

**AN ESSAY ON INTUITIVE
MORALS, BEGIN AN ATTEMPT TO
POPULARISE ETHICAL SCIENCE.
PART I. THEORY OF MORALS**

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An Essay on Intuitive Morals, Begin an Attempt to Popularise Ethical Science. Part I. Theory of Morals by Frances Power Cobbe

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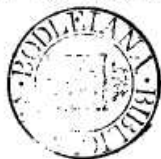
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PART I.
THEORY OF MORALS.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present volume of this Essay treats solely of the Theory of Morals. It may perhaps be followed by another which shall develop the principles herein stated in their application to Practice. That branch of Ethics called Politics will not be taken into consideration in either volume.

PREFACE.

No Preface would be needed by a book which should effectually supply a great want, or give adequate utterance to a great truth. Perhaps none will be able to plead the apology of an Essay which must fail to accomplish either of these noble aims.

It cannot surely be questioned but that we want a System of Morals better than any of those which are current amongst us. We want a system which shall neither be too shallow for the requirements of thinking men, nor too abstruse for popular acceptance; but which shall be based upon the ultimate grounds of philosophy, and be developed with such distinctness as to be understood by every one capable of studying the subject. We want a System of Morals which shall not entangle itself with sectarian creeds, nor imperil its authority with that of tottering Churches; but which shall be indissolubly blended with a Theology fulfilling all the demands of the Religious Sentiment,—a Theology forming a part, and the one living part, of all the theologies which ever have been or shall be.

We want a system which shall not degrade the Law of the Eternal Right by announcing it as a mere contrivance for the production of human Happiness, or by tracing our knowledge of it to the experience of the Senses, or by cajoling us into obeying it as a matter of Expediency; but a system which shall ascribe to that Law its own sublime office in the universe, which shall recognise in man the faculties by which he obtains a supersensible knowledge of it, and which shall inculcate obedience to it on motives so pure and holy, that the mere statement of them shall awaken in every breast that higher and better Self which can never be aroused by the call of Interest or Expediency.

It would be in itself a presumption for me to disclaim the ability necessary for supplying such a want as this, nor have I ever contemplated it as possible that I could do so. In writing this book I have aimed chiefly at two objects. 1st. I have sought to unite into one homogeneous and self-consistent whole the purest and most enlarged theories hitherto propounded on ethical science. Especially I have endeavoured to popularise those of Kant, giving the simplest possible presentation to his doctrines regarding the Freedom of the Will and the supersensible source of our knowledge of all necessary Truths, including those of Morals. I do not claim, however, even so far as regards these doctrines, to be an exact exponent of Kant's opinions; neither do I profess in giving the name of INTUITIVE to this Scheme of Morals to apply the word in a strictly scientific sense according to any one psychological system. For an avow-

edly Popular Treatise I have taken a word in itself popular, which yet seems to convey with sufficient accuracy the idea of that purely mental element or subjective factor of thought which is admitted universally by transcendental schools to form a constituent of all human knowledge, and to be both base and superstructure of deductive science. 2ndly. I have sought (and this has been my chief aim) to place for the first time, as the foundation of ethics, the great but neglected truth that the End of Creation is not the Happiness, but the Virtue of Rational Souls. I believe that this truth will be found to throw most valuable light not only upon the Theory, but upon all the details of Practical Morals. Nay, more, I believe that we must look to it for such a solution of the "Riddle of the World" as shall satisfy the demands of the Intellect while presenting to the Religious Sentiment that same God of perfect Justice and Goodness whose ideal it intuitively conceives and spontaneously adores. Only with *this* view of the Designs of God can we understand how His Moral attributes are consistent with the creation of a race which is indeed "groaning in sin" and "travailing in sorrow;" but by whose Freedom to sin and Trial of sorrow shall be worked out at last the most blessed End which Infinite Love could desire. With this clue we shall also see how (as the Virtue of each Individual must be produced by himself, and is the share committed to him in the grand end of creation) all Duties must necessarily range themselves accordingly—the Personal before the Social—in a sequence entirely different from that which is conformable

with the hypothesis that Happiness is "our being's end and aim;" but which is, nevertheless, precisely the sequence in which Intuition has always peremptorily demanded that they should be arranged. We shall see how (as the bestowal of Happiness on man must always be postponed by God to the still more merciful aim of conducing to his Virtue) the greatest outward woes and trials, so far from inspiring us with doubts of His Goodness, must be taken as the strongest evidences of it, and of the glory of that End of Virtue to which they are subservient. We shall see how at this very hour while grief spreads a flood of tears over our land, while tens of thousands of noblest hearts lie cold in their Crimean graves, how God the Good One has permitted that all this woe should come upon his creatures, has left to its tyrant author the Freedom he has misused to work it, and has brought out, through sorrows and agonies untold, Love, Generosity, Fortitude, Patience, and Piety, such as without them neither we nor those noble sufferers would ever have known; VIRTUES which have hallowed this world, and which the Martyrs shall carry with them through all the worlds to come.

I cannot hope that I have succeeded in these two designs of producing a Self-consistent System of Ethics, and of setting forth the great doctrine of the true End of Creation. To digest and systematise an immense body of philosophy, such as that of Ethics, would require an extent of learning and a grasp of thought which no labour would enable me to attain. To explain popularly, and yet accurately, the Metaphysic of Morals would demand a lucidity of