofe little Shells we vulgarly call Blackmoor's Teeth, and the Negro Women in Barbary are vesy fond of, and call El Ondab. It is probable the Wore here means fome fort of Weights,

## Mahometifm Explain $d$.

"ought to give? How long muft I endure your " fhamelefs Infolence? I, for my Part, amaaltogether confornded and out of Countenance, to fee their great Patience at fuch prodigious and extravagant Demands, and at what they have already had the Goodnere to agree to! If you imagine, their Condefcentions great, replied the Infernal Fiend, we look upon them with a different Eye; and, in our Opinions, all their Prefents are very infignificant: You ought to ask of themn more than they are able to comply with; for we will anfwer all your Demands, taàr more to your Daughter's inntereft and Advantage, than they can ever pretend to do; and amongit us, we will lay down upon the Spot, "both Camels, Apparel, Slaves, ©̛c. for the Security of the Performance of all we agree to-kill you are intirely fatisfied : And therefore, fince thefe Stranget curght to have no further Pretenfions of " marrying Salma, it is your Bufinefs to demand "of them more than they are worth, or able to accomplifh.
To this Almutalib replied in thefe Words; "Speak your Mind, Old-Man; Let us hear your Propofals; and if your Woids carry any thing that is reafonable along with them, we will fill condefcend, tho' it fhould at our further Expence. Well, faid the Devil, obferve then, what I have to fay: The Dowry you are to make this Lady, fuitable to her Fortune, Character and Condition, is this; You
" muft build for harr an AlcajJer, or Palace, which fhall be fuftained in the Air, in fuch wife, that it may be the Admiration of all that behold it: It muft be in Length a whole Day's Journey, the fame in Breadth, and as much in Height; infomuch, that no Fabrick that ever was, or ever will be in the World, can hold the leart Competition with it ; and from the Turrets whereof the Profpeet may befo fituated, that the Sight may reach fo far, as plainly and clearly to difcernthe Ships in the Sea, as they are "failing

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 Mahometifin Exfldin'd."failing towards the Weft, and every thing that in* "" tervenes between the faid Palace, and the Diftance of " a Month's Journey from it : And likewife, that you
"caufe a River, divided into Three Branches, to enter
" into the Alcaffr; each of which Branches, fhall be
" very deep, large and rapid Currents, Capable for
"Ships to fail therein; and upon the Batiks of all thefe Torrents, you fhall plant Date-Trees, at an exact "D Diftance from each other, meafured by'Compafs,
" and fo ordered, that the Boughs, of one may touch
" that which is next it; and that thefe Trees may
" produce ripe and delicious Fruits of all Sorts, at
" all Seafons; And, laftly, that thefe Rivers, planted
"after the manner I have defcribed, may take their
"Courfe from the Sea of Uzmen, 'till they evacuate themfelves into lraquia.
Almutaiib, who by this Time, had intirely loft all Patience, made the pernicious Serpent in Difguife this Anfwer; "Hold your Tongue, you malicious, " lying, prevaricating oldVillain! Your impotentEnvy is vifibly evident in all you fay: Nor need you add " any more, to convince us of your incoherent Folly, " or rather Madnefs; as likewife of the Bafenefs of " your Principles. - I will cecompdifh, faid the ${ }^{6}$ Devil, all this, and much more, if it is required at " my Hands, provided they will marry me to Salma, and will but drive away all thefe New-Comers from " hence; and I am certain, that it is very convenient, "and the intire Intereft and Defire of all her Family, " that fhe fhould rather be married here amongft our. " Gelves, than to a Foreigner.
Salma, upon hearing this, cryed out from within, with an audible Voice, that the might be heard by the whole Affembly, faying; That they hhould, by no means, give heed or agree to any Thing that was propofed to them, by that falfe, lying, impertinent old Ruffan. To which, Armon, that rebellious, bloodthirfty Tyrant, made Anfwer; "I am very forry to ". hear you talk fo, and to give fich pernicious Counfel:

## Mahometifm Explaind.

"This Holy Man is the wifeft and moft learned among the Learned and the Wife; his great Fame, for Piety, Sanctity and Wildom, is fpread all over Arabia and Iraquia: The Caufe which he defend is juft and equitable; it being but reafonable, that yout marryand remain among ourfelves, and not be carried away from hence; and we will fully agree to, and comply with all, whatfoever they have offered you, without omittigg the leaft Particular; nay, we will give more if required.
Salma replied; "You have, certainly, no Senfe "Of Shame in thore brazen, deformed Faces of yours! "How can you, elfe, be fo importunately trouble" fome to one who abhorreth and detefteth you 10 "much as I do? I never will accept of any of your "Goods or Prefents, no more than I will receive, thofe " of that infamous Old Infidel, who maketh Fuch md-
" Jicious an inconfiftent Propofals; and who, in all he " hath uttereck here, hath not faid one fyllable of "Truth: Affure yourfelves, that $\cdot \mathrm{I}$ will never have Gany thing to do, sither with you or with him, and, that thou h the whole Fabrick of the World "fhould be reverfed, I can never be content with any
"Man but Habbem; fo let ine be no more importuned " or molefted by any of you.
Then faid the Traytor Armon; " You fhall never "then have yout Will, you may depend upon it ; and " here you are like to continue in fpite of all Oppo"fers whatfoever:" And, immediately, rifing up, he beckoned to the fetes and called upon them, (in a Tone which gave evident Signs of his villainous Intents) who were all ready waiting, and approached in a tumultuous Manner, with their naked Weapons in their Hands, which, till then, they had kept concealed under their Garments.

Whin our Heroes, the Sons, $\mathcal{E c}$. of Abdulinenaf, beheld this, inftantly recollecting the Dreain of the r Brother Haflem, they took it for granted, that What he had progiofticated to them, concerning that

## 306 Mahometifm Expliain'd.

Dream, was now fulfilled; and, with a Greatnefs of Soul peculiar to themelves, thofe Forty Champions drew out' their Sabres, and, like fearlefs undaunted Lions, intrepidly tell upon that fierce, accurfed and numerous Band of mifbelieving Infidels; and, notwithftanding the valt Disproportion of Numbers, our Worthies began the Affault, fpurred on by their innate Valour and Magnanimity, and by the illuftrious gonerous Blood that boiled within their noble Brealts, nothing regarding the great Advantage thofe cowardly Traytors had over them, But made a glorious Attack upon thofe their unworthy Adverfaries-; cwounding, hacking, difmembring; flitting, cutting in two at the Wafte, killing and deftroying them, running here and there on every Side, driving them out of Order, and, where-ever they appear'd, filling there bafe Scoundrels with Terror and Confufion; 'breaking all their Ranks in fo effectual a Manner, that havipg, intirely routed them, they finally ran away in a Fright, curfing and blafpheming. The whole Market-Place was covered with Blood, which ran like a Torretre from the numerous Wounds our Heroes diftributed, and the Carcaffes of thofe who fell by their Hands, lay in Heaps all about, nor could any Reffiftance avail them againft thofe Thunder-bolts of Death, who fought like Lions. -Almutalib fingled out the - Eenegrable Traytor Armon; and notwithftanding the Mifcreant made fome Efforts in his owh Defence, he was lid extended on the Ground, divided into two Pieces, without its being in the Power of any of his Followers to prevent his Fate.

When He who is the Author of all Confufion, faw this great Deftruction and Ruin, which had been all of his own kindling, he endeavoured to make off from the Field of Battle, and to put himfelf in Security, to avoid further Shame, according to his ufial Cuftom; And as he was about to withdraw, Haflem chanced to fee him, and flew upon the bafe Wretch before he could hide bimfelf, and laid him on to home,

## Mahometilm Explain'd.

giving him fuch ftupifying Strokes on the Head; that he fell down at his Feet, groveling with his Mouth in the Duft, Hafhem himfelf tailing likewife at the fane Time, and when the Ligbt which Hafhem bore on his Forehead, Thined upon the Fiend and covered him, he lay yelling and biffing like a Serpent.

Salma, hearing the extraordinary Shouts which were made upon that Occafion, ran out of her Tent, ftuinbling and treading upon her Garments as The ran; and when the beheld them cil that manner wallowing on the Grqund, the cryed out and faids "O Lord of "Power! Fielp Hafhem, I befeech thee, and grant " that he may obtain the Victory over his treacherous and blood-thirity Adverfary!" And the Devil, when he found himfelf in fuch an Extremity, felled to the Earth after that manner, and that all his Falfities, Difguife and Snares were infufficient to conceal him, he faid; "Hafhem, defift ! Leto me alone I "Proceed no tarther! How far in your fruitlefs Ate4 tempts d's you pretendoto go? For know, that your Efforts are all very much in vain, if you imagine to take away my Life; your Strength, at prefent; "y you may reft aftured, can in no wife compals any "fuch Intent $;$ nor does the Almighty permit you fod is to do; for know, That (a) I am of the Number of "thofe who are Doomed to complain until the Day " of Jui?ginent.
H. Jhem then replied; "Avaunt, Satan, thai bale i: Mifcreant! Mayft thou be confounded and all thy is Devices! Thou who haft been the Caufe of fo many "Mifchiets among the Servants of the Almighty "Creator!" And having faid this, he left him, and went to fee what was become of his Companions, and what they had done with their faithlefs Enemies. He found thear all, not one being loft or milfing; neither
(A) Alluding to that Notion of theirs, That on the Ian-Diy; when Ifrafil rounds lis Trumpet, all Living Creatures, Angels, amert ace Devils thall die, and laft of all Azarael the Arigel of Deach.

## 388 Mahometifin Explain'd.

was there much Danger, confitering the worthefs Wretches they had to deal wittal. He called them together, ひlefiring them to put an End to the Slaughter, ${ }^{\circ}$ telling them, That he had Reafon to be fure, That all the Blood that had been fpilt was through the means of Satan. In this mauner ended the Battle, at the Expence of fo many Lives, which were taken away br thofe our invincible Heroes, the impenetrable Bulwark of the Light; the Feto's remaining'fo highly incenfed, that their implacable Hatred and Malice, againft our Holy Prophet Mabomet, hath continued ever fince, to this Day.

Omar ben Azadin, the Bride's Father, pacified all, and made Peace for the prefent; and the Marriage Rites were concluded without any Interruption or Inconveniency; And, inftead of a Collation or Feaft, as was úfual, to entertain the Company and all who came upon fuch Occafions, Salma ordered' many rich and confiderable Prefents to be given out, and diftributed large Sums of Money among all the People, who happened to be there; and, aftex having, with her own Hands, perfumed the Robes of Ha/hem, and his Friends, with moft.precious and coftly Gums, they all joyfully took their Way towards Yatbrib.e

## Mahometifin Explain'd.



## C.HAP. XIII.

Almutalib eqoes with a rich Prefent to Salma, which Joe requites with one much greater. Hor Relation of her firft Marriage to Uchaichate. His vaft Wealth. The number of his Wives. Salma's Contwat with bim. His fordid Temper, and groundlefs fealouly. He treats ber very unvookthily, and confines ber ins a Cafte, where he perpetually watches and perfecutes her. She endeavoits to efcape, bat cannot. Is delivered of a Son. Her politick Contrivañce and Efcape. Gets jaje to lier Father. Her Proteftasion and firm Refolution, never to return to ber unworthy Husbived. Her Requeft to Almutalib. The Confummation of the Nuptials. The Bride cherncaiveth with a Male-Cbild the firft Night, which was known by the Light's being tranfmittedofrom Hafhem's Forehead to bers. Hafhem's great Foy thereat. of the. Nuptials, Ha/bem fent his Brother Almutalib to pay a Vifit to Salmon, and to convey to her a great Quantity hio of very rich and comly Jewels from him, which he fent as a Pledge or Confirmation of her being his Spoufe.' She received the Prefent, and in Rer

## -Tbe History of SALMA.

1Intreat you, my worthy Brother Aknostalib, give Ear to my Words, and hear me out patiently, without Interruption, while I relate to you my whole Hiftory at large. You are to underfand, That I was married once before, and have bee jectioin of another Hufband, befides this to whom I an now wedded.

The Name of that my firt Spoufe was Ucbaichate: He was the moft wealthy Man of his Time, both in Lands and Effects, and in evokility and-Defcent he was inferior to mone, nor had he farce any Equals. He was poffeffed of innumerable Droves and Herds of all Sorts of Cattle, Camels, Cqws and Sheep; and was the Owner of a great Number of Slaves and Servants, prodigious Groves of Date-Trees, and Grounds $x=$ nt vait Exteut.

Befides her, who is now in your Prefence, he had Ninety-nine Wives, all which he had taken when they were young and beautiful Virgius. When he married me, I made fuch an'Agreement with him, that had he afterwards ftood firm to his Word and Tromife, my Happinefs had been complete: In my Capitulation I engaged him, That if, at any Time, either in Earneft or in Jeft, he fhould aft any thing contrary to my Inclination, or fhould make me unealy by the leaft Ill-treatment, which I fhould not have deferved through bad Conduct, nor had given him any ether Provocation to ufe me fo, that then,

## Mahbmetifm Explaind. \&ri

 in fuch Cafe, it fhould be lawful for me to leave himp, without being obliged to give him any Rearon for my fo doing; nor fhould it be in his Power to prevent my being divorced from him, and to remain intirely free from his Yoke.But as the Accounts which are caft up by the Vaffals, feldom agree with thofe of the Lord; fo my Reckoning proved quite wrong, as is faid to happen always to them, who reckon without their Hoft. My Defthy would have it 'f'cs that atter I became his Wire, his natural Temper was quite altered: For firft he conceived atr Antipathy to my Father, and a perfect Abhorrence to my whole Farnily, and I, infenfibly, found my felf miferably oppreffed and mifufed, and, in a Word, treated as if 1 had actually been his Servant or Slave.

When I perceived that all my Hopes were nipped in the But ard that my Spring was changed into a moft rigid Wthter; that my Health was intpaired, and began to droop and decay, through the intolerable Captivity in which-I paffed my Life, I thought of having Recourfe to the Remedy I had pitched upon when I was a Virgie's but where-ever I went, I always found the Gates and Doors fecured with a Thoufand Locks. Seeing myfelf in fo wretched a State, I fought all Means and Methods how I might deliver my felf from fuch a miferable Bondage, paffing iny Days very difconfolately, racking my Invention perpetually to little purpofe, and my Nights were always fpent without Sleeping, revolving a Thoufand Chimera's in my Brain, which all proved abortive; for my Hufband had entertained fo ftrong a Sufpicion of me, and miftrufted me fo much, that he was generally upon the Watch; and to fuch a Pitch was his Diffidence and Jealouly arrived, that he wholly neglected all his Negotiations and Affairs, letting his moft inportant Concerns run at Random, to apply himfelf intirely to infpect, with a vigilant Eye, into my Aetions, which were now become his fole Care.

## 3 I2 Mahometifm Explain'd.

He conveyed me out of my Native City, at a great Diftance from all my Friends and Kelations, to a Caftle which he had purchafed and fitted on purpofe to niake me unhappy: Here be held me under a clofe Confinement, which, in thofe my tender Years, was fo grievous to me, that my Life perfectly confupaed away in Mifery.

While I laboured under thefe Streights and Affictiens, it pleafed the Divine Goudnefs, that, amidft fo many Torments and fo inuch Anguifh, I ihould conceive and bring forth a Son, as fome Afluagement of my Sorrow; not by Reafon his Fatheroatered my wretched Condition, or made my Life one fot the eafier, as Fathers, who rejoice at the Birth of their Children, or who take Delight in them, are wont to do; for, on the contrary, his infuppfrapte Humours rathis Itill 'increafed every Moment, as I found to my Colt. He was perpetually at my Side, arad would never be a Minute out of my Sight : And as it is a certain Truth, that the Part wbich is the moft frained, and pulled at moft in Earnef, enezer fails 50 breuk in Time; fo $\mathrm{I}_{2}$ unable to endure it any longer, piucked up a Refolution, and firmly det ormined to fet my-felf at Liberty, cven if I loft my Life in the Attempt and give one Pufh, to try if Fortunet who had turned her Wheel fo much to my Damage, would aflift ine at *

One Night, after I had lain down in my Bed, with my Hupand and my little Son, my Thoughts wholly raken up with the Indignities I underwent, my Heart. ready to burft with Anger and kefentment, and, in Thort, in a very ill Humonr, and in great Sufpence, I tonk a frong twifted Silk-Thread, which I bound as hard as prifibly I could, about the tender Leg of $m y$ beloved Child: The poor innocent Infant, whom I made fuffer for the Crimes of another, cryed out mone bitterly, as it is faid, That the Sow fall fomeyimes be punilhed for the Sins of bis Parents who begot bim - Hes wather, who knew nathing of my Contri-

## Maho hetifm Explain d.

vance, wa's in great Trouble and Concern, and lay awake much longer than ordinary, the poor Child ftill crying; till, when the Night was about half fpent, I fottly loofened and took off the String from the harmlets Babe's Leg, upon which he inftantly was quies, and both he and his Father clufed their Eyes, and fell into a' profuund Sleep; but for my Part, I never once clofed mine.

Refolving to be fure, I called my Hufland Twiee, to try whether hé was aflepp or awake; but finding he made me no Anfwer, I began to harbour fome Hopes that my out Deftiny was weary of perfecuting me; and intended to afford me fome Refpite. So that, when I perceived all was fafe, I leaped out of the Bed, as if it had been all on a Flame, and juft ready to be eured to Afhes, when taking a Cord I. had prepared, I tyed it round my Body, and, faftening the uther End between Two of the Parapets on the Top of the $\Gamma \dot{\theta}$ wer in the Cafle, I let ing felf down froin thence, by Degrees, and with a great deal of Silence and Caution, till I had fixed my Feet upon the Ground, which I had fcarce touched, when immediately I loofened myfelf and took the Way towards my Father oHoufe with incredible Swiftnefs. After the fame Manner as doth a Bird, which hath efcaped out of a Net or Snare, who hath no fooner got loofe, but away he flies with much greater $1 T$, city than at other Tines, juft fo did I; and foon reached our Houle; where, when I arrived, of was yery joyfully received, and fet up an inviolable ReFolution never again to return to Ucbiacbate's intolerable and detefted Yoke: Nor will I ever return to him again, tho the whole Earth and all its Powers fhould confip ire and combine together to compel the to it.

Now, dear dimutalit, I defire you to repeat all «s you have heard from my Mouth to your Brother, "that he may be fully apprized of all my Misfortunes; "and that, as he is going to have the Remnant of "my once fa•unhappy Days within his Power, he

## 3'I4 Mahometifm Explain'd.

" may take Care to make Amends for what I "have already fuffered; and that he may ever have " the Cataftrophe of that wretched Union frefh in " his Memory, and may be better both in his Be" haviour. Treatment and Conditions, than that my " firft Hufland; and may fo order it, that when " he hath me in his Power, the continual Jarrings " and Uneafinefs I then underwent, may be changed "cinto Concord and Unity, as I" flatter myfelf with ${ }^{\alpha}$ the Confidence of finding with limim. ${ }^{\text {on }}$
Here Salma concluded het Difcourfe, and Almutalib took his Leave, and returned to his Brothere to whom he related all he had heard, at the which he was highly furprized. That very Night the Nuptials were confummated with exceeding great [oy, to the mutual Satisfaction of thofe Two illuftrious, -overs; And the more exquifite was Ha/bem's Joy, becaufe, on that fame Night, the Light paffed away from prim to Salman (through the Permiffion and immente Goodnefs of God) which was.the Thing he moft of all defired and languifhed for: So that is the Morning, the Bride was known to have conceived with a Male Branch of the pure and immaculate Ligbt, which was the Banner or Blazon of the Heir-Male of that Chofen Liseage.

## Mahohnetifm Explaind. $\quad 3 \frac{1}{5}$



## C H A. P. XIV.

Hafhemiscaxceffive foy at his Bride's Conception. Prepares to take a Journey. His Di/fourre with ber before his Departure. His Speech to his Brethrem, \&c. at his taking his Leave; with his Charge to thes. Appoints his Brothers Atmuta: lib' to Officiate in his Abence. He fets out. Arrive) at' Axem, where be buys sbundance of rich Things for Salma. Being ready tareturn, he falls dangeroufly ills. His Speech to his Friends and Followers. His Letter to his Brothers and Siffers at Mecca., His Death and Burial. The Cavalcate of Mourners return to Yathrib. Their forrowful Proceffion. Are met by Salma and great Numbers of People, niilbwnexpreffible Grief: and Lamentation. Salma's fad Complaints. The univerfal Mourning that was made for Hafhem's Death, efpecially at Mecca, upon the reading his Lettet. Abdolmutalib is born.


N the Morning, when Hafhem found that the .Ligbt of the Sacred Homage was gone from him, and had paffed away to his Bride, he conceived the greateft Joy and Satisfaction he ever had in the Courfe of his whole Life before ; feeing he had gow begot an Heir and Succeffior of the "Numiser
of the Elected: And that he might acquit himfelf of the Promifes he had made, and the Obligation he was under to lis dear and deferving Spoufe, he made Preparations to go and take a Journey, in order to purchafe for her the Pearls, Jewels and Apparel which of Right belonged to her. Before his Departure, he calhed her afide into a private Appartment, and, in a moft affectionate and tender Manner, fpake to her in thefe Werds;
"My deareft and moft beloved Spoure! Give Ear "to what I am about to fay unto you, which I fpeak " with all Honour and Deference due tomour great "Merit. The Child you have conceived in your "Womb, is a moft Holy and Beatified Male-Child; * and whom I recommend to your Care, in the fame « Manner as Adam recommended hispriffiring, and \& as his Aifter Pofterity have ever innce continued to "do, from Father to Son, with the utmofi Caution 4 and Rigard. If it hall fo happen, that you are de" livered of him in my Abfence, I charge yon, that "you have the fame Care fer him, as you have "for the Light of your Eyes. Be mindful, my Dear, " he hath many Enemies: Depend upon it, thofe ". perfidious Traytors the fews, har him a mortal "Hatred; for the Enemies of the Fatber, will, affureda $y$, be fo to the Son likevife. When he is grown up «w mif his Childhotr, fend him, under the Protection "of his Uncles, to the ancient and noble City of "Meccq the Seat of his Anceftors, the Abode of all his Friends and Kindred, and the Source from ${ }^{4}$ " whence he deriveth his Honour, and which is his "Patrimony and rightful Inheritance. I conjure you, "Salma, That you never deviate, in one fingle Tittle, "from this my Injunction; in the punctual Obfer"vance whereof, you will infallibly do what is plea"fing in the Sight of the Almighty Lord, and give "me the higheft Satisfaction.
Salma replyed; "I Thall moft willingly obey you «in all jou have enjoyned me, exactly according to

# Mahohnetifin Explaind. 

" your Defire, and I folemnly promife you it thall be'punctually performed; and although, , with your "Words and Proceedings, you have ftrangely furprized and difturbed my Thoughts, yet I truft in God " you will return again in Safety.

Irefently after this, Hafhem called together his Brothers and Kjpfmen, and began to admonifh them with Expreflions of the moft fincere Love and Friendfhip; and, in fuch a Manner, as if he had abfolutely forefeen, that it would be the laft Advice he fhould ever give thern: And it is a Token of tbe greateft Prudence in any one wobo batb the Fore-knowiledge of his approaching End, to Settic Affairs for the Time to come as if bis laft Hour voas actually arrived.

O Sons. ${ }^{4}$ t Abdulmenof, faid he, my Brothers, my "Kinfinen, and"my deareft Friends! upon" whofe "Shealders refteth the great Charge of cultivating "and propagating the Sacred Worthip of the True "Divinity: You are very fenfible, that Death is the common, and univeral Road by which all Crea-
"tures that have ofice breathed the Breath of Life, muft indubitably pafs: The Old, the Young, and the Infant, mult, of neceflity, tafte the Bitternefs " thereof; Emperors and Kings, Peafants and Beg" gars, It is a Lot whereof every one muft partake,
" without any Exception of Perfons; For, when tha
"Hour is come, All are indifpenfibly obliged to fub${ }^{\text {ac }}$ mit to the fatal Stroke. I I am now gging to
" leave you, and am uncertain whether or no His "Divine Majefty, in this my intended Journey, " will think fit to ordain, that I fhall be removed from
" this Life to the next ; wherefore, I recommend unto
"ynu Peace, Coneord and Brotherly Love. Be hof-
" pitable and liberal in your Houfes, and charitably
" affift and confort the Poor and the Diftreffed. Let
"there be no Divifions nor Animofities among fou,
" but be unanimous in your Councils; for, if you "cherifh an inviolable Union among yourfelves, you ${ }_{2}$ will be refpected and revered above Kingz año " Monarchs.

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 Mahometifm Explain' ${ }^{2}$.Monarchs. It is my Will and Defire, that my' dearly beloved. Brother Almutaib, be inftituted to officiate in my Name and Station, during my Ab" fence, he being qualified and highly worthy of that Dignity: And, if I happen to die, I charge you "to inftall him, and to put intochis Poffertion "my whole Eftate and Dominions ${ }_{3}$. Refpect and "Honour him in my Name, and deliver up to him "the Keys of Mecca, of the Temple ${ }_{+}$and of the Holy "Relicks; give him the Keys of the Council-Chamber, " and of all the Archives; give into his Poffecfion the
 "I/hmael; and, in fine, the whole Patrimony which "I inherited from my Father. Do, in all Refpects, as "I have enjoyned you; And, as I infiky confide in " your; I sharge you, above all Pnings, That you " have particular Care and Kegard of the Iotant "Salma Chall bring forth, who will prove a very "eminent and famous Man; and that when he ar" riveth to Years of Maturity, you deliter up into " his Poffeffion every individual'Article, in the fame Manner as I now deliver the fame, and recomimend all to your Management; it being his undoubted "Right, and, in Juftice, belonging unto him."
This they all unanimounly promifed to fee punctually Derformed, tho' they were very much troubled at his Dilcouriè; for it generally happeneth, That the Hearts of Men are apt to be touched and difturbed at fuch Propbetick and Ominous Arguments, as if they portended. Sonse approaching Evil.

After thefe Difcourfes had paffed between them, Hafhem, with Joy and Serenenefs in his Countenunce, took his Leaye, and departed from Tatbrib: He was accompanied in this Journey by feveral noble Perfonages of his own chufing, befides a numerous Train of Menial Servants and Followers, who conftantly attended upon him where ever he went.

With this Retinue he arrived at Arem, where he boitghtall Things neceffary: He purchafed a great Quantity

## Mahometifm Explaind. $\quad 36$

Quantity of very rich and coftly Garments, and all the fineft Curiofities he could find; and when all was in a Readinefs, and depofited in perfumed Chefts, and every Thing in proper Order for his Departure and Return Home (which he intended to do early the next Mowning) it pleafed the Divine Majefty, that his Intents chould be fruftrated, and that he fhould there end his Daysa, ${ }^{\circ}$ for fo it was Written; That was his Deftiny, and his Hour was come: And as he was gone to bed in order to take his Keft, he was wounded with that fataland conclufive Stroke, whereof every LivingCreature mort indifpenfibly partake.

When he found himelf oppreffed with an exceffive and mortal Pain, he caufed all thofe of his Retinue who had accompanied him thither, to be affembled together about nitime to whom he faid; "I charge you' "all to depart from hence, and let nothing detain "you heres any, longer; for moft certain it is, that I "am a dead Man, and my Time of Life is compleat"ed: You fhall be the Meffengers of my Death; for "the Divirie Decrees of a he Almighty muft be accom"plifhed, when and where He pleaferh, nor is His "Sacred Will to be contradicted. O how true is "that Prophetick Saying of Old, That One Friend "Shall be parted from another! Happy is he who " breathics his Laft among his deareft Friends and " Relations, in his own Houfe, where he is chermed " and aflifted by All!

His Friends and Companions omitted nothitgothey could fay to comfort him, though they were all exceedingly overwhelmed with Sorrow to behold him in that Condition, he being extremely beloved and refpected by all ingeneral, and, notwithftanding the many prefling Arguments he ufed, he could never prevail with any one of them all to leave him, they being fully determined to ftay till they had feen the defini* tive Gafp of their beloved Prince. - He paffed the whole Night in a perfect: Agony, and, at Break of Ihay, he, with a vely weak aud faint Voice, called for

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Pen，Ink and Paper，and as he lay upon the Bed，fo much fpent that he could farce fupport himfelf，he，with a trembling Hand，wrote the tollowing flort Letter．

Hashem＇s HETTER to bis Brotbers，\＆c：

TO You，my Bretbren of the Eletted Fride，in thejo Lines I now write，I fend my Wijhes for your Health and Salvation．I give you bereby to underftand； That as 1 woas ready to take my Fourneys in order to －return to you，the Command of the MuTt Tugb Lord was Sent me，zobofe Holy Pleafare it is，That I go and appear beforc the Tribunal of His moft frita fuffices That I bid Farezsell to sbis World，and to all its Vantues，Snares and bewitching Allurements：And feeing that Life and Death are at the Difpofal of a．⿹勹巳e Almighty Creator，and that every Mortal muff，indifpenfibly，appear before His Fudgment Seat，His Holy Decree muft be obcyed，bot $b$ bere and in every other Place whatfocuer．
I berewith fond you my Worldly Goods to be divided amongf you；and I remit to your honourable，$j u f t$ and mpurria！Direction，all miy otber Affairs in general． My Daugbters I recommend to your Cure，confiding，that you vili rank them in the Number of your own Cbildren： And，woben they are Marriageable，fail not 10 procure Juitable Matehes for them，with，no lefs Candour than if they were your own．Deliver from me my tendereft Remembrance and Salutation to ber，wobo，in ibis Life， was the Lamp and the Light of mine Eyes，the Joy of my＇Heart，and my greateft Regale：I beg of you，for the Love of God，if I ever dejerved any Eavour at your Hands，That you vifit and comfort ber，ofiner，or woith more Affction，than if I had been Living：Call to mind， That Jé beareth in ber Womb my Son and your Nephews

## Mahometifm Explazn'd.

and who is endowed with that Light which is the honourable Blazon of your illuffious Name, and robom I recommend to your Love and Protsition; and fince be barb the Misfortune to become an Orpban before be is born, and to be deprived of the Knowoicdge of his Fatber, let bin find a Fatber in the Love and Protection of bis Uncles; and when be is paft lys Childbood, remove bim from Yathrib," and take bim under your own Care.

When he had concluded this Epiftle, with the tendereft and moft moving Expreffions, he, with a profound Sigho-folded it up, and lealed it with his ufual Signet : He then defired his Friends to affift him to lie down, being unable to help himfelf. His Spirits were quite fpent and exhaufted, his Strength gone, a cold Sweatytollayed, and the laft Agonies of Deathe were ypor him; whereupon, with the utmof Humility, Coptrition and Refignation, lifting up his Eyes to wards Heaven, he faid, "Have Mercy, O "L Lord, upon this thy helplefs Servant, if it be thy "Holy Will, for the alrerit of that Sacred Light of "thy Eleated Meffenger (the moft Excellent of all " who ever drew, do draw, or ever fhall, the Breath " of Life) which I have borne fo long upon my Fore"head!? And when he had uttered thefe Words, he was feized with his laft Convulfion, and Azarael, the Angel of Death, took Poffellion of that and imınaculate Spirit.

His Body was taken Care of, had all due Rites.performed to it, and afterwards Interred, by his Friends who accompanied him in that Journey, in the beft and mof decent Manner that tiey were able; and when his Funeral Oblequies were over, they packed up all the Baggage, mounted the Slaves which had been bought, and directed their Way towards latbrib with the greateft Expedition, and moft vifible Signs of Sorrow appearing on every Countenance.

## 3 2n Mahometifn Explain'd.

When Salma was apprized of their Coming, fhe, not knowing of Hafem's Death, caufed all Things to be ready prepared, and .went out a great Way, with a numerous Train of Followers, to meet and receive Halfem and his Company : But as the Two Cavalcades came within Sight of one another upon the Plain, the Band of Mourners began to manizeft their Grief, and what Caufe they had for it. They ient their Garments, tore their Faces with'ther Nails, and'approached with a general Weeping and Lamentation; the neighbouring Mountains r-founded, in forrgwful Ecchoes, with their loud and repeated Ogtaries of unfeigned Sorrow. The very Horfes, Mules and Camels feemed to fympathize, and to be affected with the fame univerfal Mourning; their Fore tops, Manes and Tails , being all cut off, and, as an phetional Token of the great Reafon they had to weep and lament, as likewife to render the mournful Proceffian the" more folemn and melancholy, each loaded Beafi trad one of Holbem's Garinents expoled to view, and fpread over the Burden he carried. All thes, with the dolorous Cries and Complaints of the whole,Cavalcade, who, at every Step they made, repeated and called upon the Name of their deceafed Prince, grade a moft difmal and moving Scere.
But who is able, in a fuccinct Manner, to form a and intelligible Idea of the racking Sentiments, the anxious' Doubts and Fears of Salma and her Followers who were waiting with Impatience, to know the real Meaning of that difinal Scrne of Horror and Defpair, that was coning towards them? Or, what Words can be ufed to exprefts the Periurbation of Thought, the exceffive Uneafinefs of Mind, the Agitation of Soul, which muft rend the impatient Breaft of that tender Lady, from Moment to Moment, 'at fuch an Object? How cruel muft her boding Fears be! She, who had made fuch mighty Preparations for Mirth and Rejoicing! She, who had caufed fo.plentiful a Store of the

## Mahómetifm Explain'd.

rareft Dainties to be provided! Who had already fipread fo many Tables with moftexquifite $\begin{array}{r}\text { iands, and }\end{array}$ had invited fo great ${ }^{\circ}$ a Number of noble and honourable Friends and Relations, as Gueffs, to be Partakers of a joyful.Feaft, and to honour the fafe Return of her Hufland! And now, to think that all her Joy muft be changed into Sorrow, Mourning and Funeral Obfequies' Tbough sit is meet, that one wbo was othe Center of Honour whill Eiving, Jhould be likeevje bo-. noured at bis Deatb.
When the fatal Tydings were (alas! but too foon) brought to the Ears of the furpenfeful Salma, the Extremity of her Grief is not to be expreffed, without infpiring the fowl with the moff feeling Sentimente of Horror and Compalifion: Sitting upoh the cold Earth, fhecruelly abufeth and disfigureth her beautiful Face with mercilefs Blows, tearing hor Flefh with her Nails, a Sight moft lamentable to behold! inficting upon her loyely Perfon, a moft deplorable Martyrdom, exalting her Voice in forcowful Outcries, faying; "Alas, Haffem! Alas! my deareft Lord and "Friend! The only Light of her who adored Thee! "My fole Delight! Where art Thou? Where haft " thou abfented thy felf from me? From her who had " centered her very Soul, her whole Being in Thet?
"In the extinguifhing thy Name, the Light of all ".the Plains is extinguifhed! I am now deprived of "' all my Confort, my Joy and my Sanctiary! "Who will now be the other Half, the Companion " and the Safeguard of thy beloved Wife? Who muft " now be the tender Father, the faithful Protector of "thy unhappy wretched Son? Alas! Alas! Woe, "Woe is me!
Her Sorrow and Defpair were fo exceffive, and fhe took on, wept and lamented to fuch a Degree of Extremity, that the bef Method can be taken, upon this Subjext, is to break off the Thread of the Defcription;
$32 \overbrace{}^{\prime} 4$ Mahometifm E'xplrin'd.
for the Tongue is never capable of exprefing the true Sentiments of an unfeigning and fincere Heart.

But what fhall we fay of Mecca, when the doleful News was carried to his Brothers and Sifters, his Kinfmen and his Friends? How thall we delineate the linpatience of his Daughtem? Or how ffill we exprefs the forrowful Lamentations they inceffarity. uttered? How can we paint the terrible Canfuftun, the Emotions, the Swoonings and 'Agitatansr of Scul, which were felt, the Heart racking Groaus, the Sighs and Sobs which were heard at every Syllablest while the Letter, which contained hislaft Words and Teftament, was reading? A Scerie truly moving, and not to be defcribed.

- When the Excefs of Weeping and Grief was fomewhat abated, they put Almutalib inte the Pofferion of the Government, according as Howem had appointed. A Hero well worthy of fuch a Charge. Amidft all this Sorrow and Mourning, it pleafed the Almighty to fend his Divine Comfort and \&iftance ; for Misfortunes never come wirbout lome Alloviation. For in thofe Days of Mourning Salma was delivered of a young Prince, endowed with the Myfterous Light, who was obferved to come into the World laughing, giving certain Tokens of Rejoicings and great Benefits which wouldiutsue to Mankind from the Birth of one of the moft eminent aniongft the Lord's Elected. He was.born with the Hair of his Head quite grey, from whence he had the Surname of (a) Faibacanas
(a) This Surname, I prelume, is compounded of Two Words, one Arabick and the other Spanip, and is peculiar to the Spanifb Moors. - Sbryeb in Arabick, is the fame as Canas in Spanihh, both fignifying Gray-Hairs: 'And as the fanifb Alphabet has no Lerter or Letters equivalent to the Arabnk shin, or our sb, they fome-


## Mahometifm Explain'd.

given him. He proved a moft notable and worthy Champion; and it is, by no means, proper, that the famous Deeds and Atchievements of 10 illuftrious a Perfonage fhould remain in Oblivion: Wherefore, I defire, that, whillt I rehearfe them, I may be heard wish Attention.

fometimes, ufe the $X$, and fometimes the $\mathcal{F}$, to fupply that Defeet, though very imperfedly. - The ferfor here meant, is Abdolmutalin, or, as many call him, Abdolmortleb, Father to $A b-$ dellah, and Grand-Father to the Faife 1 rophet. He is mentioned by Dr. Prideaux and many others.



## The HISTORY of Abdolmutalib.

"Abdofmutalib's Edication at Yabrib." He is, hated by the Jews. His promising Iafancy. His IUncle Almutalib perfuades bim to efoapef from Yathrib. They are purjued, and overtaken by the Jews, who came with Intent to warder shem. Almutalib's Concern and Apprebcuran. The Child's Prayer, and wonderful Courage and Rcfolution. Miraculous Infauces of the Lighe The bypocritical Speech of the Captain of the Jews. They are difbeartued by the Child's Valoar, who kills Four of -tbeir ftourieft Meiz. Almutalib challenges the Eneray to fingle Combat, \&c. Salma, rith ber Father, \&c. arrive, and acflroy all the Jews. .


Bdolmutalib was irought up in the ancient and moble City of Yatbrib, under the Tuitiop of his Mother, who was excerdingly careful of his Education, caufing him to be inftructed, sy learned Mafters, in gond and paqus Doctrine. As it was nowife pratticable, for indeed proper, to conceal
ceal one of his high and illuftrious Defcent, he was foon known; and became an intolerable Eye-fore to the malicious and perfidious feros, who all bore him a mortal and implacable Hatred; according to that well known Rule, That Averfion generully becomes He:.editary; webereas Friendhip is of iner feen 10 increafe than to diminiff.

He was "lcarço airrived to his Seventh Year, when the bare Mentior: of Mis' Name ufed to make them tremble; and the leaft of his Infant Actions would ftrike theif with Terror; fo great was nis Fame; and fo dreadful was the Light of his Countenance to them, that the very Thoughts of it confumed their Vitals. Whereever he went, he would ftill be faying out aloud, I am the Sons of Hathem; I am the Heir of the Elected Tribe! This, this was their greatelt Abomination; This was ${ }^{\circ}$ what they abhorred; and infomuch, that they always fought to take away his Life, whenever they heard him atter thofe Words.

It chanced one Liay, that a certain Inhabitant of Mecca, paffing by where he was at play, and taking particular Notice of his extraordinary Beauty, and of fome Expreffions he ufed, came up to him, and calling him afide, ofaid; "I intreat you to tell me, Child, who "you are, and from whom you are def. Abdolmutalib, with great Courtefy, readily returned him a fatisfactory Anfwer, and told him his owti Name, and that of his Father, with fome Account of the Houfes to which he owed his Birth: And being given to underftand, that the Perfon who was fo curious in his Concerns, was a Native and Inhabitant of Mecca, he went on thus; "Sinçe, Bir, your Occafions, or "Chance, have brought: you this Way, I beg you "deliver this Meffage td my illuftrious Uncles: Afk " them, as from me, How it hath come to pafs, that " in fo fhort a Timfe Menpory of their Brother i. Hajhem

## 32 Mahometifm Explqin'd.

"Hathem is forgusten? For what Reafon are all thofe "Things he recommended to their Care, fo foon ${ }^{6}$ banifhed from their Thoughts? Why have they fo "foon abandoned and forgot me? Why have they left "me here, fo folitary, in the midft of this wicked "Generation of People, my mortal and inveterate "Enemies? Why am I kept fo far from my own "rightful Country, ant unhappy folizary Orphan, "without knowing my Relations z7: Friends, or "ever feeing the Place of their aftoce? Ast fo may "the Lord affift and comfort you under, aHi your * Troubles, as you will nblige and comfoss me in de" livering this my Meflage, without fail, as foon as "you reach Mecc:a; Forget not, I befeech you, but "rather commiferate my lonefome and forlorn Con"dition.

ThéMan failed not to carry the Meffage faithfully, as he had been defired; and the very next Day Almutalib prepared himfelf to depart for Iatbrib, momited upon an excceding fuift Horfe, his good Sabre girt at his Side, which Weajon he fo well bnew how to manage, whenever he had Occafion to make ufe of it : His Bucklur he carried uporr this left Arm; and at the Pammel of his Saddle hung the Bow of the ftrong and anighty I/bomacl, which belonged now to him, as left him by his deceafed Brother llabem. [This Aimutalib

- wasthe fame who for his Heroick Actions had gained fuch higl Renown in all Parts, that where-ever his Name peached, his Sword was revered and trembled at.] He conceal d part of his Face, by wreathing one Turn of his Turbant acrofs it, in prevent his being known, if he fhoull chance to meet any who had feen him before; and becaufe he was firmly refolved to carry off his Nephew, either by Stealth or by Force, either peaceably or otherwife, as he could bring it about; bat he was fully determined not to return without him.


## Mahometifm Explain'd.

He fon arrived at his Journey's End, and was going into the City; but feeing a Company of young Lads playing without the Gate, he went alide to look upon them. They were exercifing themfelves at feveral different Games, and making Tryals of their Strength and Activity, and among them was his Nephew Abdolmhtalib, who, apnong other Proofs of his Strength he hard been thewifg with-his Companions, was now. very hatert in throwing a heavy Quoit, to fee who csilld caft it faxpheft.

As Athoutalib came near himt, he foon perceived and knew the desteditary Blazon of the Light upon the Countenance of his Nephew, at the Sight of which he rejoiced exceedingly; but more when he heard him, every Time he caft the Quoit from him, fay; Noro, Son of Harhem, Lord of the Holy City!

Almutalib beckohed him afide, and with tender Words and Careffes made himfelf known to him, and told him the Caufe of his Coming. "Confider, faid "Almutalib, whether or no you are willing to go along "with me to the Plaref your Anceftors Abode, and "t to live among your own Kindred, in your own Seat " and Principality, which," for fo many Ages, was "poffefled by your dlluftrious Predeceffors; and which "t the Almfighty hath ordained for the Throne of their "f Male-Pofterity: Think now, my beloved Kinfman, "what you intend to refulve upon; fome come " from Mecca upon no other Accoupt but this.

Like unto an Arrow out of a Bow, or a figlcon that waits for the Signal to fly at his Game, fo this vigorous and generous Youth, hearing the fo long withed-for Signal from his Uncle's Mouth, without anfwering one Syllable, leaped up behind him with an incredible Agility, faying; "Slack your Reins, "Uncle, and fpur away! Let us get from amohg "thefe People, before my Mother hath Notice of my "Departure, whomay, therwife, prevent it!" And fo they fled away upogin Horfe, with all imaginable Speed.


## $35^{6} 0$ Mahometifm Explaind.

Almutalib was overjoyed to find that his Expedition had fucceeded fo profperoufly, and that he had been able fo eaílly to bring off his Nephew, who was dearer to him than his own felf. They arrived, about Sunfet, at a Place called Delbuilefata, where they refted themfelves, and took a little Refrefhment, being vary much fatigued; and when it was dark they advanced up into the Mountain, intending to take that Way, to avoid meeting any who mightobfiruet thèir Journey. But as they were procceding on very cautiouny, and thought themfelves the moft fecure and freeft from Danger, they heard a very great Noife off Voices, as of many Men talking and hallowing loudly to one another: This made them ftop to fee if they could difcover what it was; and they were foon convinced that the Voices approached nearer, and searer, and that they were purfued clofe at the Heels.
Almutalib was in a great Concern, and faid; "My "dear Nepheww, what thall we ço in this Cafe? Where " fhall we hide ourfelves? This Light which Heaven " hath influenced upon your Fore"icall, will infallibly "difcover us! My much hononsed Uncle, faid $A b$ "dolmutalib, if you would have my Light concealed, "cover my Face with my Turbant, and that will "t hide it." Almutalib did fo; but the more he endeavoured to conceal it, the more it appesred, and the Rayssfotue out but fo much the brighter, and difplayed their Splendor more than ever.

Whef Almutaiib beheld this wonderful Myftery, he was greatly furprized, and laid, "This is certainly very prodigions, Nephew! I fee no Method how to hide this coeleftial Light, the Lord hath been pleafed to endow thee with! But He who hath ho" noured thee therewith, will be our Guide, our Promend thee; He will affuredly blefs and deliver thee.

## Mahométifm Explain' d.

Almutalib had no fooner faid this, but they difcovered, at a Diftance, a confiderable Troop of Horfemen, armed at all Points. They all along concluded that thofe who had purfued them were the Troops of the Nobility and Cavaliers who belonged to the illuftrious Family. of Salma, who had conitantly a great Number of their Relations, pefides many others, who having their whole Dependance upon them, were always reazy ino any, Occafion that offered; and that they were yow come on Purpofe to carry back Abdolmina alib to his Mother: But that illuftrious Youth who knew than all perfectly well, fron perceived how greatly they had been miftaken in their Conjectures; and turning towards his Uncle, faid; "Thefe are " very bad Signs! There is fome Treachery going " forwards. It is, quite different from what we ima" gined, and even much worfe, if well confidered. "We have beers all this while in the Dark; for, if my "Eyes deceive me not, thefe we fee making towards "us, are my Enemies, who are come to feek me "out: This is not firf Time they have fought "my Life, having made many Attempts to get rid " of me.

The good• Almu lib was very much terrified at thefe Words of his Nephew, fcarce knowing what Courfe to take. His Concern for his own Life was nothing in Comparifon to his Apprehelfionstor that of the beloved Child. He could notrefrain from weeping bitterly, when he beheld his tenderqromifing Youth, and that refplendent beautiful Countenance, the Light whereof caft its Rays ap to the Skies; and feeing him, almoft, in the Midft of fo many of his moft mortal Enemies, from whont there was no Probability of efcaping, he quite loft lis Courage, and utterly defpaired of being able to $\quad$ tevent their Fate. He, in this Agony, turred to him, futting his Arm round his Neck, and kiffing him of ween the Eyes, faid; "My "dearef Child! Hadrapd the leaft Notice or Sufpi-
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ Mahometifn Explain'd.
" cion of thy being fo purfued and perfecuted by thofe
"bafe Wretches, who bear thee fuch an inveterate
"Hatred, I would never hase brought thee from
"Yathrib: But, I proteft to thee, in the Prefence of
"the Erernal God, That thou fhalt behold my Body
" extended here upon the Earth, all difmembred aind
c. hacked in Pieces, before I will fuffer one fingle Drop
"of thy Blood to be filit." "Take Cqurage my
" generous Uncle, replied the Youth, be root difmayed
" nor afflicted: With God's Afintance ${ }^{\text {I }}$ intend to fur-
 what your Brother's Son can do." Aindethen they were filent for a while, and continued looking upon each other, till at length the Enemies were come up very clofe to them.

E' Haflan tells us, That the Occafion of their coming out upon this Expedition, was the Refort given by thofe Boy's who were contending with Abdolmutalib, about throwing the Quoit or Bar; and who having heard the Words had palt betweia the Uncle and the Nephew, and had feen them ride away, fo faft, had carried the News to their Fathers; and this being fpread about among the maliciows frews, they had, that fame Night, mounted Seventy armed Men of their Tribe, and had fent them out in quel of them, with the thed thirfy View of accomplifhing what they had been fo long hatching with fuch treacherous Eagenets; I mesn to find Abdolmutalib in a convenient Place, where, by taking away his Life, ther. might revenge themfelves and fatiate the irrplacable Hatred and Rage they had againft the Prophetick Ligbt.

They imagined now thel were arrived at their fo much defired Point; fo they made their Approach, all mounted upon light Horles, with large Lances advanced in their Right Hand with Targets on their Left Arms, and, in fine, arnpinat all Points: And, to

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 encounter all thefe Arms, fo much Hatred and fo much Fury, a Child, a naked and unarmed Child fallies out; an Infant, who hath fcarcely feen his Tenth Year; a true Emblem of the Great David when he went forth to encounter with the Haughty Goliab! He lipt away from his Uncle, whom he left weeping, and went a confiderable way towards thofe vile Traytors to "meet them, with furprizing Courage and Intrepritióss But before they came up to him, he lifted wp hit Eyps towatds Heaven, and, with great Humiltty, thus addreffed himfelf to God to delivers them.

## The Childs $P_{\text {ra }}$ y Fr .

0LO R D, by whofe radiant Rays the mof in: lenfe $O b f$ furtiese illuminated! Thou, who aoft influence Thy Light invo all who worbip and adore Thee, with a contrite S"̈rit! All-wi/e Monarih, who penetrateft into profoundeft Receffes of every Heaxt, and difcovereft the moft bidden Secrets; for to Thee rething can be a Secret! Thoy, who heareft all who call upon Thee in their greate ft Aflictions! Thou, who art the only Succourer in. Time of Need; the Accepter and Receiver of our Endeavours; the Regulater and Diftributer of all the Blefings and Mercies Thy Creatures enjoy; Since nothing can advance or recoil ine Titth, but according to Thy Divine Decree! If, in thy unfearchable Judgment, Thou haft any peculiar $R$ gard to (a) this diftinguilb-
(a) Alluding to the Propbetiongh, pretended to be Hereditary in that Family.


## 334 Mahometifm Explain'd.

ing Mercy which Tby Elected ever have, and fill do enjoy; I rupplicate Thy moft imvenfe Bounty, That, at thrs Fundure, Tbou wilt not permit that Branch of it, which I poffefs, to be extinguibed; my own Strength being fo inconjiderable, and so little capable of defending it: But, 1 inteat Thee rather, that my Force may be augmented with a double Portion of that Grace, wherewith Thou baft alyedfy illuftrated and adorned ne; and, that Tby, Light, in me, maj̈-be exclted bigher than ever it hath been butberton Lord! for the Sake of this precious Blazon of Thy Sacred Light, wheremith Thou haft Sealed my Forebead, and with which ineftimable Ornament Thou haft ennobled me, I befeech Thee to proteit and defend me from thefe faithlefs, conardly Traytors, whofe Defign is to extinguif this Light, becaufe they dre ignorant of its bigh Value. But fince I know that every wrathfully armed Hand miuft yield before, Thine, and that the molt formidable Powers muft faill proftrate at the
 thofe who bave prefumptuously dared to lift up their impious Arms, with infernal Fury, to offend Thy Majefty? If in me, therefore, Lord, Thou heft depofited any fern My Mytery that is of Imaportance, or beneficial to Mankinci, and haft diftinguibed me from others; as this Blazon feenseth to Jignify, $I$, once more, intreat Thee, for its Sake, that Thou wilt ftrengthen and affift me in this Extremity; and. $f 0$, that thofe who attempt to defroy it, may be made fenfible of Thy Power; and th申t the direful Scourge of the Infernal Caverns qay fall upon them: For it is Thou who throweft farn the Proud into the Deep Abyffes, and exalteft Co Meek and Humble; whow Thou rewardeft with mindems!.

## Mahometifin Explaind. 335

Great God! cried out Almutalib, who, at that very Moment, beheld thofe bafe Cowards darra $a^{\circ}$ whole Volley of Lances at his beloved Nephew. But, as a"Ball, when forcibly ftruck againft the Ground, reboundeth towards him who caft it; or if thrown againft a StoneWall, flies off again; even $f_{9}$, and no otherwife, did thofe Lances:recoil backwa dowards their Perfidious Ownersp pitering their Breafts, as it they had leen returned by-thee Strength of vigorous Arms. They, aftonifhed and quite confonded at this Prodigy, fpurred on thgiryorfes amain, thinking to take Abdolmutalibalive; but they only wounded the poor Horfes to no purpofe; for thofe Creatures, with their Necks drawn in, and their Manes and Fore-tops fanding upright, fnorting, trẹmbling, wincing and raifing themfelves up an'end, refufed to ftir a ftep forwards.

The magnanimous Youth, who had faced them all without the leaft Fear or Terror, beholding them fo aftonifhed and out of Countenances called to them, in a loud Voice; fayifg: "Bafe, treacherous Infidels? Ac"curfed' vil. Milcreants! whofe Difpofitions more

## 360 Mahometifm Explain'd.

To this, their Captain, whofe Name was Letia, returned Anfwer: "O. Son of the Mighty Ha/hem; " defift from this thy Obftinacy; for we are no wife "frrupulous to acknowledge the great Worth of the "Illuftrious Houfe of Abdulmenaf, to which all the "Tribes and Nations pay fuch Refpect and Venefa"tion: But you are affuredly in the wrong to ima"gine, as your wordstreem to intimate, that our "coming from $Y_{a t b r i b}$ hither, was with RherIntent of "deftroying you. No, we came, fent hy'thy Mother, "and at her earneft Requeff, to conduct ther in Sate\&s ty back to her, that her Eyes may betejoiced with "thy Prefence; "for the is very forréwful and dif"confolate at thy leaving her. Befides, thou canit " not be ignorant of the great Love and Friendfhip
4 "obliging we have all of us been to thee, fo that "thou haft no manner of Reafon to harbour any " fuch Thought; for we always looked upon thee as " our chiefeft Joy, Comfort and Coptent: Thou art " the Light of our Eyes, mylur, and the greateft "Pleafure of our Lives!" " It is well known, replied " the fearlels Youth, Tiat you are all my mortal " Enemies, and this your bafe treacherous Attempt " hath fully confirmed it: You always hated me, and have ever looked upon me with ap evil, de" ceitfun and"hypocritical Eye, and you utter no"'thing but what js founded upon Lyes and Treachery, " Feejing your parfidious Scheme hath proved abortive, " and not anfwerable to your Hopes' and Expectations, m" becaufe the Sacred Probmifes of the Almighty are " inviolable, and muft be accomplifhed." Then, with a noble Difdain, without the leaft Sign of Fear or Concern, het turned away from them, and went to his'Uncle, who was all thas while an admiring Spectator.

When the bafe Fews fat he had left them, they fpeedily alighted from their Horfes, and with infernal Fury they drew out their mighty Sabres, running

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ning towards him, like hungry Wolves, to attack him. Almutalib, when he faw them coming, made ready for the Encounter, and was going to meett them, but was hindred by his Nephew, who held him by the Arm, faying: "Stay, Sir; Now you thall be Eyewitnefs to a fecond Miracle; I befeech you to be quiet, and lor the prefentsonly ftand ftill and look on: Give the your Bow ald Quiver, and I'll affure "You of the Victury." "You are far from being able, " anfwered" Almutalib, with your tender Arms and " little , Strength, to bend this Bow; for there is not "one Mertein all Mecca, or its Territories, who "c bath the Prefumption to attempt thooting with it, "except thofe of our Family, to whom it belongeth " by Divine Ordinance: This is $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{h}$ mael's Bow; your "Father had it in his Life-time, and ath his Death " bequeathed it to"me: With it, in droughty Seafons, "we intercede for Rain, and many other Bleflings, " in Cafes of Neceflity and Diftrefs, antd which the Almighty, of His inmenfe Bounty, never faileth to " grant us." " Lamme have it, then, faid indol" mutalib, for I being, likewife, a Branch of that " noble Stock, have foine Right to that precious " Relick ; , notwith fanding my want of Years, may "feem to denny me that Privilege:" And taking it in his Hapds, he bent it with fuch Force, that he made the Two Ends almoft meet togetisen enend then ftrung it with as much Eafe, as she ftrongeft fullgrown Man could have done, or asoif the Brwy had been made only of a green, pliable Switch.

The fows were now apprbached very near them, when the dexterous Youth, fixing an Arrow in the Bow, took his Aim, and fent it into the Heart of him, who, among all the reft, feemed to be the proudeft and moft infolent, who inimediately fell groveling to the Earth, yalling like a Salvage Beaft, and vomited out his impious Soul. And, without lofing Time, he took another, and after that gnother, and then a Fourth; all which he let fly with fuch admirable Dexterity

## 33 Mahometifin Explqiin'd.

and fo fure an Ain, that with each of thofe Four Shafts he pierced one of their perfidious Breafts, who lay yelling out their Vitals upon the Ground; and every tiune he ftretched the Bow and difmiffed the Arrow, he faid; I am the Son of Hafhem: My Name is Abdolmutalib.

When the Traytor Leqia faw this, he faid; "This " verifieth the Proverb, t" The Serpent "can prodace notfing bat venomous Vipers! Then turning"towards his Companions, " Degenerate, faint-hearted. Wret"ches! faid he; are you net alhamed to let a Child * baffle your Strength and effeminate 7 firrCourage? "Let us pour itt upon them all at once, and with " vigorous Impetuolity, let us attack them in fo ${ }^{6}$ effectual a Manner, that they may not furvive ourdtrokes; and it Ten of us fhould happen to "fall by their Hands, with the 'Provifo they fall "too, thofe who are fo fortunate among"us as to "efcape, will enjoy a glorious and honousable Life, after the Death of our greateft Enemy.
Thius falke that perfidious Evermy to God's Caufe; And now they all form themfelves into a Body, in order to make the Onfet; but as they were advancing, their Courage began to flacken, heing fearful of the Arrows, and not forgetting with what Force and Dexterity they had been before fent amongft them; 'They, thonetere, upon fecond Thoughts, determined rather, to try what they coulddo by way of Parley and Capitulation; when Letia, calling out to the undaunted Youth, faid;
"Hear, O Abdolmutait", what we have to fay: As ${ }^{6}$ " ou are truly valiant, generous, and magnammous, " we intreat that you will, cut of your innate Cour" tefie, withold your Arm from thooting any more " of thofe fatal Shafts, which you fo, without Rea"fon, or Provocation, let fly amongft us; and let "s us confult deliberately of the beft and moft whole"fome Means, that you may return Home with us. "Confiter, Deareftechild, that it is an unfpeakable

## Mahometifm Explaiñd.

${ }^{6}$ Grief to us all, that you fhould leave our Country 3 " nor do we think ourfelves a little affronted and ${ }^{\text {cs }}$ injured by your fodoing. Remember, that you was " born, and drew your firf Breath amongft us; and " forget not, that all our Wives have been Nurfes to " you; you have fucked Milk out of their Breafts, and have been bred up in their Laps: And is this the Retumn you make us, ${ }^{\text {" }}$ for allour Love and unfeigned Tenderitefs? Is this the Recompence wherewith you" reward us, for all the Pangs and Agonies we fuffer upon your Account, and for your Sake? You heopain Four of our Company; Men of the greateft "Note and Confideration" of our whole Tribe; and yet we are all contented to fit down with their Lofs, and to forget all that's pait; as we would do had you killed as many mose. Be fatisfied, that we value you more, and have a greater Regard for your Intereft and Content, than for all 'the Comforts, Pleafures and Advantages of this Lifer Take your Leave of your Uncle Almutalib, apd let him enpart on his Way in -Peace", and 6 wifh him, as we fincerely do, a good and profperous Journey; and do you return back again with, us to your ownonative Place, your fafeft Sanctuary, where you will pafs your Days in the higheft Ho" nour and Efteem, and the greateft Satisfaction and "Tranquility; and where it is but resfarable you "Thould'abide, were it only to avoid having the Sin to anfwer, of grieving the Souls of your tender Mother, and indulgent Grand-father; and to banifh the Sorrow, and tormenting Affliction of thofe dear Parents, who are inconfolable at your cruel Ablence; but moft of all, for your departing abruptly, without taking leaye of them, without their Privacy or © Confent, or the Knowledge of any of your Relations. "Did you but fee, O unthinking, inconfiderate "Youth! Could you brit onçe behold the Torrents of "Tears they pour out ! How they rend and disfigure
4 their Faces; or hear their pitiful Groans and

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## Mahometifm Explain'd.

"doleful Lamentations! and how inceffantly they "call upon thy Namel It muft needs move you to "pity them. Come, therefore my deareft Child; "pluck up your ufual and innate Courage, and de"termine (without farther Hefitation, but with a " deliberate Confideration of my Words) to do whate " is fo very realonable for you to comply with; a "Refolution of Ddty and Generofity, fo very worthy "s of finding a Place in a Breaft fo" truly noble and © generous as yours.
Thefe were the Words, and fuch the Argaments, and Propofals that treacherous Hy pocritghiacte ufe of; and, had they been fincere, were fo pathetick and moving, that Almutaiib began to be under a Concern left his Nephew thould waver, and, in reality, was inf pair, and doubtful of his Conftancy ; and, with Tears in his Eyes, fpoke to him thus;

You well know, Child, That I nịderiook this "Journey, from Mecca, hither, purely' for your "Sake, to induce yotu to go and takeryour Abode in " yofir own rightful Seat and Putrimony, "aņd enjoy " it, as your Fore Fathers have done, in a direct "Line down to you: But hearing the plaufible Ar" guments thefe People ule to moke you alter your " firft Intent, the affectionate Expreffions of Love "and Sincerity they make you; the great Honour " and Defernee they give you; the mighty Efteenn " in which you are held annong them; and the Re"fpeer ohey feem to have for you, through the Know" ledge they have of your high Bigth, Iicfent, Eftate. and Condition, I am at a Lofs to know what I
" ought to fay! Yet.if you are willing to return home " again with them, go in Food's Name, and under " His Protection; and when you are arrived to Years " of Maturity, you may then repair to Mecco, the "ancient Seat of your Anceftors; and whither, as it " is the Abode of your whole Paternal Family, you "are called by all the Ties of Confauguinity." "How "wrong' are your ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Conjectures! faia Abdolmura" lib:

## .Mahometifm Explain'd.

" lib: How readily have you given Credit to the de" luding Words of thofe vile.Wretches! Do not you know that they aee feros? a Generation of Infamous, bafe, fcandalous, accurfed, perfidious, degene". rate People, full of Falfity, Fraud and Deceit? Suffer not their fair Speeches to gain upon your
"Credulity, or to have any'Effec upon your Imagi" nation; for there is not the leaft Truth in all they "fay: They are the Servants and Companions of "Lucifer, who are perpetually walning in his Paths. "Let thempegone from hence, theretore, and may. ${ }^{〔}$ the Curte ong go along with them!

Almutalif, hearing his Nephew esprefs bimfelf with fuch Refolution, rejoiced exceedingly, and immediately made ready to give the Onfet; and covering himfels withphis Shield, with his good Sabse drawn in his right Hand, he advanced towards the Traytor Letia: So treads the Lion, when be finds bimfelf in Dinger: And fo, nor with lefs Intrepidity, did the generous Wortlify advance to meet the Hoftile Band; whem, esalting his Folce, calling out to Letia; he faid;
"O Thou Hypocrite! who haft wafted and caft into the Air fo many fpecious Arguments, wrapt up in Perfidy and Diffimulation, Lies and Deceit! "Defilt from fpending any Time and Breath in Fal"fities, and Prevarications; and fee, if among you "all, You have any that dare wenture himfelt in "s fingle Combat with me, in order to bring the fe nur " mutual Pretenfions to a Conclufion: If any fuch "there be, let him come out, for I am here in Expectation; it being, in my Opinion, but reafonable, That what the Tongue is foliberal in blazoning, "Jbould be made good by Altions.

Letia then faid to his Followers; "You hear how
"we are challenged, and fet at Defiance by hin,
"who is the moft famous and renowned Champion of " his whole Tribe; by him, who is the chief Leader " of the redoupted Koreibites, who are the Flower of

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## Mahometifm Explaind.

"all the Arabian Nobility; by him, who is held in
" "ble to with hand the Force of his invincible Arm If we can but deftroy him, his Nerhew will then be in our Power, and that deftructive $I$ ight he is poffeffed of, may be extinguifhed without Danger or Difficulty. Come or, renowned Warriors; Courage! I promife to him who thall deprive this dangerous Enemy of his Life, a Reserd of One hundred yornes, flourifhing, ${ }^{*}$ Femmite "Date-Trees, as an Encouragement for his Bravery.
To this, one of the Company, whofe Name was Chemio, made Anfwer; "If I undertake this Combat ${ }^{5}$ againft sur Enemy, and have the goot Fortune to obtain the Victory, I fhall require no other Reward from you, but that you give me an 'Acquittance for the Debt I owe youl." "I am very well contented, "renlied the Traytor Letia I will forgive you "that Debt, and give you as much more:" Upon this he went forth to encounter Almut alib, who feeing him coming, advanced to meet him; by whofe valiant Arm, the Infidel foon Poft his mifbelieving Life, being fplit down to his Breaft at one Stroke.

When Lent, beheld this, he faid; "Cbemio is " dead! Let another of our moft valiant Warriors go "out and try his Fortune." Another did, and another, and by the fame Means, feveral of their beft

[^4]
## Mahometifm Explain'd. 343

Men loft their Lives, But one of them at laft, faid;
"Letia, this all carries a overy ominous Appear-
" ance! Would youdhave us all Sacrificed, one by one,
" whilft you ftand by an idle, ufelefs Speetator? Go
"out yourfelf and encounter this Challenger, whom
"s none but you amongt us all, is able to engage
" with; as we are, likewife, fenfible, that when he
" once feeleth the Force of your Arm, his Pride will
"s be laid. in the Duft, and our Strife will be at an
" End.
To this the treacherous Letia replied; " I would
" befor tith have undertook the Combat, without.
"ftaying"till I was told of it, had it not been for the
"Refpect I had for Salmu, the Stripling's Mother;
"and that neither fhe, nor any of that Family,
"s fhould have it to fay, that I had a Hznd in kilhing
" her Son: But fince I perceive 'tis your Defire I
" fhould do it", and you think it neceffary, fuppofing
Tr the Vittory dependeth upon me, Ifrely engage my-
"Felf to go out and encounter*this Boafter.
The Traytor theirftripped off his upper Gement, and fhewed great Signs of an undaunted Refolution, mixed with a difdainful, daring Haughtinefs. He. was a. Man of the largelt Size and Stature, and his ftrong knit Limbs were inclofed in the fineft burnifhed Steel; His left Arm bore a mighty Target, and his right Hand carried a keen Sabre; the Belt whereof was girded round his potent Loils, and the Scabbard hung at his left Side. He feemed, in Agiliky, to exceed a wild Stag, and his very Afpeet had fomething which infpired Awe and Terror. As he approachet, he called out to Almutalib, faying; "Call your "Nephew to come to your Affiftance, and that our "Combat may*be the fooner over; fof I am refolved, "you fhall both fall with the Edge of my Sword." "Call, rather, replied Aimutalib, to your own " cowardly Squadron of Scoundrels, to come and belp " to deliver you out of my Hands; for before the

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\mathrm{Z}_{4}{ }^{\circ} \quad{ }^{\circ} \text { Day }
$$

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"Day appeareth, you fhall every one of you be laid wallowing in your Blood upon the Ground."
Now the Two Combatants ailvanced one againft the other, and, at their Meeting, the Shock was fo violent, as if two Kocks had met together, fo well, were they matched, and fo equal their Skrength. The Blows they mutually dealt, were nothirg inferior to thofe of Smiths beating with their heavy Hammers upon an Anvil, and with fuch equal Fury and Refolution, that no Words are fufficient to defcribe this memorable Encounter: The fews encouraged one andher, and, with continual Shouts and Huzzaes, they a nimated their valiant Leader; greatly wondering, that Almu $t a l i b$ was able to deferid himfelf fo long againft him: TWhilft the magnanimous Abdolmutalib ftood fuming with Rage and Madnefs, to behold his ntoble Uncle, a Man fo renowned for Feats of Arms, fo bardly put to it; and to think, that any fingle Man ahould be able to withittund him fo long, and to make fo notable a Refiffance, which feveral, with tbeir united Forces had never before been capable of toing; and not being enough Mafter of himfelf to bridle his Paffion a Moment longer, he fixed an Arrow in the Bow, bending it with all his Might, and aiming at the perfidious Letia, he let fly the Shaft with fo great a Force, that entering between his Shoulders, it paffed down to his - Bowels.

When the fewos heheld him, who had fo manfully defended them, atad uporwhofe Valour they wholly relyed; When they faw bipn, I fay, fall to the Ground and- expire, they were exceedingly enraged, and gathering themfelves all together in a Body, were coming furioully to fall upon Abdolmusalib, and to difpatch him; but were diverted and prevented by a fudden Noite they heard behind them, of very loud Shouts and Outcries; when, facing about towards the Quarter from whence the Noife came, they beheld a great Juff, and, a Moment, after plainly perceived the Glittering of bright Atmour, naked Sabress and Lances,

Helmets,

## Mahometifin Explain'd.

Helmets, Shields, and all fuch Warlike Accoutrements; and, in a Word, a numperous Troop of moft gallant Cavalry, who, tho' all eovered with Sweat and Duft, yet appeared very Noble and Magnificent. They galloped on a great Pace, and were now all come up, proving to be Four hundred Cavaliers from Tathrib, among whom were Salma, her Father, and many of their Relations; who havng had Notice of the Defigns of the treacherous fews, were come, in all fpeed to prevent it ${ }^{\prime}$-and as $\sqrt{\text { Bon }}$ as ever they came up, without fuffering them to ${ }^{\circ}$ ipak one Word for themfelves, the "ure in Pieces every one of thofe vile execrable Villains, not one efcaping to carriy the Tydings of their difaftrous Overthrow.


## 346 Mahometifin Explain'd.

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 CHA P. XVI.Almutalib refolves to bofe bis Life rather than fuffer bis Nephew ta be takerr fromt bim. Salma's angry Speech. to bimabefore Jhe knew bim. His re-- folute Anfwer. Difcovers bimfelf. She mildly reproaches him and her Son. Leaves the Cbild to bis oun Choice, either'to go with bis Uuscle, or to return bome with her; who chulfot to proceed to Mecca. Almuthlib enjoins his Nephew to conceal his Name, and to pafs for Lis Servant. They arrive at Mecca. The Child's Beauty, and his enlighitned Countenance fo much admired, and venerated by the People of Mecca, that they ask their Neceflicies of Goa in bis Name. The fecret Malice the Jews bear to him! His excellent Qualifications. The Government of Mecca vefted in bim. The Depoled Governor bighly rejents it, and makes him a very reproachful Speech, upbraiding his Want of Cbildren. Abdolmirtatib's Anfower, with his Vow, if ever he was the Fiather of Ten Sonss to offer up One of them to God as a Sacrifice. His Prayer upon that Subject. His Petitlon is beard; he having Ten Sons born of Sixs Wives, of which Number A bdallah, the Toungeft, - inherits the Prophetick Light.


H E perfidious fews being all deftroyed, in the Manner I have related, and the great and terrible Noife of clathing Armour, and redoubled Strokes, being now at an End; the Ground all about appeared to be covered with Streams of Blood, 'and Breatheefs Carcaffes; and thofe who had been

## Mahometıfm Explain'd.

been concefned in that difmal Encounter, and bloody Carnage, were fufficiently tired with diftribating fo many Wounds, and with hewing off fuch a Number of Limbs, as they had done. But the Valiant and Inyincible Almutalib, who had, for a great Part of the Night, fuftained a Combat to furious and obftinate, had now remgunted his Steed, and was retired with the Child, at a fmall Diftatce from the' Company, where he ftopd ftill panting for Breath; as, indeed, well he might; Fraving ugdergone a Fatigue fufficient to weary him out, bad be been made of Brafs. He now, having refted himfelf during fhay whole Action, had fomewnat recovered his wafted Spirits, ando began afrefh to prepare his nervous Arm, and mortiferous Weapons, for a more unequal Encounter; being fully deterifined to employ them, and othat nevet.failing Courage with which his great Heart was animated, againf the whole Band of noble Warriors, Who had come to their Affiftance, and that fo very feafonably; as hot.looking upon that, to be worthy the Name of Succour? or friendly Affiftance, which cometh with any View of Self-Intereft, as he well imagined theirs was. He refolved, if they infifted upon kaking his Nephew from him, that he would fooner dye in defending his Pretenfions, without putting himflelf to the Trouble of giving them any Reafons, or ufing any Arguments or Capitulations in the Matter. So taking his Bow in lis Hand, and with the Child behind him, he intrepidly advancedtowards that whole Friendly Troop of Four hundred Warriors who were ranked in moft feemly Order, and prefented the Point of his Arrow, with a ffeady Aim amongft thein.
As he approached, Salma, who was in the Front, called out to him in a loud Voice, that fhe might be eafily heard by them both, faying; "Who is the "Audacious Man, that hath been fo daringly pre" fumptuous, as, with fo little Ceremony or Refpect, "to take away my Son from my Houfe and Pro.

## Mahometifo Explainid.

tection, without acquainting me, therewith, or giving the leaft Notice to any of my Family of this his bold Attempt?" "I am he, anfwered Almutalib, who conducted him hither to this Place, and who likewife pretend to accomplifh my juft Refglution of conveying him from hence to his honourable Patrimony, in order to inftali him, Prince of that noble City and Terfitories, which Have been the "Seat of all his Anceftors, from' Times, immemorial; and which is the nobleft and moft famous Inheritance in the whole Univerfe. If my prefent Difguife prevęteth your knowing wint am; or if you only pretend not to know me, and to have forgot the Friend hip and Acquaintance there formerly was between us; know, that I am a Koreifhite, ant my Name is Almutalib; that I Eefcend from the illuftrious and valiant Koreifh, whofe Grandfon I am, and the Son of Abdulmentf: The gallant and matchilefs Hafhem, your Hufland, was my Bror ther, and whofe infeparable Companion I was during his whole Life. I' am" he who managed the Aflair, and who made up the Match between you and him;"and if your Memory faileth you not, you may call to Mind how much Blood, both of our own and others, was fpilt, in your Behalf, upon that Occafion. In fine, I am your Son's own Uncle, and, in all my Actions, I am a Father to him; and whoram tenderer of his Life and Welfare, and more defirous of his Profperity, than you your own felf can poffibly be. .
Salma, when fhe heard this, was highly fatisfied, and joyfully came up to the worthy Almultaib, and beholding him with a pleafant finiling Countenance, fhe fpeak to him in there Terms; "How came you, " my deareft Brother, to be guilty of fo great an Over"fight, and to ufe fo little Ceremony, or have fo " fmall Confideration for her who brought into the

## Mahometym Explaníd.

and Relations, as to convey him away from His Friends, and the Plaee of his Nativity, and run him into fo great a Danger, that, had it onot been for thefe worthy Gentlemen, you had, both of you, infallibly loft your Lives? And you, my dear Darling! Have you fo foon forgot thefe your induigent Mother's Breafts which gave you Suck, that you tręat me as if I wąs a Stíạnger? I proteft, by the eliving Crator, (you may believe what, I affirm) 'That bad it notobeen, that we had Notice given us, of the vile Defigns of thofe blood thirfty Traytoremand that they had followed you on Pur- pofe to take away • your Life, I houdd never have been againft your going with your Uncle; for I " hhould rather have looked upon it as the greateft Ho" nour you can have on this Side Paradife : But fince. Things have fo happened, and you are come Io far, as likewife I. am come hither, with all this Train "-after me, ${ }^{\circ}$ ant ${ }^{0}$ your Uncle is here prefent, I leave it "intirely at your own Difcretion, to chufe the Com"pany you-like beft: If your Inclinations lead you
" moft to"go along with him, I fhall not contradich,
" or endeavour to compel you to the contrary; and if " you have a Mind to return back with mes you are "fenfiblood my Love and Affection, and how wel. "come you are to me.

Abdolmutalib, with his Eyes fired on the Ground, remained fome Moments in a filent Sufpence, and his Cheeks, all covered with Blufhes, Evidently demonftrated the Nonplus he was at for a fuitable Anfwer. He looked firtt upon his deas Mother, who had given him his firft Nourifhment, and who had carried him Nine Months in her Womb, whofe tender Breafts had given him Milk, and who was fo extremely fond of him: Then lifting up his Eyes again, his worthy Ungle prefented himfelf to his View; and, upon recollecting the ftrong Ties of Confanguinity, the high Obligations ho had to him, for the great Love he bore him, as, likewife, the lail bijunction of fo noble a Father, whofe Defire

## Mahometifm Explaiñ.

Defire and Cominands he thought himelf' in Duty bound to accomplifh; fo that after having continued filent for fome Time, "he at laft, with a moft refpectful Gefture and Accent, (and moft juftly did her extraordinary Merit claim the higheft Refpect) returned his Mother this Anfwer;

If going to Mecca with my Uncle will not be "counted an Aft of Difobedience to You, my Incli" 1 nation is to proceed in my Jsurney thibher: But, " in offending you, I fear'I hall likewife offend my Creator ; I therefore aur determined to aft nothing "contrary to your Pleafure and Compen's, but will " either proceed or return as you fhall pleafe to ap"'point.

Salma being now fatisfied which Way her Son's Defires chiefly led him, would no longer ${ }_{0}$ detain him; but, "on the contrary, with the greateft Tokens of Tendernefs, Confent, and even Willingnefs, che kiffed, embraced, and gave him her Bleffing; after whish, with the fincereft Expreflions of mptual Friendfhip, Love, Acknowledgment and Refpect, with great Offers and Proteftations on either fide, they took their Leaves of each other; Salma, with her Company taking the Road back to Yathrib, whilift the noble Uncle with the Child purfued their Journey to Mecca.

As they were proceeding on their Way, very joyfully, Almut lib faid to his beloved Nephew thus; ". Liften, iny dear Child, to what I am about to fay:
"My Counfel j ," that if you are asked who you are, 's be fure you conceal your Name, and let no body ${ }^{6}$ know that you are, aty wife related to me; but, " to all who inquire, tell them, you are my Servant: "For, if at Cathrib you have had Snares laid for "your Life, and have been perfecuted by thofe Tray" tors; in the City we are now going to, we have " likewife many of that perfidious, blood-thirfty " Generation; wherefore, feeing you are not imme" diately to take the Government of Mecca iuto " your own Hands, it is not at all cenvenient, that

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" in the Intyim, they fhould know any thing of your " Birth, or Defcent, or sven have the leaft Sufpicion "of it.

Having given him this neceffary Precaution, and being now arrived at the City Gate, they began to make their Entry; the refplendent Rays of the Propbetick Ligbt ftil going betore them, which from the Forehead of Abdolmutalib caff no lefs bright Reflection, than doth a Cryftal Mirror reverberating the Beams of the Mid-day Suw.

All who beheld' that moft beautiful Courtenance, vyere very inquifitive in afking the Uncle, Who tbat * veely Child uas, and from whence be brought bim? Alsutalib very readily told all who "inquired, That he woas a Youth be bad brought from a diftant Country, where be bad lately been, and wham be intended to breed up ino bis Family as a Domofick. And, in Effect, from thenceforwards, • he was ever after called by the Name of (a) Abdolmusalit, inftead of faibacanas, [rether Sbeiyb] being thought by every body to be really Almutalib's Favourite-Page or Servant, upon which account they gave him that Name. He was extremely beloved and refpected by the whole City; every one who beheld that glorious Light, which was fo confpicuous upon his lovely Countenance, being inclined to have a moré than ordinary Affection for him, and were infenfibly inlpired to beftow their Benedictions upon him. Nay, the People, in all their Neceflities, and Misfortunes, and upon all Occafions, as want of Rain in a droughty Year, or any fuch like Vifitations, and Tokens of God's' Wrath; which frequently ocgur to Mankind, they would intercede, and implore the Mercy and Affiftance of the Lerd of all Things, in his Name; ' which Interceflions His Diviae Majefty, out of his immerfe Bounty, would never fail to give Ear to, when made in the Name of that Poffeffor of

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the Myfterious Ligbt, and of his future Succeffot, the beatified Prophet Mabooret.

The Farne of lifis exceeding Beauty, uncommon Qualifications, and great Acitons extended itfelf, not only throughout Mecca, but over all its Territories, both far and near: And as it always happeneth, that thofe who are the moil eminently conspicuous foi their extraordinary Nierits and Pertections, are ever the moft liable to the Envy and Malice of Rivals, and fecret Enemies, (who are nose but Men of bafe Principles; mr do they ever perfecute any but the Good and the Kighteous) and by how much the mare they excel in Virtue, and Biety, by fo much the furer they as. to be expofed to the Hatred and dangerous Treacherie? of the Wicked and Invidious. An undeniable Proof of all this we have in this warthy Perfon; for, from the very ${ }^{\text {Moment }}$ of his Birth, atill the Hour of his Death, his wicked Enemies were continually racking their Inventions to find out Means to defroy him

In thofe Days, there lived in Megca a certain near Relation of this Abdolmutalib's, keing his. Coufin Germain, and Grandfon to the great Abdulminaf, who was a Man of good Parts, and Qualifications, but of an ambitious, haughty Mind; yet was honoured and refpected by all, for his high Defcent, and immenfe 'Riches. He was Grand Prefident of the Council, a very able Statefinan, and had, in a manner, the whole Management of the Affairs of the City Mecca; boing the chief Miniftel at the Helm of the Government, and fo highly revered, and even feared by all the Inhabbitants, that none dared to difobey or contraditit him; as knowing the dangerous Confequences of having fo great a Politician for their Enemy : For, as Skill and Peretration in State Politicks are ibe principal Steps to higb Stations and Dignities, 'Yo an able Politician is a dangerous Enemy.

Now Abdolmutalib being grown up to Man's Eftate, and was married and had got a Child (though he fill retained the Propbetick Light, that Son being not the

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Elected Inhieritor thereof) the People'began to flacken in their Refpect and Efteent they weie wont to have for his above-ntentioned Kinfiman, and, in fine, they took no more notice of him, and he was as much forgoten, as if he had been in the other World; none applying to him in publick Matters, nor indeed upon any other Accolunt; nor was the leanf Regard thewed to any of his Commands; but, on the gontrary, they committed all their Affairs to Abdolmutalib's Management, delivering into his Cuftody we Keys of the City, and ofo the Council-Chanber, givirirg into his Poffeffion all the Archives apdn publick Writings, with the fole Go-• vernment ofo the Holy Temple; nmaleing him their Leader and General in the Field: Anel all the Inhabitants, in general, moft willingly and readily fubmitted thenfelveg to his Obedience; nor did they gvet. repent their putting the Power into his Hands.
The depofed, Governor, enraged at thefe Proceedinge, his jeabous Breaft boiling with Indignation, Envy, Ambition and Refentment, fought all Occafions to thew the Sentiments of his incenfed Mind in fome Difcourfe with his newly advanced Kinfinan : When one Day he chanced to find him in the Company of feveral Peoples at what time, quite blinded with Rage, and ready to, burft with Malice, he accofted him in . thefe eitravagant and reproachful Terms;
"Whither, vain Boy, do your ambitious, haugh" Thoughts intend to hurry you? Tell me, thou worthlefs, fantaftical Trifler, how ${ }^{\text {Cligh }}$ would thy Vanity make thee afpire at laft, that thou thus "foolifily expofeft thy wretched Ignorance to the " open Air, without the leaft Solidity, or Founda"tion? Or tell me, if, perhaps, thou imagineff us to "be ignorant who thou art. We know thee perfectly " well. It was but Yeftequy, as it were, that thoui " wert brought almoft naked hither to this City fromi " Yatbrib, where thou hadf led thy Life among the "Frws of that Place, a poor, defpicable, forlorn Wretch; a Serwant-Boy; and hewe amongf as thoii
" always known, and looked upon aseone of our "Lackeys, 2 poor Boy to mun of an Errant: And " now, all on a fudden, we behold thee refpectied, " ponsoured, and revered; ftuanced to the higheft "Employs, and Pofts of the greatef Dignity! We " Fee thee puffed up with Pride and Ambition, forget-
" ful of thy mean, defpicable Original, and thy poor
"Capacity to gó through what thou kaft undertaken.
". Thou haft no Children, nor ard thou Man fufficient
"to beget them: From whence, therefore, comes it, " that shou carriét thy felf with fo much Haughtinefs , "towards us; fince thou mult needs know, that God "would haverbleffed thee with Children, had he found " "thee worthy of fuch a Bleffing; and that the only "Caufe he denieth to grant thee that Blefling, is thy " own Unworthinefs to enjoy them.

Abdolmutalib, quite frandalized, and oft of Countenance at a Difcourfe fodifdainful and halighty, could not avoid fhewing his juft Refentmentr, and with that undaunted Refolution, which was fo natural to him, he made him this Return, with an Accent and Gefture fomewhat difcovering the Difturbance of This Mind, and how much he was touched to the Quick:
"Were it not, faid he, for the Nearnefs of Blood "which God bath thought fit to infufe into our Veins, and which with holds my Arm, and to which, and fo fcandaloully and unadvifidly uttered. It is unpardonably bale in you to upbraid me with my "Want of, Children, when it is far trem being un"olikely, or improbable, that I may be the Father of
"many: Muft you endeavour to caft a Blemifh up-
"on my Honour, beranfe, as yet I have but one? I
"Colemnly proteft to the Almighty, and dedicate
${ }^{6}$ this inviolable Xow before the Prefence of his Sa-

## Mahomelifm Explain'd.

4. cred Divinity, That if He fhall ever vouchafe " to make me the Father of Tea Sons, I will offer up "One of them to His Holy Name, as a Corban, " or Sacrifice." And, as a tarther Confirmation of this Vow, he immediately repaired to the Holy Temple ${ }_{3}$, and approaching the venerable Caaba, embracing and clinging cldfe to thofe fanctiffed Rails, he affirmed the Sincerity $\dot{y}$ of his Intentoin the following devout Addrefs to his Creafor.

## Abdolmutalib's $\boldsymbol{V}$ ow in the Temple.

OMnipotent Lord of the exalted Throne of Eter: nal Glory, who from Thy immenfe Altitudes art continually, beholding all the Tranfactions of both the One and the Other World! Thou, whofe Incomprehenfibility is in every Place, and yet cannot be properly Gaid to be in any Place! But, notwithltanding, thou art to be found in every Place by thofe who implore Thy Affiftance in their Diftrefs! Thou, to whom alone all devat Prayers and Supplications are due, as being the univerfal and only Lord, who art the Infector, the Mover, the Tolerator, the great Judge and Arbiter of all Things! Thou, who alone knowelt the. Number of Thy Creatigres; and who dlone delivereft them out of the Wombs wheremothey have been borne and formed after the Manner and Figure which Thou alone häft feen fit to appoirt ! Thovi, whofe Divine Effence and Influence infpireth the Soul, and filleth it with joyful Tydings; and who gracioully turneft from us the Evils, which, without Thy Protection, would continually befal lis, and doft change them into their Contraries! Thou, who well knoweft, that I am reproached for what I am in no wife blameable; fince nothing can ever bs effected without Thy Permifion, add all thou pleafeft

## $3 \%$ Mahometifin Explain'd.

to ordain, muft ever be accomplifhed! If ${ }^{4}$ therefore, Lord, my Enemies upbraid and revile ine, by imputing to me the Want of a Bleiling Thou haft not beens pleafed to grant me, I humbly prefume molt bountiful Lord, that it is but juft and equitable, that Thy Divine Grace and Goodnefs fhould fupply thofe my Defects. O Lord ! if Thou thalt think fit to thake me the Father of Ten Sons, who flall be Followers and Obfervers of Thy Holy Laws, and Thall affociate ehemfelves with Thy true and faithful Sesvants, in an intire Obedience to Thee, ard to none but Thee alone; -I here again repeat my late voluntary Yow, with the utmoft Sinceridy and Refignation, of devoting (One of that Number to Thy Livine Service, by offering him up as a Sacrifice to Thy Holy Name; which folemn Vow I promife to keep facred and inviolable, wittrout the leaft Scruple or Prevarication.

This folemh Addrefs he made with for unfeigned a Contrition of Heart, and fuch a Sincerity and Fervency of Mind in his Erpreffions, that the Divine Goodnefs heard, and granted his Supplication: For, in Procefs of Time, he became the Father of (a) Ten Male Children, which were brought him by Sir feveral Wives he married; all of them worthy Ladies of great 'Merit, and noble Extraction, felected out of the inoft Illuftrious Tribes. Of thefe Sons, the Youngeft of all dias the Eleffed Ithheritot of the refplendent Light.

[^6]
## Mahonfetifm Explain'd. B57

 They gave him the Name of Abdalat) [i. e. God's Servant.] He was a Clild of incomparable, Beauty, Shape, Mien, and Qualifications; "upou whom Heaven poured down its Bleffings, and whote Birth was the Subj:ct of infinite Joy to the whole Earth,

This Abdall,hh, the Tenth and $I_{8} f$ t, was Father to Mehomer, and ths other Nine were hith Uncles, amogg whom Aboulibeked was his greatefl and mat implacable Eucmy.


## 3\% Mahometifm Explain'd.

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## C. H A P. XVH.。

The Caution which ought to be ufed in making folemp Vows; with the Necelfity of deeeping them when made. Abdolmutalis's Rajbnefs. He propofeth the Sacrifice to his Sons. Their Obedience, but more efpecially Abdallah's, with bis du. tiful Answer. His great Refolution. They caft Lots. Abdallah is chofen. His Mother's Grief and Cumplaints. They make ready for the Sacrifice in the Temple. The great Foy of the Jews. Abdallah's Refignation. A butalib offers bimfelf in his ftead. Abdolmutalib's Prayer. The People prevent the Sacrifice, \&C. They go to conSult a mije Woman.


O W S or Offering's ougit to be kept, only according to the Advantage or Berefit which may accrue from the keeping thrm, if well and properly chofen; or difpenfed with, omitted, and neglected, if, on the contrary, the Performance can preduce nothing but evil Effects: For, by how much the more acceptabie the Obfervance thereof fhall appear in' the Sight of, the Almighty Creator, by fo much

## Mahometifm Explaind. ,259

 the more the Dedicator offendeth the Supreme Majefts of God, and accumulateth his Sins, in failing of accomplifhing what he hath dedicated. Vows and Promifes are (or at leaft always thould be) free, "Ppentaneous and voluntary, not forced and conftrained; and more efpecially when made to God, and Himfelf is called upon to be the Witnefs; for then they become an Obligatory Precept; and to derogate from that, is a Perjury of an unpardonable Nature: For, let us extenuate the Sin, ever formuch, by alledging, that was a Vow better to be breken than kept; yet ftill, he who is guilttr of fuch a Perjury, certainly lofeth the Narre of aofaithful Servant, and forfeitt th his Word, and blafteth his Character, and his Reputation, thereby rendering himfelf tor ever infamous Wherefore every one, who defigneth to make any folemn Promife, ought ferioully and very deliberately to confider what he is aboht, and to compute and calculate the Nature ofthe Proinife he is going to make, and of Him to whom he is going to dedicate it, maturely weighing it againft lis Swn Stfficiency and Ability, before he proceed too far, by rathly, inconfiderately, and irretrievably offendintg his great Maker. But when once his Refolution is firmly fixed, then, indeed, let him confirm it with fuch facred and inviolable Ties, that he may look upon the punctual Performance thereof, as the higheft of all Obligations; bectufe, in thofe Things, wherein Heaven and its mighty Lord are concerned, there muft never be the leaft Equivogation or Prevarication, but the naked Truth in all its Parity; fince, even in worldly Affaiss, they are highly difplea. fing to God.It is the moft undoubted Sign of an unfeigned Virtue in that Perfon, who, while in the Vigoursot his Youth, and bleffed with the Enjoyment of a perfect State of Health, fhutteth his Eyes againft the alluring Pleafures and Vanities of the World, purely to look upwards towards Heaven, and Divine Thags; and who, with that only View, voluntarily depriveth himfelf of his

Liberty, by retiring into fome lonefome Solitude, repulfing all his Inclinations, and bridling and fubduing all his Appetites. This is the Virtue which our $A \neq$ lims or Teachers, fo highly Extol, applaud and approve of; affirming, that it is molt grateful and acceptable in the Sight of God: But, above all other good Works, thofe which they moft of all approve of, as more fuperlatively meritorious than all others whatfoever, are Vows and Offerings made to Heaven; the which, they fay, caufe both God and His Angels to rejoice: And, in Effect, a โelemn Yow, dedicated and raddrefled to God, is fuperlatively meritoripus, and to which nothingris, any ways comparable; provided shai what the Tongue hath uttered, is firmly grounded in the Heart, ard when, to confirm it, the Dedicator maketh ufe of a ftrenuous Veliemency, and an urradicable Befolution; when all dis Senifes and Faculties are agreed, and ftrongly bent upon the Performance : Then it is, that the Action becometh meritapiounly weighty; then it is, the Maker of that Vow difingageth himfelf from the Snavesof the World and the Flefh, and meritorioully chargeth hinfelf with that Obligation. It is, indeed, very true, that jt would be far better, if our Lives and Deportment were fuch, that there might be no Necellity for thefe Fryals; but fince we are, through the Frailty of our Natural Difpofitions, fo very brittle, and, by Confe. quence, liable to the fame Aptnefs to break, as all other brittle Bodies are, we frequently fall ofunder; apd th:erefore, it is very requifite we flould be fouldred - and made whole by fuch, Amendxzents. Yet let us do our beft to avoid all Occafions, of making rath and inconfiderate Refolutions; fuch always make our Vows and Qbiations lefs weighty and meritorious; they being extorted, as it were, by Force. Seeing, therefore, that we have Leifure and Opportunity offered us to prevent thofe evil Confequences, let us not be the Authors of aur oun Misfortunes: But if

## Mahometifin Explain'd. $3_{51}$

we make juft and reafonable Vows, it is very juft and reafonable we fhould perform them.

It cannot be difputed, tut that Abdolnsusalib, in the before mentioned. Confroverfy, had fome fort of a raafonable Provoration to act as he did. Who doubts, but that the Affront and Indignity offered him, was very grofs? Certaikly he thought it fo; and that even in the higheft đlegree; or elfe he could never have been prevailed with to make fuch a Vow, as the Offering to the Lord aso a Vietim, the Life of one of his own Childreñ; a Life whichomult of Neceffity obe fo dear to him, and which muft coft him fo much; and that only through the Refentment thofe grof's Expreffions gave him! In thofe Days, at Meica, and throughout all thofe Parts of the World, a Man who had no Children, was looked upon with a very defpicable Eye, as one worthy of little, or no Kegard; And for certain, had his Antagoniit known, or been able to have thought upon any Thing that would have been taken as a greater Affront, and have touched him more to the Quick; te swould, iafallibly, have faid its for, upon firth Occafions, when Men are blinded with Choler, their Anger will generally provoke them to utter the worft of Words; nay, tho what they fay, is rather an Affront to him who fpeaketh, than to the Perfon to whom they are directed, as it happened in the Cafe before us: For, to treat a Man who was held in fuch high Efteem as was Abdolmutalib, in fo vide a Manner, and to give him fo grofs ${ }^{\circ}$ Language, only for ancepting of what was his lawful Right, his own $\mathrm{Pa}-$ trimony of Inheritance, which bad, in fo direct a Ling been tranfinitted down to him from his Anceftors, was moft apparently the greateft and moft unpardonable Piece of Brutality ever heard of!' Yet let that be as it will, or his Provocation ever fo grievous, to induce him to come to fo cruel a Refolution and to oblige himfelf to take fuch a violent Satisfaction, it was fill exerting his Refentment by much too far; a ftrange Derogation from his gyeatyatural-Prudence

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and 'Sagacity. Nothing could well be a géeater $\mathrm{lr}^{2}$ ftance of Temerity, than to ntake a Vow of Sacrificing a Life which was trone of his to offer, and which was alfor a Thing fo very uncert*in, as to the Perfortrrance. And in cafe he thould be able to accomplifh this Promife, he left an Example of his Cruelty ant Inhumaniy to his whole Poiterity. An Example which ought fo caretully to be awpidec by all, but more particulerly by thofe whom "God hath placed upon Earth torbe Precedents or Patterns for others; ; whofe Office it rather is, to fet Examples," whereby their Inferiors tiray edify; as being thofe, upon whofe Actions the Eyes of the Vulgar are perpetually fixed, and to whom they are to appeal upon all Occafions.

Abdalmutalib was now become the Father of Ten proper Sơns; moft of which, being full grown Men, were married, and very happily fettled in their own Families and Eftates, and fome had fevetal Children. And at the Time, when he took the greatef Satisfaction in feeing them all tagether ; when the beholding them before his Eyes, afforded bim the higheft Joy and Content; at the very Time, which, that his paft Promife was more out of his Thoughts, than ever it had been fince he made it; then it was, that, according to the natural Inftability of Worldly Affairs, with one Turn 'of Time's variable and inconftant Wheel, (though God is never unmindful' of the Actions of his Friends, and, indeed; put it into his Mind, left the Glory of fuch a Refignation fhould be Inft) cthat folemn Vow he hadd dedicated to the Supreme Majefty, returned afrefh in his Memory; I inean, that of Sacrificipg one of his Sons to the kord, if he ever had the compleat Number of $T \mathrm{~m}$.

Upon this Recollection of his Vow, though it gave him an exceffive Grief and Anguilh of Soul, yet, withour lofing a Moment's Tine, he immediately fet about it ; for Delays are never good; but, in Matters of fuch a Nature us this, is is ilwoays beft to take obem in Hand,

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 with alt poffrble Expedition. To this Intent, he fent for his beloved Sons, and when all the Ten were come into his Prefence, he made them an oper Declaration of the Offering he had vowed to the Lord. " "When they heard this, they were all in a ftrange Confternation, remaining motionlefs and in deep Sufpence; hanging down their Heads, with their Eyes fixed on the Ground, without moving their Tongues, for a confiderable while; and then looking upon one another, wittr great ingns of inward Emotions, and Perturbatious ot Mind; For the Imago of Death, which feemed to be in the Midft of them, had intirely. ftagnated and congealed their Bhoci, and difpirited ${ }^{\circ}$ then to fuch a Degree, that not one of them returned the leaft Syllable in Anfwer to what their Father had faid; nor is it any Wonder they fhould bs fo furprized, fince every one of them, muft needs lie under the Agbprehenfion of the fatal Lot's falling to his ewn Shate, and that he muft be the Victim.

But after , they had continued fo long mute, Abdallab, the Yoongeft of them all, at length broke Silencè, and with a chearful, Sedate, and fmiling Countenancé, ftood Forth, and made his Father the following Reply; " Moft certain it is, my beloved" "Parent! that you have engaged your felf in; an "Undertaking, that nore but you was ever heard to " have thought upon, in any Age" whatfoever: But "fince you have done it, and your Vow is paft re"calling, there remaineth nothing now byt that you " immediately go about it, and thew your Obedience "by accomplifhing whate y ou have fo folemnly pro" miled to His Divinity, without any farther Delay: "And may the Supreme Lord never permit, that, in any of us, there fhould be the Seaft Sign of any "Thing, but what may tend towards the Serving and
"Obeying you, in all whatfoever you fhall pleafe to command or defire: We are, all Ten of us, your "Sons; and we all refign to pay an intire Obedjence "- to the Lerd who created us,") and to the ${ }^{\text {FFather who }}$
begat us: We are every one of us fatisfied and contented, and offer our Lives with an humble "s and dutirulkefignation; and I am the firft, who, "foreall the reft, offer" my of Throat to the "Knife" "

His Father, upon this, turned towards the others, to fee whether or no they approved of what had beten Faid; and they all, with pne Voice, anfwered in the' like cTerms, faying; "Not only "One of us; but, " of it be your Pleaiure to command ${ }^{\text {" }}$ ns $A l l$ to die, "we will Enoft freely, moft sincerely, and moft wil" lingly refign our Lives."

The pious Fathere, was fo highly pleafed and comforted at the great Dutifuluefs and Humility of this Reply, as likewife, at the noble Generofity and Refolution they expreffed, in fo frankly offering their Lives, without fhewing the leaft Weaknefs or Fear, that, with his Eyes all drowned in Tears of Tendernefs and Affection, he poured out a Thoufand andme Thoufand Benedietionsupon them, and faid; "My " dearchildren; Since your Submifion and Refigna"tion is fo exemplary and fpontaneous, and you give me fuch Encouragement to proceed in my Dellign, my Defire is, That to morrow, early in the Mor"ning, you purify your Bodies with the neceffary "Walhings, cloath yourfelves in new Garments, " and recommenti yourfelves to God, as if you were "going to leave the World: Take your Leaves of your Mothers, and let thofe among you who are the Fathers of Children, take Leave of them like"swife, and then repair to the Holy Temple; where, "that neither of you may think himfelf injured, or "partially dealt, withal, you thall caft Lots; and he "upon whom it is God's Pleafure the Lot frall fall, "Hinsit fhall be, from among the rett, who thall be " the chofen Victim for the Sacrifice;" Which they all willingly agreed to, and very punctually obferved. At Break of Day Abdolnuttalib arofe, and began in prepare for what hethad refolved uyon. He firft of all

## |Mahomatifm Explain did.

 wathed ltfs Body, put on his belt Apparel, adornedhimfelf with many precios Relicks of the Ancient Patriarchs and Prophets, performited his Devotions, recommending himfelf to his Creator; and then, being. provided with a keen Weapon, of Indian Temper and Fabrick, he went forth in order to put his Undertaking in Execution, alling upon his Sons to tollow him, who ah -immediately came out at the firft ${ }^{\circ}$ Call, and prefented themfelyes before otheir Father, except $A b d a l l a b$, who ftayed behind. Not that the was in the leaft backwardeor unwilling to come, but was detained by the forrowful afflicted Fatima his Mother, who could by no Means be prevailed upon to part with him eAt length he endeavoured to force himfelf out, fhe ftill hanging upory, and embracing him; and he, that he might get loofe and dif-ingage hiunfelf from her, unkindly denied and refufed thofe teader Demonftrations of Maternal Love and Affection, though fo excelfively moving, that they were enough to mollify the very Rocks. "Let tne go; faid he to her, to my Father, who is " yonder waiting for me, lef he thould accule me " of Negligence, or deem ine to be a Pufilanimous, "faint-heartod Cowald; For I have far more Regard "to my Reputation, my Duty and my Obligation, " than to all your Tears. Let me go, therefore; $\mathbf{I}$ "fay; for if the Lord thall decree that I lofe my "Life, $\mathbf{I}^{\text {" fhall then have been found worthy of that }}$ "Palne of Glory, whereof uy Soul is fo defirous; and " fhall thereby deliver my Brethtep, and゚acquit my "Father of this obligatory Debt: But if God feetls "proper that I efcape, I hall return to you again."" Heohad no fooner faid thefe Words, but his Father came in great Hafte, to call him; and Fatina, her Eyes flowing with Showers of Tears, turned towards him, and thus béfpake him; "In what Part of the "World have you ever feen, or heard; in what "Book have you read, an Example or Precedent * of a Father's imbruing his Hands in the Blood of his own begotten Son, and wat, without the leaft ar Proyocation, or forcible Compulfion! Is there apy
## Mahometifm Explain'a.

Cruelty in the whole Ifniverfe to be compared to fo inhuman a Deed? When it "fhall be known in the World, that you cut your Son's Throat, nay, fuppofing it done in Paffion, or for fome great Crime, what will be faid of you? But ftill fuppofing, that this Undertaking of yours cannot poflibly be difpenfed with, or prevented, take one" of the other "Nine, and let this your gooungeft Child alone; Have Pity upon his tender Years; conffíder his uncommon Seauty; have Regard to that radiant Light upon " his Forêead, whofe refplendent Beams reach' to the "very Skies, and rementer, that this miy owls wretch" ed Life dependétry upon his ; for, affurediy, I fhall " never furvive my Child one Moment.
To this $A b d o l m z u t l i b b$ made Anfwer in thefe Words; Yoe may affure yourfelf, that 1 have the greateft Reluctancy imaginable, to hurt 'even one Hair of the Head, mich more to take away the Tife, of him who is the Very Light of my Eyes; but it is Hot reafonable that the Lord's due Sacrifice fhould be " neglected or refufed, upon the Accoulit of your Son's Beauty, or your Grief, or indeed, upon any other Worldly Confideration whatfoever. 'I feel more Compaffion for him, and love kim with a more
4sender and unfeigned Affetion, than all thofe who make Proteflion of their Love and Concern, be "the outward Signs of their Grief ever fo great, or
"their Lamentations ever fo many. I'll conduet him
" with the reft te the Termple, where, Oh! may it
" be the Divine Will of the Almighty, of His infinite
"tand boundlefs Mercy, that he may be fentenced to
" live, and not to die! But if the fatal Lot falletio
" upon him, it is our Dury to obey; For there is no
"controdiainge, or contending with tbe Pleafure or De-
"crees of Him wobofe Creatures we are, and wobo com-
" mandert and forbiddeth zobat He Himfelf pleaferb.
When $\Delta$ bdolmutalib , had faid this, the Youth immediately got himfelf ready, and turned towards his Sorrowfal Mother /to take his Leave of her ; who kif

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Ining, ethrazaing, and blefling himm, with Expretions and Geffures which would have foftned the hardeft Stones, fell into thefe paflionate Exclanations; "My. "deareft darling Chlld! Thou, whom the Lordhath "pleafed to ordain, that thy Father fhall cut thy "Throat before my Face! That thefe my Eyes thall "behold thy beautiful Countenance all befmeared "with the Blood of thy precious Vins! O my Child!
"Thou who wert owont, with only looking upon thee,
" to alleviate all my Hains, all my Sorrow and my Difcontent, and nove thy Sight affordeth me no"thing but mortal Affliction, Grief• and Defpait! "This unbappy Day putteth an End to all my Com" fort and Joy, and is the Beginining of my Anguifh, "my Bitternefs, and my Woe; •fince, from this " $\%$ wretched tatal Minute, my Breaft can never more " be capable of hoping for the leaft Glimpie of Reft or Confolaton! This Day Mecca will be deprived of " its Lumingafy! This Day it will be involved in Dark"nefs hiFor when it no longer enjoyeth thy Ligbt, it ' muft, of neceffery, becovered with Clouds of Ob"fcurify! Let thofe who are in her Walls accompany me, this cruel Day, in my Tears and Lamentations; and let the Inhabitants of Places far and near "repair hither, to be Witnefles of my unutterable Grief! O my Child! for whofe Ranfom I would " freely facrifice my own ${ }^{\circ}$ Life, were it valuable "s enough to redeem thine, or would it do thee any "Service! But alas!' I do but, by vainly forming effectlefs Chimeras, wigh. 1 could apply* a Re ${ }^{4}$ medy; for I fee, by ne human Means, houk of ".which Way* I can deliver thee! My Eyes ihall "Hlow with watry Floods of Brine, as long
"as thofe Membranes which cover them fhall endure, and when they are rent and rornoout, the Torrent fhall then be converted into Blood! From this Day I bid'Adieu to all Comfort, and renounce every Spark of Joy; ${ }^{\circ}$ fince all that I have
"hfherto enjoyed, front hence-forwatds, will be the Subject of my eternal/Anguifn " "
Thus fpade the difcoinfolate Faima, wreeping all the whilen without Intermiffion, as fi in Reality her Sou had been maffacred in her very Sight. Abdolmutalib, likewife, was fo diifolved, as we may fay, in Torrents of bitter Tears, that he melted cway like IV ax in the Heat: Nor is it to be wondered at, that Tears vented with fo much Ardency, fheuld reduce him to furh a Softnefs. But at laft he refclyed upon departing, vithout farther 1) olay, or fuffering himfelf. ts be detained any longer, by giving Ear to Weeping and Complaints; and fo, ordering his Soln to come after him, they went into the Street, followed by the forrowful Fatima; clofe behind thein. Like an Ewe from whow her tender Lamb hath been fratched away, and is fhewed to her at a Diftance, juft fo did this afflicted Mother run after them, overwhelmed with Floods of Tears, and fo confounded, that She fcarce knew what fhe did, her very Garmentel being a Trouble to her, fhe trampling upor, them as the went along.

The News of this great Incident was soon difperfed " throughout Mecca, and all the circumjacent Country, ard all who heard it repaired thither; infomuch, that fuch prodigious Numbers of People flocked to be Spectators of that Tragical Scene, that the City was much toofmall to contain them. Nor did the Sages and Divinereor that perverfe Generation of People, the Jews, with Multitudes, of their Followers, fail to be there; That accurfed Race: who were continually inventing treacherous Snares and Practices againtt tbe Lord's Eletted Poffeffors of the Light; and that becaufe thofe impious Traytors were ever apprehenfive, and had fure Grounds of their Sulpicion, that the true Lord and Poffeffor of that Sacred Light, would overthrow and abolifh their falfe' Sect. And the more, becaufe amongft their ancient Relicks, thofe wicked Magicians had preferved a Shirt which had been dip-

Mahometifme Explaind. :369 -ped in mie Blood of the Righteous (a) Yabia, concerning which meir Wrillugs made mention, That whenever the Blood, which, for fo many fges, had beefr upon that Garment, fhould be perceived to impuify, and to drop apace from it, that then, of a Certainfy, The deffroying Sword of Wrath approached.
"Thefe ToRens were manifectly flhewn them at the - Time of Abdallab's Birth; for the Blood was feen to drop very faft from that holy Relick; and by this they were Pully.convinged, that their Ruin and Pertition was at Hand. Fof this Reafon they thad affembled togother all their ftouteft Warriors from all the Cities and-Towns in the Countrys. and, uponConfultation, had firmly refolved, and given exprefs Orders to teftroy the Light, by killing Abdalab, when and where-ever they could find a favourable Ogcafionmand with that perfidimens bloody Defign, after which they fo muct thysted, they were now came to Mecca, upan heaiting the News of this Sacrifice; to fee whether or no itwoulde fall to his L.ot to become the Victim; and to further which, they had priwately offered vaft Sums of Money, and prodigions rich Prefents of Jewels and other valuable Things.
Abdolmuralib wos now come to the Temple, preceded by his Ten Sons, and gave Orders, that the Lots, $\begin{aligned} & \text { according to the Cuftom of thofe Times, fhould }\end{aligned}$ be brought him, which he delivered ${ }^{\circ}$ into the Hands of the Perion appointed for that Office, and then gave him the charge of his Children. ©This Pew ron took them, and; followed by all the Ten Brorhers, went into the Temple, the good Father flaying withour, with his drawn Weapon ready it his Hand; tho ' Ccarce able to contain himfelf, but flood trembling, and felt all the Convilfions to which the Frailty of Heman Fleth is fubject; and before th Lots were caft, he went up to the Rails, apd laying hold of them, he devoutly be-
(a) St. fobn the Baptift.

## 370! Mahometifm explaind.

fought God to accept of this his Sacrifice, Wilh the fame Pleafure as he offerent it, and that it might be as grateful in His Sight, at he defired it thould. He likewifo implored the Almighty, that his Son Abdallob might be exempted from the fatal Lot, and that it might rather fall upon any other of the Nine. Andindeed, this was what gave him the greateft Difquitt, becaufe he bore hims a tenderer Affecticn, than he Should have done to Fifty Sons, had he had fo many.

Having ended his Prayer, ho departed from the holy Rails (whiph all the while liez had been embracing) and calling out aloud to the Perfon who had the Luts, 'he bad him do his Qaffice, without Delay. The Cafe of this jfous and venerable Perfonage, was at that JunCure, certainly very extraordinary, and, as we may' teren it, as if he had been put to publick Sale; fo inc tirely wert the Thoughts and Eyes of the whole Multitude taken up with his Concerns: Por that vaft Concourfe of Pcople were all crouding around the fyacious Portico of the Temple, impatiently waliting the Refult of this great Affir, and the coraing out of him whom Chance thould have condemned to be the fffering Victim. That numerous Congrégation was composed 'of his Relations, Friends and Well-wifhers, as alfo of abgndance of his invidious Enemies and Perfecutors, who bore him a mortal Hatred. Thofe were extremely moved with Conkmiferation and Fellow-feeling, at his prefent unhappy Circumftances, and inexpreffible Agitation of Mind, aș cevery well-intentioned dilinterefted Perfon muft undoubtedly conceive his to be, whilf thefe, others would indifputably have been, in their Souls, far better pleafed to have feen birn fill deeper involved in Grief, Anguifh and Milery ; for the Wicked bave alwaysolbundant/y more Malice conce ned in their Hearts, than wobat they ofenly make Profefion of. Some are weeping and lamenting for the unfortunate Father, whilf others, who hate him, inwardly rejoice at his Afflictions. Whilft fome pity the rigid Fate of the unhappy ${ }^{\text {G }}$ outh, proq pot it chall be to fwallow the

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 bitter Draught, otherg have, by way of Anticipation, already paffed Sentence uponhim.Thus, as is ufual in all mived Affemblies, owere the Thoughts of the whole Multitude'variouly employed the unconftant Rabble, who are profeffed Enemies to the Good, and to all Piety, having their Minds moft at Eafe, according to their Cuftom upon all fuch Occafions. The forrowfu? Mothers of thofe illyuftrious Youthe were all prefent, overwhelined with anxious Doubts ant Appritenfions, cach being filled with Fear and Horror, lit the fatal Lot fhould fall uposi her own Son. Thefe racking Thoggts gave them thi- * utterable lifguiets and Perturbations of Snat: :This infupportable Uncertainty made thera wring their delicate, filly Hands, and caufed them to tremble with Angu fh and Defpair, and to vent imnumerable bitter Sighs, af the fhocking Thoughts of what might happen.

Whep numberlers Congrefs of People hat a confrderable wile continued with their Eyes always fixed upon the Gate of the fancifice Temple, without once moving them of from that Object. fome clambering up one upon another to fee the better, others a ftanding on tipote, fretching their Necks as musfi as poffible, and all in general lociing that way, with the utmore Attertion; the 'Gemple Door at' laf was feen to open, and the Lot.Cafter came forth, leadirg after him the noble Youth thlull : (by a ${ }^{\text {and }}$ which he had faftened to his beatiful Noek, by giving it one Turn round it) bisovifere pale, wan and difcoloura ed, and not theoleaft Glimple of his wonted glorious Libt appearing on his Colintenance; after whom dollowed wis Nine Brothers, all weping and making lamentable Duteries fonim, and uttering the fame Expreffinn of exceltive Concerm, as if the Cafe hat been their own; all whith, when the good Abdolowiulalib beheld, he had certainly fainted away, and fallen to the Groand, had not the noble, undanved Spirit of his magnanimous Ancefors, and lis dramate Great-

## 372! Mahometren Explain d.

nefs of Soul, infpired himi with Courage to bechfup againft fo killing a Sight.
No fooner'was this mor ing Scenpe opened, but a fudden NEife of $S$ ghs, Groans and compalionate Murmüring was heard among the Spectators, at an Object fo extremely flhocking. To behold the lovelieft,fiprightlieft Youth that Nature had ever formed, juft ready to have the fatal Steel aplybied to his delitate Throat, and that in his tenderelt and moff fromifing siloom! Bur, what flall we fay of his Mother, when the is at laft cleally convinced that all thoie racking Fears afd Doubts, which till then were but uncertain Sufpicions, are now but too hicart-breaking Truths; who is now fo plainly confremed in what before fhe only dreaded, and feefh the whole Myftery unravelled before her Eyes? This let the Mothers confider, who upon every (even the leaft) Hurt that happeneth to their Children, feel mortal Pains, afflict themfelves to the higheft Defree, not being able to bear it with any Patience: What then-muft the do wha beliouldeth hor Darline, like an Gx tied dowain in'a Dich tö beflaughtered?
This difteffea Lady had another Sonk, a Youth of very great Merits, who was Brothar, both by Father and Mother, to him who was now appointed to be offered up as a Șacrifice : His Name was (a) Abutalib. This :nagnanimous young Hero, ftirred up and infired by that tranfendent Generofity and Greatnefs of Soul, which he liad iuherited, in a lireet Line, from his illuftrious Anceftors, cane and caft himfelf, with grea: Piety and Humility", at his Fatter's Feet, and, with a ferene. finiling Countenance, intreated him, Thiat he would, be pleafed to accept of the voluntary
(a) This Abutalib was Mabumer's Upcle, who, after the Death of his Grandfather Abdolmutalib, took him under his Care and Proiction. He was the Father of the famous Aly, who married the Impofor's Daughter Fatinay He is ofien mentioned by Dean Prideaux, and orhers.

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 Offering he was defimous of naking to the Lord in Defence of his Brother's Life, oproffering freely to lay down his own in Etchange."I dare act nothing contrary to the Lord's Plea" fure, faid his Father, neither will His Divinity confent " "to have His holy Decrees contradicted or difobeyed."

- Why then, $\bullet$ seplied Abutalib, 'to Avoid committing any Error, or provingdifobedient to God, let the Lots be caft once more totry. if is may light upon me, ave. I will go and intercede with His Sacred Macty, whofe Ears are always open to thofe who feek Hin, that, out of His immenfe Bounty; He will vouchfafe to accept this my free Offering: And having faid thele Words, he went into the Temple, where, taking hold of the Rails, he moft devoutly made his Addreef to . his Creatol in the following Terms.


Abutalib's Praỹer.

0Sovereign of all the Nations, which, out of Thy :n- . comprebenfible Widdom, Thou baft created 10 Difiributer of all Mercies! O Maker and Ereater of Tbrones! Thou baft been pleafed to pass what fidgment upo is Thow Saweet mofi neet andogrecapte oto Thy Holy Will, wherewitb all of us, borb oug Fatber and our Seives, are fully fatisfied, and roobey zubich, we are perfeilly relig. ed. The Vow onr Fatber made, was, in reality, fumewnat inconfiderate, and of an uncommon Nuture, Since be promijedoux Lives before we were born, or bad an Enjlence. Thou wert pleased to comply with bis ardent Requetf, in granting bim what be fougbt for at Thy Hisnds; and be is now cone $10^{\circ}$ accompplijh bis Vow, and to offer up to Thee that which be bed conjecrated to Thy Holy Name. We all of us caft Ioots, that neitber ofors tight thenk bimelf injuriogly treated, ond the Lot bath fallon wion himn,

374: Mahometifm Explaindy who," as Lord, Thou well knoweft, is the moft effecomed, and the wortbiefl of as all. He is our Light, and our Content; He is our chief Confolation in our adverfities; He is tbe very Light of our Eyos, and the Ornament of his whole Tribe. If thercfore, Lord, it Jall be Thy Pleafure to content Tby folf with ne for Thy Viffim, and to exempt my dear Brotber, and Suffer him 10 be jet at Liberty, I. bere affirm, in Thy iprefence; that I am frecty fatisfied to refign my own Life to redecm bis, if 7 bou wilt vouchjafe to ruccept me in bispead. This I wouldaggy, and of my free Choice effer, out of the ardent and unjeigned Affection I - béar bim; and, I befect Thee, I may be permitued to lay down my Wife for bisx and prevent bis bloodrfrom being Spilt by facrificing, my own. O Lord, linereat Thee, deliver my Brother, bave Compafion upon bis afficted Mo. - ther, and. accspt of the my Petition; for Thu tbrougbiy encroeft the Intent with wobich I make it.

When he haid faid this, he departed from the Rails, and returning to his Father, he intreated him to accomplsh his Vow" upon hin?, by paling "his, Weapon upon his Throat. The good Father, to put them out of Sufpence, caft Lots a fecond time, and it fell again upon Abdallab, as it had done before. This having pot an End to all farther Difputes, the Thing being now fo fairly confirmed, there remained nothing more to do, but to obey the Sentence, as God had thought fit to 'urdain; and, in order to put it in Execution, he initantly laid hold wif that his chofen 8 m , and condueted him into that Sacred Masfion, worthy of fo noble a Sacrifice. ${ }^{\circ}$
-The Youth, whole fo beautiful Countenance was now quite deprived of every Ray of its wonted Light, very refoluteiy encouraged his vious Father, faying; "Be not afraid, Sir, but, without Delay or Hefitation, "tie my Hands and my Feet very faft, that you " may mert with no Impediment to obftruct your Defign: And if you apprehend, that, when the cru$\because$ el Steel mall pave penetrated my Veins, the Sight

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The tender Youth had no fooner inclined his 10vely Neck to reseive the creel Wound, but inmediately from his beautiful Forthead proceeded fuch a glorious Splendor, that the radiant Beams of that sefulgent Light, mounting aloft, pierced the Clouds, through

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which having paffed, they entered into the Splares of the Coleftial Cogurts, till they arfived up to the seventh Heaven: where the (a) Favourite Angels, who are employed in bearing the Throne of Glory, cryed ont, and humbling themiflves before the Lord of all Bounty and Clementy, they faid; " Moft Merciful Lord! "c have Compafion, we heleech Thee, ufon thefe pious "Worhippers of Thy Livinity, fince Thou fully " knoweft their Sincerity, and the Integrity of their " Yearts!" God replied; ". I fee vall ;" They do " nothing fut what I perfectly well behold: Althouglt "c' I ans tardy, and do not immediately hafter to their "A Alfifence, it is ouly to make a full Tryal of their "Confancy and Perfeverance; and 1 will furely de" liver all thofe who remember me, and who call mon me. "
But when Fatima behcld the Ligho of ber Eyes, her Darling Child, juft ready to undergo the, cruel Stroke of athe keen Weapon, and that her Mifery, was now paft Remedy, her Hufband being bufily employed in faft birding his deticate Limbs with hard Cords, and, in Earneft, preparing to begin the fatal Sacrifice; the, no longer able to contain herfelf, or to endure thiat inhuman Sight with any Patience oforced her Way out from amidft the Croud, like an inragol Lionefs, when deprived of her Young, or a Wild Cow, whofe Calf hath been taken from her, and ran about like one diftracted, wecping, fobbing, raving, lamenting, complaining, andetearing her Face 'with her .Nails, roaming up and down throagh eyery Street, "knocking afd talling aloud at ever'y Houfe the came by, for thecPeople to commiferate her Sufferings, and to cometo har Affiftance, begging and imploring them to refue her deatr Son, either by ${ }^{2}$ Force of 'A, ms, or othertife, as beft they could: And fo mumerous were her Complaints, and fo loud the Ont-cries fhe made, that every Corner of, Meccu, its pulolick Places, and

## Wahometifn Axplaind.

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its Subster, tang with them; and fo moving washer Grief, that all the Men, I mean all thofe of her own Tribe and Family, as likequife all others, who "upon fuch Oceafions, value themfelves upon. their Honour and Generofity, were ftirred up to fuccour her in her Difteefs; infomuch, that with a refifters Impetuofity, they broke through the Multityde, bearing down, and trampling under their Fee all who ftood in their Way, and, with their naked Sabres in their Hands, came up to Abdomacis, at the very Moment when the had applied the mfurdering Steel to his Son's Throat, in order to eccomplith the cruel Sacrifice; and, with \& generous Zeal, they refolutely hajt hold of his Arm, and wrefted the Weapon out of his Hand, not omitting to give him fome fevere Reprimands for his unnatural Intent; faying, "For Shame! For Shame! Defrit " From this Impiefy! Forbear to think of injuring "this Womanoin fo violent a Manner, by murdering " her Child, without the leaf Provocation or Grounds "for committing this cruel Pieee of Barbarity; for, "affure yourcelf, that before you fhall ever fee this " your Knife fained with that innocent Blood, every " ohe . you fee here are refolved to die in his Defence; " nor will we eve fuffer you to perpetrate fo foul and " inhumnanea Deed. " To whom Abdolmutalib made this Replys "For what Reafon would you compel " me to difobey my Creator, and act contrary to His "Holy Decrees? Judge, O Lord, the Equity: of this "Caufe between qne and eleefe Prople, who wiolently "and forcibly prevent me from performing the Obli"gatipn I owe jo Th' ${ }^{\text {g }}$ Divinity!

While they were thus contenditg, they heard a cartain Mr calling out to them very loudoat a Diftance, and faw whing bis Way towards them as taft as he could, making Signs as he came, that they flould proceed no farther, for, that he would put them in a Method to fet all Things right, and to end their Controverfy; and as foon as the faid Parion came where they were, he, dddrefling himfelf to itdolmutalib, fpake.

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thus; "You are the Prince and chfefortuler of "Mecca and all its Territories, and the whole Govern" ment thereof is wholly lodged in your Breaft; and " if jou fhould this murder your Son, it is very proz bable that hereafter you may be liable to the Peoples Reproaches, who mas', perhaps, blame, upbraid and caft Reflections upon you for this Deed. as having fet and Erample to your Succeffors, which, ic is to be feared, they might be too apt to follow, 'sand fo, upon every Occaiion, emake a Practice of "Sacrificing their Children, fince you have left them fuch a Precedent; and fuch Actions as thefe are very ill becoming Princes and Sovereigns. Now fhould your Pofterity do amifs, by initating the Example you fhall have fet them, all the Crimes cithey gre guilty' of will be laid to your Charge, and you muft affuredly anfwer 'for the fame: Nor "doubt in the leaft, Abdolmutalib, but that, for a "Perfon of your uncommon Parts and Qualifications, to fet evil Eramples to others, is an unpardonable Ovarfight, and what foumeth extremely ill, Abdolmutalib to this made Anfwer, "Is it then Vow which I have in folemnly made to my Great Creator, fhould be neglected for any Earthly Con"fideration whatfoever?" To which the grool Yqrama " (for fo was this Perfon called) replied ; " I'll give " 3 jou wholefome Advice, and will fet you in a right "Method, if you will but sfollow my Counfel. Here "s in this Province of Hegiaze, not very far from hence, © liveth a molt Wife and Learned Woman, who, in "Cafes and Difputes of this Nature, applyetl many "fuccefsful Ranedies, and thereby very fimenently "preventeth the worft of Difafters: Thithrs, if you " 10 - pleafe, we will repair, with all Diligence; where, "I am tully perfuaded, we fhall find ac fatisfactory "Medium for what now fo deenly troubleth your " Mind.

## Mahomotifm Explain $\dot{d}_{r} \quad \$ 79$

This TMuice 'given them by $\mathrm{Y}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{aman}$, was, well ${ }^{\circ}$ ap: prowed of by all; and fo, putting a Stop to the Sacrifice, Abdolmutalib determined to make a Tryal if any Expedient could be found to fave the Youth, and to accomplifh his Vow without deviating, in any Poinf, - ftom his Obligation; and fo they refolved apon taking a Journey to the Place of this,Sage Woman's Abode: For tbey woba"are in Darknefs, are filluon Hopes of getting --out of it, and of artiving wbere they may once. agaid be,Wold the Light of othe Sunt.


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## C H A P: XVIII.

The direful Effeats of Envy. Abdolmutalib Tets out to go to the Wife Woman. She receives great Prefents from him and bis Followers. Her Counfel

- to bime Abdallah's pious, Rejighation. His Mother's great Offers for his' Ranfom. They all repair tan the Temple. The Lot's being feveral Times caft, always fall upon Abdallah. His Reproof to bis Faiber. Afficitions bereficial to the. Kighteous. The Lot falls upon the ciamels. A Prophetick Voice heard in the Temple. The general Rejoicing for Abdallah's Delicerence. The bun--A dred Camels Jacrificed, \&c.
 Envy, thou corrupted incurable Wound! Tho bitter, deadly, inferbal Poifon: Thou corroding Cancer! Thou dangerous Homicide, gain? whofe fatal Stroke no Human Arts or Means ean avail! Thou who haft deftroyed and laid in the Duft of mavy good and righteous Men! How many illuftrious ${ }^{4} \frac{d}{d}$ noble Wortbies haft thou reduced to the loweft and moft abject Condition, and, how many bafe, mean Wretches haft thou exalted! To fetch Examples from a remote Diftance; What became of the Righteous (a) Abel?
(a) See P. 57. in the Notes.


## Mahometifm Ketplain $\boldsymbol{d}_{1}^{\prime}$ 88 What whort that induced that upgracious (6) Son to

 dethrons his Father from his mighty Monarchy? What was it that curred $f=c^{\circ} b$ to undetgo fo much Sorrow and Affiction? Whatt was the Caule of his Son Fofept's being caft into the Well, and of being afterwards fold as a Slave? What made Daniel be put into a Den, and David to be fent into Banihmentr, inftead of crowning him with -tweels, according to his Merits? And what was it that fhortned the Days of that invincible "Monarth Alexandew, and cut hime off in this moft flourrihing Prime? And, to come nearer to our preetent Purpore, What brought the noble Youth abdaudab to fusbbadeplorable Crifis, as to be bound Hand and Foot, and a Knife at his Throat rexdy to fpill his innocent Blood? And finally, What fent the good Abdolmusaliba wemdring in Pilgrimage, his Heart burlting with Grief, reftlefs, comfortlefs, and in Defpair, feeking fome Remed andConfolation under hisAfflictions? What was it that caufed hin Family, all his Friends, Well-wihers - and Depgndants to oefo drimuieted and fo inivolved in Anguifh? What divided the whole City Mecce into Parties and Controverfies; fome excuffing his Procedure, and extenumting hiss affence, whilt otherg. feverely, blanned the Rathnefs of his Vow, and bighl' condemned his unnatural Atsempt? Qubat eruel Affiltions dotb many a Rigbteous Perfon undergo, and bow great are the Evils wobich a Wicked. Ma is. offen me Caufe of!On the Third.Dayo aftee the intended Sacrifice, above treated of, the wothy Abdolmutalit (whor Mind yas now fomewhat moreat Eafe from thowe infupped Able Convulfions, wherewith ath Tragial Circumftace had racked his Soul) fet (frwards towards the Place he had 'been advifed to repair $\boldsymbol{u s b y}$ the prudent $a_{\text {aram }}$ ram $i$, whis was a very notable, fage and

[^7]learned Perfon. He was accompanied in thet fourney by Eighty gallant Cavaliers, 511 of them Men of extraordinary ${ }^{\text {Worth }}$ and high Extraction, being his own near Relations; and were, every one of them, under a deep Concern for the Troubles and Misfortunes of their Chiefiain; but what molt of all moved them, was, The imminent Dangerohis Son's Life lay under, whom they left at Mecca, not being willing to take himealong with them.
-When they were at their Journer's-End, and had arrived at the Habitation of the faid Wife Woman, they were introduced into her Profénce; wh.ere, after many Ermplimenter and Civilities had pass'd on both Sides, they liberally prefented her with feveral Jewels and Things of Value, with abundance of Promifes of a filuch more conficerable Gratification, which each of the Guefts feparately offered, and engaged to fee performed, if, by any Method, the could gut them in a Way of obtaining what they fought for; acquainting her, at the fame Tine, with the whale Affair. She gave them a very "courteous feception, callingshem her Brothess, and, with great Sincerity, retursed them this Anfwer; That they hould take Courage; that they fhould - bave no Caufe to repent atear Troubla in coming thither; for that, touth the A/fifance of the Aimighty, She would fet them intirely at Eafera and expound every Point con. serning which they made Inquiry, the very next Morning.

They, having taken their Leaves, departed, and paffed that Night in great Expectation of the Refult of that her Promife; and ac fopner the Day appeared, But they went to her again; whio, after mutual Sa . tations, faid to thein; Mof noble and felea Cempany! Lords of the bigbeft Degree! Inbabitants of the thanfion of certain Fadon! Return in Peace: Rejof ce and be glad',never trufting in God's Bounty and Clemency, wbo, from His munificent Hond, will grant youed bappy Deliveryout of all your Troubles.

As to this obligat ory Sacrifice in which you are engaged, my Anfwer is, That, In order to its being. compleatly ac-

## Mahometifm Explain'd.i

 complijee ynd tay remain deficient in no one Refpete, you muff plovide a great Number of Camels, and convey rhems to the Plase appointed for bie Saciffoce togerber wiith the Youth in 2 ugfion: $\cdot$ Then Separating Ten of thofe Canels "from the reft, waft Lots bctuveen the Toutb. and them, and if the Lot again falueth upon otbe Cbild, fet them afide, and take' Ten juore, and So more, fitll continuing to caff phe Lot, 'till it Joath fall upon the Camels; wben, taking all toofeacamels wollichs hall have been fo yet apalit, cut their Ibroopts, and affor them up fof Vidinm to the Lord, who, zwith the Blood of thofe Creatures, woill afluredij be farisfed and appeafed.Upon this they took took theird Leaves of this good Woman, and very joyfully departed in order to returs to Mecca. Some of the Comparty haftened on befare the reft, to comfort Fatima with the good Never they brought, and to put her in Hopes of faving her Son. As stbdoimustalib and the reft appraached, $A b d$ allab, with this Nine Brothers went out to omeet them; and abdallab; addreffing himfelf to his Father, faid; It grieveth me to the tery aspul, Sir, to See allothis Trouble you pur yourfelf to; I for, my Part, frall beavery well Jotisfisd if you prociedd as you at firl intended, and comply witb the Divize Decrec. B. But let me know, I be. feech you, whetetber or no you bave found any Remedy ${ }^{\circ}$ for your diflubled Mind, or any Expelicht which may be
 I moff of all dedfire. To which wis Father, taking him in his Arms and leifling hima betwe ${ }^{\circ}$, the Eye made Anfwer; My darling Child ! Theu foy of my Lye! !
 fice gt a lefs Expence than that of tho lear Life. whitieh,
 thy Redemition bougbl at a very cheap Rwe Thought Should be obiuged so purchore it with I bave in ate World. The Experiment I interitl to make, wist the Permifla on of The Mof Hight God, to Morrow Morning, in thy Prejence and before ao full $4 \sqrt{4} \mathrm{mbly}$ of the

384 Mahometirm Explain'd
 tuous Youth. I' foll always be refigned, and in. every Refpeft, obedient to ybur Commqnds.

As he fpake this, his Mother, who had. never ceafed from wetping all that Interval, came to there, her Face all miferably torn and disfguret, and her Eyes almoft fooln ou of terrHead with incelfant Weeping, fitying to her Husband; Take nd Tliought for any Lef $s=$ *or Expence;"for my Motber".and I: bérzvetnus, bave a Thoufand Camels ready prepared for 'my Son's Ranfom, all"wbich you are at Liberty tomakevititims of a. And if the Almighty fill riqutivel more, we will Jupply the Defeat woith Oxen, Cows, Shcep, \&ec. And if yet more is requi--red, I'll voilingly undertake plentifully to ertertain all'the Pilgriws wabo rejort to the Holy Temple, at my own Cofts and Charges: And if fill this is not enough, we will freely beltow all our Treafure, our fewels, 'our Ornaments, our Gold and our Silver, botbrorgughe and unwrougbt: And fill, if all this is not Jefficient, my Relations bave ordesed me to ucquaitit you, that they ara. read) 10 depofite, 'tozoards my Child's Rederintion, Camels, Gold, \&c. But if, after al, we are fill deficient, I nyy-Self will go a Begging for the rat into Foreign Coun'trica: I'll wander througb all Arabia and Syria: I'll implore the Aid of the Roman Prelates nap, I'l go from one End of the Univerfe to the otber, ratber than Frill. Sut if eall this is tat little, and His Divine Majefy woill berappcafed with nothing but my bipn's Life, why then, Prailed be His Naxe?, and let His Sagred Wrill be fulfilled!
 peal.

- Abdomutakib returned her this "Anfwer foa oblige me exceedifigly, and give me e very great Confolation wofth thefe liberat Offers you jo generoully make me: But I truft in the Lord, that my fwon Stock will be Sufficient, woithout my baving eny Occafion $t_{?}$ ? meddle' woitb any Part of yours. And he forthwith fent away Orders to his Servants, who had the Care of his Dfoves of Camels,


## Mahoinetifme' Explainid. $: 385$

 Cows, Leer and to his Shepherds wbo looked to the Flockslot Sheep and Goats he had if Pafture, botli in the Mountains, and on the Plains, that they fhould ${ }^{\circ}$ drive them home, to be ready at kand at the appointed Time.,When the Morning came, and every ${ }^{\circ}$ Thigg. (as Cords, $G^{\circ} c$.) being in a Readinefs, le took hisWeapon in his Hand, anid, with his Sor wddl/m marching before thim; -he went to the fpacious square before the $\mathrm{I}^{\circ} \mathrm{m}$ ple, which wasothe Place appointed to perform thet Oblation to the Lord; where he found a valt Cmicourfe of the Peopte waiting with an innumerable Multitude of Camels and other coatle, fanding ready. The firft Thing he did, he took hold of his pious Child, and, laying hin down upon the Ground, with adetermined Courage and Rcfolution, he fag vound his Hands and his Feet; after which, he cauled Ten. Camels to botied likewife, and to be laced behind his Son- Apd then going into the Temple, he went up to the holy Rails, and laying fis two Hands upon them, ho in añ audifle Vocce, callet upon his ereator in thefe Words; Losd! what Loam about to ofter up unto $u$ hae , is thy juft Duet, and an indi/penfible Obligation: Thy fúlgnert avd senwence is risht and equitable, and maft, of Neceffity, be fulflled and complied witbang for there is ancontradiffing ith iscomprebarfible Decrces. Lord! the Servint is thy Scrvant, the Wealib. is thy Wealth, and the Catile are in Creajures! If, thountquireft the Servans, be is beete, with all Wumility ind ReSignation, ready preparedo. If phou wrilt be Jatisfied with thefe ortber Viltims, i only woult to obferve thy Will, and to obey tby Command.

When had faid this, he inftantly ordered the Lats to be caf, las befome, and it fell again upsin Aodullah; upon which, Ten Camels more were brought and ineide faft with thegairft Ten: Then the Lots were caft the fecond Time, which fell again upon Abdulab; upon which, Ten other Camels were \&dded toothe Twenty, which made the Number Thirty : 'and the cafting tye

## 386:- M.hometilm Explaind.

Lots fill going on, and the fatal Lot always fatling upon Abd.lluh Th Teq more were addec, and aftel then Ten chars, which made Fifty : And they fill contiau'ng as they had begun, and the cruel Lot, at every Calt, running its ufial Way, the Number was now increafed to Nincty.

The zealous Youth, rotwirhftarding he lay bound Fand and Foot, uponxihe Ground, cquld not avoid being fom what moved, and called out aloud- in thele Terms; How long do you vainly treiend to fpend. yaur Tivie to no Pu"pofe? Caft dway thofe rtwinting Lots into the Air, for I am quite frandalizediund afhamed 'o 'scé", that, So coltriary 60 all Right or Reafon, yois ferfift in contraddeling the Almigbty's Ordinances! I jublie Mlerit of my voluntary Refignation diminifhed, and my Obedrazcervilified! Tou make my Services unaccept atle, and, in the End, you will render them de/picable! It biccometh na' the Servant to be remiss in lis Duty, nor to be over-afiured; nor, if bis Lord requtitito one Thing, to perfift obfinately and contumstioufly in alding the quire contrary! Since, "tlierfore, you ares s? plainly convinced bow much pou are in sho wrong, come bither

- (unlefs ycu intend to perfevere in yow Lijobedience) cad put an End to vobat yru bave uhueraken; in doing wibich, nou will aiguit your felf of the Debt ybe Lord requirct b at your" Hands.
At thefe Words there was heard a very griat Murmuring with a colfufed Noife of Outcries, Weeping, and Complaints, irnm e"very Part of thate fparions Place: And the goud Asdolimu alia, ftill firmly fixes in his phous litent, replier, He wio, ontinueth incef. fantly knceking at the fame Door, may rationally bopet ra be heard, ind pitied it linf. And having acce more caft the I.of, and the Camels Leing now i:lreafed to the equal Number of One hundred, he, lifting up lis Cointenapce towards Heaven, Spake thus; 0 moft Soveraign Menarch: O King of 'he fupreme Tbrone? Arhicer of alt Things, and Eiffributer of all Mercies! Iitciur, I implore thee, this Expiation I offer thee $!$ I


## - Mahometifins Explaing'd. :387

 intre tethee, for the Sake of this radiant Light, acberemith bou bafl been pleafed to Mluptoate antl 10 . cnnolle TH. ; which Light was creatal * langobefore theu didst cricate Humane Speties, defcending, in an uniniesrupied Line, upon the pureft, mon bonourable, and mof vone rable Wortbies, till, our of thy. $t$ mmense and unfearchable Knowledge, t5ou didft recommend it 10 m , and de-- livered it inda our Pobieflon: for the precious Sake and Merits wher of, I now implore thy Divine $2 / f f$ fanse and Protection

Having laide thus; E.e, with Shews of a deep Conceri, (ftill invakjng the Almighty's ***es) ordewed, rde»ed' the Lots to be caft again; and at the fame Time, the whole Aflembly, I mean thate whofe Breafts were - filled with Righteoufnefs and Integrity, interceded, and fincerely befought the mmnificent Creator ins the would gracioully.be appeafed, and contented with the offered Victins.

The Incomprehenfible and All-powerful Monarch, who, out of His impenetrable Wifdom, freguently reduceth thofe fis Sorvants $w$ liom He beft loweth to the greateft cights, nay, even 'till they are at the very ladt Extremity, and $\frac{6}{11}$ for theit Good, and future Felicity ; bl which He giveth the Mortals, who inliabit ${ }^{*}$ this World, to underftand, that His merciful Hand hath created them out of a Compoftion Sovery pare and refined, that (provided they wilpobut ufe their ute noft Endeavours) they. my eafily get the better of all Sorts of Temptations, and brtng them* ${ }^{\circ}$ der their Yoke : And when the Lord Wath made a mfficient Tryal of their Irtegrity, and is renfible shat whe\% Hearts are Proof againft ever being induced to com ${ }^{-}$ mit any Crimes to render then: worthy of His Difpleafurs - itois then that His Buvinity booweth Apom the Sons of Adam, the mod glorious Rewards for all their Sufferings; but ftill conndeting, that thofe whom He

* See in the Chapter of the Creatior P. 14 ; $6 c$
- $1 \mathrm{Cc}_{2}$


## 388, 'Ypahouperixim Explain'd.

 to endure all Heconld inflict uxan them ; for ibe com"paftioñate Creator' never infilteth more upon any of. His Creaturés, than wobat is anjuerabie to ibe Steength tie bärt given them uber:e-withal to Jupport it.
SQ it happened with thofe rightenus Perfons wa are treatiing of, who, being firm! deternithed to accómplifh their Sacrifice,' hadd Relief fent thetun from the powerful Hand of the Almighty, when they deaft of atidexpected it: For the Lots' being now caft, it fell upon thé 'Camels; "which hatpiy Turn made nany Fiearts rejayce ; and, at the fam Time, a Voice was heard to reßundewithin the Holy Temple, (the moft joyful Sound theit ever was heard upon Earth) faring, It के received. The Expriation and Redemption, inftead ix my due Vicim, sto accepted; and the Time zs noto near at Hand in woluch the fo-long doinged for Mahomet is in come forth , 10 rejoice abe Worid! Which W'ords the Vnice had no fuoner pronounced, but the Raye of the refplendent Light fhorie fo tranfcendent'y bright from the Fajehead of zibdallab, that butfe the Heaverus and the Ea.th were illuminated therewith.

Who can exprefs the Extremity of .Joy, and the - numberlefs Praifes and Glorificaticns given to the Lerder moft facred Nainé, by all the Peonle (I mean the Goro ) when they beheld that happy Turn of - Chance, which was arceutly hopad for by fo many; ank when they heard the woice pronounce fuch bleffed Tydingg; Come man with the utmof Speed and Diligence to untié the Ghird's Bands, ayd others, in the䭅exioft and moft precipitaie Vehemence, hafted away, ine of Jer to flanghtef the Camels, whith had leen fet apart for \&kato Purpofe, meeting, infling, throwing down, and iumbling over one another in a joytul and diverting Coifufion.

Have a litile Patieñce, cry'd pir Abulmutalib to them; be quict a feve Moments lopger: I'ho kncwetb but that there my be fome Mifake in the Lows? For, senis it batb fallen alreads Ien fuccefive Times upon my

## Mahometifm Explaind. $7^{\prime \prime} \beta 0^{\circ}$

 my Son, 1 th is Not juft that One fingle Caft frowla be thought yfficient ro comaterpoike lobat batb been con-firmod by Icn, one after anothei?. Le us aft the T.ots. again, nay, if it is an hundred Times; for we fiould be inexcufable, if we. Should offer to proceed bur upon \& -very fure Foundution.'The People eingofenfible that what he fpore was mund and reafonable, inmedibely wefifted, and the Lots were caft Agath, and again, Four Times in all, and every TYine it fell thon the Camets; 88 that 'b ing now fully confirmed that the Lord waze jntirely appeated, and that offering was become accept able in his sight, they prevented, sholmutalib from making any farther Trials, a whe would fain have done, and went and lifted up that Pattern of Patiense and Humility, the illuftrious Abdalab, whilft hinstise Brothers ran and unty'd the Cords wherewitn he was bound. His teander Mother xan to him, and, taking him in har 'Arms, almoft fmothered him withaffectionate Kiffes and Embraces, giving to the Almighty an Infinity of Praites and Thankfgivings, for having fo graciunfiy delivered bim; nor wts there, among all that Mukitude, flearce one Man or Womata but what gave him arjog fyb Embrace, and would have conveyed him dome away from that Place, whichas like to haye been fo fatal to him: But pis Father would not permit it, faying, Let bint alone, for I think it. convenient, •that berbould be powent at it Expiation Offeringo And 6o, in his Prefece, the Throats of the Hundred Cagnels were inmediately cut, and, being divided into ${ }^{\circ}$ equal Portions, Abdoinace. talib gave Orders, that the Pieces thould be diftribuo ted amons all the Affeinbly, to every one a ike Portion; 'to Xelations. Friends and Strangen, to Rich and Poor, Pilgrims, Pafengers, Sicle and Affliged, to all an equi Shate; cifting many Pieces to the Birds of Prey;, and to por-footed Byafts who eat Flefh, that all alike might partake of that Sacrificew. After which Abdolmutalib, and his Famity, returned to their
Holfs

N.B. Ther Seaton of the Year'being fo far advanced, I had not Time to finifh the whole Pranlation of this Wnik; bus if what 1 here - offer "tJ"the Publick, "be "thought Worthy of their Acceptance, the Second Volume nlall follow with all convelifent speed. Which will con. tain, I. Some Remarks upon the Lives of $H_{f / f \text { pem }}$ - Abdolmutalit, with the Continyation of the Life of Abdallah, Mabontet's ${ }^{\wedge}$ Father. II. The Birth, Qunlities, Excellencies, Life, Death and Buriat of Mabomet, with a notable Aecount of his Journey to Heaven; of the Alocran, "and maty other Inhings worth Notice. EIS. Their Rites, $5^{\circ}$ c. And a large atid very remarkable Defription of the Laft Day. IV. Oftheir Lunar "Year, with the particular Feltivals, Fafts, Holy-* days;' Deuótions, Ceremonies, Er"c. the Mabometans ufe throughout the whole Year; with feveral Wiher Curitities, treated of by no European Writots. V. ${ }^{\text {Natablec Maxims, Sayings, Ob- }}$ fervations, E\%c. Eolleced out of the beft Orientai Authors, never before in Endifh.

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 from Original MSS. The Recares in the Tower of Landan, \&c. Uluftra:ed with furs. Eys Sif. Wilk ion L ugdsle, Rt. To which is added, exad Casa10 Sthe Bifhoys ot the [cveral Diocufies ts the Ycar 1717.

* 1\%. Fre Band Acts of the mot Reveiend Father in Gud. John Whitgefe, 1). D. The 3 difnd Laf Lord Archbilup of Ganterbsry in the Rrifn of (2. $5^{\prime}$ izd, eth, who,under Her Majcity, im that Station, Govern'd she C hurch of England for the Space otewenty Ycars, Whercin is intel woven muci of the Affairs of this Chuch, viz. Nominatiofio ald Confecrations of Bohops, Bills and Peritions in P-Atiment abour Religinta, pad for Reformation of Cacrupsion of Abur fes in rle: Churcts, Tranfactoons fí Couvocarions, and Ecele fiaffical Commiffons, c. The whul= digctest compiled and arcuect framt Pecords, Regifters, thiginal 1 atters, and ofler fultr.tick MSS. raken trom the flacelt Libraries, and (Silections of the Kimpaum. Fy Jehn itrype, M. A.
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XV, Bromons Trearife of Fincs and Recorárics, ouc,
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 Libr Latini, Ruarfi. .
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[^0]:    of the Water, uhich being known by the feros, they rejoyced, and their Hearts became eary. - Limai, in his Book calied Lathaif, writes, That Pharasb often confulted with the Devil, and was very importunately preffing, that it might be brought about through his Means, that his Subjects might adore him like a Deity ;o but the Anfwer the Devil fill made him, was, That it was not yet Time; but that when it thould be'feafonable fo to do, he would not fail of gratifying him in that his Requef. - The Mabometans add, That Phzraoh's Magicians being converted at the Sight of Mofes's real Miracles, that tyrannical Prince was fo incenfed againft them, that he condemned them to be all put to Death, which Sentence they received and faffered with the greateft Expreflions of Joy and Satisfaction. The Eaftern Cbriftians, according to Ebn Batrick, give rhe Name of Amious to Mofes's Perfecutor who perihhed in the Red-Sea. The Name of Amious feems to have fome Reremblance with Amafis King of Egypt, well known in the Grecian Hiftories. There is a Book in the Kiog of France's Library, intitled Kerab fi Imân Feraonn, treating of the too late Repentance of iking Pbay aob.

[^1]:    (a) My Moor has it Almabit ; but that I excyle in him, as I abo forced to do a thoufand other Words and Nabics, which the mide.

[^2]:    * The Title the Mobomeran Author gives chis his soth Chapter,

[^3]:    -(a) The little rquare Chapel in the Temple of Mecca.
    Sce Pagds 12d, to 130, in the Notes.

[^4]:    * Le mando sien Datikeras, nuevas, ziernos, feminizes. - The Palm or Dare Trees are Male or Female; as are likewife the FigTrees. The'Fenale Date-Trees only hear the Eruit ; for that which tho Male produces is not eatable. They commonly plant fome Male Irees among the Females, which makes them bear the better; and, as an Eye-witners, I can affirm, that the Female Trees always grow Fomewhat crooked, if any Male ones are near them, fill bending and inclining towards thein: Eut upon thofe where none of the Male ones are, the Owners havg fume of the Fruit theywbear; as they likewife do to their Fig-Trees.

[^5]:    (a) Abd, in AraBik, fignifics Servant, or Creature.

[^6]:    a) See fomething of this, Pag. 123, 124, in the Note, mention'd by D'Herbelor, under the Name Abdelmorhleb. - Dean Pri2eaux in his Life"of Mabomet, fays, Thac "Abdolmutalio (whom he "calls Abdol Mlutallab) had Thirteen Sons: and that Abdallah, the "Impofter's Father, was the Eldef," and not the Toungeft, as my Author affirms; though the rame is likewife aflirmed by D'Herbelor, under the Name Moinammed Aboul kaljem, Ben Abdgllah, in thefe very Words, viz. Abdelmableb, the Son of H.fhem, and Grandfather to Matomes, had Ten Sons; Harelh, Galdxc, Aboulcbehel, Abdel Csabah, Wheran, Abbor, eHamzah, Zobeir, AbouTwliby and Abdallik.

[^7]:    (a) Here we cag but gueds who he means:

