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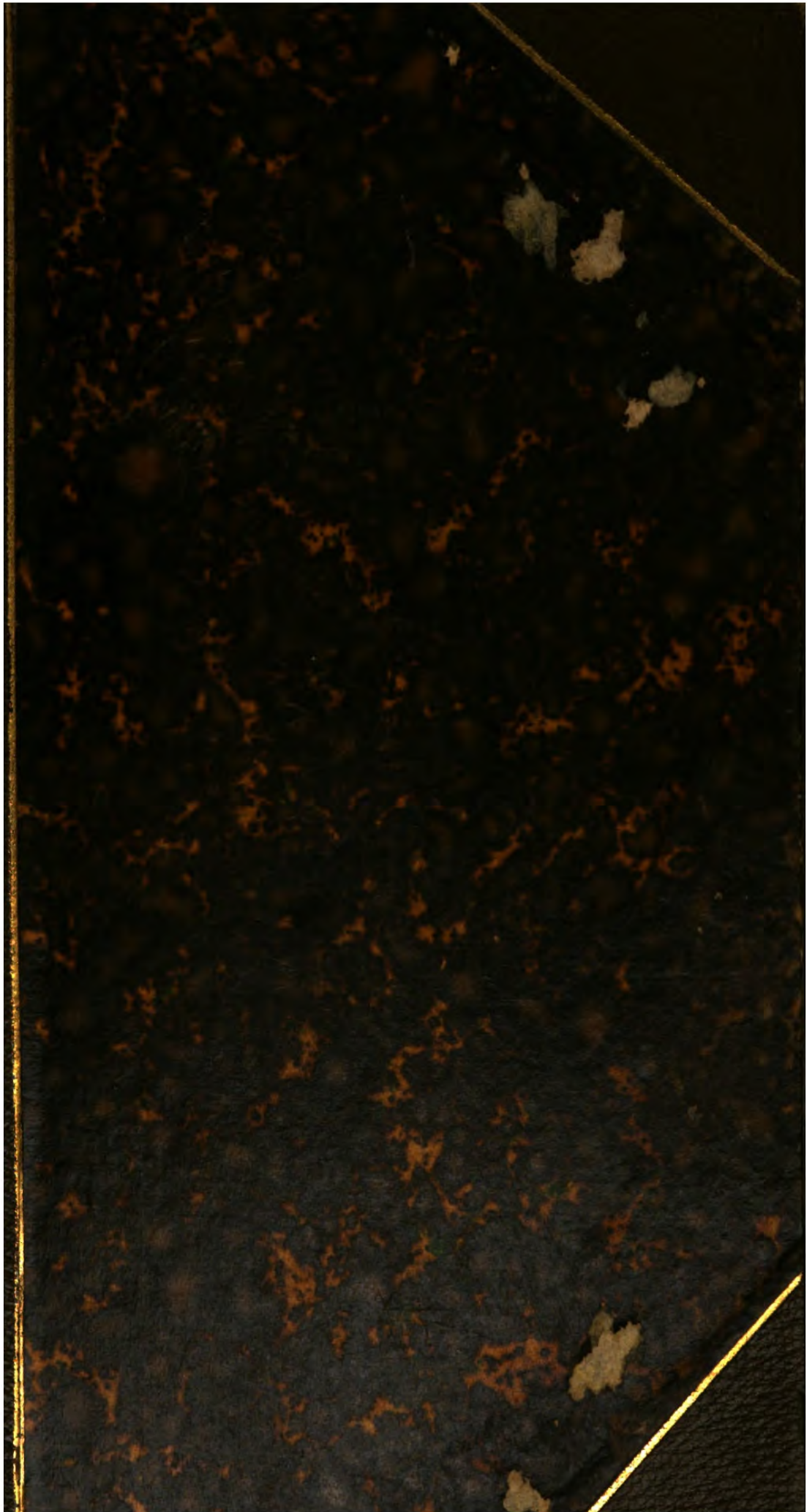
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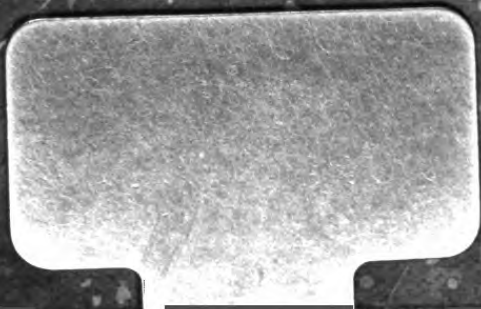
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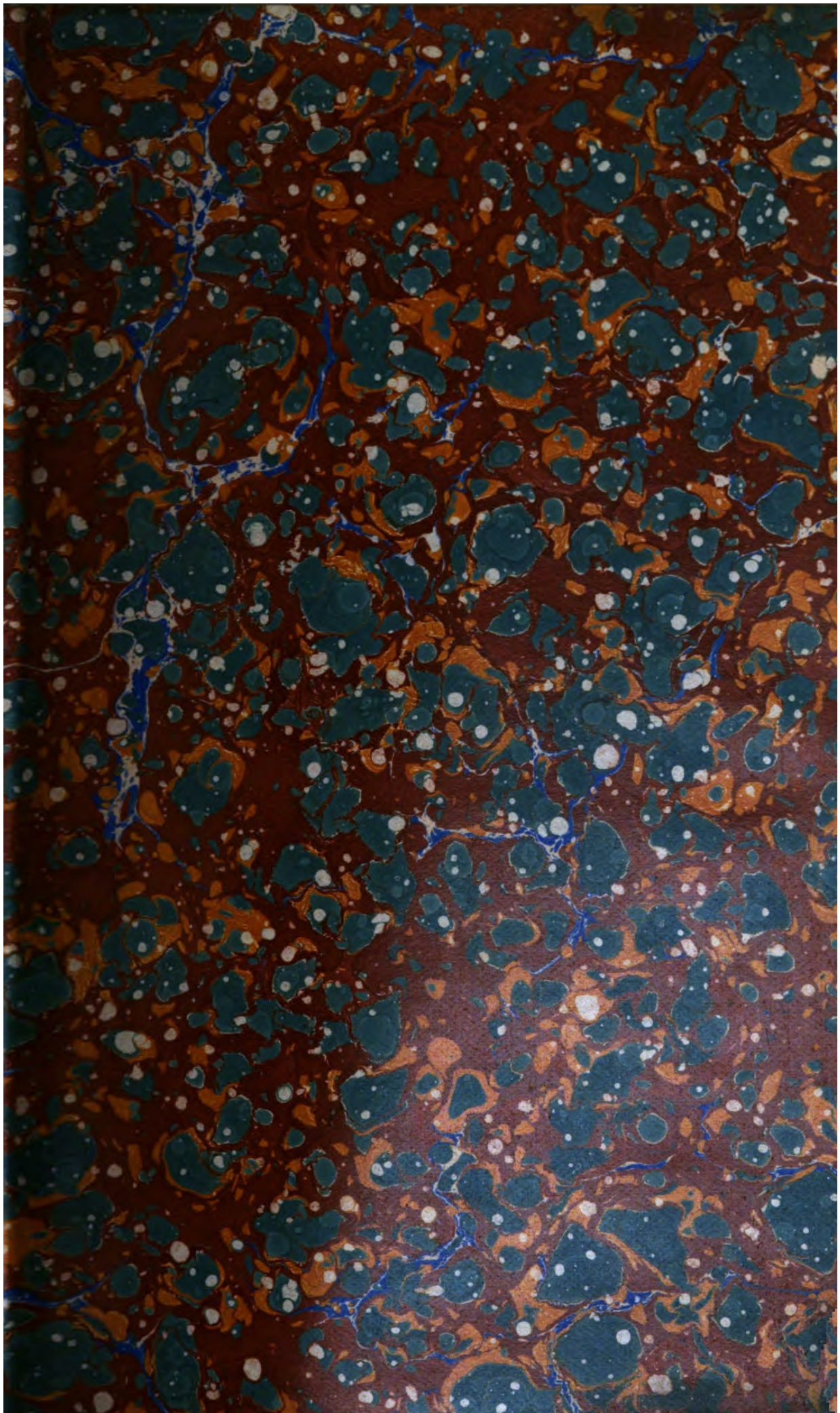
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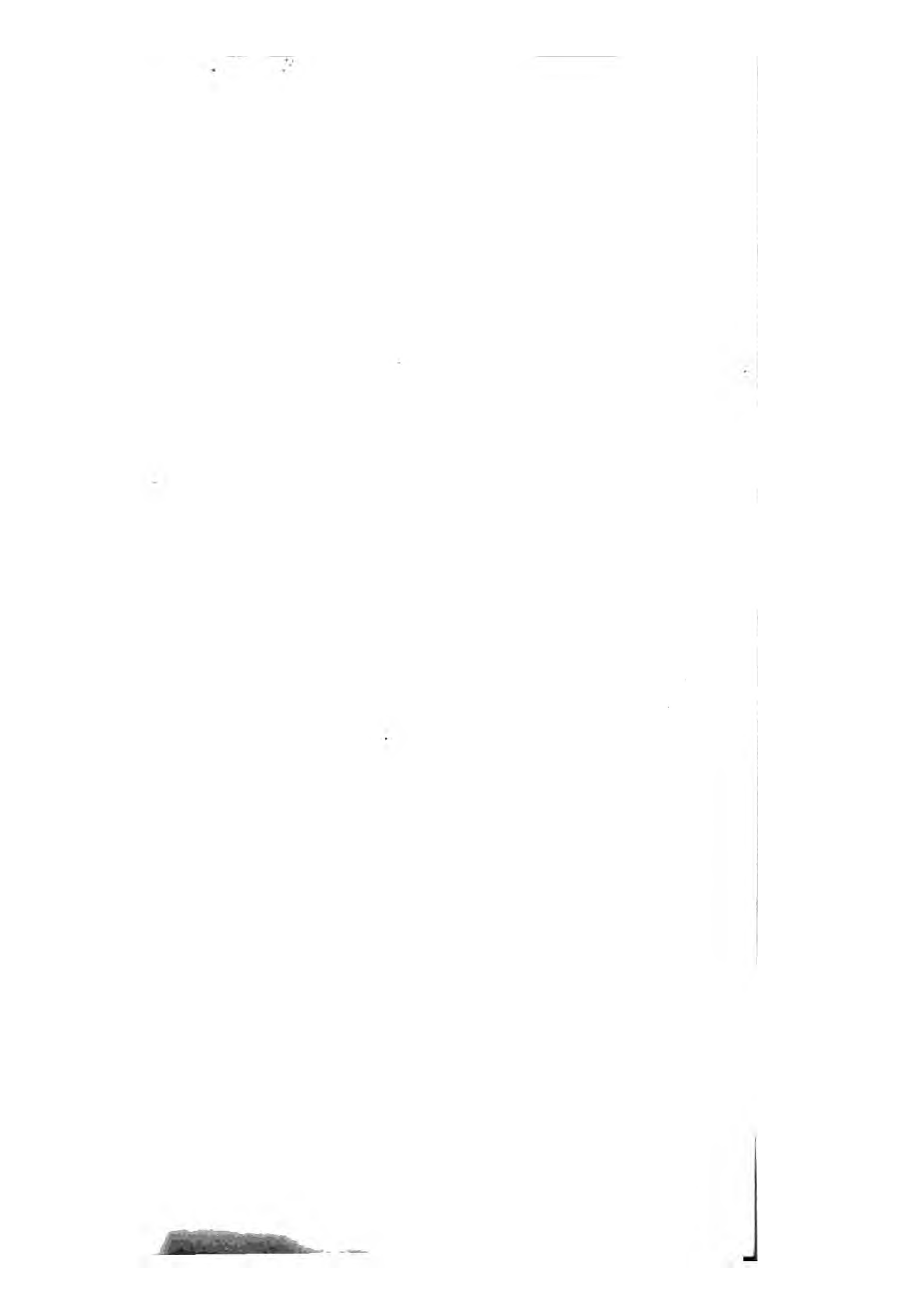
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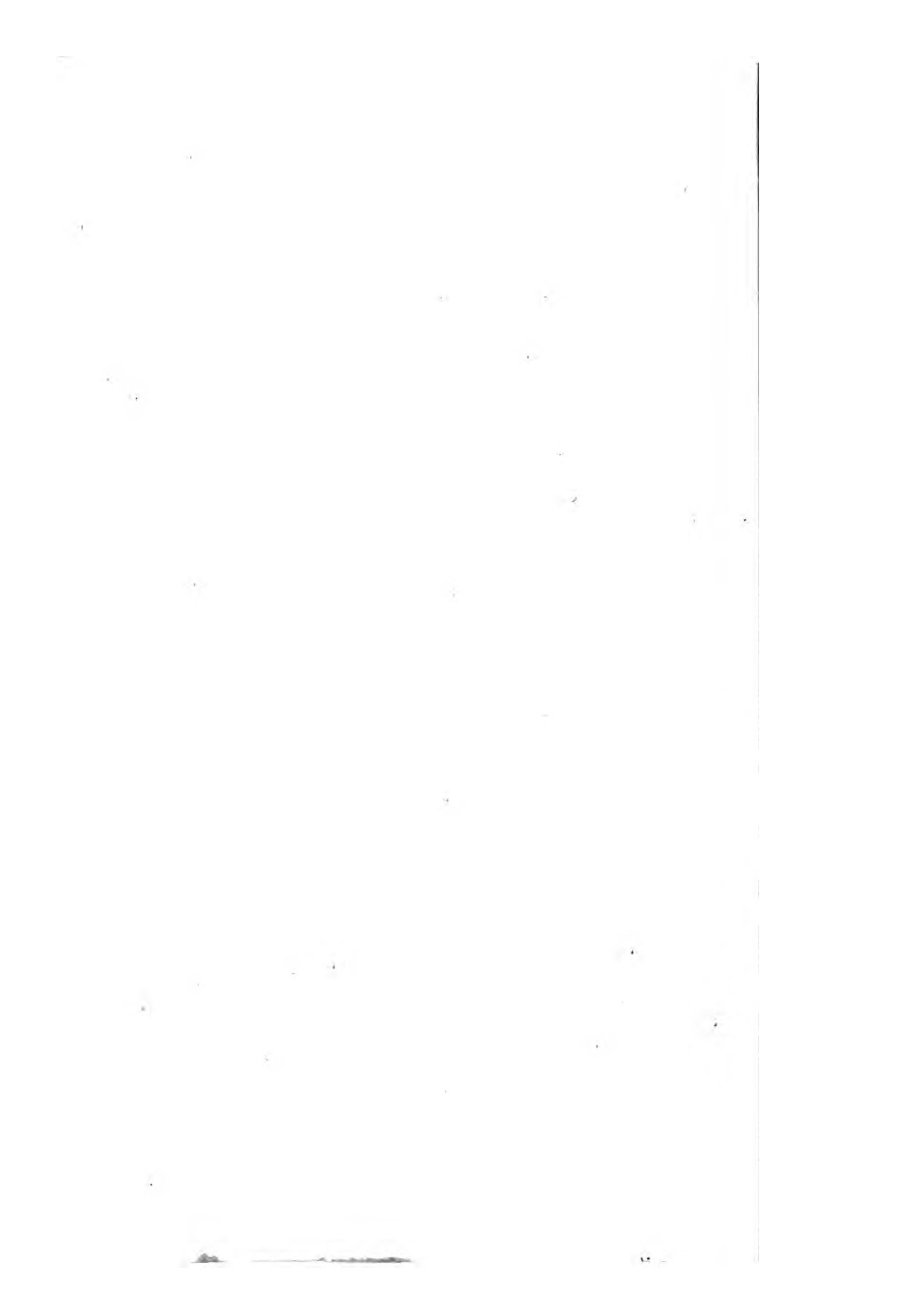


THE ALDINE EDITION  
OF THE BRITISH  
POETS



THE POEMS OF COWPER  
VOLUME III





THE POETICAL WORKS OF  
WILLIAM COWPER  
VOLUME III



LONDON  
WILLIAM PICKERING  
1831



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## H Y M N S.

### I. WALKING WITH GOD. *Gen. v. 24.*

O H ! for a closer walk with God,  
A calm and heavenly frame ;  
A light to shine upon the road  
That leads me to the Lamb !

Where is the blessedness I knew  
When first I saw the Lord ?  
Where is the soul-refreshing view  
Of Jesus and his word ?

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd !  
How sweet their memory still !  
But they have left an aching void,  
The world can never fill.

Return, O holy Dove, return !  
Sweet messenger of rest :  
I hate the sins that made thee mourn,  
And drove thee from my breast.

The dearest idol I have known,  
Whate'er that idol be,  
Help me to tear it from thy throne,  
And worship only thee.

So shall my walk be close with God,  
 Calm and serene my frame ;  
 So purer light shall mark the road  
 That leads me to the Lamb.

II. JEHOVAH-JIREH. THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

*Gen. xxii. 14.*

THE saints should never be dismay'd,  
 Nor sink in hopeless fear ;  
 For when they least expect his aid,  
 The Saviour will appear.

This Abraham found : he raised the knife ;  
 God saw, and said, " Forbear !  
 Yon ram shall yield his meaner life ;  
 Behold the victim there."

Once David seem'd Saul's certain pray ;  
 But hark ! the foe's at hand ;\*  
 Saul turns his arms another way,  
 To save the invaded land.

When Jonah sunk beneath the wave,  
 He thought to rise no more ; †  
 But God prepared a fish to save,  
 And bear him to the shore.

Blest proofs of power and grace divine,  
 That meet us in his word !  
 May every deep-felt care of mine  
 Be trusted with the Lord.

\* 1 Sam. xxiii. 27.

† Jonah i. 17.

Wait for his seasonable aid,  
 And though it tarry, wait :  
 The promise may be long delay'd,  
 But cannot come too late.

III. JEHOVAH-ROPHI. I AM THE LORD THAT  
 HEALETH THEE. *Exod. xv. 26.*

HEAL us, Emmanuel, here we are,  
 Waiting to feel thy touch :  
 Deep-wounded souls to thee repair,  
 And, Saviour, we are such.

Our faith is feeble, we confess,  
 We faintly trust thy word ;  
 But wilt thou pity us the less ?  
 Be that far from thee, Lord !

Remember him who once apply'd,  
 With trembling, for relief ;  
 " Lord, I believe," with tears he cried,\*  
 " Oh, help my unbelief !"

She too, who touch'd thee in the press,  
 And healing virtue stole,  
 Was answer'd, " Daughter, go in peace,†  
 Thy faith hath made thee whole."

Conceal'd amid the gathering throng,  
 She would have shunn'd thy view ;  
 And if her faith was firm and strong,  
 Had strong misgivings too.

\* Mark ix. 24.

† Mark v. 34.

Like her, with hopes and fears we come,  
 To touch thee, if we may;  
 Oh! send us not despairing home,  
 Send none unheal'd away.

IV. JEHOVAH-NISSI. THE LORD MY BANNER.

*Exod. xvii. 15.*

BY whom was David taught  
 To aim the deadly blow,  
 When he Goliath fought,  
 And laid the Gittite low?  
 Nor sword nor spear the stripling took,  
 But chose a pebble from the brook.

'Twas Israel's God and king  
 Who sent him to the fight;  
 Who gave him strength to sling,  
 And skill to aim aright.  
 Ye feeble saints, your strength endures,  
 Because young David's God is yours.

Who order'd Gideon forth,  
 To storm the invaders' camp,  
 With arms of little worth,  
 A pitcher and a lamp? \*  
 The trumpets made his coming known,  
 And all the host was overthrown.

\* Judges vii. 9, and 20.

Oh! I have seen the day,  
 When with a single word,  
 God helping me to say,  
 My trust is in the Lord,  
 My soul hath quell'd a thousand foes,  
 Fearless of all that could oppose.

But unbelief, self-will,  
 Self-righteousness, and pride,  
 How often do they steal  
 My weapon from my side!  
 Yet David's Lord, and Gideon's friend,  
 Will help his servant to the end.

V. JEHOVAH-SHALOM. THE LORD SEND PEACE.

*Judges vi. 24.*

JESUS, whose blood so freely stream'd  
 To satisfy the law's demand;  
 By thee from guilt and wrath redeem'd,  
 Before the Father's face I stand.

To reconcile offending man,  
 Make Justice drop her angry rod;  
 What creature could have form'd the plan,  
 Or who fulfill it but a God?

No drop remains of all the curse,  
 For wretches who deserved the whole;  
 No arrows dipt in wrath to pierce  
 The guilty, but returning soul.

Peace by such means so dearly bought,  
 What rebel could have hoped to see?  
 Peace, by his injured Sovereign wrought,  
 His Sovereign fasten'd to a tree.

Now, Lord, thy feeble worm prepare!  
 For strife with earth and hell begins;  
 Confirm and gird me for the war,  
 They hate the soul that hates his sins.

Let them in horrid league agree!  
 They may assault, they may distress;  
 But cannot quench thy love to me,  
 Nor rob me of the Lord my peace.

VI. WISDOM. *Prov. viii. 22—31.*

ERE God had built the mountains,  
 Or raised the fruitful hills;  
 Before he fill'd the fountains  
 That feed the running rills;  
 In me, from everlasting,  
 The wonderful I am,  
 Found pleasures never wasting,  
 And Wisdom is my name.

When, like a tent to dwell in,  
 He spread the skies abroad,  
 And swathed about the swelling  
 Of Ocean's mighty flood;

He wrought by weight and measure,  
And I was with him then :  
Myself the Father's pleasure,  
And mine, the sons of men.

Thus wisdom's words discover  
Thy glory and thy grace,  
Thou everlasting lover  
Of our unworthy race !  
Thy gracious eye survey'd us  
Ere stars were seen above ;  
In wisdom thou hast made us,  
And died for us in love.

And couldst thou be delighted  
With creatures such as we,  
Who, when we saw thee, slighted,  
And nail'd thee to a tree ?  
Unfathomable wonder,  
And mystery divine !  
The voice that speaks in thunder,  
Says, " Sinner, I am thine !"

VII. VANITY OF THE WORLD.

God gives his mercies to be spent ;  
Your hoard will do your soul no good ;  
Gold is a blessing only lent,  
Repaid by giving others food.

The world's esteem is but a bribe,  
To buy their peace you sell your own ;  
The slave of a vainglorious tribe,  
Who hate you while they make you known.

The joy that vain amusements give,  
Oh ! sad conclusion that it brings !  
The honey of a crowded hive,  
Defended by a thousand stings.

'Tis thus the world rewards the fools  
That live upon her treacherous smiles :  
She leads them blindfold by her rules,  
And ruins all whom she beguiles.

God knows the thousands who go down  
From pleasure into endless woe ;  
And with a long despairing groan  
Blaspheme their Maker as they go.

O fearful thought ! be timely wise ;  
Delight but in a Saviour's charms,  
And God shall take you to the skies,  
Embraced in everlasting arms.

VIII. O LORD, I WILL PRAISE THEE. *Isaiah xii. 1.*

I WILL praise thee every day  
Now thine anger's turn'd away !  
Comfortable thoughts arise  
From the bleeding sacrifice.



Here, in the fair gospel-field,  
Wells of free salvation yield  
Streams of life, a plenteous store,  
And my soul shall thirst no more.

Jesus is become at length  
My salvation and my strength ;  
And his praises shall prolong,  
While I live, my pleasant song.

Praise ye, then, his glorious name,  
Publish his exalted fame !  
Still his worth your praise exceeds,  
Excellent are all his deeds.

Raise again the joyful sound,  
Let the nations roll it round !  
Zion, shout, for this is he,  
God the Saviour dwells in thee !

IX. THE CONTRITE HEART. *Isaiah lvii. 15.*

THE Lord will happiness divine  
On contrite hearts bestow ;  
Then tell me, gracious God, is mine  
A contrite heart or no ?

I hear, but seem to hear in vain,  
Insensible as steel ;  
If ought is felt, 'tis only pain,  
To find I cannot feel.

I sometimes think myself inclined  
 To love thee, if I could ;  
 But often feel another mind,  
 Averse to all that's good.

My best desires are faint and few,  
 I fain would strive for more ;  
 But when I cry, " My strength renew,"  
 Seem weaker than before.

Thy saints are comforted, I know,  
 And love thy house of prayer ;  
 I therefore go where others go,  
 But find no comfort there.

O make this heart rejoice or ache ;  
 Decide this doubt for me ;  
 And if it be not broken, break,  
 And heal it if it be.

X. THE FUTURE PEACE AND GLORY OF THE CHURCH.

*Isaiah ix. 15—20.*

HEAR what God the Lord hath spoken,  
 " O my people, faint and few,  
 Comfortless, afflicted, broken,  
 Fair abodes I build for you ;  
 Thorns of heart-felt tribulation  
 Shall no more perplex your ways :  
 You shall name your walls, Salvation,  
 And your gates shall all be praise.

“ There, like streams that feed the garden,  
 Pleasures without end shall flow ;  
 For the Lord, your faith rewarding,  
 All his bounty shall bestow ;  
 Still in undisturb'd possession  
 Peace and righteousness shall reign ;  
 Never shall you feel oppression,  
 Hear the voice of war again.

“ Ye no more your suns descending,  
 Waning moons no more shall see ;  
 But, your griefs for ever ending,  
 Find eternal noon in me :  
 God shall rise, and shining o'er you,  
 Change to day the gloom of night ;  
 He, the Lord, shall be your glory,  
 God your everlasting light.”

XI. JEHOVAH OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS. *Jer. xxiii. 6.*

MY God, how perfect are thy ways !  
 But mine polluted are ;  
 Sin twines itself about my praise,  
 And slides into my prayer.

When I would speak what thou hast done  
 To save me from my sin,  
 I cannot make thy mercies known,  
 But self-applause creeps in.

Divine desire, that holy flame  
 Thy grace creates in me ;  
 Alas ! impatience is its name,  
 When it returns to thee.

This heart, a fountain of vile thoughts,  
 How does it overflow !  
 While self upon the surface floats,  
 Still bubbling from below.

Let others in the gaudy dress  
 Of fancied merit shine,  
 The Lord shall be my righteousness,  
 The Lord for ever mine.

XII. EPHRAIM REPENTING. *Jer.* xxxi. 18—20.

MY God, till I received thy stroke,  
 How like a beast was I !  
 So unaccustom'd to the yoke,  
 So backward to comply.

With grief my just reproach I bear,  
 Shame fills me at the thought ;  
 How frequent my rebellions were !  
 What wickedness I wrought !

Thy merciful restraint I scorn'd,  
 And left the pleasant road ;  
 Yet turn me, and I shall be turn'd,  
 Thou art the Lord my God.

“ Is Ephraim banish'd from my thoughts,  
Or vile in my esteem ?

No,” saith the Lord, “ with all his faults,  
I still remember him.

“ Is he a dear and pleasant child ?

Yes, dear and pleasant still ;

Though sin his foolish heart beguiled,  
And he withstood my will.

“ My sharp rebuke has laid him low,

He seeks my face again ;

My pity kindles at his woe,

He shall not seek in vain.”

XIII. THE COVENANT. *Ezek. xxxvi. 25—28.*

THE Lord proclaims his grace abroad !  
Behold, I change your hearts of stone ;  
Each shall renounce his idol-god,  
And serve, henceforth, the Lord alone.

My grace, a flowing stream, proceeds  
To wash your filthiness away ;  
Ye shall abhor your former deeds,  
And learn my statutes to obey.

My truth the great design ensures,  
I give myself away to you ;  
You shall be mine, I will be yours,  
Your God unalterably true.

Yet not unsought, or unimplored,  
 The plenteous grace shall I confer ; \*  
 No—your whole hearts shall seek the Lord,  
 I'll put a praying spirit there.

From the first breath of life divine,  
 Down to the last expiring hour,  
 The gracious work shall all be mine,  
 Begun and ended in my power.

XIV. JEHOVAH-SHAMMAH. *Ezek. xlviii. 35.*

As birds their infant brood protect, †  
 And spread their wings to shelter them,  
 Thus saith the Lord to his elect,  
 “ So will I guard Jerusalem.”

And what then is Jerusalem,  
 This darling object of his care ?  
 Where is its worth in God's esteem ?  
 Who built it ? who inhabits there ?  
 Jehovah founded it in blood,  
 The blood of his incarnate Son ;  
 There dwell the saints, once foes to God,  
 The sinners whom he calls his own.

There, though besieged on every side,  
 Yet much beloved and guarded well,  
 From age to age they have defied  
 The utmost force of earth and hell.

\* Verse 37.

† Isaiah xxxi. 5.

Let earth repent, and hell despair,  
This city has a sure defence ;  
Her name is call'd, The Lord is there,  
And who has power to drive him thence ?

XV. PRAISE FOR THE FOUNTAIN OPENED. *Zec. xiii. 1.*

THERE is a fountain fill'd with blood  
Drawn from Emmanuel's veins ;  
And sinners, plunged beneath that flood,  
Lose all their guilty stains.

The dying thief rejoiced to see  
That fountain in his day ;  
And there have I, as vile as he,  
Wash'd all my sins away.

Dear dying Lamb, thy precious blood  
Shall never lose its power,  
Till all the ransom'd church of God  
Be saved to sin no more.

E'er since, by faith, I saw the stream  
Thy flowing wounds supply,  
Redeeming love has been my theme,  
And shall be till I die.

Then in a nobler, sweeter song,  
I'll sing thy power to save ;  
When this poor lisping stammering tongue  
Lies silent in the grave.

Lord, I believe thou hast prepared  
 (Unworthy though I be)  
 For me a blood-bought free reward,  
 A golden harp for me!

'Tis strung, and tuned, for endless years,  
 And form'd by power divine,  
 To sound in God the Father's ears  
 No other name but thine.

XVI. THE SOWER. *Matt. xiii. 3.*

YE sons of earth, prepare the plough,  
 Break up your fallow ground;  
 The sower is gone forth to sow,  
 And scatter blessings round.

The seed that finds a stony soil,  
 Shoots forth a hasty blade;  
 But ill repays the sower's toil,  
 Soon wither'd, scorch'd, and dead.

The thorny ground is sure to baulk  
 All hopes of harvest there;  
 We find a tall and sickly stalk,  
 But not the fruitful ear.

The beaten path and highway side  
 Receive the trust in vain;  
 The watchful birds the spoil divide,  
 And pick up all the grain.



But where the Lord of grace and power  
 Has bless'd the happy field,  
 How plenteous is the golden store  
 The deep wrought furrows yield !  
 Father of mercies, we have need  
 Of thy preparing grace ;  
 Let the same hand that gives the seed  
 Provide a fruitful place.

XVII. THE HOUSE OF PRAYER. *Mark xi. 17.*

THY mansion is the Christian's heart,  
 O Lord, thy dwelling-place secure !  
 Bid the unruly throng depart,  
 And leave the consecrated door.  
 Devoted as it is to thee,  
 A thievish swarm frequents the place ;  
 They steal away my joys from me,  
 And rob my Saviour of his praise.  
 There, too, a sharp designing trade  
 Sin, Satan, and the world maintain ;  
 Nor cease to press me, and persuade  
 To part with ease, and purchase pain.  
 I know them, and I hate their din,  
 Am weary of the bustling crowd ;  
 But while their voice is heard within,  
 I cannot serve thee as I would.

Oh! for the joy thy presence gives,  
What peace shall reign when thou art here!  
Thy presence makes this den of thieves  
A calm delightful house of prayer.  
And if thou make thy temple shine,  
Yet, self-abased, will I adore;  
The gold and silver are not mine,  
I give thee what was thine before.

XVIII. LOVEST THOU ME? *John xxi. 16.*

HARK, my soul! it is the Lord:  
'Tis thy Saviour, hear his word;  
Jesus speaks, and speaks to thee:  
" Say, poor sinner, lovest thou me?  
" I deliver'd thee when bound,  
And when bleeding, heal'd thy wound;  
Sought thee wandering, set thee right,  
Turn'd thy darkness into light.  
" Can a woman's tender care  
Cease towards the child she bare?  
Yes, she may forgetful be,  
Yet will I remember thee.  
" Mine is an unchanging love,  
Higher than the heights above;  
Deeper than the depths beneath,  
Free and faithful, strong as death.

“ Thou shalt see my glory soon,  
 When the work of grace is done ;  
 Partner of my throne shalt be :—  
 Say, poor sinner, lovest thou me ?”

Lord, it is my chief complaint,  
 That my love is weak and faint :  
 Yet I love thee and adore :  
 Oh ! for grace to love thee more !

XIX. CONTENTMENT. *Phil. iv. 11.*

FIERCE passions discompose the mind,  
 As tempests vex the sea :  
 But calm content and peace we find,  
 When, Lord, we turn to thee.

In vain by reason and by rule  
 We try to bend the will ;  
 For none but in the Saviour's school  
 Can learn the heavenly skill.

Since at his feet my soul has sat,  
 His gracious words to hear,  
 Contented with my present state,  
 I cast on him my care.

“ Art thou a sinner, soul ?” he said,  
 “ Then how canst thou complain ?  
 How light thy troubles here, if weigh'd  
 With everlasting pain !

“ If thou of murmuring wouldst be cured,  
 Compare thy griefs with mine ;  
 Think what my love for thee endured,  
 And thou wilt not repine.

“ ’Tis I appoint thy daily lot,  
 And I do all things well ;  
 Thou soon shalt leave this wretched spot,  
 And rise with me to dwell.

“ In life my grace shall strength supply,  
 Proportion’d to thy day ;  
 At death thou still shalt find me nigh,  
 To wipe thy tears away.”

Thus I, who once my wretched days  
 In vain repinings spent,  
 Taught in my Saviour’s school of grace,  
 Have learnt to be content.

XX. OLD TESTAMENT GOSPEL. *Heb. iv. 2.*

ISRAEL, in ancient days,  
 Not only had a view  
 Of Sinai in a blaze,  
 But learn’d the Gospel too ;  
 The types and figures were a glass,  
 In which they saw a Saviour’s face.

The paschal sacrifice,  
 And blood-besprinkled door,\*

\* *Exod. xii. 13.*

Seen with enlighten'd eyes,  
 And once applied with power,  
 Would teach the need of other blood,  
 To reconcile an angry God.

The Lamb, the Dove, set forth  
 His perfect innocence,\*  
 Whose blood of matchless worth  
 Should be the soul's defence;  
 For he who can for sin atone,  
 Must have no failings of his own.

The scape-goat on his head †  
 The people's trespass bore,  
 And to the desert led,  
 Was to be seen no more:  
 In him our Surety seem'd to say,  
 "Behold, I bear your sins away."

Dipt in his fellow's blood,  
 The living bird went free; ‡  
 The type, well understood,  
 Express'd the sinner's plea;  
 Described a guilty soul enlarged,  
 And by a Saviour's death discharged.

Jesus, I love to trace,  
 Throughout the sacred page,  
 The footsteps of thy grace,  
 The same in every age!  
 O grant that I may faithful be  
 To clearer light vouchsafed to me!

\* Lev. xii. 6.    † Lev. xvi. 21.    ‡ Lev. xiv. 51—53.

XXI. SARDIS. *Rev. iii. 1—6.*

“WRITE to Sardis,” saith the Lord,  
And write what he declares,  
He whose Spirit, and whose word,  
Upholds the seven stars :  
“All thy works and ways I search,  
Find thy zeal and love decay’d ;  
Thou art call’d a living church,  
But thou art cold and dead.

“Watch, remember, seek, and strive,  
Exert thy former pains ;  
Let thy timely care revive,  
And strengthen what remains :  
Cleanse thine heart, thy works amend,  
Former times to mind recall,  
Lest my sudden stroke descend,  
And smite thee once for all.

“Yet I number now in thee  
A few that are upright ;  
These my Father’s face shall see,  
And walk with me in white.  
When in judgment I appear,  
They for mine shall be confest ;  
Let my faithful servants hear,  
And woe be to the rest.”



## XXII. PRAYER FOR A BLESSING.

BESTOW, dear Lord, upon our youth  
The gift of saving grace ;  
And let the seed of sacred truth  
Fall in a fruitful place.

Grace is a plant, where'er it grows,  
Of pure and heavenly root ;  
But fairest in the youngest shows,  
And yields the sweetest fruit.

Ye careless ones, O hear betimes  
The voice of sovereign love !  
Your youth is stain'd with many crimes,  
But mercy reigns above.

True, you are young, but there's a stone  
Within the youngest breast ;  
Or half the crimes which you have done  
Would rob you of your rest.

For you the public prayer is made,  
Oh ! join the public prayer !  
For you the secret tear is shed,  
O shed yourselves a tear !

We pray that you may early prove  
The Spirit's power to teach ;  
You cannot be too young to love  
That Jesus whom we preach.

## XXIII. PLEADING FOR AND WITH YOUTH.

SIN has undone our wretched race,  
But Jesus has restored,  
And brought the sinner face to face  
With his forgiving Lord.

This we repeat, from year to year,  
And press upon our youth ;  
Lord, give them an attentive ear,  
Lord, save them by thy truth.

Blessings upon the rising race !  
Make this a happy hour,  
According to thy richest grace,  
And thine almighty power.

We feel for your unhappy state,  
(May you regard it too)  
And would awhile ourselves forget  
To pour out prayer for you.

We see, though you perceive it not,  
The approaching awful doom ;  
O tremble at the solemn thought,  
And flee the wrath to come !

Dear Saviour, let this new-born year  
Spread an alarm abroad ;  
And cry in every careless ear,  
“ Prepare to meet thy God !”

## XXIV. PRAYER FOR CHILDREN.

GRACIOUS Lord, our children see,  
By thy mercy we are free ;  
But shall these, alas ! remain  
Subjects still of Satan's reign ?  
Israel's young ones, when of old  
Pharaoh threaten'd to withhold ;\*  
Then thy messenger said, " No ;  
Let the children also go."

When the angel of the Lord,  
Drawing forth his dreadful sword,  
Slew, with an avenging hand,  
All the first-born of the land ; †  
Then thy people's doors he pass'd,  
Where the bloody sign was placed ;  
Hear us, now, upon our knees,  
Plead the blood of Christ for these !

Lord, we tremble, for we know  
How the fierce malicious foe,  
Wheeling round his watchful flight,  
Keeps them ever in his sight :  
Spread thy pinions, King of kings !  
Hide them safe beneath thy wings ;  
Lest the ravenous bird of prey  
Stoop, and bear the brood away.

\* Exod. x. 9.

† Exod. xii. 12.

## XXV. JEHOVAH JESUS.

My song shall bless the Lord of all,  
My praise shall climb to his abode ;  
Thee, Saviour, by that name I call,  
The great, supreme, the mighty God.

Without beginning or decline,  
Object of faith, and not of sense ;  
Eternal ages saw him shine,  
He shines eternal ages hence.

As much, when in the manger laid,  
Almighty ruler of the sky,  
As when the six days' work he made  
Fill'd all the morning stars with joy.

Of all the crowns Jehovah bears,  
Salvation is his dearest claim ;  
That gracious sound well pleased he hears,  
And owns Emmanuel for his name.

A cheerful confidence I feel,  
My well placed hopes with joy I see ;  
My bosom glows with heavenly zeal,  
To worship him who died for me.

As man, he pities my complaint,  
His power and truth are all divine ;  
He will not fail, he cannot faint,  
Salvation's sure, and must be mine.

## XXVI. ON OPENING A PLACE FOR SOCIAL PRAYER.

JESUS! where'er thy people meet,  
There they behold thy mercy seat;  
Where'er they seek thee, thou art found,  
And every place is hallow'd ground.

For thou, within no walls confined,  
Inhabitest the humble mind;  
Such ever bring thee where they come,  
And going, take thee to their home.

Dear Shepherd of thy chosen few!  
Thy former mercies here renew;  
Here to our waiting hearts proclaim  
The sweetness of thy saving name.

Here may we prove the power of prayer,  
To strengthen faith, and sweeten care;  
To teach our faint desires to rise,  
And bring all heaven before our eyes.

Behold, at thy commanding word  
We stretch the curtain and the cord;\*  
Come thou, and fill this wider space,  
And bless us with a large increase.

Lord, we are few, but thou art near;  
Nor short thine arm, nor deaf thine ear;  
Oh rend the heavens, come quickly down,  
And make a thousand hearts thine own.

\* Isaiah liv. 2.

## XXVII. WELCOME TO THE TABLE.

THIS is the feast of heavenly wine,  
And God invites to sup ;  
The juices of the living vine  
Were press'd to fill the cup.

Oh ! bless the Saviour, ye that eat,  
With royal dainties fed ;  
Not heaven affords a costlier treat,  
For Jesus is the bread.

The vile, the lost, he calls to them,  
Ye trembling souls, appear !  
The righteous in their own esteem  
Have no acceptance here.

Approach, ye poor, nor dare refuse  
The banquet spread for you ;  
Dear Saviour, this is welcome news,  
Then I may venture too.

If guilt and sin afford a plea,  
And may obtain a place,  
Surely the Lord will welcome me,  
And I shall see his face.

## XXVIII. JESUS HASTING TO SUFFER.

THE Saviour, what a noble flame  
Was kindled in his breast,  
When hasting to Jerusalem,  
He march'd before the rest !

Good will to men, and zeal for God,  
 His every thought engross ;  
 He longs to be baptized with blood,\*  
 He pants to reach the cross !

With all his sufferings full in view,  
 And woes to us unknown,  
 Forth to the task his spirit flew ;  
 'Twas love that urged him on.

Lord, we return thee what we can :  
 Our hearts shall sound abroad,  
 Salvation to the dying Man,  
 And to the rising God !

And while thy bleeding glories here  
 Engage our wondering eyes,  
 We learn our lighter cross to bear,  
 And hasten to the skies.

XXIX. EXHORTATION TO PRAYER.

WHAT various hindrances we meet  
 In coming to a mercy seat !  
 Yet who that knows the worth of prayer,  
 But wishes to be often there ?  
 Prayer makes the darken'd cloud withdraw,  
 Prayer climbs the ladder Jacob saw,  
 Gives exercise to faith and love,  
 Brings every blessing from above.

\* Luke xii. 50.



Restraining prayer, we cease to fight ;  
 Prayer makes the Christian's armour bright ;  
 And Satan trembles when he sees  
 The weakest saint upon his knees.

While Moses stood with arms spread wide,  
 Success was found on Israel's side ;  
 But when through weariness they fail'd,  
 That moment Amalek prevail'd.\*

Have you no words? Ha! think again,  
 Words flow apace when you complain,  
 And fill your fellow creature's ear  
 With the sad tale of all your care.

Were half the breath thus vainly spent  
 To Heaven in supplication sent,  
 Your cheerful song would oftener be,  
 " Hear what the Lord has done for me."

XXX. THE LIGHT AND GLORY OF THE WORD.

THE Spirit breathes upon the Word,  
 And brings the truth to sight ;  
 Precepts and promises afford  
 A sanctifying light.

A glory gilds the sacred page,  
 Majestic like the sun ;  
 It gives a light to every age,  
 It gives, but borrows none.

Exodus xvii. 11.

The hand that gave it still supplies  
The gracious light and heat :  
His truths upon the nations rise,  
They rise, but never set.

Let everlasting thanks be thine,  
For such a bright display,  
As makes a world of darkness shine  
With beams of heavenly day.

My soul rejoices to pursue  
The steps of him I love,  
Till glory breaks upon my view  
In brighter worlds above.

XXXI. ON THE DEATH OF A MINISTER.

HIS master taken from his head,  
Elisha saw him go ;  
And in desponding accents said,  
“ Ah, what must Israel do ? ”

But he forgot the Lord who lifts  
The beggar to the throne ;  
Nor knew, that all Elijah's gifts  
Will soon be made his own.

What ! when a Paul has run his course,  
Or when Apollos dies,  
Is Israel left without resource ?  
And have we no supplies ?

Yes, while the dear Redeemer lives  
 We have a boundless store,  
 And shall be fed with what he gives,  
 Who lives for evermore.

XXXII. THE SHINING LIGHT.

MY former hopes are fled,  
 My terror now begins;  
 I feel, alas! that I am dead  
 In trespasses and sins.

Ah, whither shall I fly!  
 I hear the thunder roar;  
 The law proclaims destruction nigh,  
 And vengeance at the door.

When I review my ways,  
 I dread impending doom:  
 But sure a friendly whisper says,  
 "Flee from the wrath to come."

I see, or think I see,  
 A glimmering from afar;  
 A beam of day, that shines for me,  
 To save me from despair.

Forerunner of the sun,\*  
 It marks the Pilgrim's way;  
 I'll gaze upon it while I run,  
 And watch the rising day.

\* Psalm cxxx. 6.

## XXXIII. SEEKING THE BELOVED.

To those who know the Lord, I speak,  
Is my beloved near?

The bridegroom of my soul I seek,  
Oh! when will he appear?

Though once a man of grief and shame,  
Yet now he fills a throne,  
And bears the greatest, sweetest name,  
That earth or heaven have known.

Grace flies before, and love attends  
His steps where'er he goes;  
Though none can see him but his friends,  
And they were once his foes.

He speaks—obedient to his call  
Our warm affections move:  
Did he but shine alike on all,  
Then all alike would love.

Then love in every heart would reign,  
And war would cease to roar;  
And cruel and blood-thirsty men  
Would thirst for blood no more.

Such Jesus is, and such his grace,  
Oh, may he shine on you!  
And tell him, when you see his face,  
I long to see him too.\*

\* Cant. v. 8.

## XXXIV. LIGHT SHINING OUT OF DARKNESS.

GOD moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform ;  
He plants his footsteps in the sea,  
And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines  
Of never-failing skill,  
He treasures up his bright designs,  
And works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,  
The clouds ye so much dread  
Are big with mercy, and shall break  
In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,  
But trust him for his grace :  
Behind a frowning providence  
He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,  
Unfolding every hour ;  
The bud may have a bitter taste,  
But sweet will be the flower.'

Blind unbelief is sure to err,\*  
And scan his work in vain :  
God is his own interpreter,  
And he will make it plain.

\* John xiii. 7.

## XXXV. WELCOME CROSS.

'Tis my happiness below  
Not to live without the cross,  
But the Saviour's power to know,  
Sanctifying every loss :  
Trials must and will befall ;  
But with humble faith to see  
Love inscribed upon them all,  
This is happiness to me.

God in Israel sows the seeds  
Of affliction, pain, and toil ;  
These spring up and choke the weeds  
Which would else o'erspread the soil :  
Trials make the promise sweet,  
Trials give new life to prayer ;  
Trials bring me to his feet,  
Lay me low, and keep me there.

Did I meet no trials here,  
No chastisement by the way :  
Might I not, with reason, fear  
I should prove a cast-away.  
Bastards may escape the rod,\*  
Sunk in earthly vain delight ;  
But the true-born child of God  
Must not, would not, if he might.

\* Hebrews xii. 8.

## XXXVI. AFFLICTIONS SANCTIFIED BY THE WORD.

O HOW I love thy holy word,  
Thy gracious covenant, O Lord!  
It guides me in the peaceful way;  
I think upon it all the day.

What are the mines of shining wealth,  
The strength of youth, the bloom of health!  
What are all joys compared with those  
Thine everlasting word bestows!

Long unafflicted, undismay'd,  
In pleasure's path secure I stray'd;  
Thou madest me feel thy chastening rod,\*  
And straight I turn'd unto my God.

What though it pierced my fainting heart,  
I bless'd thine hand that caused the smart;  
It taught my tears awhile to flow,  
But saved me from eternal woe.

Oh! hadst thou left me unchastised,  
Thy precept I had still despised;  
And still the snare in secret laid  
Had my unwary feet betray'd.

I love thee, therefore, O my God,  
And breathe towards thy dear abode;  
Where, in thy presence fully blest,  
Thy chosen saints for ever rest.

\* Psalm cxix. 71.



## XXXVII. TEMPTATION.

THE billows swell, the winds are high,  
 Clouds overcast my wintry sky ;  
 Out of the depths to thee I call,—  
 My fears are great, my strength is small.

O Lord, the pilot's part perform,  
 And guard and guide me through the storm,  
 Defend me from each threatening ill,  
 Control the waves,—say, " Peace, be still."

Amidst the roaring of the sea  
 My soul still hangs her hope on thee ;  
 Thy constant love, thy faithful care,  
 Is all that saves me from despair.

Dangers of every shape and name  
 Attend the followers of the Lamb,  
 Who leave the world's deceitful shore,  
 And leave it to return no more.

Though tempest-toss'd and half a wreck,  
 My Saviour through the floods I seek ;  
 Let neither winds nor stormy main  
 Force back my shatter'd bark again.

## XXXVIII. LOOKING UPWARDS IN A STORM.

GOD of my life, to thee I call,  
 Afflicted at thy feet I fall ;  
 When the great water-floods prevail,\*  
 Leave not my trembling heart to fail !

\* Psalm lxix. 15.

Friend of the friendless and the faint !  
 Where should I lodge my deep complaint ?  
 Where but with thee, whose open door  
 Invites the helpless and the poor !

Did ever mourner plead with thee,  
 And thou refuse that mourner's plea ?  
 Does not the word still fix'd remain,  
 That none shall seek thy face in vain !

That were a grief I could not bear,  
 Didst thou not hear and answer prayer ;  
 But a prayer-hearing, answering God  
 Supports me under every load.

Fair is the lot that's cast for me ;  
 I have an Advocate with thee ;  
 They whom the world caresses most  
 Have no such privilege to boast.

Poor though I am, despised, forgot,\*  
 Yet God, my God, forgets me not :  
 And he is safe, and must succeed,  
 For whom the Lord vouchsafes to plead.

XXXIX. THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

MY soul is sad, and much dismay'd,  
 See, Lord, what legions of my foes,  
 With fierce Apollyon at their head,  
 My heavenly pilgrimage oppose !

\* Psalm xl. 17.

See, from the ever burning lake,  
How like a smoky cloud they rise !  
With horrid blasts my soul they shake,  
With storms of blasphemies and lies.

Their fiery arrows reach the mark,\*  
My throbbing heart with anguish tear ;  
Each lights upon a kindred spark,  
And finds abundant fuel there.

I hate the thought that wrongs the Lord ;  
Oh ! I would drive it from my breast,  
With thy own sharp two-edged sword,  
Far as the east is from the west.

Come, then, and chase the cruel host,  
Heal the deep wounds I have received !  
Nor let the powers of darkness boast,  
That I am foil'd, and thou art grieved !

XL. PEACE AFTER A STORM.

WHEN darkness long has veil'd my mind,  
And smiling day once more appears ;  
Then, my Redeemer, then I find  
The folly of my doubts and fears.

Straight I upbraid my wandering heart,  
And blush that I should ever be  
Thus prone to act so base a part,  
Or harbour one hard thought of thee !

\* Ephes. vi. 16.

Oh! let me then at length be taught  
 What I am still so slow to learn ;  
 That God is love, and changes not,  
 Nor knows the shadow of a turn.

Sweet truth, and easy to repeat !  
 But when my faith is sharply tried,  
 I find myself a learner yet,  
 Unskilful, weak, and apt to slide.

But, O my Lord, one look from thee  
 Subdues the disobedient will ;  
 Drives doubt and discontent away,  
 And thy rebellious worm is still.

Thou art as ready to forgive  
 As I am ready to repine ;  
 Thou, therefore, all the praise receive ;  
 Be shame and self-abhorrence mine.

XLI. MOURNING AND LONGING.

THE Saviour hides his face !  
 My spirit thirsts to prove  
 Renew'd supplies of pardoning grace,  
 And never fading love.

The favour'd souls who know  
 What glories shine in him,  
 Pant for his presence as the roe  
 Pants for the living stream !

What trifles tease me now !  
They swarm like summer flies,  
They cleave to every thing I do,  
And swim before my eyes.  
How dull the Sabbath day,  
Without the Sabbath's Lord !  
How toilsome then to sing and pray,  
And wait upon the word !  
Of all the truths I hear,  
How few delight my taste !  
I glean a berry here and there,  
But mourn the vintage past.  
Yet let me (as I ought)  
Still hope to be supplied ;  
No pleasure else is worth a thought,  
Nor shall I be denied.  
Though I am but a worm,  
Unworthy of his care,  
The Lord will my desire perform,  
And grant me all my prayer.

## XLII. SELF-ACQUAINTANCE.

DEAR Lord ! accept a sinful heart,  
Which of itself complains,  
And mourns, with much and frequent smart,  
The evil it contains.

There fiery seeds of anger lurk,  
Which often hurt my frame ;  
And wait but for the tempter's work,  
To fan them to a flame.

Legality holds out a bribe  
To purchase life from thee ;  
And discontent would fain prescribe  
How thou shalt deal with me.

While unbelief withstands thy grace,  
And puts the mercy by ;  
Presumption, with a brow of brass,  
Says, " Give me, or I die."

How eager are my thoughts to roam  
In quest of what they love !  
But ah ! when duty calls them home,  
How heavily they move !

Oh, cleanse me in a Saviour's blood,  
Transform me by thy power,  
And make me thy beloved abode,  
And let me roam no more.

· XLIII. PRAYER FOR PATIENCE.

LORD, who hast suffer'd all for me,  
My peace and pardon to procure,  
The lighter cross I bear for thee,  
Help me with patience to endure.

The storm of loud repining hush,  
I would in humble silence mourn ;  
Why should the unburnt, though burning bush,  
Be angry as the crackling thorn ?

Man should not faint at thy rebuke,  
Like Joshua falling on his face,\*  
When the cursed thing that Achan took  
Brought Israel into just disgrace.

Perhaps some golden wedge suppress'd,  
Some secret sin offends my God ;  
Perhaps that Babylonish vest,  
Self-righteousness, provokes the rod.

Ah ! were I buffeted all day,  
Mock'd, crown'd with thorns, and spit upon ;  
I yet should have no right to say,  
My great distress is mine alone.

Let me not angrily declare  
No pain was ever sharp like mine,  
Nor murmur at the cross I bear,  
But rather weep, remembering thine.

## XLIV. SUBMISSION.

O LORD, my best desire fulfill,  
And help me to resign  
Life, health, and comfort to thy will,  
And make thy pleasure mine.

\* Joshua vii. 10, 11.



Why should I shrink at thy command,  
Whose love forbids my fears ?  
Or tremble at the gracious hand  
That wipes away my tears ?

No, rather let me freely yield  
What most I prize to thee ;  
Who never hast a good withheld,  
Or wilt withhold from me.

Thy favour, all my journey through,  
Thou art engaged to grant ;  
What else I want, or think I do,  
'Tis better still to want.

Wisdom and mercy guide my way,  
Shall I resist them both ?  
A poor blind creature of a day,  
And crush'd before the moth !

But ah ! my inward spirit cries,  
Still bind me to thy sway ;  
Else the next cloud that veils the skies,  
Drives all these thoughts away.

XLV. THE HAPPY CHANGE.

How blest thy creature is, O God,  
When, with a single eye,  
He views the lustre of thy word,  
The dayspring from on high !

Through all the storms that veils the skies,  
 And frown on earthly things,  
 The Son of Righteousness he eyes,  
 With healing on his wings.

Struck by that light, the human heart,  
 A barren soil no more,  
 Sends the sweet smell of grace abroad,  
 Where serpents lurk'd before.\*

The soul a dreary province once  
 Of Satan's dark domain,  
 Feels a new empire form'd within,  
 And owns a heavenly reign.

The glorious orb, whose golden beams  
 The fruitful year control,  
 Since first obedient to thy word,  
 He started from the goal,

Has cheer'd the nations with the joys  
 His orient rays impart ;  
 But, Jesus, 'tis thy light alone  
 Can shine upon the heart.

XLVI. RETIREMENT.

FAR from the world, O Lord, I flee,  
 From strife and tumult far ;  
 From scenes were Satan wages still  
 His most successful war.

\* Isaiah xxxv. 7.

The calm retreat, the silent shade,  
With prayer and praise agree ;  
And seem, by thy sweet bounty made,  
For those who follow thee.

There if thy Spirit touch the soul,  
And grace her mean abode,  
Oh, with what peace, and joy, and love,  
She communes with her God !

There like the nightingale she pours  
Her solitary lays ;  
Nor asks a witness of her song,  
Nor thirsts for human praise.

Author and guardian of my life,  
Sweet source of light divine,  
And (all harmonious names in one)  
My Saviour, thou art mine !

What thanks I owe thee, and what love,  
A boundless, endless store,  
Shall echo through the realms above  
When time shall be no more.

XLVII. THE HIDDEN LIFE.

To tell the Saviour all my wants,  
How pleasing is the task !  
Nor less to praise him when he grants  
Beyond what I can ask.

My labouring spirit vainly seeks  
To tell but half the joy ;  
With how much tenderness he speaks,  
And helps me to reply.

Nor were it wise, nor should I choose,  
Such secrets to declare ;  
Like precious wines their taste they lose,  
Exposed to open air.

But this with boldness I proclaim,  
Nor care if thousands hear,  
Sweet is the ointment of his name,  
Not life is half so dear.

And can you frown, my former friends,  
Who knew what once I was ;  
And blame the song that thus commends  
The man who bore the cross ?

Trust me, I draw the likeness true,  
And not as fancy paints ;  
Such honour may he give to you,  
For such have all his saints.

**XLVIII. JOY AND PEACE IN BELIEVING.**

SOMETIMES a light surprises  
The Christian while he sings ;  
It is the Lord who rises  
With healing in his wings :

When comforts are declining,  
He grants the soul again  
A season of clear shining,  
To cheer it after rain.

In holy contemplation,  
We sweetly then pursue  
The theme of God's salvation,  
And find it ever new ;  
Set free from present sorrow,  
We cheerfully can say,  
E'en let the unknown to-morrow\*  
Bring with it what it may.

It can bring with it nothing,  
But he will bear us through ;  
Who gives the lilies clothing,  
Will clothe his people too ;  
Beneath the spreading heavens  
No creature but is fed ;  
And he who feeds the ravens,  
Will give his children bread.

Though vine nor fig tree neither\*  
Their wonted fruit shall bear,  
Though all the field should wither,  
Nor flocks nor herds be there :  
Yet God the same abiding,  
His praise shall tune my voice ;  
For, while in him confiding,  
I cannot but rejoice.

\* Matthew vi. 34.

† Habakkuk iii. 17, 18.

## XLIX. TRUE PLEASURES.

LORD, my soul with pleasure springs  
 When Jesus' name I hear ;  
 And when God the Spirit brings  
 The word of promise near :  
 Beauties too, in holiness,  
 Still delighted I perceive ;  
 Nor have words that can express  
 The joys thy precepts give.

Clothed in sanctity and grace,  
 How sweet it is to see  
 Those who love thee as they pass,  
 Or when they wait on thee !  
 Pleasant too, to sit and tell  
 What we owe to love divine ;  
 Till our bosoms grateful swell,  
 And eyes begin to shine.

Those the comforts I possess,  
 Which God shall still increase,  
 All his ways are pleasantness,\*  
 And all his paths are peace.  
 Nothing Jesus did or spoke,  
 Henceforth let me ever slight ;  
 For I love his easy yoke,†  
 And find his burden light.

\* Prov. iii. 17.

† Matt. xi. 30.

## L. THE CHRISTIAN.

HONOUR and happiness unite  
To make the Christian's name a praise ;  
How fair the scene, how clear the light,  
That fills the remnant of his days !

A kingly character he bears,  
No change his priestly office knows ;  
Unfading is the crown he wears,  
His joys can never reach a close.

Adorn'd with glory from on high,  
Salvation shines upon his face ;  
His robe is of the ethereal dye,  
His steps are dignity and grace.

Inferior honours he disdains,  
Nor stoops to take applause from earth ;  
The King of kings himself maintains  
The expenses of his heavenly birth.

The noblest creature seen below,  
Ordain'd to fill a throne above ;  
God gives him all he can bestow,  
His kingdom of eternal love !

My soul is ravish'd at the thought !  
Methinks from earth I see him rise !  
Angels congratulate his lot,  
And shout him welcome to the skies !



## LI. LIVELY HOPE AND GRACIOUS FEAR.

I WAS a groveling creature once,  
And basely cleaved to earth ;  
I wanted spirit to renounce  
The clod that gave me birth.

But God has breathed upon a worm,  
And sent me from above  
Wings such as clothe an angel's form,  
The wings of joy and love.

With these to Pisgah's top I fly,  
And there delighted stand,  
To view beneath a shining sky  
The spacious promised land.

The Lord of all the vast domain  
Has promised it to me ;  
The length and breadth of all the plain  
As far as faith can see.

How glorious is my privilege !  
To thee for help I call ;  
I stand upon a mountain's edge,  
Oh save me, lest I fall !

Though much exalted in the Lord,  
My strength is not my own ;  
Then let me tremble at his word,  
And none shall cast me down.

## LII. FOR THE POOR.

WHEN Hagar found the bottle spent,  
 And wept o'er Ishmael,  
 A message from the Lord was sent  
 To guide her to a well.\*

Should not Elijah's cake and cruse †  
 Convince us at this day,  
 A gracious God will not refuse  
 Provisions by the way?

His saints and servants shall be fed,  
 The promise is secure ;  
 " Bread shall be given them," as he said,  
 " Their water shall be sure." ‡

Repasts far richer they shall prove,  
 Than all earth's dainties are ;  
 'Tis sweet to taste a Saviour's love,  
 Though in the meanest fare.

To Jesus then your trouble bring,  
 Nor murmur at your lot ;  
 While you are poor and he is King,  
 You shall not be forgot.

## LIII. MY SOUL THIRSTETH FOR GOD.

I THIRST, but not as once I did  
 The vain delights of earth to share ;  
 Thy wounds, Emmanuel, all forbid  
 That I should seek my pleasures there.

\* Gen. xxi. 19. † 1 Kings xvii. 14. ‡ Isa. xxxiii. 16.

It was the sight of thy dear cross  
First wean'd my soul from earthly things ;  
And taught me to esteem as dross  
The mirth of fools and pomp of kings.

I want that grace that springs from thee,  
That quickens all things where it flows,  
And makes a wretched thorn like me  
Bloom as the myrtle, or the rose.

Dear fountain of delight unknown !  
No longer sink below the brim ;  
But overflow, and pour me down  
A living, and life-giving stream !

For sure, of all the plants that share  
The notice of thy Father's eye,  
None proves less grateful to his care,  
Or yields him meaner fruit than I.

LIV. LOVE CONSTRAINING TO OBEDIENCE.

No strength of nature can suffice  
To serve the Lord aright :  
And what she has she misapplies,  
For want of clearer light.

How long beneath the law I lay  
In bondage and distress ;  
I toil'd the precept to obey,  
But toil'd without success.

Then, to abstain from outward sin  
 Was more than I could do ;  
 Now, if I feel its power within,  
 I feel I hate it too.

Then all my servile works were done  
 A righteousness to raise ;  
 Now, freely chosen in the Son,  
 I freely choose his ways.

“ What shall I do,” was then the word,  
 “ That I may worthier grow ?”  
 “ What shall I render to the Lord ?”  
 Is my inquiry now.

To see the law by Christ fulfill'd,  
 And hear his pardoning voice,  
 Changes a slave into a child,\*  
 And duty into choice.

LV. THE HEART HEALED AND CHANGED BY MERCY.

SIN enslaved me many years,  
 And led me bound and blind ;  
 Till at length a thousand fears  
 Came swarming o'er my mind.  
 “ Where,” said I, in deep distress,  
 “ Will these sinful pleasures end ?  
 How shall I secure my peace,  
 And make the Lord my friend ?”

\* Romans iii. 31.

Friends and ministers said much  
The gospel to enforce ;  
But my blindness still was such,  
I chose a legal course :  
Much I fasted, watch'd, and strove,  
Scarce would show my face abroad,  
Fear'd almost to speak or move,  
A stranger still to God.

Thus afraid to trust his grace,  
Long time did I rebel ;  
Till despairing of my case,  
Down at his feet I fell :  
Then my stubborn heart he broke,  
And subdued me to his sway ;  
By a simple word he spoke,  
“ Thy sins are done away.”

## LVI. HATRED OF SIN.

HOLY Lord God ! I love thy truth,  
Nor dare thy least commandment slight ;  
Yet pierced by sin, the serpent's tooth,  
I mourn the anguish of the bite.

But though the poison lurks within,  
Hope bids me still with patience wait ;  
Till death shall set me free from sin,  
Free from the only thing I hate.

Had I a throne above the rest,  
Where angels and archangels dwell,  
One sin, unslain, within my breast,  
Would make that heaven as dark as hell.

The prisoner sent to breathe fresh air,  
And bless'd with liberty again,  
Would mourn, were he condemn'd to wear  
One link of all his former chain.

But, oh ! no foe invades the bliss,  
When glory crowns the Christian's head ;  
One view of Jesus as he is  
Will strike all sin for ever dead.

LVII. THE NEW CONVERT.

THE new-born child of gospel grace,  
Like some fair tree when summer's nigh,  
Beneath Emmanuel's shining face  
Lifts up his blooming branch on high.

No fears he feels, he sees no foes,  
No conflict yet his faith employs,  
Nor has he learnt to whom he owes  
The strength and peace his soul enjoys.

But sin soon darts its cruel sting,  
And comforts sinking day by day :  
What seem'd his own, a self-fed spring,  
Proves but a brook that glides away.

When Gideon arm'd his numerous host,  
The Lord soon made his numbers less ;  
And said, " Lest Israel vainly boast,\*  
' My arm procured me this success.' "

Thus will he bring our spirits down,  
And draw our ebbing comforts low,  
That saved by grace, but not our own,  
We may not claim the praise we owe.

## LVIII. TRUE AND FALSE COMFORTS.

O GOD, whose favourable eye  
The sin-sick soul revives,  
Holy and heavenly is the joy  
Thy shining presence gives.

Not such as hypocrites suppose,  
Who with a graceless heart  
Taste not of thee, but drink a dose,  
Prepared by Satan's art.

Intoxicating joys are theirs,  
Who, while they boast their light,  
And seem to soar above the stars,  
Are plunging into night.

Lull'd in a soft and fatal sleep,  
They sin and yet rejoice ;  
Were they indeed the Saviour's sheep,  
Would they not hear his voice ?

\* Judges vii. 2.



Be mine the comforts that reclaim  
 The soul from Satan's power ;  
 That make me blush for what I am,  
 And hate my sin the more.

'Tis joy enough, my All in All,  
 At thy dear feet to lie ;  
 Thou wilt not let me lower fall,  
 And none can higher fly.

LIX. A LIVING AND A DEAD FAITH.

THE Lord receives his highest praise  
 From humble minds and hearts sincere ;  
 While all the loud professor says  
 Offends the righteous Judge's ear.

To walk as children of the day,  
 To mark the precepts' holy light,  
 To wage the warfare, watch, and pray,  
 Show who are pleasing in his sight.

Not words alone it cost the Lord,  
 To purchase pardon for his own ;  
 Nor will a soul by grace restored  
 Return the Saviour words alone.

With golden bells, the priestly vest,  
 And rich pomegranates border'd round,\*  
 The need of holiness express'd,  
 And call'd for fruit as well as sound.

\* Exod. xxviii. 33.

Easy, indeed, it were to reach  
A mansion in the courts above,  
If swelling words and fluent speech  
Might serve instead of faith and love.  
But none shall gain the blissful place,  
Or God's unclouded glory see,  
Who talks of free and sovereign grace,  
Unless that grace has made him free!

## LX. ABUSE OF THE GOSPEL.

Too many, Lord, abuse thy grace  
In this licentious day;  
And while they boast they see thy face,  
They turn their own away.  
Thy book displays a gracious light  
That can the blind restore;  
But these are dazzled by the sight,  
And blinded still the more.  
The pardon such presume upon,  
They do not beg, but steal;  
And when they plead it at thy throne,  
Oh! where's the Spirit's seal?  
Was it for this, ye lawless tribe,  
The dear Redeemer bled?  
Is this the grace the saints imbibe  
From Christ the living head?

Ah, Lord, we know thy chosen few  
Are fed with heavenly fare ;  
But these, the wretched husks they chew  
Proclaim them what they are.

The liberty our hearts implore  
Is not to live in sin ;  
But still to wait at wisdom's door,  
Till mercy calls us in.

LXI. THE NARROW WAY.

WHAT thousands never knew the road !  
What thousands hate it when 'tis known !  
None but the chosen tribes of God  
Will seek or choose it for their own.

A thousand ways in ruin end,  
One only leads to joys on high ;  
By that my willing steps ascend,  
Pleased with a journey to the sky.

No more I ask or hope to find  
Delight or happiness below ;  
Sorrow may well possess the mind  
That feeds where thorns and thistles grow.

The joy that fades is not for me,  
I seek immortal joys above ;  
There glory without end shall be  
The bright reward of faith and love.

Cleave to the world, ye sordid worms,  
 Contented lick your native dust ;  
 But God shall fight, with all his storms,  
 Against the idol of your trust.

## LXII. DEPENDENCE.

To keep the lamp alive,  
 With oil we fill the bowl ;  
 'Tis water makes the willow thrive,  
 And grace that feeds the soul.

The Lord's unsparing hand  
 Supplies the living stream ;  
 It is not at our own command,  
 But still derived from him.

Beware of Peter's word,\*  
 Nor confidently say,  
 " I never will deny thee, Lord,"  
 But, " Grant I never may."

Man's wisdom is to seek  
 His strength in God alone ;  
 And e'en an angel would be weak,  
 Who trusted in his own.

Retreat beneath his wings,  
 And in his grace confide ;  
 This more exalts the King of kings †  
 Than all your works beside.

\* Matthew xxvi. 33.

† John vi. 29.

In Jesus is our store,  
 Grace issues from his throne ;  
 Whoever says, " I want no more,"  
 Confesses he has none.

## LXIII. NOT OF WORKS.

GRACE, triumphant in the throne,  
 Scorns a rival, reigns alone ;  
 Come and bow beneath her sway,  
 Cast your idol works away.  
 Works of man, when made his plea,  
 Never shall accepted be ;  
 Fruits of pride (vain-glorious worm !)  
 Are the best he can perform.  
 Self, the god his soul adores,  
 Influences all his powers ;  
 Jesus is a slighted name,  
 Self-advancement all his aim :  
 But when God the Judge shall come,  
 To pronounce the final doom,  
 Then for rocks and hills to hide  
 All his works and all his pride !  
 Still the boasting heart replies,  
 What ! the worthy and the wise,  
 Friends to temperance and peace,  
 Have not these a righteousness ?  
 Banish every vain pretence  
 Built on human excellence ;  
 Perish every thing in man,  
 But the grace that never can.

## LXIV. PRAISE FOR FAITH.

OF all the gifts thine hand bestows,  
Thou Giver of all good !  
Not heaven itself a richer knows  
Than my Redeemer's blood.  
Faith too, the blood-receiving grace,  
From the same hand we gain ;  
Else, sweetly as it suits our case,  
That gift had been in vain.  
Till thou thy teaching power apply,  
Our hearts refuse to see,  
And weak, as a distemper'd eye,  
Shut out the view of thee.  
Blind to the merits of thy Son,  
What misery we endure !  
Yet fly that hand from which alone  
We could expect a cure.  
We praise thee, and would praise thee more,  
To thee our all we owe ;  
The precious Saviour, and the power  
That makes him precious too.

## LXV. GRACE AND PROVIDENCE.

ALMIGHTY King ! whose wondrous hand  
Supports the weight of sea and land,  
Whose grace is such a boundless store,  
No heart shall break that sighs for more.

Thy providence supplies my food,  
 And 'tis thy blessing makes it good ;  
 My soul is nourish'd by thy word,  
 Let soul and body praise the Lord.

My streams of outward comfort came  
 From him who built this earthly frame ;  
 Whate'er I want his bounty gives,  
 By whom my soul for ever lives.

Either his hand preserves from pain,  
 Or, if I feel it, heals again ;  
 From Satan's malice shields my breast,  
 Or overrules it for the best.

Forgive the song that falls so low  
 Beneath the gratitude I owe !  
 It means thy praise, however poor,  
 An angel's song can do no more.

LXVI. I WILL PRAISE THE LORD AT ALL TIMES.

WINTER has a joy for me,  
 While the Saviour's charms I read,  
 Lowly, meek, from blemish free,  
 In the snowdrop's pensive head.

Spring returns, and brings along  
 Life-invigorating suns :  
 Hark ! the turtle's plaintive song  
 Seems to speak his dying groans !



Summer has a thousand charms,  
 All expressive of his worth ;  
 'Tis his sun that lights and warms,  
 His the air that cools the earth.

What ! has autumn left to say  
 Nothing of a Saviour's grace ?  
 Yes, the beams of milder day  
 Tell me of his smiling face.

Light appears with early dawn,  
 While the sun makes haste to rise ;  
 See his bleeding beauties drawn  
 On the blushes of the skies.

Evening with a silent pace,  
 Slowly moving in the west,  
 Shows an emblem of his grace  
 Points to an eternal rest.

FRAGMENT OF A HYMN.

To Jesus, the Crown of my Hope,  
 My soul is in haste to begone :  
 O bear me, ye cherubims, up,  
 And waft me away to his throne !

My Saviour, whom absent I love,  
 Whom not having seen I adore ;  
 Whose name is exalted above  
 All glory, dominion, and power.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH OF  
MADAME DE LA MOTHE GUION.

THE NATIVITY.

'Tis folly all—let me no more be told  
Of Parian porticos, and roofs of gold ;  
Delightful views of nature, dress'd by art,  
Enchant no longer this indifferent heart ;  
The Lord of all things, in his humble birth,  
Makes mean the proud magnificence of earth ;  
The straw, the manger, and the mouldering wall,  
Eclipse its lustre ; and I scorn it all.

Canals, and fountains, and delicious vales,  
Green slopes and plains, whose plenty never fails ;  
Deep rooted groves, whose heads sublimely rise,  
Earth-born, and yet ambitious of the skies ;  
The abundant foliage of whose gloomy shades,  
Vainly the sun in all its power invades ;  
Where warbled airs of sprightly birds resound,  
Whose verdure lives while Winter scowls around ;  
Rocks, lofty mountains, caverns dark and deep,  
And torrents raving down the rugged steep ;  
Smooth downs, whose fragrant herbs the spirits  
cheer ; [clear,  
Meads crown'd with flowers ; streams musical and

Whose silver waters, and whose murmurs, join  
Their artless charms, to make the scene divine ;  
The fruitful vineyard, and the furrow'd plain,  
That seems a rolling sea of golden grain :  
All, all have lost the charms they once possess'd ;  
An infant God reigns sovereign in my breast ;  
From Bethlehem's bosom I no more will rove ;  
There dwells the Saviour, and there rests my love.

Ye mightier rivers, that, with sounding force,  
Urge down the valleys your impetuous course !  
Winds, clouds, and lightnings ! and, ye waves,  
    whose heads,  
Curl'd into monstrous forms, the seaman dreads !  
Horrid abyss, where all experience fails,  
Spread with the wreck of planks and shatter'd  
    sails ;

On whose broad back grim Death triumphant rides,  
While havoc floats on all thy swelling tides,  
Thy shores a scene of ruin, strew'd around  
With vessels bulged, and bodies of the drown'd !

Ye fish, that sport beneath the boundless waves,  
And rest, secure from man, in rocky caves ;  
Swift-darting sharks, and whales of hideous size,  
Whom all the aquatic world with terror eyes !  
Had I but faith immovable and true,  
I might defy the fiercest storm, like you :  
The world, a more disturb'd and boisterous sea,  
When Jesus shows a smile, affrights not me ;  
He hides me, and in vain the billows roar,  
Break harmless at my feet, and leave the shore.

Thou azure vault, where through the gloom of  
night,  
Thick sown, we see such countless worlds of light !  
Thou moon, whose car, encompassing the skies,  
Restores lost nature to our wondering eyes ;  
Again retiring, when the brighter sun  
Begins the course he seems in haste to run !  
Behold him where he shines ! His rapid rays,  
Themselves unmeasured, measure all our days ;  
Nothing impedes the race he would pursue,  
Nothing escapes his penetrating view,  
A thousand lands confess his quickening heat,  
And all he cheers are fruitful, fair, and sweet.

Far from enjoying what these scenes disclose,  
I feel the thorn, alas ! but miss the rose :  
Too well I know this aching heart requires  
More solid good to fill its vast desires ;  
In vain they represent his matchless might,  
Who call'd them out of deep primeval night ;  
Their form and beauty but augment my woe :  
I seek the Giver of those charms they show :  
Nor, Him beside, throughout the world he made,  
Lives there in whom I trust for cure or aid.

Infinite God, thou great unrival'd ONE !  
Whose glory makes a blot of yonder sun ;  
Compared with thine, how dim his beauty seems,  
How quench'd the radiance of his golden beams !  
Thou art my bliss, the light by which I move ;  
In thee alone dwells all that I can love ;  
All darkness flies when thou art pleased to appear,

A sudden spring renews the fading year ;  
Where'er I turn I see thy power and grace,  
The watchful guardians of our heedless race ;  
Thy various creatures in one strain agree,  
All, in all times and places, speak of thee ;  
E'en I, with trembling heart and stammering  
tongue,

Attempt thy praise, and join the general song.

Almighty Former of this wondrous plan,  
Faintly reflected in thine image, man—  
Holy and just—the greatness of whose name  
Fills and supports this universal frame,  
Diffused throughout the infinitude of space,  
Who art thyself thine own vast dwelling place ;  
Soul of our soul, whom yet no sense of ours  
Discerns, eluding our most active powers ;  
Encircling shades attend thine awful throne,  
That veil thy face, and keep thee still unknown ;  
Unknown, though dwelling in our inmost part,  
Lord of the thoughts, and Sovereign of the heart !

Repeat the charming truth, that never tires,  
No God is like the God my soul desires ;  
He at whose voice heaven trembles, even He,  
Great as he is, knows how to stoop to me—  
Lo ! there he lies—that smiling infant said,  
“Heaven, earth, and sea, exist!”—and they obey'd.  
E'en He, whose being swells beyond the skies,  
Is born of woman, lives, and mourns, and dies ;  
Eternal and immortal, seems to cast  
That glory from his brows, and breathes his last.

Trivial and vain the works that man has wrought,  
How do they shrink and vanish at the thought!

Sweet solitude, and scene of my repose!  
This rustic sight assuages all my woes—  
That crib contains the Lord, whom I adore;  
And earth's a shade, that I pursue no more.  
He is my firm support, my rock, my tower,  
I dwell secure beneath his sheltering power,  
And hold this mean retreat for ever dear,  
For all I love, my soul's delight, is here.  
I see the Almighty swathed in infant bands,  
Tied helpless down the thunder-bearer's hands!  
And, in this shed, that mystery discern,  
Which faith and love, and they alone, can learn.

Ye tempests, spare the slumbers of your Lord!  
Ye zephyrs, all your whisper'd sweets afford!  
Confess the God, that guides the rolling year;  
Heaven, do him homage; and thou, earth, revere!  
Ye shepherds, monarchs, sages, hither bring  
Your hearts an offering, and adore your King!  
Pure be those hearts, and rich in faith and love;  
Join in his praise, the harmonious world above;  
To Bethlehem haste, rejoice in his repose,  
And praise him there for all that he bestows!

Man, busy man, alas! can ill afford  
To obey the summons, and attend the Lord;  
Perverted reason revels and runs wild,  
By glittering shows of pomp and wealth beguiled;  
And, blind to genuine excellence and grace,  
Finds not her author in so mean a place.



Ye unbelieving ! learn a wiser part,  
Distrust your erring sense, and search your heart ;  
There, soon ye shall perceive a kindling flame  
Glow for that infant God, from whom it came ;  
Resist not, quench not, that divine desire,  
Melt all your adamant in heavenly fire !

Not so will I requite thee, gentle love !  
Yielding and soft this heart shall ever prove ;  
And every heart beneath thy power should fall,  
Glad to submit, could mine contain them all.

But I am poor, oblation I have none,  
None for a Saviour, but himself alone :  
Whate'er I render thee, from thee it came :  
And, if I give my body to the flame,  
My patience, love, and energy divine  
Of heart, and soul, and spirit, all are thine.  
Ah, vain attempt to expunge the mighty score !  
The more I pay, I owe thee still the more.

Upon my meanness, poverty, and guilt,  
The trophy of thy glory shall be built ;  
My self-disdain shall be the unshaken base,  
And my deformity its fairest grace ;  
For destitute of good, and rich in ill,  
Must be my state and my description still.

And do I grieve at such an humbling lot ?  
Nay, but I cherish and enjoy the thought—  
Vain pageantry and pomp of earth, adieu !  
I have no wish, no memory for you ;  
The more I feel my misery, I adore  
The sacred inmate of my soul the more ;



Rich in his love, I feel my noblest pride  
Spring from the sense of having nought beside.

In Thee I find wealth, comfort, virtue, might;  
My wanderings prove thy wisdom infinite;  
All that I have I give thee; and then see  
All contrarities unite in thee;  
For thou hast join'd them, taking up our woe,  
And pouring out thy bliss on worms below,  
By filling with thy grace and love divine  
A gulf of evil in this heart of mine.

This is, indeed, to bid the valleys rise,  
And the hills sink—'tis matching earth and skies;  
I feel my weakness, thank thee, and deplore  
An aching heart, that throbs to thank thee more;  
The more I love thee, I the more reprove  
A soul so lifeless, and so slow to love;  
Till, on a deluge of thy mercy toss'd,  
I plunge into that sea, and there am lost.

GOD NEITHER KNOWN NOR LOVED BY  
THE WORLD.

YE linnets, let us try, beneath this grove,  
Which shall be loudest in our Maker's praise!  
In quest of some forlorn retreat I rove, [ways.  
For all the world is blind, and wanders from his

That God alone should prop the sinking soul,  
Fills them with rage against his empire now:

I traverse earth in vain from pole to pole,  
To seek one simple heart, set free from all below.

They speak of love, yet little feel its sway,  
While in their bosoms many an idol lurks ;  
Their base desires, well satisfied, obey,  
Leave the Creator's hand, and lean upon his works.

'Tis therefore I can dwell with man no more ;  
Your fellowship, ye warblers ! suits me best :  
Pure love has lost its price, though prized of yore,  
Profaned by modern tongues, and slighted as a jest.

My God, who form'd you for his praise alone,  
Beholds his purpose well fulfill'd in you ;  
Come, let us join the choir before his throne,  
Partaking in his praise with spirits just and true !

Yes, I will always love ; and, as I ought,  
Tune to the praise of love my ceaseless voice ;  
Preferring love too vast for human thought,  
In spite of erring men, who cavil at my choice.

Why have I not a thousand thousand hearts,  
Lord of my soul ! that they might all be thine ?  
If thou approve—the zeal thy smile imparts,  
How should it ever fail ! can such a fire decline ?

Love, pure and holy, is a deathless fire ;  
Its object heavenly, it must ever blaze :  
Eternal love a God must needs inspire, [praise.  
When once he wins the heart, and fits it for his

Self-love dismiss'd—'tis then we live indeed—  
 In her embrace, death, only death is found :  
 Come, then, one noble effort, and succeed, [bound!  
 Cast off the chain of self with which thy soul is  
 Oh! I could cry, that all the world might hear,  
 Ye self-tormenters, love your God alone ;  
 Let his unequal'd excellence be dear, [own!  
 Dear to your inmost souls, and make him all your  
 They hear me not—alas! how fond to rove  
 In endless chase of folly's specious lure!  
 'Tis here alone, beneath this shady grove,  
 I taste the sweets of truth—here only am secure.

#### THE SWALLOW.

I AM fond of the swallow—I learn from her flight,  
 Had I skill to improve it, a lesson of love :  
 How seldom on earth do we see her alight!  
 She dwells in the skies, she is ever above.

It is on the wing that she takes her repose,  
 Suspended and poised in the regions of air,  
 'Tis not in our fields that her sustenance grows,  
 It is wing'd like herself, 'tis ethereal fare.

She comes in the spring, all the summer she stays,  
 And, dreading the cold, still follows the sun—  
 So, true to our love, we should covet his rays,  
 And the place where he shines not, immediately  
 shun.

Our light should be love, and our nourishment  
prayer ;

It is dangerous food that we find upon earth ;  
The fruit of this world is beset with a snare,  
In itself it is hurtful, as vile in its birth.

'Tis rarely, if ever, she settles below,  
And only when building a nest for her young ;  
Were it not for her brood, she would never bestow  
A thought upon any thing filthy as dung.

Let us leave it ourselves ('tis a mortal abode),  
To bask every moment in infinite love ;  
Let us fly the dark winter, and follow the road  
That leads to the dayspring appearing above.

#### THE TRIUMPH OF HEAVENLY LOVE DESIRED.

AH ! reign, wherever man is found,  
My spouse, beloved and divine !  
Then I am rich, and I abound,  
When every human heart is thine.

A thousand sorrows pierce my soul,  
To think that all are not thine own :  
Ah ! be adored from pole to pole ;  
Where is thy zeal ? arise ; be known !

All hearts are cold, in every place,  
Yet earthly good with warmth pursue ;  
Dissolve them with a flash of grace,  
Thaw these of ice, and give us new !

A FIGURATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE  
PROCEDURE OF DIVINE LOVE,  
IN BRINGING A SOUL TO THE POINT OF SELF-RENUNCIATION  
AND ABSOLUTE ACQUIESCENCE.

'Twas my purpose, on a day,  
To embark, and sail away ;  
As I climb'd the vessel's side,  
Love was sporting in the tide ;  
“ Come,” he said,—“ ascend—make haste,  
Launch into the boundless waste.”

Many mariners were there,  
Having each his separate care ;  
They that row'd us held their eyes  
Fix'd upon the starry skies ;  
Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails  
To receive the shifting gales.

Love, with power divine supplied,  
Suddenly my courage tried ;  
In a moment it was night,  
Ship and skies were out of sight ;  
On the briny wave I lay,  
Floating rushes all my stay.

Did I with resentment burn  
At this unexpected turn ?

Did I wish myself on shore,  
Never to forsake it more ?  
No—" My soul," I cried, " be still ;  
If I must be lost, I will."

Next he hasten'd to convey  
Both my frail supports away ;  
Seized my rushes ; bade the waves  
Yawn into a thousand graves :  
Down I went, and sunk as lead,  
Ocean closing o'er my head.

Still, however, life was safe ;  
And I saw him turn and laugh :  
" Friend," he cried, " adieu ! lie low,  
While the wintry storms shall blow ;  
When the spring has calm'd the main,  
You shall rise and float again."

Soon I saw him, with dismay,  
Spread his plumes, and soar away ;  
Now I mark his rapid flight ;  
Now he leaves my aching sight ;  
He is gone whom I adore,  
'Tis in vain to seek him more.

How I trembled then and fear'd,  
When my love had disappear'd !  
" Wilt thou leave me thus," I cried,  
" Whelm'd beneath the rolling tide ?"  
Vain attempt to reach his ear !  
Love was gone, and would not hear.

Ah! return, and love me still;  
See me subject to thy will;  
Frown with wrath, or smile with grace,  
Only let me see thy face!  
Evil I have none to fear,  
All is good, if thou art near.

Yet he leaves me—cruel fate!  
Leaves me in my lost estate—  
Have I, sinn'd? Oh say wherein;  
Tell me, and forgive my sin!  
King, and Lord, whom I adore,  
Shall I see thy face no more?

Be not angry; I resign,  
Henceforth, all my will to thine:  
I consent that thou depart,  
Though thine absence breaks my heart;  
Go, then, and for ever too;  
All is right that thou wilt do.

This was just what love intended,  
He was now no more offended;  
Soon as I became a child,  
Love return'd to me and smiled:  
Never strife shall more betide  
'Twixt the bridegroom and his bride.



A CHILD OF GOD LONGING TO SEE HIM  
BELOVED.

THERE'S not an echo round me,  
But I am glad should learn,  
How pure a fire has found me—,  
The love with which I burn.  
For none attends with pleasure  
To what I would reveal ;  
They slight me out of measure,  
And laugh at all I feel.

The rocks receive less proudly  
The story of my flame ;  
When I approach, they loudly  
Reverberate his name.  
I speak to them of sadness,  
And comforts at a stand ;  
They bid me look for gladness,  
And better days at hand.

Far from all habitation,  
I heard a happy sound ;  
Big with the consolation,  
That I have often found ;  
I said, " My lot is sorrow,  
My grief has no alloy ;"  
The rocks replied—" To-morrow,  
To-morrow brings thee joy."

These sweet and secret tidings,  
What bliss it is to hear !  
For, spite of all my chidings,  
My weakness and my fear,  
No sooner I receive them,  
Than I forget my pain,  
And, happy to believe them,  
I love as much again.

I fly to scenes romantic,  
Where never men resort ;  
For in an age so frantic  
Impiety is sport.  
For riot and confusion  
They barter things above ;  
Condemning, as delusion,  
The joy of perfect love.

In this sequester'd corner,  
None hears what I express ;  
Deliver'd from the scorner,  
What peace do I possess !  
Beneath the boughs reclining,  
Or roving o'er the wild,  
I live, as undesigning,  
And harmless as a child.

No troubles here surprise me,  
I innocently play,  
While Providence supplies me,  
And guards me all the day :

My dear and kind defender  
 Preserves me safely here,  
 From men of pomp and splendour,  
 Who fill a child with fear.

## ASPIRATIONS OF THE SOUL AFTER GOD.

MY Spouse! in whose presence I live,  
 Sole object of all my desires,  
 Who know'st what a flame I conceive,  
 And canst easily double its fires;  
 How pleasant is all that I meet!  
 From fear of adversity free,  
 I find even sorrow made sweet;  
 Because 'tis assign'd me by thee.

Transported I see thee display  
 Thy riches and glory divine;  
 I have only my life to repay,  
 Take what I would gladly resign.  
 Thy will is the treasure I seek,  
 For thou art as faithful as strong;  
 There let me, obedient and meek,  
 Repose myself all the day long.

My spirit and faculties fail;  
 Oh finish what love has begun!  
 Destroy what is sinful and frail,  
 And dwell in the soul thou hast won!

Dear theme of my wonder and praise,  
 I cry, who is worthy as thou !  
 I can only be silent and gaze :  
 'Tis all that is left to me now.

Oh glory in which I am lost,  
 Too deep for the plummet of thought ;  
 On an ocean of deity toss'd,  
 I am swallow'd, I sink into nought.  
 Yet, lost and absorb'd as I seem,  
 I chant to the praise of my king ;  
 And, though overwhelm'd by the theme,  
 Am happy whenever I sing.

#### GRATITUDE AND LOVE TO GOD.

ALL are indebted much to thee,  
 But I far more than all,  
 From many a deadly snare set free,  
 And raised from many a fall.  
 Overwhelm me, from above,  
 Daily, with thy boundless love.

What bonds of gratitude I feel  
 No language can declare ;  
 Beneath the oppressive weight I reel,  
 'Tis more than I can bear :  
 When shall I that blessing prove,  
 To return thee love for love ?

Spirit of charity, dispense  
 Thy grace to every heart ;  
 Expel all other spirits thence,  
 Drive self from every part ;  
 Charity divine, draw nigh,  
 Break the chains in which we lie !

All selfish souls, whate'er they feign,  
 Have still a slavish lot ;  
 They boast of liberty in vain,  
 Of love, and feel it not.

He whose bosom glows with thee,  
 He, and he alone, is free.

Oh blessedness, all bliss above,  
 When thy pure fires prevail !  
 Love only teaches what is love ;  
 All other lessons fail :  
 We learn its name, but not its powers,  
 Experience only makes it ours.

#### HAPPY SOLITUDE—UNHAPPY MEN.

My heart is easy, and my burden light ;  
 I smile, though sad, when thou art in my sight :  
 The more my woes in secret I deplore,  
 I taste thy goodness, and I love the more.

There, while a solemn stillness reigns around,  
 Faith, love, and hope within my soul abound ;  
 And, while the world suppose me lost in care,  
 The joys of angels, unperceived, I share.

Thy creatures wrong thee, O thou sovereign good !  
 Thou art not loved, because not understood ;  
 This grieves me most, that vain pursuits beguile  
 Ungrateful men, regardless of thy smile.

Frail beauty and false honour are adored ;  
 While Thee they scorn, and trifle with thy word ;  
 Pass, unconcern'd, a Saviour's sorrows by ;  
 And hunt their ruin with a zeal to die.

#### LIVING WATER.

THE fountain in its source  
 No drought of summer fears ;  
 The farther it pursues its course,  
 The nobler it appears.

But shallow cisterns yield  
 A scanty short supply ;  
 The morning sees them amply fill'd,  
 At evening they are dry.

#### TRUTH AND DIVINE LOVE REJECTED BY THE WORLD.

O LOVE, of pure and heavenly birth !  
 O simple truth, scarce known on earth !  
 Whom men resist with stubborn will ;  
 And, more perverse and daring still,  
 Smother and quench, with reasonings vain,  
 While error and deception reign.

Whence comes it, that, your power the same  
As His is on high, from whence you came,  
Ye rarely find a listening ear,  
Or heart that makes you welcome here?—  
Because ye bring reproach and pain,  
Where'er ye visit, in your train.

The world is proud, and cannot bear  
The scorn and calumny ye share ;  
The praise of men the mark they mean,  
They fly the place where ye are seen ;  
Pure love, with scandal in the rear,  
Suits not the vain ; it costs too dear.

Then, let the price be what it may,  
Though poor, I am prepared to pay ;  
Come shame, come sorrow ; spite of tears,  
Weakness, and heart-oppressing fears ;  
One soul, at least, shall not repine,  
To give you room ; come, reign in mine !

DIVINE JUSTICE AMIABLE.

THOU hast no lightnings, O thou just !  
Or I their force should know ;  
And, if thou strike me into dust,  
My soul approves the blow.



The heart, that values less its ease  
Than it adores thy ways,  
In thine avenging anger sees  
A subject of its praise.

Pleased I could lie, conceal'd and lost,  
In shades of central night ;  
Not to avoid thy wrath, thou know'st,  
But lest I grieve thy sight.

Smite me, O thou, whom I provoke !  
And I will love thee still :  
The well deserved, and righteous stroke,  
Shall please me, though it kill.

Am I not worthy to sustain  
The worst thou canst devise :  
And dare I seek thy throne again,  
And meet thy sacred eyes ?

Far from afflicting, thou art kind ;  
And, in my saddest hours,  
An unction of thy grace I find,  
Pervading all my powers.

Alas ! thou sparest me yet again ;  
And, when thy wrath should move,  
Too gentle to endure my pain,  
Thou soothest me with thy love.

I have no punishment to fear ;  
But, ah ! that smile from thee  
Imparts a pang far more severe  
Than woe itself would be.

THE SOUL THAT LOVES GOD FINDS HIM  
EVERY WHERE.

OH thou, by long experience tried,  
Near whom no grief can long abide ;  
My love ! how full of sweet content  
I pass my years of banishment !

All scenes alike engaging prove  
To souls impress'd with sacred love !  
Where'er they dwell, they dwell in thee ;  
In heaven, in earth, or on the sea.

To me remains nor place nor time ;  
My country is in every clime ;  
I can be calm and free from care  
On any shore, since God is there.

While place we seek, or place we shun,  
The soul finds happiness in none ;  
But with a God to guide our way,  
'Tis equal joy to go or stay.

Could I be cast where thou art not,  
That were indeed a dreadful lot ;  
But regions none remote I call,  
Secure of finding God in all.

My country, Lord, art thou alone ;  
Nor other can I claim or own ;  
The point where all my wishes meet ;  
My law, my love ; life's only sweet !

I hold by nothing here below ;  
 Appoint my journey, and I go ;  
 Though pierced by scorn, oppress'd by pride,  
 I feel thee good—feel nought beside.

No frowns of men can hurtful prove  
 To souls on fire with heavenly love ;  
 Though men and devils both condemn,  
 No gloomy days arise from them.

Ah then ! to his embrace repair ;  
 My soul, thou art no stranger there ;  
 There love divine shall be thy guard,  
 And peace and safety thy reward.

#### THE TESTIMONY OF DIVINE ADOPTION.

How happy are the new-born race,  
 Partakers of adopting grace ;  
     How pure the bliss they share !  
 Hid from the world and all its eyes,  
 Within their heart the blessing lies,  
     And conscience feels it there.

The moment we believe, 'tis ours ;  
 And if we love with all our powers  
     The God from whom it came ;  
 And if we serve with hearts sincere,  
 'Tis still discernible and clear,  
     An undisputed claim.

But, ah ! if foul and wilfull sin  
Stain and dishonour us within,  
    Farewell the joy we knew ;  
Again the slaves of nature's sway,  
In labyrinths of our own we stray,  
    Without a guide or clue.

The chaste and pure, who fear to grieve  
The gracious spirit they receive,  
    His work distinctly trace :  
And, strong in undissembling love,  
Boldly assert and clearly prove  
    Their hearts his dwelling place.

Oh messenger of dear delight,  
Whose voice dispels the deepest night,  
    Sweet peace-proclaiming dove !  
With thee at hand, to soothe our pains,  
No wish unsatisfied remains,  
    No task but that of love.

'Tis love unites what sin divides ;  
The centre, where all bliss resides ;  
    To which the soul once brought,  
Reclining on the first great cause,  
From his abounding sweetness draws  
    Peace passing human thought.

Sorrow foregoes its nature there,  
And life assumes a tranquil air,

Divested of its woes ;  
 There sovereign goodness soothes the breast,  
 Till then incapable of rest,  
 In sacred sure repose.

DIVINE LOVE ENDURES NO RIVAL.

Love is the Lord whom I obey,  
 Whose will transported I perform ;  
 The centre of my rest, my stay,  
 Love's all in all to me, myself a worm.

For uncreated charms I burn,  
 Oppress'd by slavish fear no more ;  
 For one in whom I may discern,  
 E'en when he frowns, a sweetness I adore.

He little loves him who complains,  
 And finds him rigorous and severe ;  
 His heart is sordid, and he feigns,  
 Though loud in boasting of a soul sincere.

Love causes grief, but 'tis to move  
 And stimulate the slumbering mind ;  
 And he has never tasted love,  
 Who shuns a pang so graciously design'd.

Sweet is the cross, above all sweets,  
 To souls enamour'd with thy smiles ;  
 The keenest woe life ever meets,  
 Love strips of all its terrors, and beguiles.

'Tis just that God should not be dear  
 Where self engrosses all the thought,  
 And groans and murmurs make it clear,  
 Whatever else is loved, the Lord is not.

The love of thee flows just as much  
 As that of ebbing self subsides ;  
 Our hearts, their scantiness is such,  
 Bear not the conflict of two rival tides.

Both cannot govern in one soul ;  
 Then let self-love be dispossess'd ;  
 The love of God deserves the whole,  
 And will not dwell with so despised a guest.

#### SELF-DIFFIDENCE.

SOURCE of love, and light of day,  
 Tear me from myself away ;  
 Every view and thought of mine  
 Cast into the mould of thine ;  
 Teach, O teach this faithless heart,  
 A consistent constant part ;  
 Or, if it must live to grow  
 More rebellious, break it now !

Is it thus that I requite  
 Grace and goodness infinite ?  
 Every trace of every boon,  
 Cancel'd and erased so soon !

Can I grieve thee, whom I love ;  
Thee, in whom I live and move ?  
If my sorrow touch thee still,  
Save me from so great an ill !

Oh ! the oppressive, irksome weight,  
Felt in an uncertain state ;  
Comfort, peace, and rest, adieu,  
Should I prove at last untrue !  
Still I choose thee, follow still  
Every notice of thy will ;  
But, unstable, strangely weak,  
Still let slip the good I seek.

Self-confiding wretch, I thought  
I could serve thee as I ought,  
Win thee, and deserve to feel  
All the love thou canst reveal ;  
Trusting self, a bruised reed,  
Is to be deceived indeed :  
Save me from this harm and loss,  
Lest my gold turn all to dross ?

Self is earthly—faith alone  
Makes an unseen world our own ;  
Faith relinquish'd, how we roam,  
Feel our way, and leave our home !  
Spurious gems our hopes entice,  
While we scorn the pearl of price ;  
And, preferring servants' pay,  
Cast the children's bread away.



## THE ACQUIESCENCE OF PURE LOVE.

LOVE! if thy destined sacrifice am I,  
Come, slay thy victim, and prepare thy fires;  
Plunged in thy depths of mercy, let me die  
The death which every soul that lives desires!

I watch my hours, and see them fleet away;  
The time is long that I have languish'd here;  
Yet all my thoughts thy purposes obey,  
With no reluctance, cheerful and sincere.

To me 'tis equal, whether love ordain  
My life or death, appoint me pain or ease;  
My soul perceives no real ill in pain;  
In ease or health no real good she sees.

One good she covets, and that good alone,  
To choose thy will, from selfish bias free;  
And to prefer a cottage to a throne,  
And grief to comfort, if it pleases thee.

That we should bear the cross is thy command,  
Die to the world, and live to self no more;  
Suffer, unmoved, beneath the rudest hand,  
As pleased when shipwreck'd as when safe on  
shore.

## REPOSE IN GOD.

BLEST! who, far from all mankind,  
This world's shadows left behind,  
Hears from heaven a gentle strain  
Whispering love, and loves again.

Blest! who, free from self-esteem,  
Dives into the great supreme,  
All desire beside discards,  
Joys inferior none regards.

Blest! who in thy bosom seeks  
Rest that nothing earthly breaks,  
Dead to self and worldly things,  
Lost in thee, thou king of kings!

Ye that know my secret fire,  
Softly speak and soon retire;  
Favour my divine repose,  
Spare the sleep a God bestows.

## GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

OH loved! but not enough—though dearer far  
Than self and its most loved enjoyments are;  
None duly loves thee, but who, nobly free  
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.

Glory of God! thou stranger here below,  
Whom man nor knows, nor feels a wish to know;  
Our faith and reason are both shock'd to find  
Man in the post of honour—Thee behind.

Reason exclaims—" Let every creature fall,  
Ashamed, abased, before the Lord of all;"  
And faith, o'erwhelm'd with such a dazzling blaze,  
Feebly describes the beauty she surveys.

Yet man, dim-sighted man, and rash as blind,  
Deaf to the dictates of his better mind,  
In frantic competition dares the skies,  
And claims precedence of the only wise.

Oh lost in vanity, till once self-known!  
Nothing is great, or good, but God alone;  
When thou shalt stand before his awful face,  
Then, at the last, thy pride shall know his place.

Glorious, Almighty, First, and without end!  
When wilt thou melt the mountains and descend?  
When wilt thou shoot abroad thy conquering rays,  
And teach these atoms, thou hast made, thy praise?

Thy glory is the sweetest heaven I feel;  
And, if I seek it with too fierce a zeal,  
Thy love, triumphant o'er a selfish will,  
Taught me the passion, and inspires it still.

My reason, all my faculties, unite,  
To make thy glory their supreme delight;  
Forbid it, fountain of my brightest days,  
That I should rob thee, and usurp thy praise!

My soul ! rest happy in thy low estate,  
 Nor hope, nor wish, to be esteem'd or great ;  
 To take the impression of a will divine,  
 Be that thy glory, and those riches thine.

Confess him righteous in his just decrees,  
 Love what he loves, and let his pleasure please ;  
 Die daily ; from the touch of sin recede ;  
 Then thou hast crown'd him, and he reigns indeed.

#### SELF-LOVE AND TRUTH INCOMPATIBLE.

FROM thorny wilds a monster came,  
 That fill'd my soul with fear and shame ;  
 The birds, forgetful of their mirth,  
 Droop'd at the sight, and fell to earth ;  
 When thus a sage address'd mine ear,  
 Himself unconscious of a fear.

“ Whence all this terror and surprise,  
 Distracted looks, and streaming eyes ?  
 Far from the world and its affairs,  
 The joy it boasts, the pain it shares,  
 Surrender, without guile or art,  
 To God, an undivided heart ;  
 The savage form, so fear'd before,  
 Shall scare your trembling soul no more ;  
 For loathsome as the sight may be,  
 'Tis but the love of self you see.  
 Fix all your love on God alone,  
 Choose but his will, and hate your own :

No fear shall in your path be found,  
 The dreary waste shall bloom around,  
 And you, through all your happy days,  
 Shall bless his name, and sing his praise."

Oh lovely solitude, how sweet  
 The silence of this calm retreat!  
 Here truth, the fair whom I pursue,  
 Gives all her beauty to my view;  
 The simple, unadorn'd display  
 Charms every pain and fear away.  
 O truth, whom millions proudly slight;  
 O truth, my treasure and delight;  
 Accept this tribute to thy name,  
 And this poor heart from which it came!

THE LOVE OF GOD, THE END OF LIFE.

SINCE life in sorrow must be spent,  
 So be it—I am well content,  
 And meekly wait my last remove,  
 Seeking only growth in love.

No bliss I seek, but to fulfill  
 In life, in death, thy lovely will;  
 No succours in my woes I want,  
 Save what thou art pleased to grant.

Our days are number'd, let us spare  
 Our anxious hearts a needless care:  
 'Tis thine to number out our days;  
 Ours to give them to thy praise.

Love is our only business here,  
Love, simple, constant, and sincere ;  
O blessed days, thy servants see !  
Spent, O Lord ! in pleasing thee.

LOVE FAITHFUL IN THE ABSENCE OF THE  
BELOVED.

IN vain ye woo me to your harmless joys,  
Ye pleasant bowers, remote from strife and noise ;  
Your shades, the witnesses of many a vow,  
Breathed forth in happier days, are irksome now ;  
Denied that smile 'twas once my heaven to see,  
Such scenes, such pleasures, are all past with me.

In vain he leaves me, I shall love him still ;  
And though I mourn, not murmur at his will ;  
I have no cause—an object all divine  
Might well grow weary of a soul like mine ;  
Yet pity me, great God ! forlorn, alone,  
Heartless and hopeless, life and love all gone.

LOVE PURE AND FERVENT.

JEALOUS, and with love o'erflowing,  
God demands a fervent heart ;  
Grace and bounty still bestowing,  
Calls us to a grateful part.

Oh, then, with supreme affection  
His paternal will regard !  
If it cost us some dejection,  
Every sigh has its reward.

Perfect love has power to soften  
Cares that might our peace destroy,  
Nay, does more—transforms them often,  
Changing sorrow into joy.

Sovereign love appoints the measure,  
And the number of our pains ;  
And is pleased when we find pleasure  
In the trials he ordains.

#### THE ENTIRE SURRENDER.

PEACE has unveil'd her smiling face,  
And woos thy soul to her embrace,  
Enjoy'd with ease, if thou refrain  
From earthly love, else sought in vain ;  
She dwells with all who truth prefer,  
But seeks not them who seek not her.

Yield to the Lord, with simple heart,  
All that thou hast, and all thou art ;  
Renounce all strength but strength divine ;  
And peace shall be for ever thine :  
Behold the path which I have trod,  
My path, till I go home to God.



## THE PERFECT SACRIFICE.

I PLACE an offering at thy shrine,  
From taint and blemish clear,  
Simple and pure in its design,  
Of all that I hold dear.

I yield thee back thy gifts again,  
Thy gifts which most I prize ;  
Desirous only to retain  
The notice of thine eyes.

But if, by thine adored decree,  
That blessing be denied ;  
Resign'd, and unreluctant, see  
My every wish subside.

Thy will in all things I approve,  
Exalted or cast down !  
Thy will in every state I love,  
And even in thy frown.

## GOD HIDES HIS PEOPLE.

To lay the soul that loves him low,  
Becomes the only-wise :  
To hide, beneath a veil of woe,  
The children of the skies.

Man, though a worm, would yet be great ;  
Though feeble, would seem strong ;  
Assumes an independent state,  
By sacrilege and wrong.

Strange the reverse, which, once abased,  
The haughty creature proves !  
He feels his soul a barren waste,  
Nor dares affirm he loves.

Scorn'd by the thoughtless and the vain,  
To God he presses near ;  
Superior to the world's disdain,  
And happy in its sneer.

Oh welcome, in his heart he says,  
Humility and shame !  
Farewell the wish for human praise,  
The music of a name !

But will not scandal mar the good  
That I might else perform ?  
And can God work it, if he would,  
By so despised a worm ?

Ah, vainly anxious !—leave the Lord  
To rule thee, and dispose ;  
Sweet is the mandate of his word,  
And gracious all he does.

He draws from human littleness  
His grandeur and renown ;  
And generous hearts with joy confess  
The triumph all his own.

Down then with self-exalting thoughts ;  
Thy faith and hope employ,  
To welcome all that he allots,  
And suffer shame with joy.



No longer, then, thou wilt encroach  
On his eternal right ;  
And he shall smile at thy approach,  
And make thee his delight.

THE SECRETS OF DIVINE LOVE ARE TO BE  
KEPT.

SUN ! stay thy course, this moment stay—  
Suspend the o'erflowing tide of day,  
Divulge not such a love as mine,  
Ah ! hide the mystery divine ;  
Lest man, who deems my glory shame,  
Should learn the secret of my flame.

O night ! propitious to my views,  
Thy sable awning wide diffuse ;  
Conceal alike my joy and pain,  
Nor draw thy curtain back again,  
Though morning, by the tears she shows,  
Seems to participate my woes.

Ye stars ! whose faint and feeble fires  
Express my languishing desires,  
Whose slender beams pervade the skies  
As silent as my secret sighs,  
Those emanations of a soul,  
That darts her fires beyond the Pole ;  
Your rays, that scarce assist the sight,  
That pierce, but not displace the night,

That shine indeed, but nothing show  
Of all those various scenes below,  
Bring no disturbance, rather prove  
Incentives to a sacred love.

Thou moon! whose never failing course  
Bespeaks a providential force,  
Go, tell the tidings of my flame  
To him who calls the stars by name;  
Whose absence kills, whose presence cheers;  
Who blots, or brightens, all my years.

While, in the blue abyss of space,  
Thine orb performs its rapid race;  
Still whisper in his listening ears  
The language of my sighs and tears;  
Tell him, I seek him, far below,  
Lost in a wilderness of woe.

Ye thought-composing, silent hours,  
Diffusing peace o'er all my powers;  
Friends of the pensive! who conceal,  
In darkest shades, the flames I feel;  
To you I trust, and safely may,  
The love that wastes my strength away.

In sylvan scenes, and caverns rude,  
I taste the sweets of solitude;  
Retired indeed, but not alone,  
I share them with a spouse unknown,  
Who hides me here, from envious eyes,  
From all intrusion and surprise.

Imbowering shades, and dens profound !  
Where echo rolls the voice around ;  
Mountains ! whose elevated heads,  
A moist and misty veil o'erspreads ;  
Disclose a solitary bride  
To him I love—to none beside.

Ye rills ! that, murmuring all the way,  
Among the polish'd pebbles stray ;  
Creep silently along the ground,  
Lest, drawn by that harmonious sound,  
Some wanderer, whom I would not meet,  
Should stumble on my loved retreat.

Enamel'd meads, and hillocks green,  
And streams that water all the scene !  
Ye torrents, loud in distant ears !  
Ye fountains, that receive my tears !  
Ah ! still conceal, with caution due,  
A charge I trust with none but you.

If, when my pain and grief increase,  
I seem to enjoy the sweetest peace,  
It is because I find so fair  
The charming object of my care,  
That I can sport and pleasure make  
Of torment suffer'd for his sake.

Ye meads and groves, unconscious things !  
Ye know not whence my pleasure springs ;  
Ye know not, and ye cannot know,  
The source from which my sorrows flow :

The dear sole cause of all I feel,—  
He knows, and understands them well.

Ye deserts! where the wild beasts rove,  
Scenes sacred to my hours of love;  
Ye forests! in whose shades I stray,  
Benighted under burning day;  
Ah! whisper not how blest am I,  
Nor while I live, nor when I die.

Ye lambs! who sport beneath these shades,  
And bound along the mossy glades;  
Be taught a salutary fear,  
And cease to bleat when I am near:  
The wolf may hear your harmless cry,  
Whom ye should dread as much as I.

How calm, amid these scenes, my mind!  
How perfect is the peace I find!  
Oh hush, be still, my every part,  
My tongue, my pulse, my beating heart!  
That love, aspiring to its cause,  
May suffer not a moment's pause.

Ye swift-finn'd nations, that abide  
In seas, as fathomless as wide;  
And, unsuspecting of a snare,  
Pursue at large your pleasures there:  
Poor sportive fools! how soon does man  
Your heedless ignorance trepan!

Away! dive deep into the brine,  
Where never yet sunk plummet line;

Trust me, the vast leviathan  
Is merciful, compared with man ;  
Avoid his arts, forsake the beach,  
And never play within his reach.

My soul her bondage ill endures ;  
I pant for liberty like yours ;  
I long for that immense profound,  
That knows no bottom, and no bound ;  
Lost in infinity, to prove  
The incomprehensible of love.

Ye birds ! that lessen as ye fly,  
And vanish in the distant sky ;  
To whom yon airy waste belongs,  
Resounding with your cheerful songs ;  
Haste to escape from human sight ;  
Fear less, the vulture and the kite.

How blest, and how secure am I,  
When quitting earth, I soar on high ;  
When lost, like you I disappear,  
And float in a sublimer sphere !  
Whence falling, within human view,  
I am ensnared, and caught like you.

Omniscient God, whose notice deigns  
To try the heart and search the reins ;  
Compassionate the numerous woes,  
I dare not, e'en to thee, disclose ;  
Oh save me from the cruel hands  
Of men, who fear not thy commands !



Love, all-subduing and divine,  
Care for a creature truly thine ;  
Reign in a heart, disposed to own  
No sovereign but thyself alone ;  
Cherish a bride who cannot rove,  
Nor quit thee for a meaner love !

THE VICISSITUDES EXPERIENCED IN THE  
CHRISTIAN LIFE.

I SUFFER fruitless anguish day by day,  
Each moment, as it passes, marks my pain ;  
Scarce knowing whither, doubtfully I stray,  
And see no end of all that I sustain.

The more I strive the more I am withstood ;  
Anxiety increasing every hour,  
My spirit finds no rest, performs no good,  
And nought remains of all my former power.

My peace of heart is fled, I know not where ;  
My happy hours, like shadows, pass'd away ;  
Their sweet remembrance doubles all my care,  
Night darker seems, succeeding such a day.

Dear faded joys and impotent regret,  
What profit is there in incessant tears ?  
Oh thou, whom once beheld, we ne'er forget,  
Reveal thy love, and banish all my fears !

Alas! he flies me—treats me as his foe,  
Views not my sorrows, hears not when I plead;  
Woe such as mine, despised, neglected woe,  
Unless it shortens life, is vain indeed.

Pierced with a thousand wounds, I yet survive;  
My pangs are keen, but no complaint transpires;  
And, while in terrors of thy wrath I live,  
Hell seems to loose its less tremendous fires.

Has hell a pain I would not gladly bear,  
So thy severe displeasure might subside?  
Hopeless of ease, I seem already there,  
My life extinguish'd, and yet death denied.

Is this the joy so promised—this the love,  
The unchanging love, so sworn in better days?  
Ah! dangerous glories! shown me, but to prove  
How lovely thou, and I how rash to gaze.

Why did I see them? had I still remain'd  
Untaught, still ignorant how fair thou art,  
My humbler wishes I had soon obtain'd,  
Nor known the torments of a doubting heart.

Deprived of all, yet feeling no desires,  
Whence then, I cry, the pangs that I sustain?  
Dubious and uninform'd, my soul inquires,  
Ought she to cherish, or shake off her pain.

Suffering, I suffer not—sincerely love,  
Yet feel no touch of that enlivening flame;  
As chance inclines me, unconcern'd I move,  
All times, and all events, to me the same.

I search my heart, and not a wish is there,  
But burns with zeal that hated self may fall ;  
Such is the sad disquietude I share,  
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.

I ask not life, nor do I wish to die ;  
And, if thine hand accomplish not my cure,  
I would not purchase, with a single sigh,  
A free discharge from all that I endure.

I groan in chains, yet want not a release ;  
Am sick, and know not the distemper'd part ;  
Am just as void of purpose as of peace ;  
Have neither plan, nor fear, nor hope, nor heart.

My claim to life, though sought with earnest care,  
No light within me, or without me, shows ;  
Once I had faith, but now, in self-despair  
Find my chief cordial and my best repose.

My soul is a forgotten thing ; she sinks,  
Sinks and is lost, without a wish to rise ;  
Feels an indifference she abhors, and thinks  
Her name erased for ever from the skies.

Language affords not my distress a name,—  
Yet is it real, and no sickly dream ;  
'Tis love inflicts it ; though to feel that flame  
Is all I know of happiness supreme.

When love departs, a chaos wide and vast,  
And dark as hell, is open'd in the soul ;  
When love returns, the gloomy scene is past,  
No tempests shake her, and no fears control.

Then tell me why these ages of delay ?  
Oh love, all excellent, once more appear ;  
Disperse the shades, and snatch me into day,  
From this abyss of night, these floods of fear !

No—love is angry, will not now endure  
A sigh of mine, or suffer a complaint ;  
He smites me, wounds me, and withholds the cure ;  
Exhausts my powers, and leaves me sick and faint.

He wounds, and hides the hand that gave the blow ;  
He flies, he reappears, and wounds again—  
Was ever heart that loved thee treated so ?  
Yet I adore thee, though it seem in vain.

And wilt thou leave me, whom, when lost and blind,  
Thou didst distinguish, and vouchsafe to choose,  
Before thy laws were written in my mind,  
While yet the world had all my thoughts and views ?

Now leave me ? when, enamour'd of thy laws,  
I make thy glory my supreme delight ;  
Now blot me from thy register, and cause  
A faithful soul to perish from thy sight ?

What can have caused the change which I deplore !  
Is it to prove me, if my heart be true ?  
Permit me then, while prostrate I adore,  
To draw, and place its picture in thy view.

'Tis thine without reserve, most simply thine ;  
So given to thee, that it is not my own ;  
A willing captive of thy grace divine ;  
And loves, and seeks thee, for thyself alone.

Pain cannot move it, danger cannot scare ;  
Pleasure and wealth, in its esteem, are dust ;  
It loves thee, e'en when least inclined to spare  
Its tenderest feelings, and avows thee just.

'Tis all thine own ; my spirit is so too,  
An undivided offering at thy shrine ;  
It seeks thy glory with no double view,  
Thy glory, with no secret bent to mine.

Love, holy love ! and art thou not severe,  
To slight me, thus devoted, and thus fix'd ?  
Mine is an everlasting ardour, clear  
From all self-bias, generous and unmix'd.

But I am silent, seeing what I see—  
And fear, with cause, that I am self-deceived ;  
Not e'en my faith is from suspicion free,  
And, that I love, seems not to be believed.

Live thou, and reign for ever, glorious Lord !  
My last, least offering, I present thee now—  
Renounce me, leave me, and be still adored !  
Slay me, my God, and I applaud the blow.

WATCHING UNTO GOD IN THE NIGHT  
SEASON.

SLEEP at last has fled these eyes,  
Nor do I regret his flight,  
More alert my spirits rise,  
And my heart is free and light.

Nature silent all around,  
Not a single witness near ;  
God as soon as sought is found ;  
And the flame of love burns clear.

Interruption, all day long,  
Checks the current of my joys ;  
Creatures press me with a throng,  
And perplex me with their noise.

Undisturb'd I muse all night,  
On the first Eternal Fair ;  
Nothing there obstructs delight,  
Love is renovatèd there.

Life, with its perpetual stir,  
Proves a foe to love and me ;  
Fresh entanglements occur—  
Comes the night, and sets me free.

Never more, sweet sleep, suspend  
My enjoyments, always new :  
Leave me to possess my friend ;  
Other eyes and hearts subdue.

Hush the world, that I may wake  
To the taste of pure delights ;  
Oh the pleasures I partake—  
God, the partner of my nights !

David, for the selfsame cause,  
Night preferr'd to busy day :  
Hearts whom heavenly beauty draws,  
Wish the glaring sun away.

Sleep, self-lovers, is for you—  
 Souls that love celestial know,  
 Fairer scenes by night can view  
 Than the sun could ever show.

## ON THE SAME.

SEASON of my purest pleasure,  
 Sealer of observing eyes!  
 When, in larger, freer measure,  
 I can commune with the skies;  
 While, beneath thy shade extended,  
 Weary man forgets his woes;  
 I, my daily trouble ended,  
 Find, in watching, my repose.

Silence all around prevailing,  
 Nature hush'd in slumber sweet,  
 No rude noise mine ears assailing,  
 Now my God and I can meet:  
 Universal nature slumbers,  
 And my soul partakes the calm,  
 Breathes her ardour out in numbers,  
 Plaintive song or lofty psalm.

Now my passion, pure and holy,  
 Shines and burns without restraint;  
 Which the day's fatigue and folly  
 Cause to languish, dim and faint:



Charming hours of relaxation !  
How I dread the ascending sun !  
Surely, idle conversation  
Is an evil, match'd by none.

Worldly prate and babble hurt me ;  
Unintelligible prove ;  
Neither teach me nor divert me ;  
I have ears for none but love.  
Me they rude esteem, and foolish,  
Hearing my absurd replies ;  
I have neither art's fine polish,  
Nor the knowledge of the wise.

Simple souls, and unpolluted,  
By conversing with the great,  
Have a mind and taste, ill suited  
To their dignity and state ;  
All their talking, reading, writing,  
Are but talents misapplied ;  
Infants' prattle I delight in,  
Nothing human choose beside.

'Tis the secret fear of sinning  
Checks my tongue, or I should say,  
When I see the night beginning,  
I am glad of parting day :  
Love this gentle admonition  
Whispers soft within my breast ;  
" Choice befits not thy condition,  
Acquiescence suits thee best."

Henceforth, the repose and pleasure  
Night affords me I resign ;  
And thy will shall be the measure,  
Wisdom infinite! of mine :  
Wishing is but inclination  
Quarreling with thy decrees ;  
Wayward nature finds the occasion—  
'Tis her folly and disease.

Night, with its sublime enjoyments,  
Now no longer will I choose ;  
Nor the day, with its employments,  
Irksome as they seem, refuse ;  
Lessons of a God's inspiring  
Neither time nor place impedes ;  
From our wishing and desiring  
Our unhappiness proceeds.

## ON THE SAME.

NIGHT! how I love thy silent shades,  
My spirits they compose ;  
The bliss of heaven my soul pervades,  
In spite of all my woes.

While sleep instils her poppy dews  
In every slumbering eye,  
I watch, to meditate and muse,  
In blest tranquillity.

And when I feel a God immense  
Familiarly impart,  
With every proof he can dispense,  
His favour to my heart ;

My native meanness I lament,  
Though most divinely fill'd  
With all the ineffable content  
That Deity can yield.

His purpose and his course he keeps ;  
Treads all my reasonings down ;  
Commands me out of nature's deeps,  
And hides me in his own.

When in the dust, its proper place,  
Our pride of heart we lay ;  
'Tis then a deluge of his grace  
Bears all our sins away.

Thou whom I serve, and whose I am,  
Whose influence from on high  
Refines, and still refines my flame,  
And makes my fetters fly.

How wretched is the creature's state  
Who thwarts thy gracious power ;  
Crush'd under sin's enormous weight,  
Increasing every hour !

The night, when pass'd entire with thee,  
How luminous and clear !  
Then sleep has no delights for me,  
Lest thou shouldst disappear.

My Saviour! occupy me still  
In this secure recess;  
Let reason slumber if she will,  
My joy shall not be less:  
Let reason slumber out the night;  
But if thou deign to make  
My soul the abode of truth and light,  
Ah, keep my heart awake!

## THE JOY OF THE CROSS.

LONG plunged in sorrow, I resign  
My soul to that dear hand of thine,  
Without reserve or fear;  
That hand shall wipe my streaming eyes;  
Or into smiles of glad surprise  
Transform the falling tear.

My sole possession is thy love;  
In earth beneath, or heaven above,  
I have no other store;  
And though with fervent suit I pray,  
And importune thee night and day,  
I ask thee nothing more.

My rapid hours pursue the course  
Prescribed them by love's sweetest force;  
And I thy sovereign will,  
Without a wish to escape my doom;  
Though still a sufferer from the womb,  
And doom'd to suffer still.

By thy command, where'er I stray,  
Sorrow attends me all my way,  
    A never failing friend ;  
And if my sufferings may augment  
Thy praise, behold me well content—  
    Let sorrow still attend !

It costs me no regret, that she,  
Who follow'd Christ, should follow me ;  
    And though, where'er she goes,  
Thorns spring spontaneous at her feet,  
I love her, and extract a sweet  
    From all my bitter woes.

Adieu ! ye vain delights of earth ;  
Inspid sports, and childish mirth,  
    I taste no sweets in you ;  
Unknown delights are in the cross,  
All joy beside to me is dross ;  
    And Jesus thought so too.

The cross ! Oh ravishment and bliss—  
How grateful e'en its anguish is ;  
    Its bitterness how sweet !  
There every sense, and all the mind,  
In all her faculties refined,  
    Tastes happiness complete.

Souls once enabled to disdain  
Base sublunary joys, maintain  
    Their dignity secure ;

The fever of desire is pass'd,  
And love has all its genuine taste,  
Is delicate and pure.

Self-love no grace in sorrow sees,  
Consults her own peculiar ease ;  
'Tis all the bliss she knows :  
But nobler aims true love employ ;  
In self-denial is her joy,  
In suffering her repose.

Sorrow and love go side by side ;  
Nor height nor depth can e'er divide  
Their heaven-appointed bands ;  
Those dear associates still are one,  
Nor till the race of life is run  
Disjoin their wedded hands.

Jesus, avenger of our fall,  
Thou faithful lover, above all  
The cross has ever borne !  
Oh tell me,—life is in thy voice—  
How much afflictions were thy choice,  
And sloth and ease thy scorn !

Thy choice and mine shall be the same  
Inspirer of that holy flame,  
Which must for ever blaze !  
To take the cross and follow thee,  
Where love and duty lead, shall be  
My portion and my praise.

## JOY IN MARTYRDOM.

SWEET tenants of this grove !  
Who sing, without design,  
A song of artless love,  
In unison with mine :  
These echoing shades return  
Full many a note of ours,  
That wise ones cannot learn,  
With all their boasted powers.

O thou ! whose sacred charms  
These hearts so seldom love,  
Although thy beauty warms  
And blesses all above ;  
How slow are human things,  
To choose their happiest lot !  
All-glorious king of kings,  
Say why we love thee not ?

This heart, that cannot rest,  
Shall thine for ever prove ;  
Though bleeding and distress'd,  
Yet joyful in thy love :  
'Tis happy, though it breaks  
Beneath thy chastening hand ;  
And speechless, yet it speaks  
What thou canst understand.



## SIMPLE TRUST.

STILL, still, without ceasing,  
I feel it increasing,  
This fervour of holy desire ;  
And often exclaim,  
Let me die in the flame  
Of a love that can never expire !

Had I words to explain  
What she must sustain  
Who dies to the world and its ways ;  
How joy and affright,  
Distress and delight,  
Alternately chequer her days.

Thou, sweetly severe !  
I would make thee appear,  
In all thou art pleased to award,  
Not more in the sweet,  
Than the bitter I meet,  
My tender and merciful Lord.

This faith, in the dark  
Pursuing its mark,  
Through many sharp trials of love ;  
Is the sorrowful waste  
That is to be pass'd  
In the way to the Canaan above.

## THE NECESSITY OF SELF-ABASEMENT.

SOURCE of love, my brighter sun,  
Thou alone my comfort art ;  
See, my race is almost run ;  
Hast thou left this trembling heart ?

In my youth thy charming eyes  
Drew me from the ways of men ;  
Then I drank unmingled joys ;  
Frown of thine saw never then.

Spouse of Christ was then my name ;  
And devoted all to thee.  
Strangely jealous, I became  
Jealous of this self in me.

Thee to love, and none beside,  
Was my darling, sole employ ;  
While alternately I died,  
Now of grief, and now of joy.

Through the dark and silent night  
On thy radiant smiles I dwelt ;  
And to see the dawning light  
Was the keenest pain I felt.

Thou my gracious teacher wert ;  
And thine eye, so close applied,  
While it watch'd thy pupil's heart,  
Seem'd to look at none beside.

Conscious of no evil drift,  
This, I cried, is love indeed—  
'Tis the giver, not the gift,  
Whence the joys I feel proceed.

But soon humbled, and laid low,  
Stript of all thou hast conferr'd,  
Nothing left but sin and woe,  
I perceived how I had err'd.

Oh, the vain conceit of man,  
Dreaming of a good his own,  
Arrogating all he can,  
Though the Lord is good alone!

He the graces thou hast wrought  
Makes subservient to his pride;  
Ignorant, that one such thought  
Passes all his sin beside.

Such his folly—proved, at last,  
By the loss of that repose  
Self-complacence cannot taste,  
Only love divine bestows.

'Tis by this reproof severe,  
And by this reproof alone,  
His defects at last appear,  
Man is to himself made known.

Learn, all earth! that feeble man,  
Sprung from this terrestrial clod,  
Nothing is, and nothing can;  
Life and power are all in God.

## LOVE INCREASED BY SUFFERING.

“ I LOVE the Lord,” is still the strain  
This heart delights to sing ;  
But I reply—your thoughts are vain,  
Perhaps 'tis no such thing.

Before the power of love divine  
Creation fades away ;  
Till only God is seen to shine  
In all that we survey.

In gulfs of awful night we find  
The God of our desires ;  
'Tis there he stamps the yielding mind,  
And doubles all its fires.

Flames of encircling love invest,  
And pierce it sweetly through ;  
'Tis fill'd with sacred joy, yet press'd  
With sacred sorrow too.

Ah love ! my heart is in the right—  
Amidst a thousand woes,  
To thee, its ever new delight,  
And all its peace it owes.

Fresh causes of distress occur  
Where'er I look or move ;  
The comforts I to all prefer  
Are solitude and love.

Nor exile I nor prison fear ;  
 Love makes my courage great ;  
 I find a Saviour every where,  
 His grace in every state.

Nor castle walls, nor dungeons deep,  
 Exclude his quickening beams ;  
 There I can sit, and sing, and weep,  
 And dwell on heavenly themes.

There sorrow, for his sake, is found  
 A joy beyond compare ;  
 There no presumptuous thoughts abound,  
 No pride can enter there.

A Saviour doubles all my joys,  
 And sweetens all my pains,  
 His strength in my defence employs,  
 Consoles me and sustains.

I fear no ill, resent no wrong ;  
 Nor feel a passion move,  
 When malice whets her slanderous tongue ;  
 Such patience is in love.

SCENES FAVOURABLE TO MEDITATION.

WILDS horrid and dark with o'ershadowing trees,  
 Rocks that ivy and briers infold,  
 Scenes nature with dread and astonishment sees,  
 But I with a pleasure untold.

Though awfully silent, and shaggy, and rude,  
I am charm'd with the peace ye afford,  
Your shades are a temple where none will intrude,  
The abode of my lover and Lord.

I am sick of thy splendour, O fountain of day,  
And here I am hid from its beams,  
Here safely contemplate a brighter display  
Of the noblest and holiest of themes.

Ye forests, that yield me my sweetest repose,  
Where stillness and solitude reign,  
To you I securely and boldly disclose  
The dear anguish of which I complain.

Here, sweetly forgetting and wholly forgot  
By the world and its turbulent throng,  
The birds and the streams lend me many a note  
That aids meditation and song.

Here, wandering in scenes that are sacred to night,  
Love wears me and wastes me away,  
And often the sun has spent much of his light  
Ere yet I perceive it is day.

While a mantle of darkness envelopes the sphere,  
My sorrows are sadly rehearsed,  
To me the dark hours are all equally dear,  
And the last is as sweet as the first.

Here I and the beasts of the deserts agree,  
Mankind are the wolves that I fear,  
They grudge me my natural right to be free,  
But nobody questions it here.

Though little is found in this dreary abode

That appetite wishes to find,  
My spirit is soothed by the presence of God,  
And appetite wholly resign'd.

Ye desolate scenes, to your solitude led,  
My life I in praises employ,  
And scarce know the source of the tears that I shed,  
Proceed they from sorrow or joy.

There's nothing I seem to have skill to discern,  
I feel out my way in the dark,  
Love reigns in my bosom, I constantly burn,  
Yet hardly distinguish the spark.

I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead,  
Such a riddle is not to be found,  
I am nourish'd without knowing how I am fed,  
I have nothing, and yet I abound.

Oh love! who in darkness art pleased to abide,  
Though dimly, yet surely I see  
That these contrarities only reside  
In the soul that is chosen of thee.

Ah send me not back to the race of mankind,  
Perversely by folly beguiled,  
For where, in the crowds I have left, shall I find  
The spirit and heart of a child.

Here let me, though fix'd in a desert, be free ;  
A little one whom they despise,  
Though lost to the world, if in union with thee,  
Shall be holy and happy and wise.



TRANSLATIONS OF THE LATIN AND  
ITALIAN POEMS OF MILTON.

ELEGY I.

TO CHARLES DEODATI.

AT length, my friend, the far sent letters come,  
 Charged with thy kindness, to their destined home ;  
 They come, at length, from Deva's Western side,  
 Where prone she seeks the salt Vergivian tide.  
 Trust me, my joy is great that thou shouldst be,  
 Though born of foreign race, yet born for me,  
 And that my sprightly friend, now free to roam,  
 Must seek again so soon his wonted home.  
 I well content, where Thames with influent tide  
 My native city laves, meantime reside,  
 Nor zeal nor duty now my steps impel  
 To reedy Cam, and my forbidden cell.  
 Nor aught of pleasure in those fields have I,  
 That to the musing bard all shade deny.  
 'Tis time that I a pedant's threats disdain,  
 And fly from wrongs my soul will ne'er sustain.  
 If peaceful days, in letter'd leisure spent  
 Beneath my father's roof, be banishment,  
 Then call me banish'd, I will ne'er refuse  
 A name expressive of the lot I choose.

I would that, exiled to the Pontic shore,  
 Rome's hapless bard had suffer'd nothing more.  
 He then had equal'd even Homer's lays,  
 And, Virgil! thou hadst won but second praise:  
 For here I woo the muse, with no control,  
 And here my books—my life—absorb me whole.  
 Here too I visit, or to smile or weep,  
 The winding theatre's majestic sweep;  
 The grave or gay colloquial scene recruits  
 My spirits, spent in learning's long pursuits;  
 Whether some senior shrewd, or spendthrift heir,  
 Suitor, or soldier, now unarm'd, be there,  
 Or some coif'd brooder o'er a ten years' cause,  
 Thunder the Norman gibberish of the laws.  
 The lacquey, there, oft dupes the wary sire,  
 And, artful, speeds the enamour'd son's desire.  
 There, virgins oft, unconscious what they prove,  
 What love is know not, yet, unknowing, love.  
 Or, if impassion'd tragedy wield high  
 The bloody sceptre, give her locks to fly,  
 Wild as the winds, and roll her haggard eye,  
 I gaze, and grieve, still cherishing my grief.  
 At times, e'en bitter tears yield sweet relief,  
 As, when from bliss untasted torn away,  
 Some youth dies, hapless, on his bridal day;  
 Or when the ghost, sent back from shades below,  
 Fills the assassin's heart with vengeful woe;  
 When Troy, or Argos, the dire scene affords,  
 Or Creon's hall laments its guilty lords.  
 Nor always city-pent, or pent at home,

I dwell ; but, when spring calls me forth to roam,  
Expatiate in our proud suburban shades  
Of branching elm that never sun pervades.  
Here many a virgin troop I may descry,  
Like stars of mildest influence, gliding by.  
Oh forms divine ! Oh looks that might inspire  
E'en Jove himself, grown old, with young desire,  
Oft have I gazed on gem-surpassing eyes,  
Out-sparkling every star that gilds the skies ;  
Necks whiter than the ivory arm bestow'd  
By Jove on Pelops, or the milky road !  
Bright locks, love's golden snare ! these falling low,  
Those playing wanton o'er the graceful brow !  
Cheeks, too, more winning sweet than after shower  
Adonis turn'd to Flora's favourite flower !  
Yield, heroines, yield, and ye who shared the em-  
Of Jupiter in ancient times, give place ! [brace  
Give place, ye turban'd fair of Persia's coast !  
And ye, not less renown'd, Assyria's boast !  
Submit, ye nymphs of Greece ! ye, once the bloom  
Of Ilion ! and all ye, of haughty Rome,  
Who swept, of old, her theatres with trains  
Redundant, and still live in classic strains !  
To British damsels beauty's palm is due ;  
Aliens ! to follow them is fame for you.  
Oh, city, founded by Dardanian hands,  
Whose towering front the circling realm com-  
mands,  
Too blest abode ! no loveliness we see  
In all the earth, but it abounds in thee.

The virgin multitude that daily meets,  
Radiant with gold and beauty, in thy streets,  
Outnumbers all her train of starry fires  
With which Diana gilds thy lofty spires.  
Fame says that, wafted hither by her doves,  
With all her host of quiver-bearing loves,  
Venus, preferring Paphian scenes no more,  
Has fix'd her empire on thy nobler shore.  
But, lest the sightless boy enforce my stay,  
I leave these happy walls while yet I may.  
Immortal Moly shall secure my heart  
From all the sorcery of Circæan art,  
And I will e'en repass Cam's reedy pools  
To face once more the warfare of the schools.  
Meantime accept this trifle! rhymes though few,  
Yet such as prove thy friend's remembrance true!

## ELEGY II.

ON THE DEATH OF THE UNIVERSITY BEADLE  
AT CAMBRIDGE.

THEE, whose refulgent staff and summons clear  
Minerva's flock long time was wont to obey,  
Although thyself a herald, famous here,  
The last of heralds, death, has snatch'd away.  
He calls on all alike, nor even deigns  
To spare the office that himself sustains.

Thy locks were whiter than the plumes display'd  
 By Leda's paramour in ancient time ;  
 But thou wast worthy ne'er to have decay'd,  
 Or, Æson-like, to know a second prime,  
 Worthy, for whom some goddess should have won  
 New life, oft kneeling to Apollo's son.

Commission'd to converse with hasty call  
 The gowned tribes, how graceful wouldst thou  
 So stood Cyllenius erst in Priam's hall, [stand !  
 Wing-footed messenger of Jove's command !  
 And so Eurybates, when he address'd  
 To Peleus' son, Atrides' proud behest.

Dread queen of sepulchres ! whose rigorous laws  
 And watchful eyes run through the realms below,  
 Oh, oft too adverse to Minerva's cause !  
 Too often to the muse not less a foe !  
 Choose meaner marks, and with more equal aim  
 Pierce useless drones, earth's burthen, and its  
 shame !

Flow, therefore, tears for him from every eye,  
 All ye disciples of the muses, weep !  
 Assembling all in robes of sable dye,  
 Around his bier lament his endless sleep !  
 And let complaining Elegy rehearse  
 In every school her sweetest, saddest verse.

## ELEGY III.

ON THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF  
WINCHESTER.

SILENT I sat, dejected, and alone,  
Making, in thought, the public woes my own,  
When first arose the image in my breast  
Of England's suffering by that scourge, the pest !  
How Death, his funeral torch and sithe in hand,  
Entering the lordliest mansions of the land,  
Has laid the gem-illumined palace low,  
And level'd tribes of nobles at a blow.  
I next deplored the famed paternal pair,  
Too soon to ashes turn'd and empty air !  
The heroes next, whom snatch'd into the skies  
All Belgia saw, and follow'd with her sighs ;  
But thee far most I mourn'd, regretted most,  
Winton's chief shepherd, and her worthiest boast !  
Pour'd out in tears I thus complaining said :  
“ Death, next in power to him who rules the dead !  
Is it not enough that all the woodlands yield  
To thy fell force, and every verdant field ;  
That lilies, at one noisome blast of thine,  
And e'en the Cyprian queen's own roses pine ;  
That oaks themselves, although the running rill  
Suckle their roots, must wither at thy will ;  
That all the winged nations, even those  
Whose heaven-directed flight the future shows,



And all the beasts that in dark forests stray,  
 And all the herds of Proteus are thy prey.  
 Ah envious ! arm'd with powers so unconfined !  
 Why stain thy hands with blood of human kind ?  
 Why take delight, with darts that never roam,  
 To chase a heaven-born spirit from her home ?

While thus I mourn'd, the star of evening stood,  
 Now newly risen above the western flood,  
 And Phœbus from his morning goal again  
 Had reach'd the gulfs of the Iberian main.  
 I wish'd repose, and, on my couch reclined,  
 Took early rest, to night and sleep resign'd :  
 When—Oh for words to paint what I beheld !  
 I seem'd to wander in a spacious field,  
 Where all the champaign glow'd with purple light,  
 Like that of sunrise on the mountain height ;  
 Flowers over all the field, of every hue  
 That ever Iris wore, luxuriant grew.  
 Nor Chloris, with whom amorous zephyrs play,  
 E'er dress'd Alcinous' garden half so gay.  
 A silver current, like the Tagus, roll'd  
 O'er golden sands, but sands of purer gold ;  
 With dewy airs Favonius fann'd the flowers,  
 With airs awaken'd under rosy bowers.  
 Such, poets feign, irradiated all o'er  
 The sun's abode on India's utmost shore.

While I that splendour, and the mingled shade  
 Of fruitful vines, with wonder fix'd survey'd,  
 At once, with looks that beam'd celestial grace,  
 The seer of Winton stood before my face.



His snowy vesture's hem descending low  
 His golden sandals swept, and pure as snow  
 New fallen shone the mitre on his brow.  
 Where'er he trod, a tremulous sweet sound  
 Of gladness shook the flowery scene around :  
 Attendant angels clap their starry wings,  
 The trumpet shakes the sky, all ether rings ;  
 Each chants his welcome, folds him to his breast,  
 And thus a sweeter voice than all the rest :  
 " Ascend, my son ! thy father's kingdom share !  
 My son ! henceforth be freed from every care !"  
 So spake the voice, and at its tender close  
 With psaltery's sound the angelic band arose ;  
 Then night retired, and, chased by dawning day,  
 The visionary bliss pass'd all away.  
 I mourn'd my banish'd sleep with fond concern ;  
 Frequent to me may dreams like this return !

## ELEGY IV.

TO HIS TUTOR THOMAS YOUNG,

CHAPLAIN TO THE ENGLISH FACTORY AT HAMBURGH.

HENCE my epistle—skim the deep—fly o'er  
 Yon smooth expanse to the Teutonic shore !  
 Haste—lest a friend should grieve for thy delay—  
 And the gods grant that nothing thwart thy way !  
 I will myself invoke the king who binds  
 In his Sicanian echoing vault the winds,

With Doris and her nymphs, and all the throng  
Of azure gods, to speed thee safe along.  
But rather, to ensure thy happier haste,  
Ascend Medea's chariot, if thou mayst ;  
Or that whence young Triptolemus of yore  
Descended, welcome on the Scythian shore.  
The sands that line the German coast descried,  
To opulent Hamburga turn aside !  
So call'd, if legendary fame be true,  
From Hama, whom a club-arm'd Cimbrian slew !  
There lives, deep learn'd and primitively just,  
A faithful steward of his Christian trust,  
My friend, and favourite inmate of my heart,  
That now is forced to want its better part !  
What mountains now, and seas, alas ! how wide !  
From me this other, dearer self divide,  
Dear as the sage renown'd for moral truth  
To the prime spirit of the Attic youth !  
Dear as the Stagyrite to Ammon's son,  
His pupil, who disdain'd the world he won !  
Nor so did Chiron, or so Phœnix shine  
In young Achilles' eyes, as he in mine.  
First led by him through sweet Aonian shade,  
Each sacred haunt of Pindus I survey'd ;  
And favour'd by the muse, whom I implored,  
Thrice on my lip the hallow'd stream I pour'd.  
But thrice the sun's resplendent chariot roll'd  
To Aries, has new tinged his fleece with gold,  
And Chloris twice has dress'd the meadows gay,  
And twice has summer parch'd their bloom away,

Since last delighted on his looks I hung,  
Or my ear drank the music of his tongue :  
Fly, therefore, and surpass the tempest's speed ;  
Aware thyself that there is urgent need !  
Him, entering, thou shalt haply seated see  
Beside his spouse, his infants on his knee ;  
Or turning, page by page, with studious look,  
Some bulky father, or God's holy book ;  
Or ministering (which is his weightiest care)  
To Christ's assembled flock their heavenly fare.  
Give him, whatever his employment be,  
Such gratulation as he claims from me !  
And, with a downcast eye, and carriage meek,  
Addressing him, forget not thus to speak :

“ If compass'd round with arms thou canst attend  
To verse, verse greets thee from a distant friend.  
Long due, and late, I left the English shore ;  
But make me welcome for that cause the more !  
Such from Ulysses, his chaste wife to cheer,  
The slow epistle came, though late, sincere.  
But wherefore this ? why palliate I the deed  
For which the culprit's self could hardly plead ?  
Self-charged, and self-condemn'd, his proper part  
He feels neglected, with an aching heart ;  
But thou forgive—delinquents, who confess,  
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less ;  
From timid foes the lion turns away,  
Nor yawns upon or rends a crouching prey,  
E'en pike-wielding Thracians learn to spare,  
Won by soft influence of a suppliant prayer ;

And heaven's dread thunderbolt arrested stands  
 By a cheap victim and uplifted hands.  
 Long had he wish'd to write, but was withheld,  
 And writes at last, by love alone compell'd,  
 For fame, too often true, when she alarms,  
 Reports thy neighbouring fields a scene of arms ;  
 Thy city against fierce besiegers barr'd,  
 And all the Saxon chiefs for fight prepared.  
 Enyo wastes thy country wide around,  
 And saturates with blood the tainted ground ;  
 Mars rests contented in his Thrace no more,  
 But goads his steeds to fields of German gore,  
 The ever verdant olive fades and dies,  
 And peace, the trumpet-hating goddess, flies,  
 Flies from that earth which justice long had left,  
 And leaves the world of its last guard bereft."

Thus horror girds thee round. Meantime alone  
 Thou dwell'st, and helpless, in a soil unknown ;  
 Poor, and receiving from a foreign hand  
 The aid denied thee in thy native land.  
 Oh, ruthless country, and unfeeling more  
 Than thy own billow-beaten chalky shore !  
 Leavest thou to foreign care the worthies given  
 By providence to guide thy steps to heaven ?  
 His ministers, commission'd to proclaim  
 Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name !  
 Ah then most worthy, with a soul unfed,  
 In Stygian night to lie for ever dead !  
 So once the venerable Tishbite stray'd  
 An exiled fugitive from shade to shade,

When, flying Ahab and his fury wife,  
In lone Arabian wilds he shelter'd life;  
So from Philippa wander'd forth forlorn  
Cilician Paul, with sounding scourges torn;  
And Christ himself, so left, and trod no more  
The thankless Gergesene's forbidden shore.

But thou take courage! strive against despair!  
Quake not with dread, nor nourish anxious care!  
Grim war indeed on every side appears,  
And thou art menaced by a thousand spears;  
Yet none shall drink thy blood, or shall offend  
E'en the defenceless bosom of my friend.  
For thee the Ægis of thy God shall hide,  
Jehovah's self shall combat on thy side.  
The same who vanquish'd under Sion's towers  
At silent midnight all Assyria's powers,  
The same who overthrew in ages past  
Damascus' sons that laid Samaria waste!  
Their king he fill'd and them with fatal fears  
By mimic sounds of clarions in their ears,  
Of hoofs, and wheels, and neighings from afar,  
Of clashing armour, and the din of war.

Thou, there (as the most afflicted may),  
Still hope, and triumph o'er thy evil day!  
Look forth, expecting happier times to come,  
And to enjoy, once more, thy native home!

## ELEGY V.

## ON THE APPROACH OF SPRING.

TIME, never wandering from his annual round,  
Bids zephyr breathe the spring, and thaw the  
ground ;

Bleak winter flies, new verdure clothes the plain,  
And earth assumes her transient youth again.

Dream I, or also to the spring belong  
Increase of genius, and new powers of song ?  
Spring gives them, and, how strange soe'er it  
seems,

Impels me now to some harmonious themes.

Castalia's fountain, and the forked hill

By day, by night, my raptured fancy fill ;

My bosom burns and heaves, I hear within

A sacred sound that prompts me to begin.

Lo ! Phœbus comes, with his bright hair he blends

The radiant laurel wreath ; Phœbus descends !

I mount, and undepress'd by cumbrous clay,

Through cloudy regions win my easy way ;

Rapt through poetic shadowy haunts I fly :

The shrines all open to my dauntless eye,

My spirit searches all the realms of light,

And no Tartarean gulfs elude my sight.

But this ecstatic trance—this glorious storm

Of inspiration—what will it perform ?



Spring claims the verse that with his influence glows,  
And shall be paid with what himself bestows.

Thou, veil'd with opening foliage, lead'st the  
Of feather'd minstrels, Philomel! in song; [throng  
Let us, in concert, to the season sing,  
Civic and sylvan heralds of the spring!

With notes triumphant spring's approach de-  
To spring, ye muses, annual tribute bear! [clare!  
The orient left, and Ethiopia's plains,  
The sun now northward turns his golden reins;  
Night creeps not now; yet rules with gentle sway,  
And drives her dusky horrors swift away;  
Now less fatigued, on this ethereal plain  
Boötes follows his celestial wain;  
And now the radiant centinels above,  
Less numerous, watch around the courts of Jove,  
For, with the night, force, ambush, slaughter fly,  
And no gigantic guilt alarms the sky.  
Now, haply says some shepherd, while he views,  
Recumbent on a rock, the reddening dews,  
This night, this, surely, Phœbus miss'd the fair,  
Who stops his chariot by her amorous care.  
Cynthia, delighted by the morning's glow,  
Speeds to the woodland, and resumes her bow;  
Resigns her beams, and, glad to disappear,  
Blesses his aid, who shortens her career.  
Come—Phœbus cries—Aurora, come—too late  
Thou lingerest, slumbering, with thy wither'd mate;  
Leave him, and to Hymettus' top repair!  
Thy darling Cephalus expects thee there.

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The goddess with a blush her love betrays,  
But mounts, and, driving rapidly, obeys.  
Earth now desires thee, Phœbus! and, to engage  
Thy warm embrace, casts off the guise of age;  
Desires thee, and deserves; for who so sweet  
When her rich bosom courts thy genial heat?  
Her breath imparts to every breeze that blows  
Arabia's harvest and the Paphian rose.  
Her lofty front she diadems around  
With sacred pines, like Ops on Ida crown'd;  
Her dewy locks, with various flowers new blown,  
She interweaves, various, and all her own;  
For Proserpine, in such a wreath attired,  
Tænarian Dis himself with love inspired.  
Fear not, lest, cold and coy, the nymph refuse!  
Herself, with all her sighing zephyrs, sues;  
Each courts thee, fanning soft his scented wing,  
And all her groves with warbled wishes ring.  
Nor, unendow'd and indigent, aspires  
The amorous earth to engage thy warm desires,  
But, rich in balmy drugs, assists thy claim,  
Divine Physician! to that glorious name.  
If splendid recompense, if gifts can move  
Desire in thee (gifts often purchase love),  
She offers all the wealth her mountains hide,  
And all that rests beneath the boundless tide.  
How oft, when headlong from the heavenly steep  
She sees thee playing in the western deep,  
How oft she cries—"Ah Phœbus, why repair  
Thy wasted force, why seek refreshment there?"

Can Tethys win thee? wherefore shouldst thou lave  
A face so fair in her unpleasant wave?  
Come, seek my green retreats, and rather choose  
To cool thy tresses in my crystal dews.  
The grassy turf shall yield thee sweeter rest;  
Come, lay thy evening glories on my breast,  
And breathing fresh, through many a humid rose,  
Soft whispering airs shall lull thee to repose!  
No fears I feel like Semele to die,  
Nor let thy burning wheels approach too nigh,  
For thou canst govern them, here therefore rest,  
And lay thy evening glories on my breast!"

Thus breathes the wanton Earth her amorous  
flame,

And all her countless offspring feel the same;  
For Cupid now through every region strays,  
Brightening his faded fires with solar rays;  
His new strung bow sends forth a deadlier sound,  
And his new pointed shafts more deeply wound;  
Nor Dian's self escapes him now untried,  
Nor even Vesta at her altar side;  
His mother too repairs her beauty's wane,  
And seems sprung newly from the deep again.  
Exulting youths the hymeneal sing,  
With Hymen's name roofs, rocks, and valleys ring;  
He, new attired, and by the season drest,  
Proceeds, all fragrant, in his saffron vest.  
Now many a golden-cinctured virgin roves  
To taste the pleasures of the fields and groves,  
All wish, and each alike, some favourite youth

Hers, in the bonds of hymeneal truth.  
Now pipes the shepherd through his reeds again,  
Nor Phillis wants a song that suits the strain;  
With songs the seaman hails the starry sphere,  
And dolphins rise from the abyss to hear:  
Jove feels himself the season, sports again  
With his fair spouse, and banquets all his train.  
Now too the satyrs, in the dusk of eve,  
Their mazy dance through flowery meadows weave,  
And neither god nor goat, but both in kind,  
Silvanus, wreathed with cypress, skips behind.  
The dryads leave their hollow sylvan cells  
To roam the banks and solitary dells;  
Pan riots now; and from his amorous chafe  
Ceres and Cybele seem hardly safe,  
And Faunus, all on fire to reach the prize,  
In chase of some enticing oread flies;  
She bounds before, but fears too swift a bound,  
And hidden lies, but wishes to be found.  
Our shades entice the immortals from above,  
And some kind power presides o'er every grove;  
And long, ye powers, o'er every grove preside,  
For all is safe, and blest, where ye abide!  
Return, O Jove! the age of gold restore—  
Why choose to dwell where storms and thunder  
    roar?  
At least thou, Phœbus! moderate thy speed!  
Let not the vernal hours too swift proceed,  
Command rough winter back, nor yield the pole  
Too soon to night's encroaching, long control!

## ELEGY VI.

## TO CHARLES DEODATI,

Who, while he spent his Christmas in the country, sent the Author a poetical epistle, in which he requested that his verses, if not so good as usual, might be excused on account of the many feasts to which his friends invited him, and which would not allow him leisure to finish them as he wished.

WITH no rich viands overcharged, I send [friend.  
 Health, which perchance you want, my pamper'd  
 But wherefore should thy muse tempt mine away  
 From what she loves, from darkness into day?  
 Art thou desirous to be told how well  
 I love thee, and in verse? verse cannot tell.  
 For verse has bounds, and must in measure move;  
 But neither bounds nor measure knows my love.  
 How pleasant, in thy lines described, appear  
 December's harmless sports, and rural cheer!  
 French spirits kindling with cærulean fires,  
 And all such gambols as the time inspires!

Think not that wine against good verse offends,  
 The muse and Bacchus have been always friends;  
 Nor Phœbus blushes sometimes to be found  
 With ivy, rather than with laurel, crown'd.  
 The Nine themselves ofttimes have join'd the song,  
 And revels of the Bacchanalian throng;  
 Not even Ovid could in Scythian air  
 Sing sweetly—why? no vine would flourish there.

What in brief numbers sung Anacreon's muse?  
Wine, and the rose that sparkling wine bedews.  
Pindar with Bacchus glows—his every line  
Breathes the rich fragrance of inspiring wine,  
While, with loud crash o'erturn'd, the chariot lies,  
And brown with dust the fiery courser flies.  
The Roman lyrist steep'd in wine his lays  
So sweet in Glycera's and Chloe's praise.  
Now too the plenteous feast and mantling bowl  
Nourish the vigour of thy sprightly soul;  
The flowing goblet makes thy numbers flow,  
And casks not wine alone, but verse bestow.  
Thus Phœbus favours, and the arts attend,  
Whom Bacchus and whom Ceres both befriend.  
What wonder, then, thy verses are so sweet,  
In which these triple powers so kindly meet!  
The lute now also sounds, with gold inwrought,  
And, touch'd with flying fingers nicely taught,  
In tapestried halls, high roof'd, the sprightly lyre  
Directs the dancers of the virgin choir.  
If dull repletion fright the muse away,  
Sights gay as these may more invite her stay;  
And, trust me, while the ivory keys resound,  
Fair damsels sport, and perfumes steam around,  
Apollo's influence, like ethereal flame,  
Shall animate, at once, thy glowing frame,  
And all the muse shall rush into thy breast,  
By love and music's blended powers possest.  
For numerous powers light elegy befriend,  
Hear her sweet voice, and at her call attend;



Her, Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, all approve,  
And, with his blushing mother, gentle love.  
Hence to such bards we grant the copious use  
Of banquets, and the vine's delicious juice.  
But they who demigods and heroes praise,  
And feats perform'd in Jove's more youthful days,  
Who now the counsels of high heaven explore,  
Now shades that echo the Cerberean roar,  
Simply let these, like him of Samos, live,  
Let herbs to them a bloodless banquet give ;  
In beechen goblets let their beverage shine,  
Cool from the crystal spring, their sober wine !  
Their youth should pass in innocence secure  
From stain licentious, and in manners pure,  
Pure as the priest, when robed in white he stands,  
The fresh lustration ready in his hands.  
Thus Linus lived, and thus, as poets write,  
Tiresias, wiser for his loss of sight ;  
Thus exiled Chalcas, thus the Bard of Thrace,  
Melodious Tamar of the savage race ;  
Thus train'd by temperance, Homer led, of yore,  
His chief of Ithaca from shore to shore,  
Through magic Circe's monster-peopled reign,  
And shoals insidious with the syren train ; [dwell,  
And through the realms where grizzly spectres  
Whose tribes he fetter'd in a gory spell ;  
For these are sacred bards, and from above  
Drink large infusions from the mind of Jove.

Wouldst thou (perhaps 'tis hardly worth thine  
Wouldst thou be told my occupation here ? [ear)

The promised King of peace employs my pen,  
 The eternal covenant made for guilty men,  
 The new-born Deity with infant cries  
 Filling the sordid hovel where he lies ;  
 The hymning angels, and the herald star,  
 That led the wise, who sought him from afar,  
 And idols on their own unhallow'd shore  
 Dash'd, at his birth, to be revered no more.

This theme on reeds of Albion I rehearse :  
 The dawn of that blest day inspired the verse ;  
 Verse that, reserved in secret, shall attend  
 Thy candid voice, my critic, and my friend !

## ELEGY VII.

As yet a stranger to the gentle fires  
 That Amathusia's smiling queen inspires,  
 Not seldom I derided Cupid's darts,  
 And scorn'd his claim to rule all human hearts.  
 " Go, child," I said, " transfix the timorous dove !  
 An easy conquest suits an infant love ;  
 Enslave the sparrow, for such prize shall be  
 Sufficient triumph to a chief like thee !  
 Why aim thy idle arms at human kind ?  
 Thy shafts prevail not 'gainst the noble mind."

The Cyprian heard, and, kindling into ire,  
 (None kindles sooner) burn'd with double fire.

It was the spring, and newly risen day  
 Peep'd o'er the hamlets on the first of May ;



My eyes, too tender for the blaze of light,  
Still sought the shelter of retiring night,  
When love approach'd, in painted plumes array'd,  
The insidious god his rattling darts betray'd,  
Nor less his infant features, and the sly,  
Sweet intimations of his threatening eye.

Such the Sigeian boy is seen above,  
Filling the goblet for imperial Jove; [charms,  
Such he, on whom the nymphs bestow'd their  
Hylas, who perish'd in a naiad's arms.  
Angry he seem'd, yet graceful in his ire,  
And added threats not destitute of fire.  
“ My power,” he said, “ by others' pain alone,  
'Twere best to learn; now learn it by thy own!  
With those that feel my power, that power attest!  
And in thy anguish be my sway confest!  
I vanquish'd Phœbus, though returning vain  
From his new triumph o'er the Python slain,  
And, when he thinks on Daphne, even he  
Will yield the prize of archery to me.  
A dart less true the Parthian horseman sped,  
Behind him kill'd, and conquer'd as he fled:  
Less true the expert Cydonian, and less true  
The youth whose shaft his latent Procris slew.  
Vanquish'd by me see huge Orion bend,  
By me Alcides, and Alcides' friend.  
At me should Jove himself a bolt design,  
His bosom first should bleed transfix'd by mine.  
But all thy doubts this shaft will best explain,  
Nor shall it reach thee with a trivial pain.

Thy muse, vain youth ! shall not thy peace ensure,  
Nor Phœbus' serpent yield thy wound a cure."

He spoke, and, waving a bright shaft in air,  
Sought the warm bosom of the Cyprian fair.

That thus a child should bluster in my ear,  
Provoked my laughter more than moved my fear.  
I shunn'd not, therefore, public haunts, but stray'd  
Careless in city or suburban shade,

And, passing and re-passing nymphs that moved  
With grace divine, beheld where'er I roved.

Bright shone the vernal day with double blaze  
As beauty gave new force to Phœbus' rays.

By no grave scruples check'd, I freely eyed  
The dangerous show, rash youth my only guide,  
And many a look of many a fair unknown

Met full, unable to control my own.

But one I mark'd (then peace forsook my breast),  
One—Oh how far superior to the rest !

What lovely features ! such the Cyprian queen  
Herself might wish, and Juno wish her mien.

The very nymph was she, whom, when I dared  
His arrows, love had even then prepared !

Nor was himself remote, nor unsupplied  
With torch well trimm'd and quiver at his side ;

Now to her lips he clung, her eyelids now,  
Then settled on her cheeks, or on her brow ;

And with a thousand wounds from every part  
Pierced and transpierced my undefended heart.

A fever, new to me, of fierce desire

Now seized my soul, and I was all on fire ;

But she, the while, whom only I adore,  
Was gone, and vanish'd, to appear no more.  
In silent sadness I pursue my way ;  
I pause, I turn, proceed, yet wish to stay,  
And, while I follow her in thought, bemoan  
With tears my soul's delight so quickly flown.  
When Jove had hurl'd him to the Lemnian coast,  
So Vulcan sorrow'd for Olympus lost,  
And so Oeclides, sinking into night,  
From the deep gulf look'd up to distant light.

Wretch that I am, what hopes for me remain,  
Who cannot cease to love, yet love in vain ?  
Oh could I once, once more behold the fair,  
Speak to her, tell her of the pangs I bear ;  
Perhaps she is not adamant ; would show,  
Perhaps, some pity at my tale of woe.  
Oh inauspicious flame—'tis mine to prove  
A matchless instance of disastrous love.  
Ah, spare me, gentle power !—If such thou be,  
Let not thy deeds and nature disagree.  
Spare me, and I will worship at no shrine  
With vow and sacrifice save only thine.  
Now I revere thy fires, thy bow, thy darts :  
Now own thee sovereign of all human hearts.  
Remove ! no—grant me still this raging woe !  
Sweet is the wretchedness that lovers know :  
But pierce hereafter (should I chance to see  
One destined mine) at once both her and me.

Such were the trophies that, in earlier days,  
By vanity seduced, I toil'd to raise ;

Studious, yet indolent, and urged by youth,  
 That worst of teachers ! from the ways of truth ;  
 Till learning taught me in his shady bower  
 To quit love's servile yoke, and spurn his power.  
 Then, on a sudden, the fierce flame suppress,  
 A frost continual settled on my breast,  
 Whence Cupid fears his flames extinct to see,  
 And Venus dreads a Diomedé in me.

## EPIGRAMS.

## ON THE INVENTOR OF GUNS.

PRAISE in old time the sage Prometheus won,  
 Who stole ethereal radiance from the sun ;  
 But greater he, whose bold invention strove  
 To emulate the fiery bolts of Jove.

[The Poems on the subject of the Gunpowder Treason I have not translated, both because the matter of them is unpleasant, and because they are written with an asperity, which, however it might be warranted in Milton's day, would be extremely unseasonable now.]

## TO LEONORA SINGING AT ROME.\*

ANOTHER Leonora once inspired  
 Tasso, with fatal love to phrensy fired ;

\* I have translated only two of the three poetical compliments addressed to Leonora, as they appear to me far superior to what I have omitted.

**B**ut how much happier, lived he now, were he,  
**P**ierced with whatever pangs for love of thee !  
**S**ince could he hear that heavenly voice of thine,  
**W**ith Adriana's lute of sound divine,  
**F**iercer than Pentheus' though his eye might roll,  
**O**r idiot apathy benumb his soul,  
**Y**ou still, with medicinal sounds might cheer  
**H**is senses wandering in a blind career ;  
**A**nd, sweetly breathing through his wounded breast,  
**C**harm, with soul-soothing song, his thoughts to  
 rest.

## TO THE SAME.

**N**APLES, too credulous, ah ! boast no more  
 The sweet-voiced syren buried on thy shore,  
 That, when Parthenope deceased, she gave  
 Her sacred dust to a Chalcidic grave,  
 For still she lives, but has exchanged the hoarse  
 Pausilipo for Tiber's placid course,  
 Where, idol of all Rome, she now in chains  
 Of magic song both gods and men detains.

## THE COTTAGER AND HIS LANDLORD.

## A FABLE.

**A** PEASANT to his lord paid yearly court,  
 Presenting pippins of so rich a sort  
 That he, displeas'd to have a part alone,  
 Removed the tree, that all might be his own.

The tree, too old to travel, though before  
 So fruitful, wither'd, and would yield no more.  
 The squire, perceiving all his labour void,  
 Cursed his own pains, so foolishly employ'd,  
 And, "Oh," he cried, "that I had lived content  
 With tribute, small indeed, but kindly meant!  
 My avarice has expensive proved to me,  
 Has cost me both my pippins and my tree."

TO CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN, WITH  
 CROMWELL'S PICTURE.

CHRISTINA, maiden of heroic mien!  
 Star of the North! of northern stars the queen!  
 Behold what wrinkles I have earn'd, and how  
 The iron casque still chafes my veteran brow,  
 While following Fate's dark footsteps, I fulfill  
 The dictates of a hardy people's will.  
 But soften'd in thy sight my looks appear,  
 Not to all queens or kings alike severe.

ON THE DEATH OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,  
 A PHYSICIAN.

LEARN, ye nations of the earth,  
 The condition of your birth,  
 Now be taught your feeble state!  
 Know, that all must yield to fate!



If the mournful rover, Death,  
Say but once—"Resign your breath!"  
Vainly of escape you dream,  
You must pass the Stygian stream.

Could the stoutest overcome  
Death's assault, and baffle doom,  
Hercules had both withstood,  
Undiseased by Nessus' blood.

Ne'er had Hector press'd the plain  
By a trick of Pallas slain,  
Nor the chief to Jove allied  
By Achilles' phantom died.

Could enchantments life prolong,  
Circe, saved by magic song,  
Still had lived, and equal skill  
Had preserved Medea still.

Dwelt in herbs and drugs a power  
To avert man's destined hour,  
Learn'd Machaon should have known  
Doubtless to avert his own.

Chiron had survived the smart  
Of the hydra-tainted dart,  
And Jove's bolt had been, with ease,  
Foil'd by Asclepiades.

Thou too, sage! of whom forlorn  
Helicon and Cirrha mourn,  
Still hadst fill'd thy princely place,  
Regent of the gowned race:



Hadst advanced to higher fame  
 Still thy much ennobled name,  
 Nor in Charon's skiff explored  
 The Tartarean gulf abhorr'd.

But resentful Proserpine,  
 Jealous of thy skill divine,  
 Snapping short thy vital thread,  
 Thee too number'd with the dead.

Wise and good! untroubled be  
 The green turf that covers thee!  
 Thence, in gay profusion, grow  
 All the sweetest flowers that blow!

Pluto's consort bid thee rest!  
 Æacus pronounce thee blest!  
 To her home thy shade consign!  
 Make Elysium ever thine!

ON THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.

MY lids with grief were tumid yet,  
 And still my sullied cheek was wet  
 With briny dews, profusely shed  
 For venerable Winton dead;  
 When fame, whose tales of saddest sound,  
 Alas! are ever truest found,  
 The news through all our cities spread  
 Of yet another mitred head

By ruthless fate to death consign'd,  
Ely, the honour of his kind !

At once a storm of passion heaved  
My boiling bosom, much I grieved ;  
But more I raged, at every breath  
Devoting Death himself to death.  
With less revenge did Naso teem  
When hated Ibis was his theme ;  
With less Archilochus denied  
The lovely Greek his promised bride.

But lo ! while thus I execrate  
Incensed the minister of fate,  
Wondrous accents, soft, yet clear,  
Wafted on the gale I hear.

“ Ah, much deluded ! lay aside  
Thy threats, and anger misapplied !  
Art not afraid with sounds like these  
To offend, where thou canst not appease ?  
Death is not (wherefore dream'st thou thus ?)  
The son of night and Erebus :  
Nor was of fell Erynnis born  
On gulfs where Chaos rules forlorn.  
But sent from God, his presence leaves,  
To gather home his ripen'd sheaves,  
To call encumber'd souls away  
From fleshly bonds to boundless day,  
(As when the winged hours excite,  
And summon forth the morning light)  
And each to convoy to her place  
Before the Eternal Father's face.

But not the wicked—they, severe  
Yet just, from all their pleasures here  
He hurries to the realms below,  
Terrific realms of penal woe !  
Myself no sooner heard his call,  
Than, scaping through my prison wall,  
I bade adieu to bolts and bars,  
And soar'd, with angels, to the stars,  
Like him of old, to whom 'twas given  
To mount on fiery wheels to heaven.  
Boöte's waggon, slow with cold,  
Appall'd me not ; nor to behold  
The sword that vast Orion draws,  
Or e'en the scorpion's horrid claws.  
Beyond the sun's bright orb I fly,  
And far beneath my feet descry  
Night's dread goddess, seen with awe,  
Whom her winged dragons draw.  
Thus, ever wondering at my speed,  
Augmented still as I proceed,  
I pass the planetary sphere,  
The milky way—and now appear  
Heaven's crystal battlements, her door  
Of massy pearl, and emerald floor.

But here I cease. For never can  
The tongue of once a mortal man  
In suitable description trace  
The pleasures of that happy place ;  
Suffice it, that those joys divine  
Are all, and all for ever, mine !”

## NATURE UNIMPAIRED BY TIME.

**AH**, how the human mind wearies herself  
 With her own wanderings, and, involved in gloom  
 Impenetrable, speculates amiss!  
 Measuring in her folly things divine  
 By human; laws inscribed on adamant  
 By laws of man's device, and counsels fix'd  
 For ever, by the hours that pass and die.

How?—shall the face of nature then be plough'd  
 Into deep wrinkles, and shall years at last  
 On the great parent fix a sterile curse?  
 Shall even she confess old age, and halt,  
 And, palsy-smitten, shake her starry brows?  
 Shall foul antiquity with rust, and drought,  
 And famine, vex the radiant worlds above?  
 Shall time's unsated maw crave and ingulf  
 The very heavens, that regulate his flight?  
 And was the sire of all able to fence  
 His works, and to uphold the circling worlds,  
 But, through improvident and heedless haste  
 Let slip the occasion?—so then—all is lost—  
 And in some future evil hour, yon arch  
 Shall crumble, and come thundering down, the  
 Jar in collision, the Olympian king [poles  
 Fall with his throne, and Pallas, holding forth  
 The terrors of the Gorgon shield in vain,  
 Shall rush to the abyss, like Vulcan hurl'd

Down into Lemnos, through the gate of heaven.  
Thou also, with precipitated wheels,  
Phœbus! thy own son's fall shall imitate,  
With hideous ruin shalt impress the deep  
Suddenly, and the flood shall reek, and hiss,  
At the extinction of the lamp of day.  
Then too shall Hæmus, cloven to his base,  
Be shatter'd, and the huge Ceraunian hills,  
Once weapons of Tartarean Dis, immersed  
In Erebus, shall fill himself with fear.

No. The Almighty Father surer laid  
His deep foundations, and, providing well  
For the event of all, the scales of fate  
Suspended in just equipoise, and bade  
His universal works, from age to age,  
One tenour hold, perpetual, undisturb'd.

Hence the prime mover wheels itself about  
Continual, day by day, and with it bears  
In social measure swift the heavens around.  
Not tardier now is Saturn than of old,  
Nor radiant less the burning casque of Mars.  
Phœbus, his vigour unimpair'd, still shows  
The effulgence of his youth, nor needs the god  
A downward course, that he may warm the vales;  
But, ever rich in influence, runs his road,  
Sign after sign, through all the heavenly zone.  
Beautiful, as at first, ascends the star  
From odoriferous Ind, whose office is  
To gather home betimes the ethereal flock,  
To pour them o'er the skies again at eve,

And to discriminate the night and day.  
Still Cynthia's changeful horn waxes and wanes  
Alternate, and with arms extended still  
She welcomes to her breast her brother's beams.  
Nor have the elements deserted yet  
Their functions; thunder with as loud a stroke  
As erst smites through the rocks and scatters them.  
The east still howls; still the relentless north  
Invades the shuddering Scythian, still he breathes  
The winter, and still rolls the storms along.  
The king of ocean, with his wonted force,  
Beats on Pelorus; o'er the deep is heard  
The hoarse alarm of Triton's sounding shell;  
Nor swim the monsters of the Ægean sea  
In shallows, or beneath diminish'd waves.  
Thou too, thy ancient vegetative power  
Enjoy'st, O earth! Narcissus still is sweet;  
And Phœbus! still thy favourite, and still  
Thy favourite Cytherea! both retain  
Their beauty; nor the mountains, ore-enrich'd  
For punishment of man, with purer gold  
Teem'd ever, or with brighter gems the deep.  
Thus in unbroken series all proceeds;  
And shall, till wide involving either pole,  
And the immensity of yonder heaven,  
The final flames of destiny absorb  
The world, consumed in one enormous pyre!



ON THE PLATONIC IDEA AS IT WAS UNDER-  
STOOD BY ARISTOTLE.

YE sister powers, who o'er the sacred groves  
Preside, and thou, fair mother of them all,  
Mnemosyne! and thou who, in thy grot  
Immense, reclined at leisure, hast in charge  
The archives and the ordinances of Jove,  
And dost record the festivals of heaven,  
Eternity!—inform us who is He,  
That great original by nature chosen  
To be the archetype of human kind,  
Unchangeable, immortal, with the poles  
Themselves coeval, one, yet every where,  
An image of the God who gave him being?  
Twin-brother of the goddess born from Jove,  
He dwells not in his father's mind, but, though  
Of common nature with ourselves, exists  
Apart, and occupies a local home.  
Whether, companion of the stars, he spend  
Eternal ages, roaming at his will  
From sphere to sphere the tenfold heavens, or dwell  
On the moon's side that nearest neighbours earth,  
Or torpid on the banks of Lethe sit  
Among the multitude of souls ordain'd  
To flesh and blood; or whether (as may chance)  
That vast and giant model of our kind  
In some far distant region of this globe



Sequester'd stalk, with lifted head on high  
O'ertowering Atlas, on whose shoulders rest  
The stars, terrific even to the gods.  
Never the Theban seer, whose blindness proved  
His best illumination, him beheld  
In secret vision ; never him the son  
Of Pleione, amid the noiseless night  
Descending, to the prophet-choir reveal'd ;  
Him never knew the Assyrian priest, who yet  
The ancestry of Ninus' chronicles,  
And Belus, and Osiris, far renown'd ;  
Nor even thrice great Hermes, although skill'd  
So deep in mystery, to the worshippers  
Of Isis show'd a prodigy like him.

And thou, who hast immortalized the shades  
Of Academus, if the schools received  
This monster of the fancy first from tree,  
Either recall at once the banish'd bards  
To thy republic, or thyself, evinced  
A wilder fabulist, go also forth.

## TO HIS FATHER.

ON that Pieria's spring would through my breast  
Pour its inspiring influence, and rush  
No rill, but rather an o'erflowing flood !  
That, for my venerable father's sake  
All meaner themes renounced, my muse, on wings  
Of duty borne, might reach a loftier strain.

For thee, my father! howsoe'er it please,  
 She frames this slender work; nor know I aught  
 That may thy gifts more suitably requite;  
 Though to requite them suitably would ask  
 Returns much nobler, and surpassing far  
 The meagre stores of verbal gratitude:  
 But, such as I possess, I send thee all.  
 This page presents thee in their full amount  
 With thy son's treasures, and the sum is nought;  
 Nought, save the riches that from airy dream  
 In secret grottos and in laurel bowers,  
 I have, by golden Clio's gift, acquired.

Verse is a work divine; despise not thou  
 Verse therefore, which evinces (nothing more)  
 Man's heavenly source, and which, retaining still  
 Some scintillations of Promethean fire,  
 Bespeaks him animated from above.  
 The gods love verse; the infernal powers themselves  
 Confess the influence of verse, which stirs  
 The lowest deep, and binds in triple chains  
 Of adamant both Pluto and the shades.  
 In verse the Delphic priestess and the pale  
 Tremulous sybil make the future known;  
 And he who sacrifices, on the shrine [bull  
 Hangs verse, both when he smites the threatening  
 And when he spreads his reeking entrails wide  
 To scrutinize the fates enveloped there.  
 We too, ourselves, what time we seek again  
 Our native skies, and one eternal now  
 Shall be the only measure of our being,

Crown'd all with gold, and chanting to the lyre  
Harmonious verse, shall range the courts above,  
And make the starry firmament resound.  
And, even now, the fiery spirit pure  
That wheels yon circling orbs, directs himself  
Their mazy dance with melody of verse  
Unutterable, immortal, hearing which  
Huge Ophiuchus holds his hiss suppress'd ;  
Orion, soften'd, drops his ardent blade,  
And Atlas stands unconscious of his load.  
Verse graced of old the feasts of kings, ere yet  
Luxurious dainties, destined to the gulf  
Immense of gluttony, were known, and ere  
Lyæus deluged yet the temperate board.  
Then sat the bard a customary guest  
To share the banquet, and, his length of locks  
With beechen honours bound, proposed in verse  
The characters of heroes and their deeds,  
To imitation, sang of chaos old,  
Of nature's birth, of gods that crept in search  
Of acorns fallen, and of the thunderbolt  
Not yet produced from Ætna's fiery cave.  
And what avails, at last, tune without voice,  
Devoid of matter? Such may suit perhaps  
The rural dance, but such was ne'er the song  
Of Orpheus, whom the streams stood still to hear,  
And the oaks follow'd. Not by chords alone  
Well touch'd, but by resistless accents more  
To sympathetic tears the ghosts themselves  
He moved ; these praises to his verse he owes.

Nor thou persist, I pray thee, still to slight  
The sacred Nine, and to imagine vain  
And useless powers, by whom inspired, thyself  
Art skilful to associate verse with airs  
Harmonious, and to give the human voice  
A thousand modulations, heir by right  
Indisputable of Arion's fame.  
Now say, what wonder is it, if a son  
Of thine delight in verse, if, so conjoin'd  
In close affinity, we sympathize  
In social arts and kindred studies sweet?  
Such distribution of himself to us  
Was Phœbus' choice; thou hast thy gift, and I  
Mine also, and between us we receive,  
Father and son, the whole inspiring God.  
No! howsoe'er the semblance thou assume  
Of hate, thou hatest not the gentle muse,  
My father! for thou never badest me tread  
The beaten path, and broad, that leads right on  
To opulence, nor didst condemn thy son  
To the insipid clamours of the bar,  
To laws voluminous, and ill observed;  
But, wishing to enrich me more, to fill  
My mind with treasure, ledst me far away  
From city din to deep retreats, to banks  
And streams Aonian, and, with free consent,  
Didst place me happy at Apollo's side.  
I speak not now, on more important themes  
Intent, of common benefits, and such  
As nature bids, but of thy larger gifts,

My father! who, when I had open'd once  
The stores of Roman rhetorick, and learn'd  
The full toned language of the eloquent Greeks,  
Whose lofty music graced the lips of Jove,  
Thyself didst counsel me to add the flowers  
That Gallia boasts, those too, with which the  
Italian his degenerate speech adorns, [smooth  
That witnesses his mixture with the Goth;  
And Palestine's prophetic songs divine.  
To sum the whole, whate'er the heaven contains,  
The earth beneath it, and the air between,  
The rivers and the restless deep, may all  
Prove intellectual gain to me, my wish  
Concurring with thy will; science herself,  
All cloud removed, inclines her beauteous head,  
And offers me the lip, if, dull of heart,  
I shrink not, and decline her gracious boon.

Go now, and gather dross, ye sordid minds  
That covet it; what could my father more?  
What more could Jove himself, unless he gave  
His own abode, the heaven, in which he reigns?  
More eligible gifts than these were not  
Apollo's to his son, had they been safe  
As they were insecure, who made the boy  
The world's vice-luminary, bade him rule  
The radiant chariot of the day, and bind  
To his young brows his own all-dazzling wreath.  
I therefore, although last and least, my place  
Among the learned in the laurel grove  
Will hold, and where the conqueror's ivy twines,

Henceforth exempt from the unletter'd throng  
Profane, nor even to be seen by such.

Away then, sleepless care, complaint, away,  
And envy, with thy "jealous leer malign!"

Nor let the monster calumny shoot forth  
Her venom'd tongue at me. Detested foes!

Ye all are impotent against my peace,  
For I am privileged, and bear my breast  
Safe, and too high, for your viperean wound.

But thou! my father, since to render thanks  
Equivalent, and to requite by deeds

Thy liberality, exceeds my power,

Suffice it, that I thus record thy gifts,

And bear them treasured in a grateful mind!

Ye, too, the favourite pastime of my youth,

My voluntary numbers, if ye dare

To hope longevity, and to survive

Your master's funeral, not soon absorb'd

In the oblivious Lethæan gulf,

Shall to futurity perhaps convey

This theme, and by these praises of my sire

Improve the fathers of a distant age!



TO SALSILIUS, A ROMAN POET, MUCH  
INDISPOSED.

The original is written in a measure called Scazon, which signifies limping, and the measure is so denominated, because, though in other respects Iambic, it terminates with a Spondee, and has, consequently, a more tardy movement.

The reader will immediately see that this property of the Latin verse cannot be imitated in English.

My halting muse, that dragg'st by choice along  
Thy slow, slow step, in melancholy song,  
And likest that pace, expressive of thy cares,  
Not less than Diopeia's sprightlier airs,  
When in the dance she beats with measured tread  
Heaven's floor, in front of Juno's golden bed ;  
Salute Salsillus, who to verse divine  
Prefers, with partial love, such lays as mine.  
Thus writes that Milton, then, who, wafted o'er  
From his own nest on Albion's stormy shore,  
Where Eurus, fiercest of the Æolian band,  
Sweeps with ungovern'd rage the blasted land,  
Of late to more serene Ausonia came  
To view her cities of illustrious name,  
To prove, himself a witness of the truth,  
How wise her elders, and how learn'd her youth.



Much good, Salsillus ! and a body free  
From all disease, that Milton asks for thee,  
Who now endurest the languor and the pains  
That bile inflicts, diffused through all thy veins ;  
Relentless malady ! not moved to spare  
By thy sweet Roman voice and Lesbian air !

Health, Hebe's sister, sent us from the skies,  
And thou, Apollo, whom all sickness flies,  
Pythius, or Pæan, or what name divine  
Soe'er thou choose, haste, heal a priest of thine !  
Ye groves of Faunus, and ye hills that melt  
With vinous dews, where meek Evander dwelt !  
If aught salubrious in your confines grow,  
Strive which shall soonest heal your poet's woe,  
That, render'd to the muse he loves, again  
He may enchant the meadows with his strain.  
Numa, reclined in everlasting ease  
Amid the shade of dark embowering trees,  
Viewing with eyes of unabated fire  
His loved Ægeria, shall that strain admire :  
So soothed, the tumid Tiber shall revere  
The tombs of kings, nor desolate the year,  
Shall curb his waters with a friendly rein,  
And guide them harmless, till they meet the main.

## TO GIOVANNI BATTISTA MANSO,

MARQUIS OF VILLA.

## MILTON'S ACCOUNT OF MANSO.

Giovanni Battista Manso, Marquis of Villa, is an Italian nobleman of the highest estimation among his countrymen, for genius, literature, and military accomplishments. To him Torquato Tasso addressed his *Dialogues on Friendship*, for he was much the friend of Tasso, who has also celebrated him among the other princes of his country, in his poem entitled, *Gerusalemme Conquistata*, book xx.

Fra cavalier magnanimi, e cortesi,  
Risplende il Manso.

During the Author's stay at Naples he received at the hands of the Marquis a thousand kind offices and civilities, and, desirous not to appear ungrateful, sent him this poem a short time before his departure from that city.

THESE verses also to thy praise, the Nine,  
O Manso! happy in that theme, design,  
For, Gallus and Mæcenas gone, they see  
None such besides, or whom they love as thee;  
And if my verse may give the meed of fame,  
Thine too shall prove an everlasting name.  
Already such, it shines in Tasso's page  
(For thou wast Tasso's friend) from age to age,  
And, next, the muse consign'd (not unaware  
How high the charge) Marino to thy care,

Who, singing to the nymphs Adonis' praise,  
 Boasts thee the patron of his copious lays.  
 To thee alone the poet would entrust  
 His latest vows, to thee alone his dust ;  
 And thou with punctual piety hast paid,  
 In labour'd brass, thy tribute to his shade.  
 Nor this contented thee—but lest the grave  
 Should aught absorb of theirs which thou couldst  
 All future ages thou hast deign'd to teach [save,  
 The life, lot, genius, character of each,  
 Eloquent as the Carian sage, who, true  
 To his great theme, the life of Homer drew.

I, therefore, though a stranger youth, who come  
 Chill'd by rude blasts that freeze my northern home,  
 Thee dear to Clio, confident proclaim,  
 And thine, for Phœbus' sake, a deathless name.  
 Nor thou, so kind, wilt view with scornful eye  
 A muse scarce rear'd beneath our sullen sky,  
 Who fears not, indiscreet as she is young,  
 To seek in Latium hearers of her song.  
 We too, where Thames with its unsullied waves  
 The tresses of the blue hair'd Ocean laves,  
 Hear oft by night, or, slumbering, seem to hear,  
 O'er his wide stream, the swan's voice warbling  
 And we could boast a Tityrus of yore [clear ;  
 Who trod, a welcome guest, your happy shore.

Yes—dreary as we own our northern clime,  
 E'en we to Phœbus raise the polish'd rhyme,  
 We too serve Phœbus ; Phœbus has received  
 (If legends old may claim to be believed)

No sordid gifts from us, the golden ear,  
The burnish'd apple, ruddiest of the year,  
The fragrant crocus, and, to grace his fane,  
Fair damsels chosen from the druid train ;  
Druids, our native bards in ancient time,  
Who gods and heroes praised in hallow'd rhyme !  
Hence, often as the maids of Greece surround  
Apollo's shrine with hymns of festive sound,  
They name the virgins who arrived of yore  
With British offerings on the Delian shore,  
Loxo, from giant Corineus sprung,  
Upis, on whose blest lips the future hung,  
And Hacaerge, with the golden hair, [bare.  
All deck'd with Pictish hues, and all with bosoms

Thou, therefore, happy sage, whatever clime  
Shall ring with Tasso's praise in after time,  
Or with Marino's, shalt be known their friend,  
And with an equal flight to fame ascend.  
The world shall hear how Phœbus and the Nine  
Were inmates once, and willing guests of thine.  
Yet Phœbus, when of old constrain'd to roam  
The earth, an exile from his heavenly home,  
Enter'd, no willing guest, Admetus' door,  
Though Hercules had ventured there before.  
But gentle Chiron's cave was near, a scene  
Of rural peace, clothed with perpetual green,  
And thither, oft as respite he required  
From rustic clamours loud, the god retired.  
There, many a time, on Peneus' bank reclined  
At some oak's root, with ivy thick entwined.

Won by his hospitable friend's desire,  
He soothed his pains of exile with the lyre.  
Then shook the hills, then trembled Peneus' shore,  
Nor Oeta felt his load of forest more ;  
The upland elms descended to the plain,  
And soften'd lynxes wonder'd at that strain.

Well may we think, Oh, dear to all above !  
Thy birth distinguish'd by the smile of Jove,  
And that Apollo shed his kindest power,  
And Maia's son, on that propitious hour,  
Since only minds so born can comprehend  
A poet's worth, or yield that worth a friend.  
Hence on thy yet unfaded cheek appears  
The lingering freshness of thy greener years,  
Hence in thy front and features we admire  
Nature unwither'd and a mind entire.  
O might so true a friend to me belong,  
So skill'd to grace the votaries of song,  
Should I recall hereafter into rhyme  
The kings and heroes of my native clime,  
Arthur the chief, who even now prepares,  
In subterraneous being, future wars,  
With all his martial knights, to be restored  
Each to his seat around the federal board ;  
And Oh, if spirit fail me not, disperse  
Our Saxon plunderers in triumphant verse !  
Then, after all, when, with the past content,  
A life I finish, not in silence spent ;  
Should he, kind mourner, o'er my deathbed bend,  
I shall but need to say—" Be yet my friend !"

He, too, perhaps, shall bid the marble breathe  
 To honour me, and with the graceful wreath  
 Or of Parnassus or the Paphian isle  
 Shall bind my brows—but I shall rest the while.  
 Then also, if the fruits of faith endure,  
 And virtue's promised recompense be sure,  
 Born to those seats to which the blest aspire  
 By purity of soul and virtuous fire,  
 These rites, as fate permits, I shall survey  
 With eyes illumined by celestial day,  
 And, every cloud from my pure spirit driven,  
 Joy in the bright beatitude of heaven !

## ON THE DEATH OF DAMON.

## THE ARGUMENT.

Thyrsis and Damon, shepherds and neighbours, had always pursued the same studies, and had, from their earliest days, been united in the closest friendship. Thyrsis, while travelling for improvement, received intelligence of the death of Damon, and, after a time, returning and finding it true, deplores himself, and his solitary condition, in this poem.

By Damon is to be understood Charles Deodati, connected with the Italian city of Lucca by his father's side, in other respects an Englishman ; a youth of uncommon genius, erudition, and virtue.

YE Nymphs of Himera, (for ye have shed  
 Erewhile for Daphnis, and for Hylas dead,  
 And over Bion's long-lamented bier,  
 The fruitless meed of many a sacred tear)



Now through the villas laved by Thames rehearse  
 The woes of Thyrsis in Sicilian verse, [found  
 What sighs he heaved, and how with groans pro-  
 He made the woods and hollow rocks resound,  
 Young Damon dead; nor even ceased to pour  
 His lonely sorrows at the midnight hour.

The green wheat twice had nodded in the ear,  
 And golden harvest twice enrich'd the year,  
 Since Damon's lips had gasp'd for vital air  
 The last, last time, nor Thyrsis yet was there;  
 For he, enamour'd of the muse, remain'd  
 In Tuscan Fiorenza long detain'd,  
 But, stored at length with all he wish'd to learn,  
 For his flock's sake now hasted to return;  
 And when the shepherd had resumed his seat  
 At the elm's root, within his old retreat,  
 Then 'twas his lot, then all his loss to know,  
 And from his burthen'd heart he vented thus his woe:

“ Go, seek your home, my lambs; my thoughts  
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [are due  
 Alas! what deities shall I suppose  
 In heaven, or earth, concern'd for human woes,  
 Since, Oh my Damon! their severe decree  
 So soon condemns me to regret of thee!  
 Depart'st thou thus, thy virtues unrepaid  
 With fame and honour, like a vulgar shade!  
 Let him forbid it whose bright rod controls,  
 And separates sordid from illustrious souls;  
 Drive far the rabble, and to thee assign  
 A happier lot with spirits worthy thine!



“ Go, seek your home, my lambs ; my thoughts  
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [are due  
 Whate'er befall, unless by cruel chance  
 The wolf first gave me a forbidding glance,  
 Thou shalt not moulder undeplord, but long  
 Thy praise shall dwell on every shepherd's tongue.  
 To Daphnis first they shall delight to pay,  
 And, after him, to thee the votive lay,  
 While Pales shall the flocks and pastures love,  
 Or Faunus to frequent the field or grove ;  
 At least, if ancient piety and truth,  
 With all the learned labours of thy youth,  
 May serve thee aught, or to have left behind  
 A sorrowing friend, and of the tuneful kind.

“ Go, seek your home, my lambs ; my thoughts  
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [are due  
 Who, now, my pains and perils shall divide,  
 As thou wast wont, for ever at my side,  
 Both when the rugged frost annoy'd our feet,  
 And when the herbage all was parch'd with heat ;  
 Whether the grim wolf's ravage to prevent,  
 Or the huge lion's, arm'd with darts we went ;  
 Whose converse now shall calm my stormy day,  
 With charming song who now beguile my way ?

“ Go, seek your home, my lambs ; my thoughts  
 To other cares than those of feeding you. [are due  
 In whom shall I confide ? Whose counsel find  
 A balmy medicine for my troubled mind ?  
 Or whose discourse with innocent delight  
 Shall fill me now, and cheat the wintry night,



Ægon invites me to the hazel grove,  
 Amyntas, on the river's bank to rove,  
 And young Alpheſibœus to a seat  
 Where branching elms exclude the midday heat.  
 'Here fountains ſpring—here moſſy hillocks riſe;  
 Here zephyr whiſpers, and the ſtream replies.'—  
 Thus each perſuades, but, deaf to every call,  
 I gain the thickets, and eſcape them all.

“Go, ſeek your home, my lambs; my thoughts  
 To other cares than thoſe of feeding you. [are due  
 Then Mopſus ſaid, (the ſame who reads ſo well  
 The voice of birds, and what the ſtars foretell,  
 For he by chance had noticed my return)  
 'What means thy ſullen mood, this deep concern?  
 Ah, Thyriſis! thou art either crazed with love,  
 Or ſome ſiniſter influence from above;  
 Dull Saturn's influence oft the ſhepherds rue;  
 His leaden ſhaft oblique has pierced thee through.'

“Go, go, my lambs, unpaſtured as ye are,  
 My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
 The nymphs amazed, my melancholy ſee,  
 And, 'Thyriſis!' cry—'what will become of thee?  
 What wouldſt thou, Thyriſis? ſuch ſhould not  
 appear

The brow of youth, ſtern, gloomy, and ſevere;  
 Brisk youth ſhould laugh, and love—ah, ſhun the  
 fate [late!'

Of thoſe, twice wretched mopes! who love too

“Go, go, my lambs, unpaſtured as ye are;  
 My thoughts are all now due to other care.

Ægle with Hyas came, to soothe my pain,  
And Baucis' daughter, Dryope, the vain,  
Fair Dryope, for voice and finger neat  
Known far and near, and for her self-conceit;  
Chloris too came, whose cottage on the lands  
That skirt the Idumanian current stands;  
But all in vain they came, and but to see  
Kind words, and comfortable, lost on me.

“ Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are;  
My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
Ah blest indifference of the playful herd,  
None by his fellow chosen, or preferr'd!  
No bonds of amity the flocks intral,  
But each associates, and is pleased with all;  
So graze the dappled deer in numerous droves,  
And all his kind alike the zebra loves;  
The same law governs, where the billows roar,  
And Proteus' shoals o'erspread the desert shore;  
The sparrow, meanest of the feather'd race,  
His fit companion finds in every place,  
With whom he picks the grain that suits him best,  
Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest,  
And whom, if chance the falcon make his prey,  
Or hedger with his well aim'd arrow slay,  
For no such loss the gay survivor grieves,  
New love he seeks, and new delight receives.  
We only, an obdurate kind, rejoice,  
Scorning all others, in a single choice.  
We scarce in thousands meet one kindred mind,  
And if the long-sought good at last we find,

When least we fear it, Death our treasure steals,  
And gives our heart a wound that nothing heals.

“ Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are ;  
My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
Ah, what delusion lured me from my flocks,  
To traverse Alpine snows and rugged rocks !  
What need so great had I to visit Rome,  
Now sunk in ruins, and herself a tomb ?  
Or, had she flourish'd still, as when, of old,  
For her sake Tityrus forsook his fold,  
What need so great had I to incur a pause  
Of thy sweet intercourse for such a cause,  
For such a cause to place the roaring sea, [me ?  
Rocks, mountains, woods, between my friend and  
Else, had I grasp'd thy feeble hand, composed  
Thy decent limbs, thy drooping eyelids closed,  
And, at the last, had said—“ Farewell—ascend—  
Nor even in the skies forget thy friend !”

“ Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare ;  
My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
Although well pleased, ye tuneful Tuscan swains !  
My mind the memory of your worth retains,  
Yet not your worth can teach me less to mourn  
My Damon lost.—He too was Tuscan born,  
Born in your Lucca, city of renown !  
And wit possess'd, and genius, like your own.  
Oh how elate was I, when stretch'd beside  
The murmuring course of Arno's breezy tide,  
Beneath the poplar grove I pass'd my hours,  
Now cropping myrtles, and now vernal flowers,



And hearing, as I lay at ease along,  
Your swains contending for the prize of song!  
I also dared attempt (and, as it seems,  
Not much displeas'd attempting) various themes,  
For even I can presents boast from you,  
The shepherd's pipe, and ozier basket too,  
And Dati, and Francini, both have made  
My name familiar to the beechen shade,  
And they are learn'd, and each in every place  
Renown'd for song, and both of Lydian race.

“ Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare;  
My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
While bright the dewy grass with moonbeams  
And I stood hurdling in my kids alone, [shone,  
How often have I said (but thou hadst found  
Ere then thy dark cold lodgment underground)  
Now Damon sings, or springes sets for hares,  
Or wickerwork for various use prepares!  
How oft, indulging fancy, have I plann'd  
New scenes of pleasure that I hoped at hand,  
Call'd thee abroad as I was wont, and cried—  
‘ What, hoa! my friend—come, lay thy task aside;  
Haste, let us forth together, and beguile  
The heat beneath yon whispering shades awhile,  
Or on the margin stray of Colne's clear flood,  
Or where Cassibelan's gray turrets stood!  
There thou shalt cull me simples, and shalt teach  
Thy friend the name and healing powers of each,  
From the tall bluebell to the dwarfish weed,  
What the dry land, and what the marshes breed,

For all their kinds alike to thee are known,  
And the whole art of Galen is thy own.  
Ah, perish Galen's art, and wither'd be  
The useless herbs that gave not health to thee!  
Twelve evenings since, as in poetic dream  
I meditating sat some statelier theme,  
The reeds no sooner touch'd my lip, though new,  
And unessay'd before, than wide they flew,  
Bursting their waxen bands, nor could sustain  
The deep-toned music of the solemn strain;  
And I am vain perhaps, but I will tell  
How proud a theme I chose—ye groves, fare-  
well!

“ Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare;  
My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
Of Brutus, Dardan chief, my song shall be,  
How with his barks he plough'd the British sea,  
First from Rutupia's towering headland seen,  
And of his consort's reign, fair Imogen;  
Of Brennus, and Belinus, brothers bold,  
And of Arviragus, and how of old  
Our hardy sires the Armorican control'd,  
And of the wife of Gorlois, who, surprised  
By Uther, in her husband's form disguised,  
(Such was the force of Merlin's art) became  
Pregnant with Arthur of heroic fame.  
These themes I now revolve—and Oh—if Fate  
Proportion to these themes my lengthen'd date,  
Adieu my shepherd's reed—yon pine tree bough  
Shall be thy future home, there dangle thou



Forgotten and disused, unless ere long  
Thou change thy Latian for a British song :  
A British ?—even so—the powers of man  
Are bounded ; little is the most he can ;  
And it shall well suffice me, and shall be  
Fame and proud recompense enough for me,  
If Usa, golden-hair'd, my verse may learn,  
If Alain bending o'er his crystal urn,  
Swift-whirling Abra, Trent's o'ershadow'd stream,  
Thames, lovelier far than all in my esteem,  
Tamar's ore-tinctured flood, and, after these,  
The wave-worn shores of utmost Orcades.

“ Go, go, my lambs, untended homeward fare ;  
My thoughts are all now due to other care.  
All this I kept in leaves of laurel rind  
Enfolded safe, and for thy view design'd,  
This—and a gift from Manso's hand beside,  
(Manso, not least his native city's pride)  
Two cups that radiant as their giver shone,  
Adorn'd by sculpture with a double zone.  
The spring was graven there ; here slowly wind  
The Red Sea shores with groves of spices lined ;  
Her plumes of various hues amid the boughs  
The sacred, solitary phoenix shows,  
And, watchful of the dawn, reverts her head  
To see Aurora leave her watery bed.  
—In other part, the expansive vault above,  
And there too, even there, the god of love ;  
With quiver arm'd he mounts, his torch displays  
A vivid light, his gem-tipt arrows blaze,

Around his bright and fiery eyes he rolls,  
Nor aims at vulgar minds or little souls,  
Nor deigns one look below, but, aiming high,  
Sends every arrow to the lofty sky ;  
Hence forms divine, and minds immortal, learn  
The power of Cupid, and enamour'd burn.

“ Thou also, Damon, (neither need I fear  
That hope delusive) thou art also there ;  
For whither should simplicity like thine  
Retire, where else such spotless virtue shine ?  
Thou dwell'st not (thought profane) in shades below,  
Nor tears suit thee—cease then, my tears, to flow.  
Away with grief: on Damon ill bestow'd !  
Who, pure himself, has found a pure abode,  
Has pass'd the showery arch, henceforth resides  
With saints and heroes, and from flowing tides  
Quaffs copious immortality and joy  
With hallow'd lips!—Oh! blest without alloy,  
And now enrich'd with all that faith can claim,  
Look down, entreated by whatever name,  
If Damon please thee most (that rural sound  
Shall oft with echoes fill the groves around)  
Or if Deodatus, by which alone  
In those ethereal mansions thou art known.  
Thy blush was maiden, and thy youth the taste  
Of wedded bliss knew never, pure and chaste,  
The honours, therefore, by divine decree  
The lot of virgin worth, are given to thee :  
Thy brows encircled with a radiant band,  
And the green palm branch waving in thy hand,

Thou in immortal nuptials shalt rejoice,  
 And join with seraphs thy according voice,  
 Where rapture reigns, and the ecstatic lyre  
 Guides the blest orgies of the blazing quire.

AN ODE, ADDRESSED TO MR. JOHN ROUSE,  
 LIBRARIAN, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

On a lost Volume of my Poems, which he desired me to  
 replace, that he might add them to my other Works de-  
 posited in the Library.

This ode is rendered without rhyme, that it might more  
 adequately represent the original, which, as Milton himself  
 informs us, is of no certain measure. It may possibly for  
 this reason disappoint the reader, though it cost the writer  
 more labour than the translation of any other piece in the  
 whole collection.

STROPHE.

MY twofold book! single in show,  
 But double in contents,  
 Neat, but not curiously adorn'd,  
 Which, in his early youth,  
 A poet gave, no lofty one in truth,  
 Although an earnest wooer of the muse—  
 Say while in cool Ausonian shades  
 Or British wilds he roam'd,  
 Striking by turns his native lyre,  
 By turns the Daunian lute,  
 And stepp'd almost in air—

## ANTISTROPHE.

Say, little book, what furtive hand  
Thee from thy fellow books convey'd,  
What time, at the repeated suit  
Of my most learned friend,  
I sent thee forth, an honour'd traveller,  
From our great city to the source of Thames,  
Cærulean sire !  
Where rise the fountains, and the raptures ring,  
Of the Aonian choir,  
Durable as yonder spheres,  
And through the endless lapse of years  
Secure to be admired ?

## STROPHE II.

Now what god, or demigod,  
For Britain's ancient genius moved,  
(If our afflicted land  
Have expiated at length the guilty sloth  
Of her degenerate sons)  
Shall terminate our impious feuds,  
And discipline with hallow'd voice recall ?  
Recall the muses too,  
Driven from their ancient seats  
In Albion, and well nigh from Albion's shore,  
And with keen Phœbean shafts  
Piercing the unseemly birds,  
Whose talons menace us,  
Shall drive the harpy race from Helicon afar ?

## ANTISTROPHE.

But thou, my book, though thou hast stray'd,  
 Whether by treachery lost,  
 Or indolent neglect, thy bearer's fault,  
 From all thy kindred books,  
 To some dark cell or cave forlorn,  
 Where thou endurest, perhaps,  
 The chafing of some hard untutor'd hand,  
 Be comforted—  
 For lo! again the splendid hope appears  
 That thou mayst yet escape  
 The gulfs of Lethe, and on oary wings  
 Mount to the everlasting courts of Jove!

## STROPHE III.

Since Rouse desires thee, and complains  
 That, though by promise his,  
 Thou yet appear'st not in thy place  
 Among the literary noble stores  
 Given to his care,  
 But, absent, leavest his numbers incomplete.  
 He, therefore, guardian vigilant  
 Of that unperishing wealth,  
 Calls thee to the interior shrine, his charge,  
 Where he intends a richer treasure far  
 Than Iön kept (Iön, Erectheus' son  
 Illustrious, of the fair Creüsa born)  
 In the resplendent temple of his god,  
 Tripods of gold, and Delphic gifts divine.

## ANTISTROPHE.

Haste, then, to the pleasant groves,  
 The muses' favourite haunt ;  
 Resume thy station in Apollo's dome,  
     Dearer to him  
 Than Delos, or the fork'd Parnassian hill !  
     Exulting go,  
 Since now a splendid lot is also thine,  
 And thou art sought by my propitious friend ;  
     For there thou shalt be read  
     With authors of exalted note,  
 The ancient glorious lights of Greece and Rome.

## EPODE.

Ye, then, my works, no longer vain,  
     And worthless deem'd by me !  
 Whate'er this sterile genius has produced,  
 Expect, at last, the rage of envy spent,  
     An unmolested happy home,  
 Gift of kind Hermes, and my watchful friend,  
     Where never flippant tongue profane  
     Shall entrance find,  
 And whence the coarse unletter'd multitude  
     Shall babble far remote.  
 Perhaps some future distant age,  
 Less tinged with prejudice, and better taught,  
     Shall furnish minds of power  
     To judge more equally.

Then, malice silenced in the tomb,  
Cooler heads and sounder hearts,  
Thanks to Rouse, if aught of praise  
I merit, shall with candour weigh the claim.

## TRANSLATIONS OF THE ITALIAN POEMS.

## SONNET.

FAIR Lady! whose harmonious name the Rhine,  
Through all his grassy vale, delights to hear,  
Base were indeed the wretch who could forbear  
To love a spirit elegant as thine,  
That manifests a sweetness all divine,  
Nor knows a thousand winning acts to spare,  
And graces, which Love's bow and arrows are,  
Tempering thy virtues to a softer shine.  
When gracefully thou speak'st, or singest gay,  
Such strains as might the senseless forest move,  
Ah then—turn each his eyes and ears away,  
Who feels himself unworthy of thy love!  
Grace can alone preserve him ere the dart  
Of fond desire yet reach his inmost heart.



## SONNET.

As on a hill-top rude, when closing day  
    Imbrowns the scene, some pastoral maiden fair  
    Waters a lovely foreign plant with care,  
Borne from its native genial airs away,  
That scarcely can its tender bud display,  
    So, on my tongue these accents, new and rare,  
    Are flowers exotic, which Love waters there.  
While thus, O sweetly scornful! I essay  
    Thy praise in verse to British ears unknown,  
    And Thames exchange for Arno's fair domain;  
    So Love has will'd, and ofttimes Love has shown  
    That what he wills, he never wills in vain.  
Oh that this hard and sterile breast might be  
To Him, who plants from Heaven, a soil as free!

## CANZONE.

THEY mock my toil—the nymphs and amorous  
    swains—  
And whence this fond attempt to write, they cry,  
Love-songs in language that thou little know'st?  
How darest thou risk to sing these foreign strains?  
Say truly. Find'st not oft thy purpose cross'd,  
And that thy fairest flowers here fade and die?  
Then with pretence of admiration high—

Thee other shores expect, and other tides,  
 Rivers, on whose grassy sides  
 Her deathless laurel leaf, with which to bind  
 Thy flowing locks, already Fame provides ;  
 Why then this burthen, better far declined ?  
     Speak, muse ! for me—the fair one said, who  
         guides  
 My willing heart, and all my fancy's flights,  
 “ This is the language in which Love delights.”

SONNET, TO CHARLES DEODATI.

CHARLES—and I say it wondering—thou must  
     That I, who once assumed a scornful air [know  
     And scoff'd at Love, am fallen in his snare,  
 (Full many an upright man has fallen so :)  
 Yet think me not thus dazzled by the flow  
 Of golden locks, or damask cheek ; more rare  
 The heartfelt beauties of my foreign fair ;  
 A mien majestic, with dark brows that show  
 The tranquil lustre of a lofty mind ;  
 Words exquisite, of idioms more than one,  
 And song, whose fascinating power might bind,  
 And from her sphere draw down the labouring moon ;  
 With such fire-darting eyes that, should I fill  
 My ears with wax, she would enchant me still.

## SONNET.

LADY! It cannot be but that thine eyes  
 Must be my sun—such radiance they display,  
 And strike me e'en as Phœbus him whose way  
 Through horrid Libya's sandy desert lies.  
 Meantime, on that side steamy vapours rise  
 Where most I suffer. Of what kind are they,  
 New as to me they are, I cannot say,  
 But deem them, in the lover's language—sighs.  
 Some, though with pain, my bosom close conceals,  
 Which, if in part escaping thence, they tend  
 To soften thine, thy coldness soon congeals.  
 While others to my tearful eyes ascend,  
 Whence my sad nights in showers are ever drown'd,  
 Till my Aurora comes, her brow with roses bound.

## SONNET.

ENAMOUR'D, artless, young, on foreign ground,  
 Uncertain whither from myself to fly;  
 To thee, dear Lady, with an humble sigh  
 Let me devote my heart, which I have found  
 By certain proofs, not few, intrepid, sound,  
 Good, and addicted to conceptions high:  
 When tempests shake the world, and fire the sky,  
 It rests in adamant self-wrapt around,  
 As safe from envy, and from outrage rude,

From hopes and fears that vulgar minds abuse,  
 As fond of genius, and fix'd fortitude,  
 Of the resounding lyre, and every muse.  
 Weak you will find it in one only part,  
 Now pierced by love's immedicable dart.

SIMILE IN PARADISE LOST.

' So when, from mountain tops, the dusky clouds  
 Ascending,' &c.

Quales aërii montis de vertice nubes  
 Cum surgunt, et jam Boreæ tumida ora quiêrunt,  
 Cælum hilares abdit, spissâ caligine, vultus :  
 Tum si jucundo tandem sol prodeat ore,  
 Et croceo montes et pascua lumine tingat,  
 Gaudent omnia, aves mulcent concentibus agros,  
 Balatuque ovium colles vallesque resultant.

TRANSLATION OF DRYDEN'S EPIGRAM ON  
 MILTON.

TRES tria, sed longè distantia, sæcula vates  
 Ostentant tribus è gentibus eximios.  
 Græcia sublimem, cum majestate disertum  
 Roma tulit, felix Anglia utrique parem.  
 Partibus ex binis Natura exhausta, coacta est,  
 Tertius ut fieret, consociare duos.

July, 1780.

TRANSLATIONS FROM VINCENT  
BOURNE.

THE THRACIAN.

THRACIAN parents, at his birth,  
Mourn their babe with many a tear,  
But with undissembled mirth  
Place him breathless on his bier.

Greece and Rome with equal scorn,  
“ O the savages !” exclaim,  
“ Whether they rejoice or mourn,  
Well entitled to the name !”

But the cause of this concern,  
And this pleasure, would they trace,  
Even they might somewhat learn  
From the savages of Thrace.

RECIPROCAL KINDNESS THE PRIMARY LAW  
OF NATURE.

ANDROCLES, from his injured lord, in dread  
Of instant death, to Libya's desert fled.  
Tired with his toilsome flight, and parch'd with heat,  
He spied at length a cavern's cool retreat ;  
But scarce had given to rest his weary frame,  
When, hugest of his kind, a lion came :

He roar'd approaching : but the savage din  
To plaintive murmurs changed—arrived within,  
And with expressive looks, his lifted paw  
Presenting, aid implored from whom he saw.  
The fugitive, through terror at a stand,  
Dared not awhile afford his trembling hand ;  
But bolder grown, at length inherent found  
A pointed thorn, and drew it from the wound.  
The cure was wrought ; he wiped the sanious blood,  
And firm and free from pain the lion stood.  
Again he seeks the wilds, and day by day  
Regales his inmate with the parted prey.  
Nor he disdains the dole, though unprepared,  
Spread on the ground, and with a lion shared.  
But thus to live—still lost—sequester'd still—  
Scarce seem'd his lord's revenge a heavier ill.  
Home! native home! O might he but repair!  
He must—he will, though death attends him there.  
He goes, and doom'd to perish on the sands  
Of the full theatre unpitied stands :  
When lo! the selfsame lion from his cage  
Flies to devour him, famish'd into rage.  
He flies, but viewing in his purposed prey  
The man, his healer, pauses on his way,  
And, soften'd by remembrance into sweet  
And kind composure, crouches at his feet.

Mute with astonishment, the assembly gaze :  
But why, ye Romans? Whence your mute amaze?  
All this is natural: nature bade him rend  
An enemy; she bids him spare a friend.

## A MANUAL,

MORE ANCIENT THAN THE ART OF PRINTING, AND NOT TO  
BE FOUND IN ANY CATALOGUE.

THERE is a book, which we may call  
    (Its excellence is such)  
Alone a library, though small ;  
    The ladies thumb it much.

Words none, things numerous it contains :  
    And things with words compared,  
Who needs be told, that has his brains,  
    Which merits most regard ?

Ofttimes its leaves of scarlet hue  
    A golden edging boast ;  
And open'd, it displays to view  
    Twelve pages at the most.

Nor name nor title, stamp'd behind,  
    Adorns its outer part ;  
But all within 'tis richly lined,  
    A magazine of art.

The whitest hands that secret hoard  
    Oft visit : and the fair  
Preserve it in their bosoms stored,  
    As with a miser's care.

Thence implements of every size,  
    And form'd for various use,  
(They need but to consult their eyes)  
    They readily produce.



The largest and the longest kind  
Possess the foremost page,  
A sort most needed by the blind,  
Or nearly such from age.

The full charg'd leaf, which next ensues,  
Presents in bright array  
The smaller sort, which matrons use,  
Not quite so blind as they.

The third, the fourth, the fifth supply  
What their occasions ask,  
Who with a more discerning eye  
Perform a nicer task.

But still with regular decrease  
From size to size they fall,  
In every leaf grow less and less ;  
The last are least of all.

O ! what a fund of genius, pent  
In narrow space is here !  
This volume's method and intent  
How luminous and clear.

It leaves no reader at a loss  
Or posed, whoever reads :  
No commentator's tedious gloss,  
Nor even index needs.

Search Bodley's many thousands o'er !  
No book is treasured there,  
Nor yet in Granta's numerous store,  
That may with this compare.

No!—rival none in either host  
Of this was ever seen,  
Or, that contents could justly boast,  
So brilliant and so keen.

## AN ENIGMA.

A NEEDLE, small as small can be,  
In bulk and use surpasses me,  
Nor is my purchase dear ;  
For little, and almost for nought,  
As many of my kind are bought  
As days are in the year.

Yet though but little use we boast,  
And are procured at little cost,  
The labour is not light ;  
Nor few artificers it asks,  
All skilful in their several tasks,  
To fashion us aright.

One fuses metal o'er the fire,  
A second draws it into wire,  
The sheers another plies ;  
Who clips in length the brazen thread  
For him who, chafing every shred,  
Gives all an equal size.

A fifth prepares, exact and round,  
The knob with which it must be crown'd ;  
His follower makes it fast :

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And with his mallet and his file  
 To shape the point, employs awhile  
 The seventh and the last.

Now therefore, Ædipus! declare  
 What creature, wonderful, and rare,  
 A process that obtains  
 Its purpose with so much ado  
 At last produces!—tell me true,  
 And take me for your pains!

SPARROWS SELF-DOMESTICATED IN TRINITY  
 COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

NONE ever shared the social feast,  
 Or as an inmate or a guest,  
 Beneath the celebrated dome  
 Where once Sir Isaac had his home,  
 Who saw not (and with some delight  
 Perhaps he view'd the novel sight)  
 How numerous, at the tables there,  
 The sparrows beg their daily fare.  
 For there, in every nook and cell  
 Where such a family may dwell,  
 Sure as the vernal season comes  
 Their nest they weave in hope of crumbs,  
 Which kindly given, may serve with food  
 Convenient their unfeather'd brood;  
 And oft as with its summons clear  
 The warning bell salutes their ear,

Sagacious listeners to the sound,  
They flock from all the fields around,  
To reach the hospitable hall,  
None more attentive to the call.  
Arrived, the pensionary band,  
Hopping and chirping, close at hand,  
Solicit what they soon receive,  
The sprinkled, plenteous donative.  
Thus is a multitude, though large,  
Supported at a trivial charge :  
A single doit would overpay  
The expenditure of every day,  
And who can grudge so small a grace  
To suppliants, natives of the place ?

## FAMILIARITY DANGEROUS.

As in her ancient mistress' lap  
The youthful tabby lay,  
They gave each other many a tap,  
Alike disposed to play.



But strife ensues. Puss waxes warm,  
And with protruted claws  
Ploughs all the length of Lydia's arm,  
Mere wantonness the cause.

At once, resentful of the deed,  
She shakes her to the ground  
With many a threat that she shall bleed  
With still a deeper wound.

But, Lydia, bid thy fury rest :  
It was a venial stroke :  
For she that will with kittens jest  
Should bear a kitten's joke.

INVITATION TO THE REDBREAST.

SWEET bird, whom the winter constrains—  
And seldom another it can—  
To seek a retreat while he reigns  
In the well shelter'd dwellings of man,  
Who never can seem to intrude,  
Though in all places equally free,  
Come, oft as the season is rude,  
Thou art sure to be welcome to me.

At sight of the first feeble ray  
That pierces the clouds of the east,  
To inveigle thee every day  
My windows shall show thee a feast.  
For, taught by experience, I know  
Thee mindful of benefit long ;  
And that, thankful for all I bestow,  
Thou wilt pay me with many a song.

Then, soon as the swell of the buds  
Bespeaks the renewal of spring,  
Fly hence, if thou wilt, to the woods,  
Or where it shall please thee to sing :

And shouldst thou, compell'd by a frost,  
Come again to my window or door,  
Doubt not an affectionate host,  
Only pay as thou paid'st me before.

Thus music must needs be confess'd  
To flow from a fountain above ;  
Else how should it work in the breast  
Unchangeable friendship and love ?  
And who on the globe can be found,  
Save your generation and ours,  
That can be delighted by sound,  
Or boasts any musical powers ?

## STRADA'S NIGHTINGALE.

THE shepherd touch'd his reed ; sweet Philomel  
Essay'd, and oft essay'd to catch the strain,  
And treasuring, as on her ear they fell,  
The numbers, echo'd note for note again.

The peevish youth, who ne'er had found before  
A rival of his skill, indignant heard,  
And soon (for various was his tuneful store)  
In loftier tones defied the simple bird.

She dared the task, and, rising as he rose,  
With all the force that passion gives inspired,  
Return'd the sounds awhile, but in the close  
Exhausted fell, and at his feet expired.

Thus strength, not skill prevail'd. O fatal strife,  
By thee, poor songstress, playfully begun ;  
And, O sad victory, which cost thy life,  
And he may wish that he had never won !

ODE ON THE DEATH OF A LADY,  
WHO LIVED ONE HUNDRED YEARS, AND DIED ON HER  
BIRTHDAY, 1728.

ANCIENT dame, how wide and vast  
To a race like ours appears,  
Rounded to an orb at last,  
All thy multitude of years !

We, the herd of human kind,  
Frailer and of feebler powers ;  
We, to narrow bounds confined,  
Soon exhaust the sum of ours.

Death's delicious banquet—we  
Perish even from the womb,  
Swifter than a shadow flee,  
Nourish'd but to feed the tomb.

Seeds of merciless disease  
Lurk in all that we enjoy ;  
Some that waste us by degrees,  
Some that suddenly destroy.



And, if life o'erleap the bourn  
Common to the sons of men,  
What remains, but that we mourn,  
Dream, and dote, and drivel then ?

Fast as moons can wax and wane  
Sorrow comes ; and while we groan,  
Pant with anguish, and complain,  
Half our years are fled and gone.

If a few (to few 'tis given),  
Lingering on this earthly stage,  
Creep and halt with steps uneven  
To the period of an age,

Wherefore live they, but to see  
Cunning, arrogance, and force,  
Sights lamented much by thee,  
Holding their accustom'd course ?

Oft was seen, in ages past,  
All that we with wonder view ;  
Often shall be to the last ;  
Earth produces nothing new.

Thee we gratulate, content  
Should propitious heaven design  
Life for us as calmly spent,  
Though but half the length of thine.

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## THE CAUSE WON.

Two neighbours furiously dispute ;  
A field—the subject of the suit.  
Trivial the spot, yet such the rage  
With which the combatants engage,  
'Twere hard to tell who covets most  
The prize——at whatsoever cost.  
The pleadings swell. Words still suffice :  
No single word but has its price.  
No term but yields some fair pretence  
For novel and increased expense.

Defendant thus becomes a name,  
Which he that bore it may disclaim,  
Since both, in one description blended,  
Are plaintiffs—when the suit is ended.

## THE SILKWORM.

THE beams of April, ere it goes,  
A worm, scarce visible, disclose ;  
All winter long content to dwell  
The tenant of his native shell.  
The same prolific season gives  
The sustenance by which he lives,  
The mulberry leaf, a simple store,  
That serves him—till he needs no more !  
For, his dimensions once complete,  
Thenceforth none ever sees him eat ;

Though till his growing time be past  
Scarce ever is he seen to fast.  
That hour arrived, his work begins.  
He spins and weaves, and weaves and spins ;  
Till circle upon circle wound  
Careless around him and around,  
Conceals him with a veil, though slight,  
Impervious to the keenest sight.  
Thus self-enclosed as in a cask,  
At length he finishes his task ;  
And, though a worm when he was lost,  
Or caterpillar at the most,  
When next we see him, wings he wears,  
And in papilio pomp appears ;  
Becomes oviparous ; supplies  
With future worms and future flies  
The next ensuing year—and dies !  
Well were it for the world, if all  
Who creep about this earthly ball,  
Though shorter lived than most he be,  
Were useful in their kind as he.

## THE INNOCENT THIEF.

Not a flower can be found in the fields,  
Or the spot that we till for our pleasure,  
From the largest to the least, but it yields  
The bee, never wearied, a treasure.

Scarce any she quits unexplored  
With a diligence truly exact ;  
Yet, steal what she may for her hoard,  
Leaves evidence none of the fact.

Her lucrative task she pursues,  
And pilfers with so much address,  
That none of their odour they lose,  
Nor charm by their beauty the less.

Not thus inoffensively preys  
The cankerworm in-dwelling foe !  
His voracity not thus allays  
The sparrow, the finch, or the crow.

The worm, more expensively fed,  
The pride of the garden devours ;  
And birds peck the seed from the bed,  
Still less to be spared than the flowers.

But she with such delicate skill  
Her pillage so fits for her use,  
That the chemist in vain with his still  
Would labour the like to produce.

Then grudge not her temperate meals,  
Nor a benefit blame as a theft ;  
Since, stole she not all that she steals,  
Neither honey nor wax would be left.

## DENNER'S OLD WOMAN.

IN this mimic form of a matron in years,  
 How plainly the pencil of Denner appears !  
 The matron herself, in whose old age we see  
 Not a trace of decline, what a wonder is she !  
 No dimness of eye, and no cheek hanging low,  
 No wrinkle, or deep-furrow'd frown on the brow !  
 Her forehead indeed is here circled around  
 With locks like the ribbon with which they are  
     bound ;

While glossy and smooth, and as soft as the skin  
 Of a delicate peach, is the down of her chin ;  
 But nothing unpleasant, or sad, or severe,  
 Or that indicates life in its winter—is here.  
 Yet all is express'd with fidelity due,  
 Nor a pimple or freckle conceal'd from the view.

Many fond of new sights, or who cherish a taste  
 For the labours of art, to the spectacle haste.  
 The youths all agree, that could old age inspire  
 The passion of love, hers would kindle the fire,  
 And the matrons with pleasure confess that they  
 Ridiculous nothing or hideous in thee.      [see  
 The nymphs for themselves scarcely hope a decline,  
 O wonderful woman ! as placid as thine.

Strange magic of art ! which the youth can en-  
     gage  
 To peruse, half enamour'd, the features of age ;

And force from the virgin a sigh of despair,  
That she when as old shall be equally fair!  
How great is the glory that Denner has gain'd,  
Since Apelles not more for his Venus obtain'd.

#### THE TEARS OF A PAINTER.

APELLES, hearing that his boy  
Had just expired—his only joy!  
Although the sight with anguish tore him,  
Bade place his dear remains before him.  
He seized his brush, his colours spread;  
And—“ Oh! my child, accept,”—he said,  
“ ('Tis all that I can now bestow),  
This tribute of a father's woe!”  
Then, faithful to the twofold part,  
Both of his feelings and his art,  
He closed his eyes with tender care,  
And form'd at once a fellow pair.  
His brow with amber locks beset,  
And lips he drew not livid yet;  
And shaded all that he had done  
To a just image of his son.

Thus far is well. But view again  
The cause of thy paternal pain!  
Thy melancholy task fulfill!  
It needs the last, last touches still.

Again his pencil's powers he tries,  
For on his lips a smile he spies :  
And still his cheek unfaded shows  
The deepest damask of the rose.  
Then, heedful to the finish'd whole,  
With fondest eagerness he stole,  
Till scarce himself distinctly knew  
The cherub copied from the true.

Now, painter, cease! Thy task is done.  
Long lives this image of thy son ;  
Nor short lived shall the glory prove  
Or of thy labour or thy love.

#### THE MAZE.

FROM right to left, and to and fro,  
Caught in a labyrinth you go,  
And turn, and turn, and turn again,  
To solve the mystery, but in vain ;  
Stand still, and breathe, and take from me  
A clue, that soon shall set you free !  
Not Ariadne, if you meet her,  
Herself could serve you with a better.  
You enter'd easily—find where—  
And make with ease your exit there !



## NO SORROW PECULIAR TO THE SUFFERER.

THE lover, in melodious verses,  
 His singular distress rehearses.  
 Still closing with a rueful cry,  
 " Was ever such a wretch as I!"  
 Yes! thousands have endured before  
 All thy distress; some, haply, more.  
 Unnumber'd Corydons complain,  
 And Strephons, of the like disdain;  
 And if thy Chloe be of steel,  
 Too deaf to hear, too hard to feel;  
 Not her alone that censure fits,  
 Nor thou alone hast lost thy wits.

## THE SNAIL.

To grass, or leaf, or fruit, or wall,  
 The Snail sticks close, nor fears to fall,  
 As if he grew there, house and all  
 Together.

Within that house secure he hides,  
 When danger imminent betides  
 Of storm, or other harm besides  
 Of weather.

Give but his horns the slightest touch,  
His self-collecting power is such,  
He shrinks into his house, with much  
Displeasure.

Where'er he dwells, he dwells alone,  
Except himself has chattels none,  
Well satisfied to be his own  
Whole treasure.

Thus, hermitlike, his life he leads,  
Nor partner of his banquet needs,  
And if he meets one, only feeds  
The faster.

Who seeks him must be worse than blind,  
(He and his house are so combined)  
If, finding it, he fails to find  
Its master.

#### THE CANTAB.

WITH two spurs or one, and no great matter which,  
Boots bought, or boots borrow'd, a whip or a switch,  
Five shillings or less for the hire of his beast,  
Paid part into hand ;—you must wait for the rest.  
Thus equipt, Academicus climbs up his horse,  
And out they both sally for better or worse ;  
His heart void of fear, and as light as a feather ;  
And in violent haste to go not knowing whither :

Through the fields and the towns; (see!) he scam-  
pers along,  
And is look'd at and laugh'd at by old and by  
young.

Till at length overspent, and his sides smear'd with  
blood,

Down tumbles his horse, man and all in the mud.  
In a waggon or chaise, shall he finish his route?  
Oh! scandalous fate! he must do it on foot.

Young gentlemen, hear!—I am older than you!  
The advice that I give I have proved to be true,  
Wherever your journey may be, never doubt it,  
The faster you ride, you're the longer about it.

ON THE PICTURE OF A SLEEPING CHILD.

SWEET babe! whose image here express'd  
Does thy peaceful slumbers show;  
Guilt or fear, to break thy rest,  
Never did thy spirit know.

Soothing slumbers! soft repose!  
Such as mock the painter's skill,  
Such as innocence bestows,  
Harmless infant! lull thee still!

## MINOR POEMS.

VERSES WRITTEN AT BATH, ON FINDING  
THE HEEL OF A SHOE.

FORTUNE! I thank thee: gentle goddess! thanks!  
 Not that my muse, though bashful, shall deny  
 She would have thank'd thee rather hadst thou cast  
 A treasure in her way; for neither meed  
 Of early breakfast, to dispel the fumes,  
 And bowel-racking pains of emptiness,  
 Nor noontide feast, nor evening's cool repast,  
 Hopes she from this—presumptuous, tho', perhaps,  
 The cobbler, leather-carving artist! might.  
 Nathless she thanks thee, and accepts thy boon,  
 Whatever; not as erst the fabled cock,  
 Vainglorious fool! unknowing what he found,  
 Spurn'd the rich gem thou gavest him. Wherefore,  
 Why not on me that favour, (worthier sure!) [ah!  
 Conferr'dst thou, goddess! Thou art blind, thou  
 sayst:

Enough!—thy blindness shall excuse the deed.

Nor does my muse no benefit exhale  
 From this thy scant indulgence!—even here  
 Hints worthy sage philosophy are found;  
 Illustrious hints, to moralize my song!

This ponderous heel of perforated hide  
Compact, with pegs indented, many a row,  
Haply (for such its massy form bespeaks)  
The weighty tread of some rude peasant clown  
Upbore : on this supported oft, he stretch'd,  
With uncouth strides, along the furrow'd glebe,  
Flattening the stubborn clod, till cruel time  
(What will not cruel time) on a wry step  
Sever'd the strict cohesion ; when, alas !  
He, who could erst, with even, equal pace,  
Pursue his destined way with symmetry,  
And some proportion form'd, now on one side,  
Curtail'd and maim'd, the sport of vagrant boys,  
Cursing his frail supporter, treacherous prop !  
With toilsome steps, and difficult, moves on :  
Thus fares it oft with other than the feet  
Of humble villager—the statesman thus,  
Up the steep road where proud ambition leads,  
Aspiring, first uninterrupted winds  
His prosperous way ; nor fears miscarriage foul,  
While policy prevails, and friends prove true :  
But that support soon failing, by him left,  
On whom he most depended, basely left,  
Betray'd, deserted ; from his airy height  
Headlong he falls ; and through the rest of life  
Drags the dull load of disappointment on.

1748.

## AN ODE,

ON READING RICHARDSON'S HISTORY OF SIR  
CHARLES GRANDISON.

SAY, ye apostate and profane,  
Wretches, who blush not to disdain  
    Allegiance to your God,—  
Did e'er your idly wasted love  
Of virtue for her sake remove,  
    And lift you from the crowd?

Would you the race of glory run,  
Know, the devout, and they alone,  
    Are equal to the task :  
The labours of the illustrious course  
Far other than the unaided force  
    Of human vigour ask.

To arm against reputed ill  
The patient heart too brave to feel  
    The tortures of despair :  
Nor safer yet high-crested pride,  
When wealth flows in with every tide  
    To gain admittance there.

To rescue from the tyrant's sword  
The oppress'd ;—unseen and unimplored,  
    To cheer the face of woe ;  
From lawless insult to defend  
An orphan's right—a fallen friend,  
    And a forgiven foe ;

These, these distinguish from the crowd,  
 And these alone, the great and good,  
     The guardians of mankind ;  
 Whose bosoms with these virtues heave,  
 O, with what matchless speed they leave  
     The multitude behind !

Then ask ye, from what cause on earth  
 Virtues like these derive their birth,  
     Derived from Heaven alone ;  
 Full on that favour'd breast they shine,  
 Where faith and resignation join  
     To call the blessing down.

Such is that heart :—but while the muse  
 Thy theme, O Richardson, pursues,  
     Her feeble spirits faint :  
 She cannot reach, and would not wrong,  
 That subject for an angel's song,  
     The hero, and the saint !

1753.

AN EPISTLE TO ROBERT LLOYD, ESQ.

'Tis not that I design to rob  
 Thee of thy birthright, gentle Bob,  
 For thou art born sole heir, and single,  
 Of dear Mat Prior's easy jingle ;  
 Not that I mean, while thus I knit  
 My threadbare sentiments together,



To show my genius or my wit,  
When God and you know I have neither ;  
Or such as might be better shown  
By letting poetry alone.  
'Tis not with either of these views  
That I presumed to address the muse :  
But to divert a fierce banditti,  
(Sworn foes to every thing that's witty !)  
That, with a black, infernal train,  
Make cruel inroads in my brain,  
And daily threaten to drive thence  
My little garrison of sense ;  
The fierce banditti which I mean  
Are gloomy thoughts, led on by spleen.  
Then there's another reason yet,  
Which is, that I may fairly quit  
The debt, which justly became due  
The moment when I heard from you :  
And you might grumble, crony mine,  
If paid in any other coin ;  
Since twenty sheets of lead, God knows,  
(I would say twenty sheets of prose)  
Can ne'er be deem'd worth half so much  
As one of gold, and yours was such.  
Thus, the preliminaries settled,  
I fairly find myself pitchkettled,\*

\* Pitchkettled, a favourite phrase at the time when this Epistle was written, expressive of being puzzled, or what in the Spectator's time would have been called bamboozled.

And cannot see, though few see better,  
How I shall hammer out a letter.

First, for a thought—since all agree—  
A thought—I have it—let me see—  
'Tis gone again—plague on't! I thought  
I had it—but I have it not.

Dame Gurton thus, and Hodge her son,  
That useful thing, her needle, gone!

Rake well the cinders—sweep the floor,  
And sift the dust behind the door;

While eager Hodge beholds the prize  
In old grimalkin's glaring eyes;

And gammer finds it on her knees  
In every shining straw she sees.

This simile were apt enough;

But I've another, critic proof!

The virtuoso thus, at noon,

Broiling beneath a July sun,

The gilded butterfly pursues,

O'er hedge and ditch, through gaps and mews;

And, after many a vain essay,

To captivate the tempting prey,

Gives him at length the lucky pat,

And has him safe beneath his hat:

Then lifts it gently from the ground;

But ah! 'tis lost as soon as found;

Culprit his liberty regains,

Flits out of sight, and mocks his pains.

The sense was dark; 'twas therefore fit

With simile to illustrate it;

But as too much obscures the sight,  
As often as too little light,  
We have our similes cut short,  
For matters of more grave import.  
That Matthew's numbers run with ease,  
Each man of common sense agrees !  
All men of common sense allow  
That Robert's lines are easy too :  
Where then the preference shall we place,  
Or how do justice in this case ?  
Matthew (says Fame) with endless pains  
Smooth'd and refined the meanest strains ;  
Nor suffer'd one ill chosen rhyme  
To escape him at the idlest time ;  
And thus o'er all a lustre cast,  
That, while the language lives, shall last.  
An't please your ladyship (quoth I),  
For 'tis my business to reply ;  
Sure so much labour, so much toil,  
Bespeak at least a stubborn soil :  
Theirs be the laurel-wreath decreed,  
Who both write well, and write full speed !  
Who throw their Helicon about  
As freely as a conduit spout !  
Friend Robert, thus like chien scavant,  
Lets fall a poem en passant,  
Nor needs his genuine ore refine !  
'Tis ready polish'd from the mine.

THE FIFTH SATIRE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF  
HORACE.

A HUMOROUS DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHOR'S JOURNEY  
FROM ROME TO BRUNDUSIUM.

'Twas a long journey lay before us,  
When I and honest Heliodorus,  
Who far in point of rhetoric  
Surpasses every living Greek,  
Each leaving our respective home,  
Together sallied forth from Rome.  
First at Aricia we alight,  
And there refresh, and pass the night,  
Our entertainment rather coarse  
Than sumptuous, but I've met with worse.  
Thence o'er the causeway soft and fair  
To Appiiforum we repair.  
But as this road is well supplied  
(Temptation strong!) on either side  
With inns commodious, snug, and warm,  
We split the journey, and perform  
In two days' time what's often done  
By brisker travellers in one.  
Here, rather choosing not to sup  
Than with bad water mix my cup,  
After a warm debate in spite  
Of a provoking appetite,

I sturdily resolved at last  
To balk it, and pronounce a fast,  
And in a moody humour wait,  
While my less dainty comrades bait.  
Now o'er the spangled hemisphere  
Diffused the starry train appear,  
When there arose a desperate brawl ;  
The slaves and bargemen, one and all,  
Rending their throats (have mercy on us)  
As if they were resolved to stun us.  
“ Steer the barge this way to the shore ;  
I tell you we'll admit no more ;  
Plague ! will you never be content ?  
Thus a whole hour at least is spent,  
While they receive the several fares,  
And kick the mule into his gears.  
Happy, these difficulties past,  
Could we have fallen asleep at last !  
But, what with humming, croaking, biting,  
Gnats, frogs, and all their plagues uniting,  
These tuneful natives of the lake  
Conspired to keep us broad awake.  
Besides, to make the concert full,  
Two maudlin wights, exceeding dull,  
The bargeman and a passenger,  
Each in his turn, essay'd an air  
In honour of his absent fair.  
At length the passenger, opprest  
With wine, left off, and snored the rest.  
The weary bargeman too gave o'er,

And hearing his companion snore,  
Seized the occasion, fix'd the barge,  
Turn'd out his mule to graze at large,  
And slept forgetful of his charge.  
And now the sun o'er eastern hill  
Discover'd that our barge stood still ;  
When one, whose anger vex'd him sore,  
With malice fraught, leaps quick on shore ;  
Plucks up a stake, with many a thwack  
Assails the mule and driver's back.

Then slowly moving on with pain,  
At ten Feronia's stream we gain,  
And in her pure and glassy wave  
Our hands and faces gladly lave.  
Climbing three miles, fair Anxur's height  
We reach, with stony quarries white.  
While here, as was agreed, we wait,  
Till, charged with business of the state,  
Mæcenas and Cocceius come,  
The messengers of peace from Rome.  
My eyes, by watery humours blear  
And sore, I with black balsam smear.  
At length they join us, and with them  
Our worthy friend Fonteius came ;  
A man of such complete desert,  
Antony loved him at his heart.  
At Fundi we refused to bait,  
And laugh'd at vain Aufidius' state,  
A prætor now, a scribe before,  
The purple-border'd robe he wore,

His slave the smoking censor bore.  
Tired, at Muræna's we repose,  
At Formia sup at Capito's.

With smiles the rising morn we greet,  
At Sinuessa pleased to meet  
With Plotius, Varius, and the bard  
Whom Mantua first with wonder heard.  
The world no purer spirits knows ;  
For none my heart more warmly glows.  
O ! what embraces we bestow'd,  
And with what joy our breasts o'erflow'd !  
Sure, while my sense is sound and clear,  
Long as I live, I shall prefer  
A gay, goodnatured, easy friend,  
To every blessing Heaven can send.  
At a small village the next night  
Near the Vulturnus we alight ;  
Where, as employ'd on state affairs,  
We were supplied by the purveyors  
Frankly at once, and without hire,  
With food for man and horse, and fire.  
Capua next day betimes we reach,  
Where Virgil and myself, who each  
Labour'd with different maladies,  
His such a stomach, mine such eyes,  
As would not bear strong exercise,  
In drowsy mood to sleep resort ;  
Mæcenas to the tennis-court.  
Next at Cocceius' farm were treated,  
Above the Caudian tavern seated ;



His kind and hospitable board  
 With choice of wholesome food was stored.

Now, O ye Nine, inspire my lays!  
 To nobler themes my fancy raise!  
 Two combatants, who scorn to yield  
 The noisy, tongue-disputed field,  
 Sarmentus and Cicirrus, claim  
 A poet's tribute to their fame;  
 Cicirrus of true Oscian breed,  
 Sarmentus, who was never freed,  
 But ran away. We don't defame him;  
 His lady lives, and still may claim him.  
 Thus dignified, in harder fray  
 These champions their keen wit display,  
 And first Sarmentus led the way.  
 "Thy locks," quoth he, "so rough and coarse,  
 Look like the mane of some wild horse."  
 We laugh: Cicirrus undismay'd—  
 "Have at you!"—cries, and shakes his head.  
 "'Tis well," Sarmentus says, "you've lost  
 That horn your forehead one could boast;  
 Since, maim'd and mangled as you are,  
 You seem to butt." A hideous scar  
 Improved, 'tis true, with double grace  
 The native horrors of his face.  
 Well. After much jocosely said  
 Of his grim front, so fiery red,  
 (For carbuncles had blotch'd it o'er,  
 As usual on Campania's shore)  
 "Give us," he cried, "since you're so big,

A sample of the Cyclops' jig !  
Your shanks methinks no buskins ask,  
Nor does your phiz require a mask."  
To this Cicirrus : " In return  
Of you, Sir, now I fain would learn,  
When 'twas, no longer deem'd a slave,  
Your chains you to the Lares gave.  
For though a scrivener's right you claim,  
Your lady's title is the same.  
But what could make you run away,  
Since, pigmy as you are, each day  
A single pound of bread would quite  
O'erpower your puny appetite ?"  
Thus joked the champions, while we laugh'd,  
And many a cheerful bumper quaff'd.

To Beneventum next we steer ;  
Where our good host by over care  
In roasting thrushes lean as mice  
Had almost fallen a sacrifice.  
The kitchen soon was all on fire,  
And to the roof the flames aspire ;  
There might you see each man and master  
Striving, amidst this sad disaster,  
To save the supper. Then they came  
With speed enough to quench the flame.  
From hence we first at distance see  
The Apulian hills, well known to me,  
Parch'd by the sultry western blast ;  
And which we never should have past,  
Had not Trivicius by the way

Received us at the close of day.  
But each was forced at entering here  
To pay the tribute of a tear,  
For more of smoke than fire was seen—  
The hearth was piled with logs so green.  
From hence in chaises we were carried  
Miles twenty-four, and gladly tarried  
At a small town, whose name my verse  
(So barbarous is it) can't rehearse.  
Know it you may by many a sign,  
Water is dearer far than wine.  
There bread is deem'd such dainty fare,  
That every prudent traveller  
His wallet loads with many a crust ;  
For at Canusium you might just  
As well attempt to gnaw a stone  
As think to get a morsel down :  
That too with scanty streams is fed ;  
Its founder was brave Diomed.  
Good Varius (ah, that friends must part !)  
Here left us all with aching heart.  
At Rubi we arrived that day,  
Well jaded by the length of way,  
And sure poor mortals ne'er were wetter :  
Next day no weather could be better ;  
No roads so bad ; we scarce could crawl  
Along to fishy Barium's wall.  
The Egnatians next, who by the rules  
Of common sense are knaves or fools,  
Made all our sides with laughter heave,

Since we with them must needs believe  
 That incense in their temples burns,  
 And without fire to ashes turns.  
 To circumcision's bigots tell  
 Such tales! for me, I know full well  
 That in high heaven, unmoved by care,  
 The gods eternal quiet share :  
 Nor can I deem their spleen the cause,  
 While fickle Nature breaks her laws.  
 Brundusium last we reach : and there  
 Stop short the muse and traveller.

1759.

THE NINTH SATIRE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF  
 HORACE.

DESCRIPTION OF AN IMPERTINENT. ADAPTED TO THE  
 PRESENT TIMES, 1759.

SAUNTERING along the street one day,  
 On trifles musing by the way—  
 Up steps a free familiar wight,  
 (I scarcely knew the man by sight.)  
 “ Carlos,” he cried, “ your hand, my dear ;  
 Gad, I rejoice to meet you here !  
 Pray heaven I see you well ?” “ So so ;  
 E'en well enough as times now go.  
 The same good wishes, Sir, to you.”  
 Finding he still pursued me close—  
 “ Sir, you have business I suppose.”

" My business, Sir, is quickly done,  
 'Tis but to make my merit known.  
 Sir, I have read"—" O learned Sir,  
 You and your learning I revere."  
 Then sweating with anxiety,  
 And sadly longing to get free,  
 Gods, how I scamper'd, scuffled for't,  
 Ran, halted, ran again, stopp'd short,  
 Beckon'd my boy, and pull'd him near,  
 And whisper'd nothing in his ear.

Teased with his loose unjointed chat—  
 " What street is this? What house is that?"  
 O Harlow, how I envied thee  
 Thy unabash'd effrontery,  
 Who darest a foe with freedom blame,  
 And call a coxcomb by his name!  
 When I return'd him answer none,  
 Obligingly the fool ran on,  
 " I see you're dismally distress'd,  
 Would give the world to be released.  
 But by your leave, Sir, I shall still  
 Stick to your skirts, do what you will.  
 Pray which way does your journey tend?"  
 " O, 'tis a tedious way, my friend;  
 Across the Thames, the Lord knows where,  
 I would not trouble you so far."  
 " Well, I'm at leisure to attend you."  
 " Are you?" thought I, " the deil befriend you."  
 No ass with double panniers rack'd,  
 Oppress'd, o'erladen, broken-back'd,

E'er look'd a thousandth part so dull  
 As I, nor half so like a fool.  
 " Sir, I know little of myself,  
 (Proceeds the pert conceited elf)  
 If Gray or Mason you will deem  
 Than me more worthy your esteem.  
 Poems I write by folios  
 As fast as other men write prose;  
 Then I can sing so loud, so clear,  
 That Beard cannot with me compare.  
 In dancing too I all surpass,  
 Not Cooke can move with such a grace."  
 Here I made shift with much ado  
 To interpose a word or two.—  
 " Have you no parents, Sir, no friends,  
 Whose welfare on your own depends?"  
 " Parents, relations, say you? No.  
 They're all disposed of long ago."—  
 " Happy to be no more perplex'd!  
 My fate too threatens, I go next.  
 Dispatch me, Sir, 'tis now too late,  
 Alas! to struggle with my fate!  
 Well, I'm convinced my time is come—  
 When young, a gipsy told my doom.  
 The beldame shook her palsied head,  
 As she perused my palm, and said:  
 Of poison, pestilence, or war,  
 Gout, stone, defluxion, or catarrh,  
 You have no reason to beware.  
 Beware the coxcomb's idle prate;

Chiefly, my son, beware of that.  
 Be sure, when you behold him, fly  
 Out of all earshot, or you die."

To Rufus' Hall we now draw near;  
 Where he was summon'd to appear,  
 Refute the charge the plaintiff brought,  
 Or suffer judgment by default.

"For Heaven's sake, if you love me, wait  
 One moment! I'll be with you straight."

Glad of a plausible pretence—

"Sir, I must beg you to dispense  
 With my attendance in the court.  
 My legs will surely suffer for't."

"Nay, prithee, Carlos, stop awhile!"

"Faith, Sir, in law I have no skill.  
 Besides, I have no time to spare,  
 I must be going you know where."

"Well, I protest I'm doubtful now  
 Whether to leave my suit or you!"

"Me without scruple!" I reply,

"Me by all means, Sir!"—"No, not I.  
 Allons, Monsieur!" "Twere vain, you know,  
 To strive with a victorious foe.

So I reluctantly obey,  
 And follow where he leads the way.

"You and Newcastle are so close,  
 Still hand and glove, Sir—I suppose."—

"Newcastle, let me tell you, Sir,  
 Has not his equal every where."

"Well. There indeed your fortune's made.



Faith, Sir, you understand your trade.  
Would you but give me your good word :  
Just introduce me to my lord,  
I should serve charmingly by way  
Of second fiddle, as they say :  
What think you, Sir ? 'twere a good jest.  
'Slife, we should quickly scout the rest." - -  
" Sir, you mistake the matter far,  
We have no second fiddles there—  
Richer than I some folks may be ;  
More learned, but it hurts not me.  
Friends though he has of different kind,  
Each has his proper place assign'd."  
" Strange matters these alleged by you !"—  
" Strange they may be, but they are true."—  
" Well then, I vow, 'tis mighty clever,  
Now I long ten times more than ever  
To be advanced extremely near  
One of his shining character.  
Have but the will—there wants no more,  
'Tis plain enough you have the power.  
His easy temper (that's the worst)  
He knows, and is so shy at first.—  
But such a cavalier as you—  
Lord, Sir, you'll quickly bring him to !—  
Well ; if I fail in my design,  
Sir, it shall be no fault of mine.  
If by the saucy servile tribe  
Denied, what think you of a bribe ?  
Shut out to-day, not die with sorrow,

But try my luck again to-morrow.  
 Never attempt to visit him  
 But at the most convenient time,  
 Attend him on each levee day,  
 And there my humble duty pay,  
 Labour, like this, our want supplies ;  
 And they must stoop who mean to rise."

While thus he wittingly harangued,  
 For which you'll guess I wish'd him hang'd,  
 Campley, a friend of mine, came by,  
 Who knew his humour more than I ;  
 We stop, salute, and—" Why so fast,  
 Friend Carlos ? Whither all this haste ?"—  
 Fired at the thoughts of a reprieve,  
 I pinch him, pull him, twitch his sleeve,  
 Nod, beckon, bite my lips, wink, pout,  
 Do every thing but speak plain out :  
 While he, sad dog, from the beginning  
 Determined to mistake my meaning,  
 Instead of pitying my curse,  
 By jeering made it ten times worse.  
 " Campley, what secret (pray !) was that  
 You wanted to communicate ?"  
 " I recollect. But 'tis no matter.  
 Carlos, we'll talk of that hereafter.  
 E'en let the secret rest. 'Twill tell  
 Another time, Sir, just as well."

Was ever such a dismal day ?  
 Unlucky cur, he steals away,  
 And leaves me, half bereft of life,

At mercy of the butcher's knife ;  
 When sudden, shouting from afar,  
 See his antagonist appear !  
 The bailiff seized him quick as thought,  
 " Ho, Mr. Scoundrel ! Are you caught ?  
 Sir, you are witness to the arrest."  
 " Ay, marry, Sir, I'll do my best."  
 The mob huzzas. Away they trudge,  
 Culprit and all, before the judge.  
 Meanwhile I luckily enough  
 (Thanks to Apollo) got clear off.

A TALE, FOUNDED ON A FACT,

WHICH HAPPENED IN JANUARY 1779.

WHERE Humber pours his rich commercial stream  
 There dwelt a wretch, who breathed but to blas-  
 In subterraneous caves his life he led, [pHEME ;  
 Black as the mine in which he wrought for bread.  
 When on a day, emerging from the deep,  
 A sabbath-day, (such sabbaths thousands keep !)  
 The wages of his weekly toil he bore  
 To buy a cock—whose blood might win him more ;  
 As if the noblest of the feather'd kind  
 Were but for battle and for death design'd ;  
 As if the consecrated hours were meant  
 For sport, to minds on cruelty intent ;  
 It chanced (such chances Providence obey)  
 He met a fellow-labourer on the way,

Whose heart the same desires had once inflamed ;  
 But now the savage temper was reclaim'd,  
 Persuasion on his lips had taken place ;  
 For all plead well who plead the cause of grace.  
 His iron heart with scripture he assail'd,  
 Woo'd him to hear a sermon, and prevail'd.  
 His faithful bow the mighty preacher drew,  
 Swift as the lightning-glimpse the arrow flew.  
 He wept ; he trembled ; cast his eyes around,  
 To find a worse than he ; but none he found.  
 He felt his sins, and wonder'd he should feel.  
 Grace made the wound, and grace alone could heal.

Now farewell oaths, and blasphemies, and lies !  
 He quits the sinner's for the martyr's prize.  
 That holy day was wash'd with many a tear,  
 Gilded with hope, yet shaded too by fear.  
 The next, his swarthy brethren of the mine  
 Learn'd, by his alter'd speech, the change divine !  
 Laugh'd when they should have wept, and swore  
 the day

Was nigh when he would swear as fast as they.  
 " No," said the penitent, " such words shall share  
 This breath no more ; devoted now to prayer.  
 O ! if thou seest (thine eye the future sees)  
 That I shall yet again blaspheme, like these ;  
 Now strike me to the ground on which I kneel,  
 Ere yet this heart relapses into steel ;  
 Now take me to that Heaven I once defied,  
 Thy presence, thy embrace !" — He spoke, and  
 died !

TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON, ON HIS RETURN  
FROM RAMSGATE.

THAT ocean you have late survey'd,  
Those rocks I too have seen,  
But I afflicted and dismay'd,  
You tranquil and serene.

You from the flood-controlling steep  
Saw stretch'd before your view,  
With conscious joy, the threatening deep,  
No longer such to you.

To me the waves, that ceaseless broke  
Upon the dangerous coast,  
Hoarsely and ominously spoke  
Of all my treasure lost.

Your sea of troubles you have past,  
And found the peaceful shore ;  
I, tempest-toss'd, and wreck'd at last,  
Come home to port no more.

Oct. 1780.

LOVE ABUSED.

WHAT is there in the vale of life  
Half so delightful as a wife,  
When friendship, love, and peace combine  
To stamp the marriage-bond divine ?  
The stream of pure and genuine love  
Derives its current from above ;

And earth a second Eden shows,  
Where'er the healing water flows :  
But ah, if from the dykes and drains  
Of sensual nature's feverish veins,  
Lust, like a lawless headstrong flood,  
Impregnated with ooze and mud,  
Descending fast on every side,  
Once mingles with the sacred tide,  
Farewell the soul-enlivening scene !  
The banks that wore a smiling green,  
With rank defilement overspread,  
Bewail their flowery beauties dead.  
The stream polluted, dark, and dull,  
Diffused into a Stygian pool,  
Through life's last melancholy years  
Is fled with overflowing tears :  
    Complaints supply the zephyr's part,  
And sighs that heave a breaking heart.

A POETICAL EPISTLE TO LADY AUSTEN.

DEAR ANNA—between friend and friend  
Prose answers every common end ;  
Serves, in a plain and homely way,  
To express the occurrence of the day ;  
Our health, the weather, and the news ;  
What walks we take, what books we choose ;  
And all the floating thoughts we find  
Upon the surface of the mind.

But when a poet takes the pen,  
Far more alive than other men,  
He feels a gentle tingling come  
Down to his finger and his thumb,  
Derived from nature's noblest part,  
The centre of a glowing heart :  
And this is what the world, who knows  
No flights above the pitch of prose,  
His more sublime vagaries slighting,  
Denominates an itch for writing.  
No wonder I, who scribble rhyme  
To catch the triflers of the time,  
And tell them truths divine and clear,  
Which, couch'd in prose, they will not hear ;  
Who labour hard to allure and draw  
The loiterers I never saw,  
Should feel that itching, and that tingling,  
With all my purpose intermingling,  
To your intrinsic merit true,  
When call'd to address myself to you.

Mysterious are His ways whose power  
Brings forth that unexpected hour,  
When minds, that never met before,  
Shall meet, unite, and part no more :  
It is the allotment of the skies,  
The hand of the Supremely Wise,  
That guides and governs our affections,  
And plans and orders our connexions :  
Directs us in our distant road,  
And marks the bounds of our abode.



Thus we were settled when you found us,  
Peasants and children all around us,  
Not dreaming of so dear a friend,  
Deep in the abyss of Silver-End.\*  
Thus Martha, e'en against her will,  
Perch'd on the top of yonder hill ;  
And you, though you must needs prefer  
The fairer scenes of sweet Sancerre,†  
Are come from distant Loire, to choose  
A cottage on the banks of Ouse.  
This page of providence quite new,  
And now just opening to our view,  
Employs our present thoughts and pains  
To guess and spell what it contains :  
But day by day, and year by year,  
Will make the dark enigma clear ;  
And furnish us, perhaps, at last,  
Like other scenes already past,  
With proof, that we, and our affairs,  
Are part of a Jehovah's cares :  
For God unfolds by slow degrees  
The purport of his deep decrees ;  
Sheds every hour a clearer light  
In aid of our defective sight ;  
And spreads, at length, before the soul,  
A beautiful and perfect whole,

\* An obscure part of Olney, adjoining to the residence of Cowper, which faced the marketplace.

† Lady Austen's residence in France.

Which busy man's inventive brain  
Toils to anticipate in vain.

Say, Anna, had you never known  
The beauties of a rose full blown,  
Could you, though luminous your eye,  
By looking on the bud, descry,  
Or guess, with a prophetic power,  
The future splendour of the flower?  
Just so the Omnipotent, who turns  
The system of a world's concerns,  
From mere minutiae can educe  
Events of most important use;  
And bid a dawning sky display  
The blaze of a meridian day.  
The works of man tend, one and all,  
As needs they must, from great to small;  
And vanity absorbs at length  
The monuments of human strength.  
But who can tell how vast the plan  
Which this day's incident began?  
Too small, perhaps, the slight occasion  
For our dim-sighted observation;  
It pass'd unnoticed, as the bird  
That cleaves the yielding air unheard,  
And yet may prove, when understood,  
A harbinger of endless good.

Not that I deem, or mean to call  
Friendship a blessing cheap or small:  
But merely to remark, that ours,  
Like some of nature's sweetest flowers,

Rose from a seed of tiny size,  
That seem'd to promise no such prize ;  
A transient visit intervening,  
And made almost without a meaning,  
(Hardly the effect of inclination,  
Much less of pleasing expectation)  
Produced a friendship, then begun,  
That has cemented us in one ;  
And placed it in our power to prove,  
By long fidelity and love,  
That Solomon has wisely spoken ;  
“ A threefold cord is not soon broken.”

Dec. 1781.

#### THE COLUBRIAD.

CLOSE by the threshold of a door nail'd fast  
Three kittens sat ; each kitten look'd aghast.  
I, passing swift and inattentive by,  
At the three kittens cast a careless eye ;  
Not much concern'd to know what they did there ;  
Not deeming kittens worth a poet's care.  
But presently a loud and furious hiss  
Caused me to stop, and to exclaim, “ What's this ?”  
When lo ! upon the threshold met my view,  
With head erect, and eyes of fiery hue,  
A viper, long as Count de Grasse's queue.  
Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws,  
Darting it full against a kitten's nose ;

Who having never seen, in field or house,  
The like, sat still and silent as a mouse;  
Only projecting, with attention due,  
Her whisker'd face, she ask'd him, "Who are you?"  
On to the hall went I, with pace not slow,  
But swift as lightning, for a long Dutch hoe:  
With which well arm'd I hasten'd to the spot,  
To find the viper, but I found him not.  
And turning up the leaves and shrubs around,  
Found only that he was not to be found.  
But still the kittens, sitting as before,  
Sat watching close the bottom of the door.  
"I hope," said I, "the villain I would kill  
Has slipp'd between the door and the door sill;  
And if I make dispatch, and follow hard,  
No doubt but I shall find him in the yard:"  
For long ere now it should have been rehearsed,  
'Twas in the garden that I found him first.  
E'en there I found him, there the full grown cat  
His head, with velvet paw, did gently pat;  
As curious as the kittens erst had been  
To learn what this phenomenon might mean.  
Fill'd with heroic ardour at the sight,  
And fearing every moment he would bite,  
And rob our household of our only cat  
That was of age to combat with a rat;  
With outstretch'd hoe I slew him at the door,  
And taught him NEVER TO COME THERE NO MORE.

1782.

## ON FRIENDSHIP.

*Amicitia nisi inter bonos esse non potest.*

CICERO.

WHAT virtue can we name, or grace,  
 But men unqualified and base  
     Will boast it their possession?  
 Profusion apes the noble part  
 Of liberality of heart,  
     And dulness of discretion.

But, as the gem of richest cost  
 Is ever counterfeited most,  
     So, always, imitation  
 Employs the utmost skill she can  
 To counterfeit the faithful man,  
     The friend of long duration.

Some will pronounce me too severe—  
 But long experience speaks me clear;  
     Therefore, that censure scorning,  
 I will proceed to mark the shelves  
 On which so many dash themselves,  
     And give the simple warning.

Youth, unadmonish'd by a guide,  
 Will trust to any fair outside;  
     An error soon corrected;  
 For who but learns with riper years,  
 That man, when smoothest he appears  
     Is most to be suspected?

But here again a danger lies ;  
Lest thus deluded by our eyes,  
    And taking trash for treasure,  
We should, when undeceived, conclude  
Friendship imaginary good,  
    A mere Utopian pleasure.

An acquisition, rather rare,  
Is yet no subject of despair ;  
    Nor should it seem distressful  
If, either on forbidden ground,  
Or where it was not to be found,  
    We sought it unsuccessful.

No friendship will abide the test  
That stands on sordid interest  
    And mean self-love erected ;  
Nor such as may awhile subsist  
'Twixt sensualist and sensualist,  
    For vicious ends connected.

Who hopes a friend, should have a heart  
Himself well furnish'd for the part,  
    And ready on occasion  
To shew the virtue that he seeks ;  
For 'tis a union that bespeaks  
    A just reciprocation.

A fretful temper will divide  
The closest knot that may be tied,  
    By ceaseless sharp corrosion :

A temper passionate and fierce  
May suddenly your joys disperse  
At one immense explosion.

In vain the talkative unite  
With hope of permanent delight :  
The secret just committed  
They drop through mere desire to prate,  
Forgetting its important weight,  
And by themselves outwitted.

How bright soe'er the prospect seems,  
All thoughts of friendship are but dreams,  
If envy chance to creep in ;  
An envious man, if you succeed,  
May prove a dangerous foe indeed,  
But not a friend worth keeping.

As envy pines at good possess'd,  
So jealousy looks forth distress'd  
On good that seems approaching ;  
And, if success his steps attend,  
Discerns a rival in a friend,  
And hates him for encroaching.

Hence authors of illustrious name  
(Unless belied by common fame)  
Are sadly prone to quarrel ;  
To deem the wit a friend displays  
So much of loss to their own praise,  
And pluck each other's laurel.



A man renown'd for repartee  
Will seldom scruple to make free  
    With friendship's finest feeling ;  
Will thrust a dagger at your breast,  
And tell you, 'twas a special jest,  
    By way of balm for healing.

Beware of tatlers ; keep your ear  
Close stopt against the tales they bear,  
    Fruits of their own invention ;  
The separation of chief friends  
Is what their kindness most intends ;  
    Their sport is your dissension.

Friendship that wantonly admits  
A joco-serious play of wits  
    In brilliant altercation,  
Is union such as indicates,  
Like hand-in-hand insurance-plates,  
    Danger of conflagration.

Some fickle creatures boast a soul  
True as the needle to the pole ;  
    Yet shifting, like the weather,  
The needle's constancy forego  
For any novelty, and show  
    Its variations rather.

Insensibility makes some  
Unseasonably deaf and dumb,  
    When most you need their pity ;

'Tis waiting till the tears shall fall  
From Gog and Magog in Guildhall,  
Those playthings of the city.

The great and small but rarely meet  
On terms of amity complete :  
The attempt would scarce be madder,  
Should any from the bottom hope,  
At one huge stride, to reach the top  
Of an erected ladder.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix  
Their heterogeneous politics  
Without an effervescence,  
Such as of salts with lemon juice,  
But which is rarely known to induce,  
Like that, a coalescence.

Religion should extinguish strife,  
And make a calm of human life :  
But even those, who differ  
Only on topics left at large,  
How fiercely will they meet and charge !  
No combatants are stiffer.

To prove, alas ! my main intent,  
Needs no great cost of argument,  
No cutting and contriving ;  
Seeking a real friend, we seem  
To adopt the chymist's golden dream  
With still less hope of thriving.

Then judge, or ere you choose your man,  
As circumspectly as you can,  
    And, having made election,  
See that no disrespect of yours,  
Such as a friend but ill endures,  
    Enfeeble his affection.

It is not timber, lead, and stone,  
An architect requires alone,  
    To finish a great building ;  
The palace were but half complete  
Could he by any chance forget  
    The carving and the gilding.

As similarity of mind,  
Or something not to be defined,  
    First rivets our attention ;  
So manners, decent and polite,  
The same we practised at first sight,  
    Must save it from declension.

The man who hails you Tom—or Jack,  
And proves by thumping on your back  
    His sense of your great merit,  
Is such a friend, that one had need  
Be very much his friend indeed,  
    To pardon or to bear it.

Some friends make this their prudent plan—  
“ Say little, and hear all you can ; ”  
    Safe policy, but hateful.

So barren sands imbibe the shower,  
But render neither fruit nor flower,  
Unpleasant and ungrateful.

They whisper trivial things, and small ;  
But to communicate at all  
Things serious deem improper ;  
Their feculence and froth they show,  
But keep the best contents below,  
Just like a simmering copper.

These samples (for, alas ! at last  
These are but samples, and a taste  
Of evils yet unmention'd)  
May prove the task a task indeed,  
In which 'tis much if we succeed,  
However well intention'd.

Pursue the theme, and you shall find  
A disciplined and furnish'd mind  
To be at least expedient,  
And, after summing all the rest,  
Religion ruling in the breast  
A principal ingredient.

True friendship has, in short, a grace  
More than terrestrial in its face ;  
That proves it heaven-descended :  
Man's love of woman not so pure,  
Nor, when sincerest, so secure  
To last till life is ended.

## ON THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

WRITTEN WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED.

TO THE MARCH IN SCIPIO.

TOLL for the brave!

The brave that are no more!  
All sunk beneath the wave,  
Fast by their native shore!

Eight hundred of the brave,  
Whose courage well was tried,  
Had made the vessel heel,  
And laid her on her side.

A land breeze shook the shrouds,  
And she was overset;  
Down went the Royal George,  
With all her crew complete.

Toll for the brave!  
Brave Kempenfelt is gone;  
His last sea-fight is fought;  
His work of glory done.

It was not in the battle;  
No tempest gave the shock;  
She sprang no fatal leak;  
She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in its sheath ;  
 His fingers held the pen,  
 When Kempenfelt went down  
 With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up,  
 Once dreaded by our foes !  
 And mingle with our cup  
 The tear that England owes.

Her timbers yet are sound,  
 And she may float again  
 Full charged with England's thunder,  
 And plough the distant main.

But Kempenfelt is gone,  
 His victories are o'er ;  
 And he and his eight hundred  
 Shall plough the wave no more.

Sept. 1782.

IN SUBMERSIONEM NAVIGII, CUI GEORGIUS  
 REGALE NOMEN INDITUM.

PLANGIMUS fortes. Periêre fortes,  
 Patrium propter periêre littus  
 Bis quatèr centum ; subitò sub alto  
 Æquore mersi.

Navis, innitens lateri, jacebat,  
Malus ad summas trepidabat undas,  
Cùm levis, funes quatiens, ad imum  
Depulit aura.

Plangimus fortes. Nimis, heu, caducam  
Fortibus vitem voluêre parcæ,  
Nec sinunt ultrà tibi nos recentes  
Nectere laurus,

Magne, qui nomen, licèt incanorum,  
Traditum ex multis atavis tulisti!  
At tuos olim memorabit ævum  
Omne triumphos.

Non hyems illos furibunda mersit,  
Non mari in clauso scopuli latentes,  
Fissa non rimis abies, nec atrox  
Abstulit ensis.

Navitæ sed tum nimium jocosì  
Voce fallebant hilari laborem,  
Et quiescebat, calamoque dextram im-  
pleverat heros.

Vos, quibus cordi est grave opus piumque,  
Humidum ex alto spolium levate,  
Et putrescentes sub aquis amicos  
Reddite amicis!

Hi quidem (sic dîs placuit) fuêre :  
Sed ratis, nondùm putris, ire possit  
Rursùs in bellum, Britonumque nomen  
Tollere ad astra.



## SONG. ON PEACE.

WRITTEN IN THE SUMMER OF 1783, AT THE REQUEST  
OF LADY AUSTEN, WHO GAVE THE SENTIMENT.

AIR—"MY FOND SHEPHERDS OF LATE."

No longer I follow a sound ;  
No longer a dream I pursue :  
O happiness! not to be found,  
Unattainable treasure, adieu !

I have sought thee in splendour and dress,  
In the regions of pleasure and taste ;  
I have sought thee, and seem'd to possess,  
But have proved thee a vision at last.

An humble ambition and hope  
The voice of true wisdom inspires ;  
'Tis sufficient, if peace be the scope,  
And the summit of all our desires.

Peace may be the lot of the mind  
That seeks it in meekness and love ;  
But rapture and bliss are confined  
To the glorified spirits above.

## SONG.

ALSO WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF LADY AUSTEN.

AIR—"THE LASS OF PATTIE'S MILL."

WHEN all within is peace  
How nature seems to smile !  
Delights that never cease  
The livelong day beguile.

From morn to dewy eve  
With open hand she showers  
Fresh blessings, to deceive  
And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart  
Gives nature power to please ;  
The mind that feels no smart  
Enlivens all it sees ;  
Can make a wintry sky  
Seem bright as smiling May,  
And evening's closing eye  
As peep of early day.

The vast majestic globe,  
So beauteously array'd  
In nature's various robe,  
With wondrous skill display'd,  
Is to a mourner's heart  
A dreary wild at best ;  
It flutters to depart,  
And longs to be at rest.

VERSES SELECTED FROM AN OCCASIONAL  
POEM ENTITLED VALEDICTION.

Oh Friendship! cordial of the human breast!  
So little felt, so fervently profess'd!  
Thy blossoms deck our unsuspecting years;  
The promise of delicious fruit appears:

We hug the hopes of constancy and truth,  
Such is the folly of our dreaming youth ;  
But soon, alas ! detect the rash mistake  
That sanguine inexperience loves to make ;  
And view with tears the expected harvest lost,  
Decay'd by time, or wither'd by a frost.  
Whoever undertakes a friend's great part  
Should be renew'd in nature, pure in heart,  
Prepared for martyrdom, and strong to prove  
A thousand ways the force of genuine love.  
He may be call'd to give up health and gain,  
To exchange content for trouble, ease for pain,  
To echo sigh for sigh, and groan for groan,  
And wet his cheeks with sorrows not his own.  
The heart of man, for such a task too frail,  
When most relied on is most sure to fail ;  
And, summon'd to partake its fellow's woe,  
Starts from its office like a broken bow.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove  
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.  
Retired from all the circles of the gay,  
And all the crowds that bustle life away,  
To scenes where competition, envy, strife,  
Beget no thunder-clouds to trouble life,  
Let me, the charge of some good angel, find  
One who has known, and has escaped mankind ;  
Polite, yet virtuous, who has brought away  
The manners, not the morals, of the day :  
With him, perhaps with her (for men have known  
No firmer friendships than the fair have shown),

Let me enjoy, in some unthought-of spot,  
 All former friends forgiven, and forgot,  
 Down to the close of life's fast fading scene,  
 Union of hearts without a flaw between.  
 'Tis grace, 'tis bounty, and it calls for praise,  
 If God give health, that sunshine of our days!  
 And if he add, a blessing shared by few,  
 Content of heart, more praises still are due—  
 But if he grant a friend, that boon possess'd  
 Indeed is treasure, and crowns all the rest;  
 And giving one, whose heart is in the skies,  
 Born from above and made divinely wise,  
 He gives, what bankrupt nature never can,  
 Whose noblest coin is light and brittle man,  
 Gold, purer far than Ophir ever knew,  
 A soul, an image of himself, and therefore true.

Nov. 1783.

IN BREVITATEM VITÆ SPATII HOMINIBUS  
 CONCESSI.

BY DR. JORTIN.

HEI mihi! Lege ratâ sol occidit atque resurgit,  
 Lunaque mutatæ reparat dispendia formæ,  
 Astraque, purpurei telis extincta diei,  
 Rursus nocte vigent. Humiles telluris alumni,  
 Graminis herba virens, et florum picta propago,  
 Quos crudelis hyems lethali tabe peredit,  
 Cum Zephyri vox blanda vocat, rediitque sereni

Temperies anni, fœcundo è cespite surgunt.  
 Nos domini rerum, nos, magna et pulchra minati,  
 Cum breve ver vitæ robustaque transiit ætas,  
 Deficimus ; nec nos ordo revolubilis auras  
 Reddit in æthereas, tumuli neque claustra resolvit.

ON THE SHORTNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING.

SUNs that set, and moons that wane,  
 Rise and are restored again ;  
 Stars that orient day subdues,  
 Night at her return renews.  
 Herbs and flowers, the beauteous birth  
 Of the genial womb of earth,  
 Suffer but a transient death  
 From the winter's cruel breath.  
 Zephyr speaks ; serenest skies  
 Warm the glebe, and they arise.  
 We, alas ! earth's haughty kings,  
 We, that promise mighty things,  
 Loosing soon life's happy prime,  
 Droop, and fade, in little time.  
 Spring returns, but not our bloom ;  
 Still 'tis winter in the tomb.

Jan. 1784.

## EPITAPH ON DR. JOHNSON.

HERE Johnson lies—a sage by all allow'd,  
Whom to have bred may well make England proud,  
Whose prose was eloquence, by wisdom taught,  
The graceful vehicle of virtuous thought ;  
Whose verse may claim—grave, masculine, and  
    strong,  
Superior praise to the mere poet's song ;  
Who many a noble gift from heaven possess'd,  
And faith at last, alone worth all the rest.  
O man, immortal by a double prize,  
By fame on earth—by glory in the skies !

Jan. 1785.

## TO MISS C——, ON HER BIRTHDAY.

How many between east and west  
    Disgrace their parent earth,  
Whose deeds constrain us to detest  
    The day that gave them birth !  
Not so when Stella's natal morn  
    Revolving months restore,  
We can rejoice that she was born,  
    And wish her born once more !

1786.

## GRATITUDE.

ADDRESSED TO LADY HESKETH.

THIS cap, that so stately appears,  
With ribbon-bound tassel on high,  
Which seems by the crest that it rears  
Ambitious of brushing the sky :  
This cap to my cousin I owe,  
She gave it, and gave me beside,  
Wreath'd into an elegant bow,  
The ribbon with which it is tied.

This wheel-footed studying chair,  
Contrived both for toil and repose,  
Wide-elbow'd, and wadded with hair,  
In which I both scribble and dose,  
Bright-studded to dazzle the eyes,  
And rival in lustre of that  
In which, or astronomy lies,  
Fair Cassiopeïa sat :

These carpets, so soft to the foot,  
Caledonia's traffic and pride !  
Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot,  
Escaped from a cross country ride !  
This table and mirror within,  
Secure from collision and dust,  
At which I oft shave cheek and chin,  
And periwig nicely adjust :



This movable structure of shelves,  
For its beauty admired and its use,  
And charged with octavos and twelves,  
The gayest I had to produce ;  
Where, flaming in scarlet and gold,  
My poems enchanted I view,  
And hope, in due time, to behold  
My Iliad and Odyssey too :

This china, that decks the alcove,  
Which here people call a buffet,  
But what the gods call it above  
Has ne'er been reveal'd to us yet :  
These curtains, that keep the room warm  
Or cool, as the season demands,  
Those stoves that for pattern and form  
Seem the labour of Mulciber's hands.

All these are not half that I owe  
To one, from our earliest youth  
To me ever ready to show  
Benignity, friendship, and truth ;  
For time, the destroyer declared  
And foe of our perishing kind,  
If even her face he has spared,  
Much less could he alter her mind.

Thus compass'd about with the goods  
And chattels of leisure and ease,  
I indulge my poetical moods  
In many such fancies as these ;

And fancies I fear they will seem—  
 Poets' goods are not often so fine ;  
 The poets will swear that I dream  
 When I sing of the splendour of mine.

1786.

LINES COMPOSED FOR A MEMORIAL OF  
 ASHLEY COWPER, ESQ.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS DEATH, BY HIS NEPHEW  
 WILLIAM OF WESTON.

FAREWELL ! endued with all that could engage  
 All hearts to love thee, both in youth and age !  
 In prime of life, for sprightliness enroll'd  
 Among the gay, yet virtuous as the old ;

In life's last stage, (O blessings rarely found !)  
 Pleasant as youth with all its blossoms crown'd ;  
 Through every period of this changeful state  
 Unchanged thyself—wise, good, affectionate !

Marble may flatter, and lest this should seem  
 O'ercharged with praises on so dear a theme,  
 Although thy worth be more than half suppress'd,  
 Love shall be satisfied, and veil the rest.

June, 1788.

ON THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON,  
THE NIGHT OF THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH, 1789.

WHEN, long sequester'd from his throne,  
George took his seat again,  
By right of worth, not blood alone,  
Entitled here to reign,

Then loyalty, with all his lamps  
New trimm'd, a gallant show !  
Chasing the darkness and the damps,  
Set London in a glow.

'Twas hard to tell, of streets or squares,  
Which form'd the chief display,  
These most resembling cluster'd stars,  
Those the long milky way.

Bright shone the roofs, the domes, the spires,  
And rockets flew, self-driven,  
To hang their momentary fires  
Amid the vault of heaven.

So fire with water to compare,  
The ocean serves, on high  
Up-spouted by a whale in air,  
To express unwieldy joy.

Had all the pageants of the world  
In one procession join'd,  
And all the banners been unfurl'd  
That heralds e'er design'd,

For no such sight had England's Queen  
Forsaken her retreat,  
Where George, recover'd, made a scene  
Sweet always doubly sweet.

Yet glad she came that night to prove,  
A witness undescried,  
How much the object of her love  
Was loved by all beside.

Darkness the skies had mantled o'er  
In aid of her design——  
Darkness, O Queen! ne'er call'd before  
To veil a deed of thine!

On borrow'd wheels away she flies,  
Resolved to be unknown,  
And gratify no curious eyes  
That night except her own.

Arrived, a night like noon she sees,  
And hears the million hum;  
As all by instinct, like the bees,  
Had known their sovereign come.

Pleased she beheld aloft portray'd,  
On many a splendid wall,  
Emblems of health and heavenly aid,  
And George the theme of all.

Unlike the enigmatic line,  
So difficult to spell,  
Which shook Belshazzar at his wine  
The night his city fell.

Soon watery grew her eyes and dim,  
But with a joyful tear,  
None else, except in prayer for him,  
George ever drew from her.

It was a scene in every part  
Like those in fable feign'd,  
And seem'd by some magician's art  
Created and sustain'd.

But other magic there, she knew,  
Had been exerted none,  
To raise such wonders in her view,  
Save love of George alone.

That cordial thought her spirit cheer'd,  
And through the cumbrous throng,  
Not else unworthy to be fear'd,  
Convey'd her calm along.

So, ancient poets say, serene  
The sea-maid rides the waves,  
And fearless of the billowy scene  
Her peaceful bosom laves.

With more than astronomic eyes  
She view'd the sparkling show ;  
One Georgian star adorns the skies,  
She myriads found below.

Yet let the glories of a night  
Like that, once seen, suffice,  
Heaven grant us no such future sight,  
Such previous woe the price !

## THE COCK-FIGHTER'S GARLAND.\*

MUSE—hide his name of whom I sing,  
Lest his surviving house thou bring  
    For his sake into scorn,  
Nor speak the school from which he drew  
The much or little that he knew,  
    Nor place where he was born.

That such a man once was, may seem  
Worthy of record (if the theme  
    Perchance may credit win)

\* Written on reading the following in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1789.—“ At Tottenham, John Ardesoif, Esq., a young man of large fortune, and in the splendour of his carriages and horses rivalled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where, it may be said, he sacrificed too much to conviviality ; but, if he had his foibles he had his merits also, that far outweighed them. Mr. A. was very fond of cock-fighting, and had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon this cock he lost ; which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the miserable animal were so affecting, that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere, which so enraged Mr. A. that he seized a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared, that he would kill the first man who interposed ; but, in the midst of his passionate asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot. Such, we are assured, were the circumstances which attended the death of this great pillar of humanity.”

For proof to man, what man may prove,  
If grace depart, and demons move  
    The source of guilt within.

This man (for since the howling wild  
Disclaims him, man he must be styled)  
    Wanted no good below,  
Gentle he was, if gentle birth  
Could make him such, and he had worth,  
    If wealth can worth bestow.

In social talk and ready jest  
He shone superior at the feast,  
    And qualities of mind,  
Illustrious in the eyes of those  
Whose gay society he chose,  
    Possess'd of every kind.

Methinks I see him powder'd red,  
With bushy locks his well dress'd head  
    Wing'd broad on either side,  
The mossy rosebud not so sweet ;  
His steeds superb, his carriage neat,  
    As luxury could provide.

Can such be cruel? Such can be  
Cruel as hell, and so was he ;  
    A tyrant entertain'd  
With barbarous sports, whose fell delight  
Was to encourage mortal fight  
    'Twixt birds to battle train'd.



One feather'd champion he possess'd,  
His darling far beyond the rest,  
    Which never knew disgrace,  
Nor e'er had fought but he made flow  
The lifeblood of his fiercest foe,  
    The Cæsar of his race.

It chanced at last, when on a day,  
He push'd him to the desperate fray,  
    His courage droop'd, he fled.  
The master storm'd, the prize was lost,  
And, instant, frantic at the cost,  
    He doom'd his favourite dead.

He seized him fast, and from the pit  
Flew to the kitchen, snatch'd the spit,  
    And, bring me cord, he cried ;  
The cord was brought, and, at his word,  
To that dire implement the bird,  
    Alive and struggling, tied.

The horrid sequel asks a veil ;  
And all the terrors of the tale  
    That can be shall be sunk—  
Led by the sufferer's screams aright  
His shock'd companions view the sight,  
    And him with fury drunk.

All, suppliant, beg a milder fate  
For the old warrior at the grate :  
    He, deaf to pity's call,

Whirl'd round him rapid as a wheel  
 His culinary club of steel,  
 Death menacing on all.

But vengeance hung not far remote,  
 For while he stretch'd his clamorous throat,  
 And heaven and earth defied,  
 Big with a curse too closely pent,  
 That struggled vainly for a vent,  
 He totter'd, reel'd, and died.

'Tis not for us, with rash surmise,  
 To point the judgment of the skies;  
 But judgments plain as this,  
 That, sent for man's instruction, bring  
 A written label on their wing,  
 'Tis hard to read amiss.

May, 1789.

TO WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

BY AN OLD SCHOOLFELLOW OF HIS AT WESTMINSTER.

HASTINGS! I knew thee young, and of a mind  
 While young humane, conversable, and kind,  
 Nor can I well believe thee, gentle then,  
 Now grown a villain, and the worst of men.  
 But rather some suspect, who have oppress'd  
 And worried thee, as not themselves the best.

## VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF DR. LLOYD,\*

SPOKEN AT THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION NEXT  
AFTER HIS DECEASE.

ABIIT senex ! periit senex amabilis !  
 Quo non fuit jucundior.  
 Lugete vos, ætas quibus maturior  
 Senem colendum præstitit,  
 Seu quando, viribus valentioribus  
 Firmoque fretus pectore,  
 Florentiori vos juventute excolens  
 Curâ fovebat patriâ,  
 Seu quando fractus, jamque donatus rude,  
 Vultu sed usque blandulo,  
 Miscere gaudebat suas facetias  
 His annuis leporibus.  
 Vixit probus, purâque simplex indole,  
 Blandisque comis moribus,  
 Et dives æquâ mente—charus omnibus,  
 Unius † auctus munere.

\* I make no apology for the introduction of the following lines, though I have never learned who wrote them. Their elegance will sufficiently recommend them to persons of classical taste and erudition, and I shall be happy if the English version that they have received from me be found not to dishonour them. Affection for the memory of the worthy man whom they celebrate alone prompted me to this endeavour.

W. COWPER.

† He was usher and under master of Westminster near fifty years, and retired from his occupation when he was near seventy, with a handsome pension from the king.

Ite tituli ! meritis beatioribus  
     Aptate laudes debitas !  
 Nec inuidebat ille, si quibus favens  
     Fortuna plus arriserat.  
 Placide senex ! levi quiescas cespite,  
     Etsi superbum nec vivo tibi  
 Decus sit inditum, nec mortuo  
     Lapis notatus nomine.

## THE SAME IN ENGLISH.

OUR good old friend is gone, gone to his rest,  
 Whose social converse was, itself, a feast.  
 O ye of riper age, who recollect  
 How once ye loved, and eyed him with respect,  
 Both in the firmness of his better day,  
 While yet he ruled you with a father's sway,  
 And when, impair'd by time and glad to rest,  
 Yet still with looks in mild complacence drest,  
 He took his annual seat and mingled here  
 His sprightly vein with yours—now drop a tear.  
 In morals blameless as in manners meek,  
 He knew no wish that he might blush to speak,  
 But, happy in whatever state below,  
 And richer than the rich in being so,  
 Obtain'd the hearts of all, and such a meed  
 At length from one,\* as made him rich indeed.

\* See the note in the Latin copy.

Hence, then, ye titles, hence, not wanted here,  
 Go, garnish merit in a brighter sphere,  
 The brows of those whose more exalted lot  
 He could congratulate, but envied not.

Light lie the turf, good senior! on thy breast,  
 And tranquil as thy mind was be thy rest!  
 Though, living, thou hadst more desert than fame,  
 And not a stone now chronicles thy name.

TO MRS. THROCKMORTON,

ON HER BEAUTIFUL TRANSCRIPT OF HORACE'S ODE,  
 "AD LIBRUM SUUM."

MARIA, could Horace have guess'd  
 What honour awaited his ode  
 To his own little volume address'd,  
 The honour which you have bestow'd;  
 Who have traced it in characters here,  
 So elegant, even, and neat,  
 He had laugh'd at the critical sneer  
 Which he seems to have trembled to meet.  
 And sneer, if you please, he had said,  
 A nymph shall hereafter arise  
 Who shall give me, when you are all dead,  
 The glory your malice denies;  
 Shall dignity give to my lay,  
 Although but a mere bagatelle;  
 And even a poet shall say,  
 Nothing ever was written so well.

Feb. 1790.

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF THE  
HALIBUT,

ON WHICH I DINED THIS DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1784.

WHERE hast thou floated, in what seas pursued  
Thy pastime? when wast thou an egg new spawn'd,  
Lost in the immensity of ocean's waste?  
Roar as they might, the overbearing winds  
That rock'd the deep, thy cradle, thou wast safe—  
And in thy minikin and embryo state,  
Attach'd to the firm leaf of some salt weed,  
Didst outlive tempests, such as wrung and rack'd  
The joints of many a stout and gallant bark,  
And whelm'd them in the unexplored abyss.  
Indebted to no magnet and no chart,  
Nor under guidance of the poplar fire,  
Thou wast a voyager on many coasts,  
Grazing at large in meadows submarine,  
Where flat Batavia just emerging peeps  
Above the brine—where Caledonia's rocks  
Beat back the surge—and where Hibernia shoots  
Her wondrous causeway far into the main.  
—Wherever thou hast fed, thou little thought'st,  
And I not more, that I should feed on thee.  
Peace, therefore, and good health, and much good  
fish,  
To him who sent thee! and success, as oft  
As it descends into the billowy gulf,

To the same drag that caught thee!—Fare theewell!  
 Thy lot thy brethren of the slimy fin  
 Would envy, could they know that thou wast  
     doom'd  
 To feed a bard, and to be praised in verse.

INSCRIPTION FOR A STONE ERECTED

AT THE SOWING OF A GROVE OF OAKS AT CHILLINGTON,  
 THE SEAT OF T. GIFFARD, ESQ. 1790.

OTHER stones the era tell  
 When some feeble mortal fell;  
 I stand here to date the birth  
 Of these hardy sons of earth.  
 Which shall longest brave the sky,  
 Storm and frost—these oaks or I?  
 Pass an age or two away,  
 I must moulder and decay,  
 But the years that crumble me  
 Shall invigorate the tree,  
 Spread its branch, dilate its size,  
 Lift its summit to the skies.  
 Cherish honour, virtue, truth,  
 So shalt thou prolong thy youth.  
 Wanting these, however fast  
 Man be fix'd and form'd to last,  
 He is lifeless even now,  
 Stone at heart, and cannot grow.

June, 1790.



## ANOTHER,

For a stone erected on a similar occasion at the same place  
in the following year.

READER! behold a monument  
That asks no sigh or tear,  
Though it perpetuate the event  
Of a great burial here.

June, 1790.

Anno 1791.

## TO MRS. KING,

On her kind present to the author, a patchwork counterpane  
of her own making.

THE bard, if e'er he feel at all,  
Must sure be quicken'd by a call  
Both on his heart and head,  
To pay with tuneful thanks the care  
And kindness of a lady fair  
Who deigns to deck his bed.

A bed like this, in ancient time,  
On Ida's barren top sublime,  
(As Homer's epic shows)  
Composed of sweetest vernal flowers,  
Without the aid of sun or showers,  
For Jove and Juno rose.

Less beautiful, however gay,  
Is that which in the scorching day  
    Receives the weary swain,  
Who, laying his long sithe aside,  
Sleeps on some bank with daisies pied,  
    Till roused to toil again.

What labours of the loom I see!  
Looms numberless have groan'd for me!  
    Should every maiden come  
To scramble for the patch that bears  
The impress of the robe she wears,  
    The bell would toll for some.

And oh, what havoc would ensue!  
This bright display of every hue  
    All in a moment fled!  
As if a storm should strip the bowers  
Of all their tendrils, leaves, and flowers—  
    Each pocketing a shred.

Thanks then to every gentle fair  
Who will not come to peck me bare  
    As bird of borrow'd feather,  
And thanks to one above them all,  
The gentle fair of Pertenhall,  
    Who put the whole together.

August, 1790.

## TRANSLATION OF AN EPIGRAM OF HOMER.\*

PAY me my price, potters! and I will sing.  
Attend, O Pallas! and with lifted arm  
Protect their oven; let the cups and all  
The sacred vessels blacken well, and, baked  
With good success, yield them both fair renown  
And profit, whether in the market sold  
Or streets, and let no strife ensue between us.  
But, oh ye potters! if with shameless front  
Ye falsify your promise, then I leave  
No mischief uninvoked to avenge the wrong.  
Come, Syntrips, Smaragus, Sabactes, come,  
And Asbetus, nor let your direst dread,  
Omodamus, delay! Fire seize your house,  
May neither house nor vestibule escape,  
May ye lament to see confusion mar  
And mingle the whole labour of your hands,  
And may a sound fill all your oven, such

\* No title is prefixed to this piece, but it appears to be a translation of one of the *Επιγράμματα* of Homer called 'Ο *Καμινος*, or the Furnace. Herodotus, or whoever was the Author of the Life of Homer ascribed to him, observes, "certain potters, while they were busied in baking their ware, seeing Homer at a small distance, and having heard much said of his wisdom, called to him, and promised him a present of their commodity and of such other things as they could afford, if he would sing to them, when he sang as follows."

As of a horse grinding his provender,  
 While all your pots and flagons bounce within.  
 Come hither also, daughter of the sun,  
 Circe the sorceress, and with thy drugs  
 Poison themselves, and all that they have made!  
 Come also, Chiron, with thy numerous troop  
 Of centaurs, as well those who died beneath  
 The club of Hercules, as who escaped,  
 And stamp their crockery to dust; down fall  
 Their chimney; let them see it with their eyes,  
 And howl to see the ruin of their art,  
 While I rejoice; and if a potter stoop  
 To peep into his furnace, may the fire  
 Flash in his face and scorch it, that all men  
 Observe, thenceforth, equity and good faith.

Oct. 1790.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE JOHN THORNTON,  
 ESQ.

POETS attempt the noblest task they can,  
 Praising the Author of all good in man,  
 And, next, commemorating worthies lost,  
 The dead in whom that good abounded most.

Thee, therefore, of commercial fame, but more  
 Famed for thy probity from shore to shore,  
 Thee, Thornton! worthy in some page to shine,  
 As honest and more eloquent than mine,

I mourn ; or, since thrice happy thou must be,  
The world, no longer thy abode, not thee.  
Thee to deplore were grief misspent indeed ;  
It were to weep that goodness has its meed,  
That there is bliss prepared in yonder sky,  
And glory for the virtuous when they die.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,  
Or spendthrift's prodigal excess afford,  
Sweet as the privilege of healing woe  
By virtue suffer'd combating below ?  
That privilege was thine ; Heaven gave thee means  
To illumine with delight the saddest scenes,  
Till thy appearance chased the gloom, forlorn  
As midnight, and despairing of a morn.  
Thou hadst an industry in doing good,  
Restless as his who toils and sweats for food ;  
Avarice in thee was the desire of wealth  
By rust unperishable or by stealth,  
And if the genuine worth of gold depend  
On application to its noblest end,  
Thine had a value in the scales of Heaven  
Surpassing all that mine or mint had given.  
And, though God made thee of a nature prone  
To distribution boundless of thy own,  
And still by motives of religious force  
Impell'd thee more to that heroic course,  
Yet was thy liberality discreet,  
Nice in its choice, and of a temper'd heat ;  
And though in act unwearied, secret still,  
As in some solitude the summer rill

Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green,  
And cheers the drooping flowers, unheard, unseen.

Such was thy charity; no sudden start,  
After long sleep, of passion in the heart,  
But steadfast principle, and, in its kind,  
Of close relation to the Eternal Mind,  
Traced easily to its true source above,  
To him whose works bespeak his nature, love.

Thy bounties all were Christian, and I make  
This record of thee for the Gospel's sake;  
That the incredulous themselves may see  
Its use and power exemplified in thee.

Nov. 1790.

#### THE FOUR AGES.

(A BRIEF FRAGMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE PROJECTED POEM.)

“ I COULD be well content, allow'd the use  
Of past experience, and the wisdom glean'd  
From worn-out follies, now acknowledged such,  
To recommence life's trial, in the hope  
Of fewer errors, on a second proof!”

Thus, while gray evening lull'd the wind, and  
call'd

Fresh odours from the shrubbery at my side,  
Taking my lonely winding walk, I mused,  
And held accustom'd conference with my heart;  
When from within it thus a voice replied:

“ Couldst thou in truth? and art thou taught  
at length

This wisdom, and but this, from all the past?  
Is not the pardon of thy long arrear,  
Time wasted, violated laws, abuse  
Of talents, judgment, mercies, better far  
Than opportunity vouchsafed to err  
With less excuse, and, haply, worse effect?”

I heard, and acquiesced: then to and fro  
Oft pacing, as the mariner his deck,  
My gravelly bounds, from self to human kind  
I pass'd, and next consider'd—what is man.

Knows he his origin? can he ascend  
By reminiscence to his earliest date?  
Slept he in Adam? And in those from him  
Through numerous generations, till he found  
At length his destined moment to be born?  
Or was he not, till fashion'd in the womb? [toil'd  
Deep mysteries both! which schoolmen must have  
To unriddle, and have left them mysteries still.

It is an evil incident to man,  
And of the worst, that unexplored he leaves  
Truths useful and attainable with ease,  
To search forbidden deeps, where mystery lies  
Not to be solved, and useless if it might.  
Mysteries are food for angels; they digest  
With ease, and find them nutriment; but man,  
While yet he dwells below, must stoop to glean  
His manna from the ground, or starve and die.

May, 1791.



## THE RETIRED CAT.\*

A POET'S cat sedate and grave  
As poet well could wish to have,  
Was much addicted to inquire  
For nooks to which she might retire,  
And where, secure as mouse in chink,  
She might repose, or sit and think.  
I know not where she caught the trick—  
Nature perhaps herself had cast her  
In such a mould philosophique,  
Or else she learn'd it of her master.  
Sometimes ascending, debonnair,  
An apple tree, or lofty pear,  
Lodged with convenience in the fork,  
She watch'd the gardener at his work;  
Sometimes her ease and solace sought  
In an old empty watering pot:  
There, wanting nothing save a fan,  
To seem some nymph in her sedan  
Apparel'd in exactest sort,  
And ready to be borne to court.

\* Cowper's partiality to animals is well known. Lady Hesketh, in one of her letters, states, "that he had, at one time, five rabbits, three hares, two guineapigs, a magpie, a jay, and a starling; besides two goldfinches, two canary birds, and two dogs. It is amazing how the three hares can find room to gambol and frolic (as they certainly do) in his small parlour;" and adds, "I forgot to enumerate a squirrel,

But love of change, it seems, has place  
Not only in our wiser race ;  
Cats also feel, as well as we,  
That passion's force, and so did she.  
Her climbing, she began to find,  
Exposed her too much to the wind,  
And the old utensil of tin  
Was cold and comfortless within :  
She therefore wish'd instead of those  
Some place of more serene repose,  
Where neither cold might come, nor air  
Too rudely wanton with her hair,  
And sought it in the likeliest mode  
Within her master's snug abode.

A drawer, it chanced, at bottom lined  
With linen of the softest kind,  
With such as merchants introduce  
From India, for the ladies' use,  
A drawer impending o'er the rest,  
Half open in the topmost chest,  
Of depth enough, and none to spare,  
Invited her to slumber there ;  
Puss with delight beyond expression  
Survey'd the scene, and took possession.

which he had at the same time, and which used to play with one of the hares continually. One evening the cat giving one of the hares a sound box on the ear, the hare ran after her, and having caught her, punished her by drumming on her back with her two feet, as hard as drumsticks, till the creature would have actually been killed, had not Mrs. Unwin rescued her."

Recumbent at her ease, ere long,  
And lull'd by her own humdrum song,  
She left the cares of life behind,  
And slept as she would sleep her last,  
When in came, housewifely inclined,  
The chambermaid, and shut it fast;  
By no malignity impell'd,  
But all unconscious whom it held.

Awaken'd by the shock (cried Puss)  
“ Was ever cat attended thus ?  
The open drawer was left, I see,  
Merely to prove a nest for me,  
For soon as I was well composed,  
Then came the maid, and it was closed,  
How smooth these 'kerchiefs, and how sweet !  
Oh what a delicate retreat !  
I will resign myself to rest  
Till Sol, declining in the west,  
Shall call to supper, when, no doubt,  
Susan will come and let me out.”

The evening came, the sun descended,  
And Puss remain'd still unattended.  
The night roll'd tardily away,  
(With her indeed 'twas never day),  
The sprightly morn her course renew'd,  
The evening gray again ensued,  
And puss came into mind no more  
Than if entomb'd the day before.  
With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room,  
She now presaged approaching doom,

Nor slept a single wink, or purr'd,  
Conscious of jeopardy incurr'd.

That night, by chance, the poet watching,  
Heard an inexplicable scratching;  
His noble heart went pit-a-pat,  
And to himself he said—"What's that?"  
He drew the curtain at his side,  
And forth he peep'd, but nothing spied.  
Yet, by his ear directed, guess'd  
Something imprison'd in the chest,  
And, doubtful what, with prudent care  
Resolved it should continue there.  
At length a voice which well he knew,  
A long and melancholy mew,  
Saluting his poetic ears,  
Consoled him and dispell'd his fears:  
He left his bed, he trod the floor,  
He 'gan in haste the drawers explore,  
The lowest first, and without stop  
The rest in order to the top.  
For 'tis a truth well known to most,  
That whatsoever thing is lost,  
We seek it, ere it come to light,  
In every cranny but the right.  
Forth skipp'd the cat, not now replete  
As erst with airy self-conceit,  
Nor in her own fond apprehension  
A theme for all the world's attention,  
But modest, sober, cured of all  
Her notions hyperbolic,

And wishing for a place of rest  
Any thing rather than a chest.  
Then stepp'd the poet into bed  
With this reflection in his head.

## MORAL.

Beware of too sublime a sense  
Of your own worth and consequence :  
The man who dreams himself so great,  
And his importance of such weight,  
That all around, in all that's done,  
Must move and act for him alone,  
Will learn in school of tribulation  
The folly of his expectation.

1791.

## THE JUDGMENT OF THE POETS.

Two nymphs, both nearly of an age,  
Of numerous charms possess'd,  
A warm dispute once chanced to wage,  
Whose temper was the best.

The worth of each had been complete  
Had both alike been mild :  
But one, although her smile was sweet,  
Frown'd oftener than she smiled.

And in her humour, when she frown'd,  
    Would raise her voice, and roar,  
And shake with fury to the ground  
    The garland that she wore.

The other was of gentler cast,  
    From all such frenzy clear,  
Her frowns were seldom known to last,  
    And never proved severe.

To poets of renown in song  
    The nymphs referr'd the cause,  
Who, strange to tell, all judg'd it wrong,  
    And gave misplaced applause.

They gentle call'd, and kind and soft,  
    The flippant and the scold,  
And though she changed her mood so oft,  
    That failing left untold.

No judges, sure, were e'er so mad,  
    Or so resolved to err—  
In short, the charms her sister had  
    They lavish'd all on her.

Then thus the God whom fondly they  
    Their great inspirer call,  
Was heard, one genial summer's day,  
    To reprimand them all.

“ Since thus ye have combined,” he said,  
    “ My favourite nymph to slight,  
Adorning May, that peevish maid,  
    With June's undoubted right,

“ The minx shall, for your folly’s sake,  
 Still prove herself a shrew,  
 Shall make your scribbling fingers ache,  
 And pinch your noses blue.”

May, 1791.

#### YARDLEY OAK.

SURVIVOR sole, and hardly such, of all  
 That once lived here, thy brethren, at my birth  
 (Since which I number threescore winters past),  
 A shatter’d veteran, hollow-trunk’d perhaps,  
 As now, and with excoriate forks deform,  
 Relics of ages ! could a mind, imbued  
 With truth from heaven, created thing adore,  
 I might with reverence kneel, and worship thee.

It seems idolatry with some excuse,  
 When our forefather druids in their oaks  
 Imagined sanctity. The conscience, yet  
 Unpurified by an authentic act  
 Of amnesty, the meed of blood divine,  
 Loved not the light, but, gloomy, into gloom  
 Of thickest shades, like Adam after taste  
 Of fruit proscribed, as to a refuge, fled.

Thou wast a bauble once, a cup and ball  
 Which babes might play with; and the thievish jay,  
 Seeking her food, with ease might have purloin’d  
 The auburn nut that held thee, swallowing down



Thy yet close folded latitude of boughs  
 And all thine embryo vastness at a gulp.  
 But fate thy growth decreed ; autumnal rains  
 Beneath thy parent tree mellow'd the soil  
 Design'd thy cradle ; and a skipping deer,  
 With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe, prepared  
 The soft receptacle, in which, secure,  
 Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.

So fancy dreams. Disprove it, if ye can,  
 Ye reasoners broad awake, whose busy search  
 Of argument, employ'd too oft amiss,  
 Sifts half the pleasures of short life away !

Thou fell'st mature ; and, in the loamy clod  
 Swelling with vegetative force instinct,  
 Didst burn thine egg, as theirs the fabled twins,  
 Now stars ; two lobes, protruding, pair'd exact ;  
 A leaf succeeded, and another leaf,  
 And, all the elements thy puny growth  
 Fostering propitious, thou becamest a twig.

Who lived when thou wast such ? Oh, couldst  
 thou speak,  
 As in Dodona once thy kindred trees  
 Oracular, I would not curious ask  
 The future, best unknown, but, at thy mouth  
 Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past.

By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,  
 The clock of history, facts and events  
 Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts  
 Recovering, and misstated setting right——  
 Desperate attempt, till trees shall speak again !

Time made thee what thou wast, king of the  
woods ;

And time hath made thee what thou art—a cave  
For owls to roost in. Once thy spreading boughs  
O'erhung the champaign; and the numerous flocks  
That grazed it stood beneath that ample cope  
Uncrowded, yet safe shelter'd from the storm.  
No flock frequents thee now. Thou hast outlived  
Thy popularity, and art become  
(Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing  
Forgotten, as the foliage of thy youth.

While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd  
Of treeship—first a seedling, hid in grass ;  
Then twig ; then sapling ; and, as century roll'd  
Slow after century, a giant bulk  
Of girth enormous, with moss-cushion'd root  
Upheaved above the soil, and sides emboss'd  
With prominent wens globose—till at the last  
The rottenness, which time is charged to inflict  
On other mighty ones, found also thee.

What exhibitions various hath the world  
Witness'd of mutability in all  
That we account most durable below !  
Change is the diet on which all subsist,  
Created changeable, and change at last  
Destroys them. Skies uncertain now the heat  
Transmitting cloudless, and the solar beam  
Now quenching in a boundless sea of clouds—  
Calm and alternate storm, moisture, and drought,  
Invigorate by turns the springs of life

In all that live, plant, animal, and man,  
 And in conclusion mar them. Nature's threads,  
 Fine passing thought, e'en in their coarsest works,  
 Delight in agitation, yet sustain  
 The force that agitates not unimpair'd ;  
 But worn by frequent impulse, to the cause  
 Of their best tone their dissolution owe.

Thought cannot spend itself, comparing still  
 The great and little of thy lot, thy growth  
 From almost nullity into a state  
 Of matchless grandeur, and declension thence,  
 Slow, into such magnificent decay.  
 Time was when, settling on thy leaf, a fly  
 Could shake thee to the root—and time has been  
 When tempests could not. At thy firmest age  
 Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents  
 That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the  
 deck

Of some flagg'd admiral ; and tortuous arms,  
 The shipwright's darling treasure, didst present  
 To the four-quarter'd winds, robust and bold,  
 Warp'd into tough knee-timber, many a load !\*  
 But the axe spared thee. In those thriftier days  
 Oaks fell not, hewn by thousands, to supply  
 The bottomless demands of contest waged  
 For senatorial honours. Thus to time  
 The task was left to whittle thee away

\* Knee-timber is found in the crooked arms of oak, which, by reason of their distortion, are easily adjusted to the angle formed where the deck and the ship's sides meet.

With his sly sithe, whose ever-nibbling edge,  
 Noiseless, an atom, and an atom more,  
 Disjoining from the rest, has, unobserved,  
 Achieved a labour which had, far and wide,  
 By man perform'd, made all the forest ring.

Embowel'd now, and of thy ancient self  
 Possessing nought but the scoop'd rind that seems  
 A huge throat calling to the clouds for drink,  
 Which it would give in rivulets to thy root,  
 Thou temptest none, but rather much forbidst  
 The feller's toil, which thou couldst ill requite.  
 Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,  
 A quarry of stout spurs and knotted fangs,  
 Which, crook'd into a thousand whimsies, clasp  
 The stubborn soil, and hold thee still erect.

So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet  
 Fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid,  
 Though all the superstructure, by the tooth  
 Pulverized of venality, a shell  
 Stands now, and semblance only of itself!

Thine arms have left thee. Winds have rent  
 them off

Long since, and rovers of the forest wild  
 With bow and shaft have burnt them. Some have  
 left

A splinter'd stump bleach'd to a snowy white ;  
 And some memorial none where once they grew.  
 Yet life still lingers in thee, and puts forth  
 Proof not contemptible of what she can,  
 Even where death predominates. The spring

Finds thee not less alive to her sweet force  
Than yonder upstarts of the neighbouring wood,  
So much thy juniors, who their birth received  
Half a millennium since the date of thine.

But since, although well qualified by age  
To teach, no spirit dwells in thee, nor voice  
May be expected from thee, seated here  
On thy distorted root, with hearers none,  
Or prompter, save the scene, I will perform  
Myself the oracle, and will discourse  
In my own ear such matter as I may.

One man alone, the father of us all,  
Drew not his life from woman; never gazed,  
With mute unconsciousness of what he saw,  
On all around him; learn'd not by degrees,  
Nor owed articulation to his ear;  
But, moulded by his Maker into man  
At once, upstood intelligent, survey'd  
All creatures, with precision understood  
Their purport, uses, properties, assign'd  
To each his name significant, and, fill'd  
With love and wisdom, render'd back to Heaven  
In praise harmonious the first air he drew.  
He was excused the penalties of dull  
Minority. No tutor charged his hand  
With the thought-tracing quill, or task'd his mind  
With problems. History, not wanted yet,  
Lean'd on her elbow, watching time, whose course,  
Eventful, should supply her with a theme; . . . .

1791.

## TO THE NIGHTINGALE,

WHICH THE AUTHOR HEARD SING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

WHENCE is it that, amazed, I hear  
From yonder wither'd spray,  
This foremost morn of all the year,  
The melody of May?

And why, since thousands would be proud  
Of such a favour shown,  
Am I selected from the crowd  
To witness it alone?

Sing'st thou, sweet Philomel, to me,  
For that I also long  
Have practised in the groves like thee,  
Though not like thee in song?

Or sing'st thou, rather, under force  
Of some divine command,  
Commission'd to presage a course  
Of happier days at hand!

Thrice welcome then! for many a long  
And joyless year have I,  
As thou to-day, put forth my song  
Beneath a wintry sky.

But thee no wintry skies can harm,  
Who only need'st to sing  
To make e'en January charm,  
And every season spring.

1792.



LINES WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM  
OF MISS PATTY MORE'S, SISTER OF HANNAH MORE.

IN vain to live from age to age  
While modern bards endeavour,  
I write my name in Patty's page,  
And gain my point for ever.

W. COWPER.

March 6, 1792.

SONNET TO WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.

THY country, Wilberforce, with just disdain,  
Hears thee by cruel men and impious call'd  
Fanatic, for thy zeal to loose the inthral'd  
From exile, public sale, and slavery's chain.  
Friend of the poor, the wrong'd, the fetter-gall'd,  
Fear not lest labour such as thine be vain.

Thou hast achieved a part; hast gain'd the ear  
Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause; [pause  
Hope smiles, joy springs, and, though cold caution  
And weave delay, the better hour is near  
That shall remunerate thy toils severe  
By peace for Afric, fenced with British laws.

Enjoy what thou hast won, esteem and love  
From all the just on earth, and all the blest above.

April 16, 1792.



## EPIGRAM

PRINTED IN THE NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.

To purify their wine some people bleed  
 A lamb into the barrel, and succeed ;  
 No nostrum, planters say, is half so good  
 To make fine sugar as a negro's blood.  
 Now lambs and negroes both are harmless things,  
 And thence perhaps this wondrous virtue springs,  
 'Tis in the blood of innocence alone—  
 Good cause why planters never try their own.

TO DR. AUSTIN, OF CECIL STREET, LONDON.

AUSTIN ! accept a grateful verse from me,  
 The poet's treasure, no inglorious fee.  
 Loved by the muses, thy ingenuous mind  
 Pleasing requital in my verse may find ;  
 Verse oft has dash'd the sithe of time aside,  
 Immortalizing names which else had died :  
 And O ! could I command the glittering wealth  
 With which sick kings are glad to purchase health !  
 Yet, if extensive fame, and sure to live,  
 Were in the power of verse like mine to give,  
 I would not recompense his art with less,  
 Who, giving Mary health, heals my distress.

Friend of my friend ! \* I love thee, tho' unknown,  
 And boldly call thee, being his, my own.

May 26, 1792.

\* Hayley.

## CATHARINA :

THE SECOND PART: ON HER MARRIAGE TO GEORGE

COURTENAY, ESQ.

BELIEVE it or not, as you choose,  
The doctrine is certainly true,  
That the future is known to the muse,  
And poets are oracles too.  
I did but express a desire  
To see Catharina at home,  
At the side of my friend George's fire,  
And lo—she is actually come.

Such prophecy some may despise,  
But the wish of a poet and friend  
Perhaps is approved in the skies,  
And therefore attains to its end.  
'Twas a wish that flew ardently forth  
From a bosom effectually warm'd  
With the talents, the graces, and worth  
Of the person for whom it was form'd.

Maria\* would leave us, I knew,  
To the grief and regret of us all,  
But less to our grief, could we view  
Catharina the Queen of the Hall.

\* Lady Throckmorton.

And therefore I wish'd as I did,  
 And therefore this union of hands  
 Not a whisper was heard to forbid,  
 But all cry—Amen—to the bans.

Since, therefore, I seem to incur  
 No danger of wishing in vain  
 When making good wishes for her,  
 I will e'en to my wishes again—  
 With one I have made her a wife,  
 And now I will try with another,  
 Which I cannot suppress for my life—  
 How soon I can make her a mother.

June, 1792.

EPITAPH ON FOP, A DOG BELONGING TO  
 LADY THROCKMORTON.

THOUGH once a puppy, and though Fop by name,  
 Here moulders one whose bones some honour claim.  
 No sycophant, although of spaniel race,  
 And though no hound, a martyr to the chase—  
 Ye squirrels, rabbits, leverets, rejoice,  
 Your haunts no longer echo to his voice ;  
 This record of his fate exulting view,  
 He died worn out with vain pursuit of you.

“ Yes,” —the indignant shade of Fop replies—  
 “ And worn with vain pursuit man also dies.”

August, 1792.

## SONNET TO GEORGE ROMNEY, ESQ.

On his Picture of me in Crayons, drawn at Eartham in the  
61st year of my age, and in the months of August and  
September 1792.

ROMNEY, expert infallibly to trace  
On chart or canvass, not the form alone  
And semblance, but, however faintly shown,  
The mind's impression too on every face—  
With strokes that time ought never to erase  
Thou hast so pencil'd mine, that though I own  
The subject worthless, I have never known  
The artist shining with superior grace.

But this I mark—that symptoms none of woe  
In thy incomparable work appear.  
Well—I am satisfied it should be so,  
Since, on maturer thought, the cause is clear ;  
For in my looks what sorrow couldst thou see  
When I was Hayley's guest, and sat to thee ?

October, 1792.

## MARY AND JOHN.

If John marries Mary, and Mary alone,  
'Tis a very good match between Mary and John.  
Should John wed a score, Oh, the claws and the  
scratches !

It can't be a match :—'tis a bundle of matches.

## EPITAPH ON MR. CHESTER, OF CHICHELEY.

TEARS flow, and cease not, where the good man  
 Till all who knew him follow to the skies. [lies,  
 Tears therefore fall where Chester's ashes sleep :  
 Him wife, friends, brothers, children, servants,  
                   weep—

And justly—few shall ever him transcend  
 As husband, parent, brother, master, friend.

April 1793.

## TO MY COUSIN, ANNE BODHAM,

ON RECEIVING FROM HER A NETWORK PURSE, MADE BY  
 HERSELF.

MY gentle Anne, whom heretofore,  
 When I was young, and thou no more  
       Than plaything for a nurse,  
 I danced and fondled on my knee,  
 A kitten both in size and glee,  
       I thank thee for my purse.

Gold pays the worth of all things here ;  
 But not of love ;—that gem's too dear  
       For richest rogues to win it ;  
 I, therefore, as a proof of love,  
 Esteem thy present far above  
       The best things kept within it.

May 4, 1793.

INSCRIPTION FOR A HERMITAGE IN THE  
AUTHOR'S GARDEN.

THIS cabin, Mary, in my sight appears,  
Built as it has been in our waning years,  
A rest afforded to our weary feet,  
Preliminary to—the last retreat.

May, 1793.



TO MRS. UNWIN.

MARY! I want a lyre with other strings,  
Such aid from heaven as some have feign'd they  
drew,  
An eloquence scarce given to mortals, new  
And undebased by praise of meaner things,  
That, ere through age or woe I shed my wings,  
I may record thy worth with honour due,  
In verse as musical as thou art true,  
And that immortalizes whom it sings.  
But thou hast little need There is a book  
By seraphs writ with beams of heavenly light,  
On which the eyes of God not rarely look,  
A chronicle of actions just and bright ;

There all thy deeds, my faithful Mary, shine,  
And, since thou own'st that praise, I spare thee  
mine.

May, 1793.

TO JOHN JOHNSON, ON HIS PRESENTING ME  
WITH AN ANTIQUE BUST OF HOMER.

KINSMAN beloved, and as a son, by me!  
 When I behold this fruit of thy regard,  
 The sculptured form of my old favourite bard,  
 I reverence feel for him, and love for thee. [be  
 Joy too and grief. Much joy that there should  
 Wise men and learn'd, who grudge not to reward  
 With some applause my bold attempt and hard,  
 Which others scorn ; critics by courtesy.  
 The grief is this, that, sunk in Homer's mine,  
 I lose my precious years, now soon to fail  
 Handling his gold, which, howsoe'er it shine,  
 Proves dross when balanced in the Christian  
 scale.  
 Be wiser thou—like our forefather Donne,  
 Seek heavenly wealth, and work for God alone.  
 May, 1793.

TO A YOUNG FRIEND,

ON HIS ARRIVING AT CAMBRIDGE WET WHEN NO RAIN  
HAD FALLEN THERE.

IF Gideon's fleece, which drench'd with dew he  
 found  
 While moisture none refresh'd the herbs around,  
 Might fitly represent the church endow'd  
 With heavenly gifts to heathens not allow'd ;



In pledge, perhaps, of favours from on high,  
 Thy locks were wet when others' locks were dry.  
 Heaven grant us half the omen—may we see  
 Not drought on others, but much dew on thee !

May, 1793.

A TALE.\*

IN Scotland's realms, where trees are few,  
 Nor even shrubs abound ;  
 But where, however bleak the view,  
 Some better things are found,

For husband there and wife may boast  
 Their union undefiled,  
 And false ones are as rare almost  
 As hedgerows in the wild.

In Scotland's realm forlorn and bare  
 The history chanced of late—  
 This history of a wedded pair,  
 A chaffinch and his mate.

\* This tale is founded on an article which appeared in the Buckinghamshire Herald, for Saturday, June 1, 1793 :—  
 " Glasgow, May 23. In a block, or pulley, near the head of the mast of a gabert, now lying at the Broomielaw, there is a chaffinch's nest and four eggs. The nest was built while the vessel lay at Greenock, and was followed hither by both birds. Though the block is occasionally lowered for the inspection of the curious, the birds have not forsaken the nest. The cock, however, visits the nest but seldom, while the hen never leaves it, but when she descends to the hull for food."

The spring drew near, each felt a breast  
With genial instinct fill'd ;  
They pair'd, and would have built a nest,  
But found not where to build.

The heaths uncover'd and the moors  
Except with snow and sleet,  
Sea-beaten rocks and naked shores  
Could yield them no retreat.

Long time a breeding-place they sought,  
Till both grew vex'd and tired ;  
At length a ship arriving brought  
The good so long desired.

A ship ?—could such a restless thing  
Afford them place of rest ?  
Or was the merchant charged to bring  
The homeless birds a nest ?

Hush—silent hearers profit most—  
This racer of the sea  
Proved kinder to them than the coast,  
It served them with a tree.

But such a tree ! 'twas shaven deal,  
The tree they call a mast,  
And had a hollow with a wheel  
Through which the tackle pass'd.

Within that cavity aloft  
Their roofless home they fix'd,  
Form'd with materials neat and soft,  
Bents, wool, and feathers mix'd.

Four ivory eggs soon pave its floor  
    With russet specks bedight—  
The vessel weighs, forsakes the shore,  
    And lessens to the sight.

The mother-bird is gone to sea,  
    As she had changed her kind ;  
But goes the male ? Far wiser, he  
    Is doubtless left behind.

No—soon as from ashore he saw  
    The winged mansion move,  
He flew to reach it, by a law  
    Of never failing love ;

Then perching at his consort's side,  
    Was briskly borne along,  
The billows and the blast defied,  
    And cheer'd her with a song.

The seaman with sincere delight  
    His feather'd shipmates eyes,  
Scarce less exulting in the sight  
    Than when he tows a prize.

For seamen much believe in signs,  
    And from a chance so new  
Each some approaching good divines,  
    And may his hopes be true !

Hail, honour'd land ! a desert where  
    Not even birds can hide,  
Yet parent of this loving pair  
    Whom nothing could divide.

And ye who, rather than resign  
Your matrimonial plan,  
Were not afraid to plough the brine  
In company with man.

For whose lean country much disdain  
We English often show,  
Yet from a richer nothing gain  
But wantonness and woe.

Be it your fortune, year by year,  
The same resource to prove,  
And may ye, sometimes landing here,  
Instruct us how to love!

June, 1793.

ON A SPANIEL, CALLED BEAU, KILLING  
A YOUNG BIRD.

A SPANIEL, Beau, that fares like you,  
Well fed, and at his ease,  
Should wiser be than to pursue  
Each trifle that he sees.

But you have kill'd a tiny bird,  
Which flew not till to-day,  
Against my orders, whom you heard  
Forbidding you the prey.

Nor did you kill that you might eat  
And ease a doggish pain,  
For him, though chased with furious heat,  
You left where he was slain.

Nor was he of the thievish sort,  
Or one whom blood allures,  
But innocent was all his sport  
Whom you have torn for yours.

My dog! what remedy remains,  
Since, teach you all I can,  
I see you, after all my pains,  
So much resemble man?

July 15, 1793.

BEAU'S REPLY.

SIR, when I flew to seize the bird  
In spite of your command,  
A louder voice than yours I heard,  
And harder to withstand.

You cried—Forbear—but in my breast  
A mightier cried—Proceed—  
'Twas nature, Sir, whose strong behest  
Impell'd me to the deed.

Yet, much as nature I respect,  
I ventured once to break  
(As you perhaps may recollect)  
Her precept for your sake;

And when your linnet on a day,  
 Passing his prison door,  
 Had flutter'd all his strength away,  
 And panting press'd the floor,  
 Well knowing him a sacred thing,  
 Not destined to my tooth,  
 I only kiss'd his ruffled wing,  
 And lick'd the feathers smooth.

Let my obedience then excuse  
 My disobedience now,  
 Nor some reproof yourself refuse  
 From your aggrieved bow-wow :

If killing birds be such a crime  
 (Which I can hardly see)  
 What think you, Sir, of killing time  
 With verse address'd to me !

TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.

DEAR architect of fine chateaux in air,  
 Worthier to stand for ever, if they could,  
 Than any built of stone, or yet of wood,  
 For back of royal elephant to bear !

O for permission from the skies to share,  
 Much to my own, though little to thy good,  
 With thee (not subject to the jealous mood !)  
 A partnership of literary ware !

But I am bankrupt now; and doom'd henceforth  
 To drudge, in descant dry, on others' lays;  
 Bards, I acknowledge, of unequal'd birth!  
 But what his commentators' happiest praise?  
 That he has furnish'd lights for other eyes,  
 Which they who need them use, and then despise.

June 29, 1793.

#### ANSWER

To Stanzas addressed to Lady Hesketh, by Miss Catharine Fanshawe, in returning a Poem of Mr. Cowper's, lent to her, on condition she should neither show it, nor take a Copy.

To be remember'd thus is fame,  
 And in the first degree;  
 And did the few like her the same,  
 The press might sleep for me.  
 So Homer, in the memory stored  
 Of many a Grecian belle,  
 Was once preserved—a richer hoard,  
 But never lodged so well.

1793.

#### ON FLAXMAN'S PENELOPE.

THE suitors sinn'd, but with a fair excuse,  
 Whom all this elegance might well seduce;  
 Nor can our censure on the husband fall,  
 Who, for a wife so lovely, slew them all.

September, 1793.



## TO THE SPANISH ADMIRAL COUNT GRAVINA,

On his translating the Author's Song on a Rose into  
Italian Verse.

MY rose, Gravina, blooms anew,  
And, steep'd not now in rain,  
But in Castalian streams by you,  
Will never fade again.

1793.

## TO MARY.

THE twentieth year is well nigh past  
Since first our sky was overcast ;  
Ah would that this might be the last !  
My Mary !

Thy spirits have a fainter flow,  
I see thee daily weaker grow——  
'Twas my distress that brought thee low,  
My Mary !

Thy needles, once a shining store,  
For my sake restless heretofore,  
Now rust disused, and shine no more ;  
My Mary !

For though thou gladly wouldst fulfill  
The same kind office for me still,  
Thy sight now seconds not thy will,  
My Mary !

But well thou play'dst the housewife's part,  
And all thy threads with magic art  
Have wound themselves about this heart,  
My Mary!

Thy indistinct expressions seem  
Like language utter'd in a dream;  
Yet me they charm, whate'er the theme,  
My Mary!

Thy silver locks, once auburn bright,  
Are still more lovely in my sight  
Than golden beams of orient light,  
My Mary!

For, could I view nor them nor thee,  
What sight worth seeing could I see?  
The sun would rise in vain for me,  
My Mary!

Partakers of thy sad decline,  
Thy hands their little force resign;  
Yet gently press'd, press gently mine,  
My Mary!

Such feebleness of limbs thou provest,  
That now at every step thou movest  
Upheld by two; yet still thou lovest,  
My Mary!

And still to love, though press'd with ill,  
In wintry age to feel no chill,  
With me is to be lovely still,  
My Mary!

But ah! by constant heed I know,  
 How oft the sadness that I show  
 Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe,  
My Mary!

And should my future lot be cast  
 With much resemblance of the past,  
 Thy worn-out heart will break at last,  
My Mary!

Autumn of 1793.

MONTES GLACIALES, IN OCEANO GERMANICO  
 NATANTES.

EN, quæ prodigia, ex oris allata, remotis,  
 Oras adveniunt pavefacta per æquora nostras!  
 Non equidem priscae sæclum rediisse videtur  
 Pyrrhæ, cum Proteus pecus altos visere montes  
 Et Sylvas, egit. Sed tempora vix leviora  
 Adsunt, evulsi quando radicitùs alti  
 In mare descendunt montes, fluctusque pererrant.  
 Quid verò hoc monstri est magis et mirabile visu?  
 Splendentes video, ceu pulchro ex ære vel auro  
 Conflatos, rutilisque accinctos undique gemmis,  
 Baccâ cæruleâ, et flammâ imitante pyropo.  
 Ex oriente adsunt, ubi gazas optima tellus  
 Parturit omnigenas, quibus æva per omnia sumptu  
 Ingenti finxere sibi diademata reges?  
 Vix hoc crediderim. Non fallunt talia acutos

**M**ercatorum oculos : prius et quàm littora Gangis  
**L**iquissent, avidis gratissima præda fuissent.  
**O**rtos unde putemus ? An illos Ves'vius atrox  
**P**rotulit, ignivomisve eiecit faucibus Ætna ?  
**L**uce micant propriâ, Phœbive, per aëra purum  
**N**unc stimulantis equos, argentea tela retorquent ?  
**P**hœbi luce micant. Ventis et fluctibus altis  
**A**ppulsi, et rapidis subter currentibus undis,  
**T**andem non fallunt oculos. Capita alta videre est  
**M**ultâ onerata nive et canis conspersa pruinis.  
**C**ætera sunt glacies. Procul hinc, ubi Bruma  
ferè omnes

**C**ontristat menses, portenta hæc horrida nobis  
**I**lla strui voluit. Quoties de culmine summo.  
**C**livorum fluerent in littora prona, solutæ  
**S**ole, nives, propero tendentes in mare cursu,  
**I**lla gelu fixit. Paulatim attollere sese  
**M**irum cœpit opus ; glacieque ab origine rerum  
**I**n glaciem aggestâ sublimes vertice tandem  
**Æ**quavit montes, non crescere nescia moles.  
**S**ic immensa diu stetit, æternumque stetit  
**C**ongeries, hominum neque vi neque mobilis arte,  
**L**ittora ni tandem declivia deseruisset,  
**P**ondere victa suo. Dilabitur. Omnia circum  
**A**ntra et saxa gemunt, subito concussa fragore,  
**D**um ruit in pelagum, tanquam studiosa natandi,  
**I**ngens tota strues. Sic Delos dicitur olim,  
**I**nsula, in Ægæo fluitâsse erratica ponto.  
**S**ed non ex glacie Delos ; neque torpida Delum  
**B**ruma inter rupes genuit nudum sterilemque.

Sed vestita herbis erat illa, ornataque nunquam  
 Deciduâ lauro ; et Delum dilexit Apollo.  
 At vos, erroneos horrendi, et caligine digni  
 Cimmeriâ, Deus idem odit. Natalia vestra,  
 Nubibus involvens frontem, non ille tueri  
 Sustinuit. Patrium vos ergo requirite cælum !  
 Ite ! Redite ! Timete moras ; ni lenitè austro  
 Spirante, et nitidas Phœbo jaculante sagittas  
 Hostili vobis, pereatis gurgite misti !

March 11, 1799.

ON THE ICE ISLANDS, SEEN FLOATING IN  
 THE GERMAN OCEAN.

WHAT portents, from what distant region ride,  
 Unseen till now in ours, the astonish'd tide ?  
 In ages past, old Proteus, with his droves  
 Of sea-calves, sought the mountains and the  
 groves.

But now, descending whence of late they stood,  
 Themselves the mountains seem to rove the flood.  
 Dire times were they, full charged with human woes ;  
 And these, scarce less calamitous than those.  
 What view we now ? More wondrous still ! Behold !  
 Like burnish'd brass they shine, or beaten gold ;  
 And all around the pearl's pure splendour show,  
 And all around the ruby's fiery glow.  
 Come they from India, where the burning earth,  
 All bounteous, gives her richest treasures birth ;

**And** where the costly gems, that beam around  
**The** brows of mightiest potentates, are found ?  
**No.** Never such a countless dazzling store  
**Had** left unseen the Ganges' peopled shore.  
**Rapacious** hands, and ever watchful eyes,  
**Should** sooner far have mark'd and seized the prize.  
**Whence** sprang they then ? Ejected have they come  
**From** Vesuvius', or from Ætna's burning womb ?  
**Thus** shine they self-illumed, or but display  
**The** borrow'd splendours of a cloudless day ?  
**With** borrow'd beams they shine. The gales that  
    breathe  
**Now** landward, and the current's force beneath,  
**Have** borne them nearer : and the nearer sight,  
**Advantaged** more, contemplates them aright.  
**Their** lofty summits crested high they show,  
**With** mingled sleet, and long-incumbent snow.  
**The** rest is ice. Far hence, where, most severe,  
**Bleak** winter well nigh saddens all the year,  
**Their** infant growth began. He bade arise  
**Their** uncouth forms, portentous in our eyes.  
**Oft** as dissolved by transient suns, the snow  
**Left** the tall cliff, to join the flood below ;  
**He** caught, and curdled with a freezing blast  
**The** current, ere it reach'd the boundless waste.  
**By** slow degrees uprose the wondrous pile,  
**And** long successive ages roll'd the while ;  
**Till,** ceaseless in its growth, it claim'd to stand,  
**Tall** as its rival mountains on the land.  
**Thus** stood, and, unremovable by skill

Or force of man, had stood the structure still,  
 But that, though firmly fix'd, supplanted yet  
 By pressure of its own enormous weight,  
 It left the shelving beach—and, with a sound  
 That shook the bellowing waves and rocks around,  
 Self-launch'd, and swiftly, to the briny wave,  
 As if instinct with strong desire to lave,  
 Down went the ponderous mass. So bards of old  
 How Delos swam the Ægean deep have told.  
 But not of ice was Delos. Delos bore  
 Herb, fruit, and flower. She, crown'd with laurel,  
     wore,

E'en under wintry skies, a summer smile ;  
 And Delos was Apollo's favourite isle.  
 But, horrid wanderers of the deep, to you  
 He deems Cimmerian darkness only due.  
 Your hated birth he deign'd not to survey,  
 But, scornful, turn'd his glorious eyes away.  
 Hence, seek your home, nor longer rashly dare  
 The darts of Phœbus, and a softer air ;  
 Lest ye regret, too late, your native coast,  
 In no congenial gulf for ever lost !

March 19, 1799.

#### THE CASTAWAY.

OBSCUREST night involved the sky,  
     The Atlantic billows roar'd,  
 When such a destined wretch as I,  
     Wash'd headlong from on board,



Of friends, of hope, of all bereft,  
His floating home for ever left.

No braver chief could Albion boast  
Than he with whom he went,  
Nor ever ship left Albion's coast  
With warmer wishes sent.  
He loved them both, but both in vain,  
Nor him beheld, nor her again.

Not long beneath the whelming brine,  
Expert to swim he lay ;  
Nor soon he felt his strength decline,  
Or courage die away :  
But waged with death a lasting strife,  
Supported by despair of life.

He shouted ; nor his friends had fail'd  
To check the vessel's course,  
But so the furious blast prevail'd,  
That, pitiless perforce,  
They left their outcast mate behind,  
And scudded still before the wind.

Some succour yet they could afford ;  
And, such as storms allow,  
The cask, the coop, the floated cord,  
Delay'd not to bestow :  
But he, they knew, nor ship nor shore,  
Whate'er they gave, should visit more.

Nor, cruel as it seem'd, could he  
Their haste himself condemn,  
Aware that flight, in such a sea,  
Alone could rescue them ;  
Yet bitter felt it still to die  
Deserted, and his friends so nigh.

He long survives, who lives an hour  
In ocean, self-upheld :  
And so long he, with unspent power,  
His destiny repell'd :  
And ever, as the minutes flew,  
Entreated help, or cried—" Adieu !"

At length, his transient respite past,  
His comrades, who before  
Had heard his voice in every blast,  
Could catch the sound no more :  
For then, by toil subdued, he drank  
The stifling wave, and then he sank.

No poet wept him ; but the page  
Of narrative sincere,  
That tells his name, his worth, his age,  
Is wet with Anson's tear :  
And tears by bards or heroes shed,  
Alike immortalize the dead.

I therefore purpose not, or dream,  
Descanting on his fate,  
To give the melancholy theme  
A more enduring date :

But misery still delights to trace  
Its semblance in another's case.

No voice divine the storm allay'd,  
No light propitious shone ;  
When, snatch'd from all effectual aid,  
We perish'd, each alone :  
But I beneath a rougher sea,  
And whelm'd in deeper gulfs than he.

March 20, 1799.

THE SALAD, BY VIRGIL.

THE winter night now well nigh worn away,  
The wakeful cock proclaim'd approaching day,  
When Simulus, poor tenant of a farm  
Of narrowest limits, heard the shrill alarm,  
Yawn'd, stretch'd his limbs, and anxious to provide  
Against the pangs of hunger unsupplied,  
By slow degrees his tatter'd bed forsook,  
And poking in the dark explored the nook  
Where embers slept with ashes heap'd around,  
And with burnt fingers-ends the treasure found.

It chanced that from a brand beneath his nose,  
Sure proof of latent fire, some smoke arose ;  
When trimming with a pin the incrust'd tow,  
And stooping it towards the coals below,  
He toils, with cheeks distended, to excite  
The lingering flame, and gains at length a light.

With prudent heed he spreads his hand before  
The quivering lamp, and opes his granary door.  
Small was his stock, but taking for the day  
A measured stint of twice eight pounds away,  
With these his mill he seeks. A shelf at hand,  
Fix'd in the wall, affords his lamp a stand :  
Then baring both his arms—a sleeveless coat  
He girds, the rough exuviae of a goat :  
And with a rubber, for that use design'd,  
Cleansing his mill within—begins to grind ;  
Each hand has its employ ; labouring amain,  
This turns the winch, while that supplies the grain.  
The stone revolving rapidly, now glows,  
And the bruised corn a mealy current flows ;  
While he to make his heavy labour light,  
Tasks oft his left hand to relieve his right ;  
And chants with rudest accent, to beguile  
His ceaseless toil, as rude a strain the while.  
And now, “ Dame Cybale, come forth ! ” he cries ;  
But Cybale, still slumbering, nought replies.

From Afric she, the swain's sole serving-maid,  
Whose face and form alike her birth betray'd.  
With woolly locks, lips tumid, sable skin,  
Wide bosom, udders flaccid, belly thin,  
Legs slender, broad and most misshapen feet,  
Chapp'd into chinks, and parch'd with solar heat.  
Such, summon'd oft, she came ; at his command  
Fresh fuel heap'd, the sleeping embers fann'd,  
And made in haste her simmering skillet steam,  
Replenish'd newly from the neighbouring stream.

The labours of the mill perform'd, a sieve  
The mingled flour and bran must next receive,  
Which shaken oft shoots Ceres through refined,  
And better dress'd, her husks all left behind.  
This done at once, his future plain repast  
Unleaven'd on a shaven board he cast,  
With tepid lymph first largely soak'd it all,  
Then gather'd it with both hands to a ball,  
And spreading it again with both hands wide,  
With sprinkled salt the stiffen'd mass supplied ;  
At length the stubborn substance, duly wrought,  
Takes from his palms impress'd the shape it ought,  
Becomes an orb—and quarter'd into shares,  
The faithful mark of just division bears.  
Last, on his hearth it finds convenient space,  
For Cybale before had swept the place,  
And there, with tiles and embers overspread,  
She leaves it—reeking in its sultry bed.

Nor Simulus, while Vulcan thus alone  
His part perform'd, proves heedless of his own,  
But sedulous, not merely to subdue  
His hunger, but to please his palate too,  
Prepares more savoury food. His chimney side  
Could boast no gammon, salted well and dried,  
And hook'd behind him ; but sufficient store  
Of bundled anise, and a cheese it bore ; [strung  
A broad round cheese, which, through its centre  
With a tough broom twig, in the corner hung ;  
The prudent hero, therefore, with address  
And quick dispatch, now seeks another mess.

Close to his cottage lay a garden ground,  
With reeds and osiers sparely girt around :  
Small was the spot, but liberal to produce ;  
Nor wanted aught that serves a peasant's use,  
And sometimes e'en the rich would borrow thence,  
Although its tillage was his sole expense.  
For oft as from his toils abroad he ceased,  
Home-bound by weather, or some stated feast,  
His debt of culture here he duly paid,  
And only left the plough to wield the spade.  
He knew to give each plant the soil it needs,  
To drill the ground and cover close the seeds ;  
And could with ease compel the wanton rill  
To turn and wind obedient to his will.  
There flourish'd star-wort, and the branching beet,  
The sorrel acid, and the mallow sweet,  
The skirret, and the leek's aspiring kind,  
The noxious poppy—quencher of the mind !  
Salubrious sequel of a sumptuous board,  
The lettuce, and the long huge-bellied gourd ;  
But these (for none his appetite control'd  
With stricter sway) the thrifty rustic sold ;  
With broom twigs neatly bound, each kind apart,  
He bore them ever to the public mart :  
Whence laden still, but with a lighter load,  
Of cash well earn'd, he took his homeward road,  
Expending seldom, ere he quitted Rome,  
His gains in flesh-meat for a feast at home.  
There, at no cost, on onions, rank and red,  
Or the curl'd endive's bitter leaf he fed :



**O**n scallions sliced, or with a sensual gust,  
**O**n rockets—foul provocatives of lust!  
**N**or even shunn'd with smarting gums to press  
**N**asturtium—pungent face-distorting mess!

Some such regale now also in his thought,  
With hasty steps his garden ground he sought;  
There delving with his hands, he first displaced  
Four plants of garlick, large, and rooted fast;  
The tender tops of parsley next he culls,  
Then the old rue bush shudders as he pulls;  
And coriander last to these succeeds,  
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.

Placed near his sprightly fire he now demands  
The mortar at his sable servant's hands;  
When stripping all his garlick first, he tore  
The exterior coats, and cast them on the floor,  
Then cast away with like contempt the skin,  
Flimsier concealment of the cloves within.  
These search'd, and perfect found, he one by one  
Rinsed, and disposed within the hollow stone.  
Salt added, and a lump of salted cheese,  
With his injected herbs he cover'd these,  
And tucking with his left his tunic tight,  
And seizing fast the pestle with his right,  
The garlick bruising first he soon express'd,  
And mix'd the various juices of the rest.  
He grinds, and by degrees his herbs below,  
Lost in each other, their own powers forego,  
And with the cheese in compound, to the sight  
Nor wholly green appear, nor wholly white.



His nostrils oft the forceful fume resent,  
He cursed full oft his dinner for its scent ;  
Or with wry faces, wiping as he spoke [smoke!"  
The trickling tears, cried, "vengeance on the  
The work proceeds : not roughly turns he now  
The pestle, but in circles smooth and slow ;  
With cautious hand, that grudges what it spills,  
Some drops of olive oil he next instills.  
Then vinegar with caution scarcely less,  
And gathering to a ball the medley mess,  
Last, with two fingers frugally applied,  
Sweeps the small remnant from the mortar's side.  
And thus complete in figure and in kind,  
Obtains at length the salad he design'd.

And now black Cybale before him stands,  
The cake drawn newly glowing in her hands,  
He glad receives it, chasing far away  
All fears of famine for the passing day ;  
His legs enclosed in buskins, and his head  
In its tough casque of leather, forth he led  
And yoked his steers, a dull obedient pair,  
Then drove afield, and plunged the pointed share  
June, 1799.

TO SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

DEAR President, whose art sublime  
Gives perpetuity to time,  
And bids transactions of a day,  
That fleeting hours would waft away

To dark futurity, survive,  
And in unfading beauty live,—  
You cannot with a grace decline  
A special mandate of the Nine—  
Yourself, whatever task you choose,  
So much indebted to the Muse.

Thus say the sisterhood :—We come—  
Fix well your pallet on your thumb,  
Prepare the pencil and the tints—  
We come to furnish you with hints.  
French disappointment, British glory,  
Must be the subject of the story.

First strike a curve, a graceful bow,  
Then slope it to a point below ;  
Your outline easy, airy, light,  
Fill'd up becomes a paper kite.  
Let independence, sanguine, horrid,  
Blaze like a meteor in the forehead :  
Beneath (but lay aside your graces)  
Draw six-and-twenty rueful faces,  
Each with a staring, steadfast eye,  
Fix'd on his great and good ally.  
France flies the kite—'tis on the wing—  
Britannia's lightning cuts the string.  
The wind that raised it, ere it ceases,  
Just rends it into thirteen pieces,  
Takes charge of every fluttering sheet,  
And lays them all at George's feet.

Iberia, trembling from afar,  
Renounces the confederate war.

Her efforts and her arts o'ercome,  
 France calls her shatter'd navies home :  
 Repenting Holland learns to mourn  
 The sacred treaties she has torn ;  
 Astonishment and awe profound  
 Are stamp'd upon the nations round ;  
 Without one friend, above all foes,  
 Britannia gives the world repose.

ON THE AUTHOR OF LETTERS ON  
 LITERATURE.\*

THE genius of the Augustan age  
 His head among Rome's ruins rear'd,  
 And bursting with heroic rage,  
 When literary Heron appear'd.

Thou hast, he cried, like him of old  
 Who set the Ephesian dome on fire,  
 By being scandalously bold,  
 Attain'd the mark of thy desire.

And for traducing Virgil's name  
 Shalt share his merited reward ;  
 A perpetuity of fame,  
 That rots, and stinks, and is abhorr'd.

\* Nominally by Robert Heron, Esq. but supposed to have been written by John Pinkerton. 8vo. 1785.

## STANZAS

ON THE LATE INDECENT LIBERTIES TAKEN WITH THE  
REMAINS OF MILTON.\* ANNO 1790.

“ ME too, perchance, in future days,  
The sculptured stone shall show,  
With Paphian myrtle or with bays  
Parnassian on my brow.

“ But I, or ere that season come,  
Escaped from every care,  
Shall reach my refuge in the tomb,  
And sleep securely there.” †

So sang, in Roman tone and style,  
The youthful bard, ere long  
Ordain'd to grace his native isle  
With her sublimest song.

Who then but must conceive disdain,  
Hearing the deed unblest  
Of wretches who have dared profane  
His dread sepulchral rest?

\* The bones of Milton, who lies buried in Cripplegate church, were disinterred; a pamphlet by Le Neve was published at the time, giving an account of what appeared on opening his coffin.

† Forsitan et nostros ducat de marmore vultus  
Nectens aut Paphia myrti aut Parnasside lauri  
Fronde comas—At ego segura pace quiescam.

*Milton in Manso.*

Ill fare the hands that heaved the stones \*  
 Where Milton's ashes lay,  
 That trembled not to grasp his bones  
 And steal his dust away!

O ill requited bard! neglect  
 Thy living worth repaid,  
 And blind idolatrous respect  
 As much affronts thee dead.  
 August, 1790.

TO THE REV. WILLIAM BULL.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

June 22, 1782.

IF reading verse be your delight,  
 'Tis mine as much, or more, to write;  
 But what we would, so weak is man,  
 Lies oft remote from what we can.  
 For instance, at this very time  
 I feel a wish by cheerful rhyme  
 To soothe my friend, and, had I power,  
 To cheat him of an anxious hour;  
 Not meaning (for I must confess,

\* Cowper, no doubt, had in his memory the lines said to have been written by Shakespeare on his tomb:

“ Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear  
 To dig the dust inclosed here.  
 Blest be the man that spares these stones,  
 And curst be he that moves my bones.”

It were but folly to suppress)  
His pleasure, or his good alone,  
But squinting partly at my own.  
But though the sun is flaming high  
In the centre of yon arch, the sky,  
And he had once (and who but he ?)  
The name for setting genius free,  
Yet whether poets of past days  
Yielded him undeserved praise,  
And he by no uncommon lot  
Was famed for virtues he had not ;  
Or whether, which is like enough,  
His Highness may have taken huff,  
So seldom sought with invocation,  
Since it has been the reigning fashion  
To disregard his inspiration,  
I seem no brighter in my wits,  
For all the radiance he emits,  
Than if I saw, through midnight vapour,  
The glimmering of a farthing taper.  
Oh for a succedaneum, then,  
To accelerate a creeping pen !  
Oh for a ready succedaneum,  
Quod caput, cerebrum, et cranium  
Pondere liberet exoso,  
Et morbo jam caliginoso !  
'Tis here ; this oval box well fill'd  
With best tobacco, finely mill'd,  
Beats all Anticyra's pretences  
To disengage the encumber'd senses.

Oh Nymphs of transatlantic fame,  
Where'er thine haunt, whate'er thy name,  
Whether reposing on the side  
Of Oroonquo's spacious tide,  
Or listening with delight not small  
To Niagara's distant fall,  
'Tis thine to cherish and to feed  
The pungent nose-refreshing weed,  
Which, whether pulverized it gain  
A speedy passage to the brain,  
Or whether, touch'd with fire, it rise  
In circling eddies to the skies,  
Does thought more quicken and refine  
Than all the breath of all the Nine—  
Forgive the bard, if bard he be,  
Who once too wantonly made free,  
To touch with a satiric wipe  
That symbol of thy power, the pipe ;  
So may no blight infest thy plains,  
And no unseasonable rains ;  
And so may smiling peace once more  
Visit America's sad shore ;  
And thou, secure from all alarms,  
Of thundering drums, and glittering arms,  
Rove unconfined beneath the shade  
Thy wide expanded leaves have made ;  
So may thy votaries increase,  
And fumigation never cease.  
May Newton with renew'd delights  
Perform thine odoriferous rites,



While clouds of incense half divine  
 Involve thy disappearing shrine ;  
 And so may smoke-inhaling Bull  
 Be always filling, never full.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION TO WILLIAM  
 NORTHCOT.

Hic sepultus est  
 Inter suorum lacrymas  
 GULIELMUS NORTHCOT,  
 GULIELMI et MARIÆ filius  
 Unicus, unicè dilectus,  
 Qui floris ritu succisus est semihiantis,  
 Aprilis die septimo,  
 1780, Æt. 10.

Care, vale ! Sed non æternùm, care, valetò !  
 Namque iterùm tecum, sim modò dignus, ero.  
 Tum nihil amplexus poterit divellere nostros,  
 Nec tu marcesces, nec lacrymabor ego.

TRANSLATION.

FAREWELL ! “ But not for ever,” Hope replies,  
 Trace but his steps and meet him in the skies !  
 There nothing shall renew our parting pain,  
 Thou shalt not wither, nor I weep again.

## EPITAPH ON MRS. M. HIGGINS, OF WESTON.

LAURELS may flourish round the conqueror's tomb,  
 But happiest they who win the world to come :  
 Believers have a silent field to fight,  
 And their exploits are veil'd from human sight.  
 They in some nook, where little known they dwell,  
 Kneel, pray in faith, and rout the hosts of hell ;  
 Eternal triumphs crown their toils divine,  
 And all those triumphs, Mary, now are thine.

1791.

## A RIDDLE.

I AM just two and two, I am warm, I am cold,  
 And the parent of numbers that cannot be told.  
 I am lawful, unlawful—a duty, a fault,  
 I am often sold dear, good for nothing when bought ;  
 An extraordinary boon, and a matter of course,  
 And yielded with pleasure when taken by force.

## ANSWER.

FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, VOL. LXXVI. p. 1224.

A RIDDLE by Cowper  
 Made me swear like a trooper ;  
 But my anger, alas ! was in vain ;  
 For, remembering the bliss  
 Of beauty's soft Kiss,  
 I now long for such riddles again.

J. T.

COWPER had sinn'd with some excuse,  
 If, bound in rhyming tethers,  
 He had committed this abuse  
 Of changing ewes for wethers ; \*  
 But, male for female is a trope,  
 Or rather bold misnomer,  
 That would have startled even Pope,  
 When he translated Homer.

IN SEDITIONEM HORRENDAM,  
 CORRUPTELIS GALLICIS, UT FERTUR, LONDINI NUPER  
 EXORTAM.

PERFIDA, crudelis, victa et lymphata furore,  
 Non armis, laurum Gallia fraude petit.  
 Venalem pretio plebem conducit, et urit  
 Undique privatas patriciasque domos.  
 Nequicquàm conata suâ, fœdissima sperat  
 Posse tamen nostrâ nos superare manu.  
 Gallia, vana struis ! Precibus nunc utere ! Vinces,  
 Nam mites timidis, supplicibusque sumus.

\* I have heard about my wether mutton from various quarters. It was a blunder hardly pardonable in a man who has lived amid fields and meadows, grazed by sheep, almost these thirty years. I have accordingly satirized myself in two stanzas which I composed last night, while I lay awake, tormented with pain, and well dosed with laudanum. If you find them not very brilliant, therefore, you will know how to account for it.—*Letter to Joseph Hill, Esq. dated April 15, 1792.*

## TRANSLATION.

FALSE, cruel, disappointed, stung to the heart,  
 France quits the warrior's for the assassin's part,  
 To dirty hands a dirty bribe conveys,  
 Bids the low street and lofty palace blaze.  
 Her sons, too weak to vanquish us alone,  
 She hires the worst and basest of our own.  
 Kneel, France! a suppliant conquers us with ease,  
 We always spare a coward on his knees.

## TRANSLATIONS OF GREEK VERSES.

## FROM THE GREEK OF JULIANUS.

A SPARTAN, his companion slain,  
     Alone from battle fled;  
 His mother, kindling with disdain  
     That she had borne him, struck him dead;  
 For courage, and not birth alone,  
 In Sparta, testifies a son!

## ON THE SAME BY PALAADAS.

A SPARTAN 'scaping from the fight,  
 His mother met him in his flight,  
 Upheld a falchion to his breast,  
 And thus the fugitive address'd:

“Thou canst but live to blot with shame  
Indelible thy mother’s name,  
While every breath that thou shalt draw  
Offends against thy country’s law ;  
But, if thou perish by this hand,  
Myself indeed throughout the land,  
To my dishonour, shall be known  
The mother still of such a son ;  
But Sparta will be safe and free,  
And that shall serve to comfort me.”

## AN EPITAPH.

MY name—my country—what are they to thee ?  
What, whether base or proud my pedigree ?  
Perhaps I far surpass’d all other men—  
Perhaps I fell below them all—what then ?  
Suffice it, stranger ! that thou seest a tomb—  
Thou know’st its use—it hides—no matter whom.

## ANOTHER.

TAKE to thy bosom, gentle earth, a swain  
With much hard labour in thy service worn !  
He set the vines that clothe yon ample plain,  
And he these olives that the vale adorn.  
He fill’d with grain the glebe ; the rills he led  
Through this green herbage, and those fruitful  
    bowers ;  
Thou, therefore, earth ! lie lightly on his head,  
His hoary head, and deck his grave with flowers.

## ANOTHER.

PAINTER, this likeness is too strong,  
And we shall mourn the dead too long.

## ANOTHER.

AT threescore winters' end I died  
A cheerless being, sole and sad ;  
The nuptial knot I never tied,  
And wish my father never had.

## BY CALLIMACHUS.

AT morn we placed on his funereal bier  
Young Melanippus ; and at eventide,  
Unable to sustain a loss so dear,  
By her own hand his blooming sister died.  
Thus Aristippus mourn'd his noble race,  
Annihilated by a double blow,  
Nor son could hope, nor daughter more to embrace,  
And all Cyrene sadden'd at his woe.

## ON MILTIADES.

MILTIADES ! thy valour best  
(Although in every region known)  
The men of Persia can attest,  
Taught by thyself at Marathon.

## ON AN INFANT.

BEWAIL not much, my parents! me, the prey  
 Of ruthless Ades, and sepulchred here.  
 An infant, in my fifth scarce finish'd year,  
 He found all sportive, innocent, and gay,  
 Your young Callimachus; and if I knew  
 Not many joys, my griefs were also few.

## BY HERACLIDES.

IN Cnidus born, the consort I became  
 Of Euphron. Aretimias was my name.  
 His bed I shared, nor proved a barren bride,  
 But bore two children at a birth, and died.  
 One child I leave to solace and uphold  
 Euphron hereafter, when infirm and old.  
 And one, for his remembrance sake, I bear  
 To Pluto's realm, till he shall join me there.

## ON THE REED.

I WAS of late a barren plant,  
 Useless, insignificant,  
 Nor fig, nor grape, nor apple bore,  
 A native of the marshy shore;  
 But gather'd for poetic use,  
 And plunged into a sable juice,  
 Of which my modicum I sip  
 With narrow mouth and slender lip,



At once, although by nature dumb,  
 All eloquent I have become,  
 And speak with fluency untired,  
 As if by Phœbus' self inspired.

TO HEALTH.

ELDEST born of powers divine !  
 Bless'd Hygeia ! be it mine  
 To enjoy what thou canst give,  
 And henceforth with thee to live :  
 For in power if pleasure be,  
 Wealth, or numerous progeny,  
 Or in amorous embrace,  
 Where no spy infests the place ;  
 Or in aught that heaven bestows  
 To alleviate human woes,  
 When the wearied heart despairs  
 Of a respite from its cares ;  
 These and every true delight  
 Flourish only in thy sight ;  
 And the sister Graces three  
 Owe, themselves, their youth to thee,  
 Without whom we may possess  
 Much, but never happiness.

ON INVALIDS.

FAR happier are the dead, methinks, than they  
 Who look for death, and fear it every day.

## ON THE ASTROLOGERS.

THE astrologers did all alike presage  
My uncle's dying in extreme old age ;  
One only disagreed. But he was wise,  
And spoke not till he heard the funeral cries.

## ON AN OLD WOMAN.

MYCILLA dyes her locks, 'tis said ;  
But 'tis a foul aspersion ;  
She buys them black ; they therefore need  
No subsequent immersion.

## ON FLATTERERS.

No mischief worthier of our fear  
In nature can be found  
Than friendship, in ostent sincere,  
But hollow and unsound.  
For lull'd into a dangerous dream  
We close infold a foe,  
Who strikes, when most secure we seem,  
The inevitable blow.

## ON A TRUE FRIEND.

HAST thou a friend ? Thou hast indeed  
A rich and large supply,  
Treasure to serve your every need,  
Well managed, till you die.

## ON THE SWALLOW.

ATTIC maid! with honey fed,  
    Bear'st thou to thy callow brood  
Yonder locust from the mead,  
    Destined their delicious food?  
Ye have kindred voices clear,  
    Ye alike unfold the wing,  
Migrate hither, sojourn here,  
    Both attendant on the spring!  
Ah, for pity drop the prize;  
    Let it not with truth be said,  
That a songster gasps and dies,  
    That a songster may be fed.

## ON LATE ACQUIRED WEALTH.

POOR in my youth, and in life's later scenes  
    Rich to no end, I curse my natal hour,  
Who nought enjoy'd while young, denied the  
    means;  
And nought when old enjoy'd, denied the power.

## ON A BATH, BY PLATO.

DID Cytherea to the skies  
From this pellucid lymph arise?  
Or was it Cytherea's touch,  
When bathing here, that made it such?

## ON A FOWLER, BY ISIODORUS.

WITH seeds and birdlime, from the desert air,  
 Eumelus gather'd free, though scanty, fare.  
 No lordly patron's hand he deign'd to kiss,  
 Nor luxury knew, save liberty, nor bliss.  
 Thrice thirty years he lived, and to his heirs  
 His seeds bequeath'd, his birdlime, and his snares.

## ON NIOBE.

CHARON! receive a family on board  
 Itself sufficient for thy crazy yawl,  
 Apollo and Diana, for a word  
 By me too proudly spoken, slew us all.

## ON A GOOD MAN.

• TRAVELLER, regret not me; for thou shalt find  
 Just cause of sorrow none in my decease,  
 Who, dying, children's children left behind,  
 And with one wife lived many a year in peace:  
 Three virtuous youths espoused my daughters three,  
 And oft their infants in my bosom lay,  
 Nor saw I one, of all derived from me,  
 Touch'd with disease, or torn by death away.  
 Their duteous hands my funeral rites bestow'd,  
 And me, by blameless manners fitted well  
 To seek it, sent to the serene abode  
 Where shades of pious men for ever dwell.

## ON A MISER.

THEY call thee rich—I deem thee poor,  
 Since, if thou darest not use thy store,  
 But savest it only for thine heirs,  
 The treasure is not thine, but theirs.

## ANOTHER.

A MISER, traversing his house,  
 Espied, unusual there, a mouse,  
 And thus his uninvited guest  
 Briskly inquisitive address'd :  
 “ Tell me, my dear, to what cause is it  
 I owe this unexpected visit ?”  
 The mouse her host obliquely eyed,  
 And, smiling, pleasantly replied :  
 “ Fear not, good fellow, for your hoard !  
 I come to lodge, and not to board.”

## ANOTHER.

ART thou some individual of a kind  
 Long lived by nature as the rook or hind ?  
 Heap treasure, then, for if thy need be such,  
 Thou hast excuse, and scarce canst heap too much.  
 But man thou seem'st, clear therefore from thy breast  
 This lust of treasure—folly at the best !  
 For why shouldst thou go wasted to the tomb,  
 To fatten with thy spoils thou know'st not whom ?

## ON FEMALE INCONSTANCY.

RICH, thou hadst many lovers—poor, hast none,  
So surely want extinguishes the flame,  
And she who call'd thee once her pretty one,  
And her Adonis, now inquires thy name.

Where wast thou born, Sosicrates, and where  
In what strange country can thy parents live,  
Who seem'st, by thy complaints, not yet aware  
That want's a crime no woman can forgive?

## ON THE GRASSHOPPER.

HAPPY songster, perch'd above,  
On the summit of the grove,  
Whom a dewdrop cheers to sing  
With the freedom of a king.  
From thy perch survey the fields  
Where prolific nature yields  
Nought that, willingly as she,  
Man surrenders not to thee.  
For hostility or hate  
None thy pleasures can create.  
Thee it satisfies to sing  
Sweetly the return of spring,  
Herald of the genial hours,  
Harming neither herbs nor flowers.

Therefore man thy voice attends  
 Gladly—thou and he are friends ;  
 Nor thy never ceasing strains  
 Phœbus or the muse disdains  
 As too simple or too long,  
 For themselves inspire the song.  
 Earth-born, bloodless, undecaying,  
 Ever singing, sporting, playing,  
 What has nature else to show  
 Godlike in its kind as thou ?

## ON HERMOCRATIA.

HERMOCRATIA named—save only one—  
 Twice fifteen births I bore, and buried none ;  
 For neither Phœbus pierced my thriving joys,  
 Nor Dian—she my girls, or he my boys.  
 But Dian rather, when my daughters lay  
 In parturition, chased their pangs away.  
 And all my sons, by Phœbus' bounty, shared  
 A vigorous youth, by sickness unimpair'd.  
 O Niobe ! far less prolific ! see  
 Thy boast against Lætona shamed by me !

## FROM MENANDER.

FOND youth ! who dream'st that hoarded gold  
 Is needful, not alone to pay  
 For all thy various items sold,  
 To serve the wants of every day ;



Bread, vinegar, and oil, and meat,  
For savoury viands season'd high ;  
But somewhat more important yet—  
I tell thee what it cannot buy.

No treasure, hadst thou more amass'd  
Than fame to Tantalus assign'd,  
Would save thee from a tomb at last,  
But thou must leave it all behind.

I give thee, therefore, counsel wise ;  
Confide not vainly in thy store,  
However large—much less despise  
Others comparatively poor ;

But in thy more exalted state  
A just and equal temper show,  
That all who see thee rich and great  
May deem thee worthy to be so.

ON PALLAS BATHING, FROM A HYMN OF  
CALLIMACHUS.

NOR oils of balmy scent produce,  
Nor mirror for Minerva's use,  
Ye nymphs who lave her ; she, array'd  
In genuine beauty, scorns their aid.  
Not even when they left the skies  
To seek on Ida's head the prize

From Paris' hand, did Juno deign,  
Or Pallas in the crystal plain,  
Of Simois' stream her locks to trace,  
Or in the mirror's polish'd face,  
Though Venus oft with anxious care  
Adjusted twice a single hair.

## TO DEMOSTHENES.

It flatters and deceives thy view,  
This mirror of ill polish'd ore ;  
For were it just, and told thee true,  
Thou wouldst consult it never more.

## ON A SIMILAR CHARACTER.

You give your cheeks a rosy stain,  
With washes dye your hair ;  
But paint and washes both are vain  
To give a youthful air.

Those wrinkles mock your daily toil,  
No labour will efface 'em,  
You wear a mask of smoothest oil,  
Yet still with ease we trace 'em.

An art so fruitless then forsake,  
Which though you much excel in,  
You never can contrive to make  
Old Hecuba young Helen.

## ON AN UGLY FELLOW.

BEWARE, my friend! of crystal brook,  
Or fountain, lest that hideous hook,  
    Thy nose, thou chance to see ;  
Narcissus' fate would then be thine,  
And self-detested thou wouldst pine,  
    As self-enamour'd he.

## ON A BATTERED BEAUTY.

HAIR, wax, rouge, honey, teeth you buy,  
    A multifarious store !  
A mask at once would all supply,  
    Nor would it cost you more.

## ON A THIEF.

WHEN Aulus, the nocturnal thief, made prize  
Of Hermes, swift-wing'd envoy of the skies,  
Hermes, Arcadia's king, the thief divine,  
Who when an infant stole Apollo's kine,  
And whom, as arbiter and overseer  
Of our gymnastic sports, we planted here ;  
"Hermes," he cried, "you meet no new disaster ;  
Ofttimes the pupil goes beyond his master."

## ON PEDIGREE.

FROM EPICHARMUS.

My mother! if thou love me, name no more  
My noble birth! Sounding at every breath  
My noble birth, thou kill'st me. Thither fly,  
As to their only refuge, all from whom  
Nature withholds all good besides; they boast  
Their noble birth, conduct us to the tombs  
Of their forefathers, and, from age to age  
Ascending, trumpet their illustrious race:  
But whom hast thou beheld, or canst thou name  
Derived from no forefathers? Such a man  
Lives not; for how could such be born at all?  
And if it chance that, native of a land  
Far distant, or in infancy deprived  
Of all his kindred, one, who cannot trace  
His origin, exist, why deem him sprung  
From baser ancestry than theirs who can?  
My mother! he whom nature at his birth  
Endow'd with virtuous qualities, although  
An Æthiop and a slave, is nobly born.

## ON ENVY.

PITY, says the Theban bard,  
From my wishes I discard;  
Envy, let me rather be,  
Rather far, a theme for thee!

Pity to distress is shown,  
 Envy to the great alone—  
 So the Theban—But to shine  
 Less conspicuous be mine!  
 I prefer the golden mean,  
 Pomp and penury between;  
 For alarm and peril wait  
 Ever on the loftiest state,  
 And the lowest to the end  
 Obliquy and scorn attend.

BY MOSCHUS.

I SLEPT when Venus enter'd : to my bed  
 A Cupid in her beauteous hand she led,  
 A bashful seeming boy, and thus she said :  
 “ Shepherd, receive my little one ! I bring  
 An untaught love, whom thou must teach to sing.”  
 She said, and left him. I, suspecting nought,  
 Many a sweet strain my subtle pupil taught,  
 How reed to reed Pan first with osier bound,  
 How Pallas form'd the pipe of softest sound,  
 How Hermes gave the lute, and how the quire  
 Of Phœbus owe to Phœbus' self the lyre.  
 Such were my themes ; my themes nought heeded  
 But ditties sang of amorous sort to me, [he,  
 The pangs that mortals and immortals prove  
 From Venus' influence, and the darts of love.  
 Thus was the teacher by the pupil taught ;  
 His lessons I retain'd, and mine forgot.

BY PHILEMON.

OFT we enhance our ills by discontent,  
 And give them bulk beyond what nature meant.  
 A parent, brother, friend deceased, to cry—  
 “ He’s dead indeed, but he was born to die”—  
 Such temperate grief is suited to the size  
 And burthen of the loss ; is just and wise.  
 But to exclaim, “ Ah ! wherefore was I born,  
 Thus to be left for ever thus forlorn ?”  
 Who thus laments his loss invites distress,  
 And magnifies a woe that might be less,  
 Through dull despondence to his lot resign’d,  
 And leaving reason’s remedy behind.

EPIGRAMS TRANSLATED FROM THE  
 LATIN OF OWEN.

ON ONE IGNORANT AND ARROGANT.

THOU mayst of double ignorance boast,  
 Who know’st not that thou nothing know’st.

PRUDENT SIMPLICITY.

THAT thou mayst injure no man, dovelike be,  
 And serpentlike, that none may injure thee !

TO A FRIEND IN DISTRESS.

I WISH thy lot, now bad, still worse, my friend ;  
 For when at worst, they say, things always mend.

## RETALIATION.

THE works of ancient bards divine,  
 Aulus, thou scorn'st to read ;  
 And should posterity read thine,  
 It would be strange indeed !

WHEN little more than boy in age,  
 I deem'd myself almost a sage :  
 But now seem worthier to be stiled,  
 For ignorance, almost a child.

## SUNSET AND SUNRISE.

CONTEMPLATE, when the sun declines,  
 Thy death with deep reflection !  
 And when again he rising shines,  
 Thy day of resurrection !

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FABLES  
 OF GAY.

## LEPUS MULTIS AMICUS.

Lusus amicitia est, uni nisi dedita, ceu fit,  
 Simplice ni nexus foedere, lusus amor.  
 Incerto genitore puer, non sæpe paternæ  
 Tutamen novit, deliciasque domûs :  
 Quique sibi fidos fore multos sperat, amicus,  
 Mirum est huic misero si ferat ullus opem.



Comis erat, mitisque, et nolle et velle paratus  
 Cum quovis, Gaii more modoque, Lepus.  
 Ille, quot in sylvis et quot spatiantur in agris  
 Quadrupedes, nôrat conciliare sibi ;  
 Et quisque innocuo, invitoque laccessere quenquam  
 Labra tenus saltem fidus amicus erat.  
 Ortum sub lucis dum pressa cubilia linquit,  
 Rorantes herbas, pabula sueta, petens,  
 Venatorum audit clangores pônè sequentem,  
 Fulmineumque sonum territus erro fugit.  
 Corda pavor pulsat, sursum sedet, erigit aures,  
 Respicit, et sentit jam prope adesse necem.  
 Utque canes fallat latè circumvagus, illuc,  
 Unde abiit, mirâ calliditate redit ;  
 Viribus at fractis tandem se projicit ultro  
 In mediâ miserum semianimemque viâ.  
 Vix ibi stratus, equi sonitum pedis audit, et, oh spe  
 Quam lætâ adventu cor agitur equi !  
 Dorsum (inquit) mihi, chare, tuum concede, tuoque  
 Auxilio nares fallere, vimque canum.  
 Me meus, ut nosti, pes prodit—fidus amicus  
 Fert quodcunque lubens, nec grave sentit, onus.  
 Belle miselle lepuscule, (equus respondet) amara  
 Omnia quæ tibi sunt, sunt et amara mihi.  
 Verum age—sume animos—multi, me pone, bo-  
 Adveniunt, quorum sis citò salvus ope. [nique  
 Proximus armenti dominus bos sollicitatus  
 Auxilium his verbis se dare posse negat.  
 Quando quadrupedum, quot vivunt, nullus amicum  
 Me nescire potest usque fuisse tibi,

Libertate æquus, quam cedita micus amico,  
 Utar, et absque metu ne tibi displiceam ;  
 Hinc me mandat amor. Juxta istum messis acer-  
 vum

Me mea, præ cunctis chara, juvenca manet ;  
 Et quis non ultro quæcunque negotia linquit,  
 Pareat ut dominæ, cum vocat ipse suæ ?  
 Neu me crudelem dicas—discedo—sed hircus,  
 Cujus ope effugias integer, hircus adest.  
 Febrem (ait hircus) habes. Heu, sicca ut lumina  
 languent !

Utque caput, collo deficiente, jacet !  
 Hirsutum mihi tergum ; et forsan læserit ægrum,  
 Vellere eris melius fultus, ovisque venit.  
 Me mihi fecit onus natura, ovis inquit, anhelans  
 Sustineo lanæ pondera tanta meæ ;  
 Me nec velocem nec fortem jacto, solentque  
 Nos etiam sævi dilacerare canes.  
 Ultimus accedit vitulus, suscepero tantam,  
 Ut periturum alias ocyus eripiat.  
 Remne ego, respondet vitulus, vitulumque preca-  
 Non depulsus adhuc ubere, natus heri ? [tur,  
 Te, quem maturi canibus validique relinquunt,  
 Incolumem potero reddere parvus ego ?  
 Præterea tollens quem illi aversantur, amicis  
 Forte parum videar consuluisse meis.  
 Ignoscas oro. Fidissima dissociantur  
 Corda, et tale tibi sat liquet esse meum.  
 Ecce autem ad calces canis est ! te quanta pe-  
 Tristitia est nobis ingruitura !—Vale ! [rempto

## AVARUS ET PLUTUS.

ICTA fenestra Euri flatu stridebat, avarus  
 Ex somno trepidus surgit, opumque memor.  
 Lata silenter humi ponit vestigia, quemque  
 Respicit ad sonitum respiciensque tremit ;  
 Angustissima quæque foramina lampade visit,  
 Ad vectes, obices, fertque refertque manum.  
 Dein reserat crebris junctam compagibus arcam  
 Exultansque omnes conspicit intus opes.  
 Sed tandem furiis ultricibus actus ob artes  
 Queis sua res tenuis creverat in cumulum.  
 Contortis manibus nunc stat, nunc pectora pulsans  
 Aurum execratur, perniciemque vocat ;  
 O mihi, ait, misero mens quam tranquilla fuisset,  
 Hoc celasset adhuc si modo terra malum !  
 Nunc autem virtus ipsa est venalis ; et aurum  
 Quid contra vitii tormina sæva valet ?  
 O inimicum aurum ! O homini infestissima pesti ;  
 Cui datur illecebras vincere posse tuas ?  
 Aurum homines suasit contemnere quicquid hones-  
 Et præter nomen nil retinere boni. [tum est,  
 Aurum cuncta mali per terras semina sparsit ;  
 Aurum nocturnis furibus arma dedit.  
 Bella docet fortes, timidosque ad pessima ducit,  
 Fœdifragas artes, multiplicesque dolos,  
 Nec vitii quicquam est, quod non inveneris ortum  
 Ex malesuadâ auri sacrilegâque fame.  
 Dixit, et ingemuit ; Plutusque suum sibi numen  
 Ante oculos, irâ fervidus, ipse stetit.

Arcam clausit avarus, et ora horrentia rugis  
 Ostendens; tremulum sic Deus increpuit.  
 Questibus his raucis mihi cur, stulte, obstrepis  
 Ista tui similis tristitia quisque canit. [aures?  
 Commaculavi egone humanum genus, improbe?  
 Culpa,  
 Dum rapis, et captas omnia, culpa tua est.  
 Mene execrandum censes, quia tam pretiosa  
 Criminibus fiunt pernicioso tuis?  
 Virtutis specie, pulchro ceu pallio amictus  
 Quisque catus nebulo sordida facta tegit.  
 Atque suis manibus commissa potentia, durum  
 Et dirum subito vergit ad imperium.  
 Hinc, nimium dum latro aurum detrudit in arcam,  
 Idem aurum latet in pectore pestis edax.  
 Nutrit avaritiam et fastum, suspendere adunco  
 Suadet naso inopes, et vitium omne docet.  
 Auri et larga probo si copia contigit, instar  
 Roris dilapsi ex æthere cuncta beat:  
 Tum, quasi numen inesset, alit, fovet, reducat  
 Et viduas lacrymis ora rigare vetat. [orbos,  
 Quo sua crimina jure auro derivet avarus,  
 Aurum animæ pretium qui cupit atque capit?  
 Lege pari gladium incuset sicarius atrox  
 Cæso homine, et ferrum judicet esse reum.

## PAPILIO ET LIMAX.

QUI subito ex imis rerum in fastigia surgit,  
 Nativas sordes, quicquid agatur, olet.

## TRANSLATION FROM VIRGIL.

ÆNEID, BOOK VIII, LINE 18.

THUS Italy was moved—nor did the chief  
Æneas in his mind less tumult feel.  
On every side his anxious thought he turns,  
Restless, unfix'd, not knowing what to choose.  
And as a cistern that in brim of brass  
Confines the crystal flood, if chance the sun  
Smite on it, or the moon's resplendent orb,  
The quivering light now flashes on the walls,  
Now leaps uncertain to the vaulted roof:  
Such were the wavering motions of his mind.  
'Twas night—and weary nature sunk to rest.  
The birds, the bleating flocks, were heard no more.  
At length, on the cold ground, beneath the damp  
And dewy vault, fast by the river's brink,  
The father of his country sought repose.  
When lo! among the spreading poplar boughs,  
Forth from his pleasant stream, propitious rose  
The god of Tiber: clear transparent gauze  
Infolds his loins, his brows with reeds are crown'd:  
And these his gracious words to soothe his care:  
“ Heaven-born, who bring'st our kindred home  
Rescued, and givest eternity to Troy, [again,  
Long have Laurentum and the Latian plains  
Expected thee; behold thy fix'd abode.

Fear not the threats of war, the storm is pass'd,  
The gods appeased. For proof that what thou  
Is no vain forgery or delusive dream, [hear'st  
Beneath the grove that borders my green bank,  
A milk-white swine, with thirty milk-white young,  
Shall greet thy wondering eyes. Mark well the  
place ;

For 'tis thy place of rest, there end thy toils :  
There, twice ten years elapsed, fair Alba's walls  
Shall rise, fair Alba, by Ascanius' hand.  
Thus shall it be—now listen, while I teach  
The means to accomplish these events at hand.  
The Arcadians here, a race from Pallas sprung,  
Following Evander's standard and his fate,  
High on these mountains, a well chosen spot,  
Have built a city, for their grandsire's sake  
Named Pallanteum. These perpetual war  
Wage with the Latians: join'd in faithful league  
And arms confederate, add them to your camp.  
Myself between my winding banks will speed  
Your well oar'd barks to stem the opposing tide.  
Rise, goddess-born, arise ; and with the first  
Declining stars seek Juno in thy prayer,  
And vanquish all her wrath with suppliant vows.  
When conquest crowns thee, then remember me.  
I am the Tiber, whose cærulean stream  
Heaven favours ; I with copious flood divide  
These grassy banks, and cleave the fruitful meads.  
My mansion, this—and lofty cities crown [deep,  
My fountain head."—He spoke and sought the



And plunged his form beneath the closing flood.  
Æneas at the morning dawn awoke,  
And, rising, with uplifted eye beheld  
The orient sun, then dipp'd his palms, and scoop'd  
The brimming stream, and thus address'd the skies :  
“ Ye nymphs, Laurentian nymphs, who feed the  
source  
Of many a stream, and thou, with thy blest flood,  
O Tiber, hear, accept me, and afford,  
At length afford, a shelter from my woes.  
Where'er in secret cavern under ground  
Thy waters sleep, where'er they spring to light,  
Since thou hast pity for a wretch like me,  
My offerings and my vows shall wait thee still :  
Great horned Father of Hesperian floods,  
Be gracious now, and ratify thy word.”  
He said, and chose two galleys from his fleet,  
Fits them with oars, and clothes the crew in arms.  
When lo ! astonishing and pleasing sight,  
The milk-white dam, with her unspotted brood,  
Lay stretch'd upon the bank, beneath the grove.  
To thee, the pious Prince, Juno, to thee  
Devotes them all, all on thine altar bleed.  
That livelong night old Tiber smooth'd his flood,  
And so restrain'd it that it seem'd to stand  
Motionless as a pool, or silent lake,  
That not a billow might resist their oars.  
With cheerful sound of exhortation soon  
Their voyage they begin ; the pitchy keel  
Slides through the gentle deep, the quiet stream



Admires the unwonted burthen that it bears,  
Well polish'd arms, and vessels painted gay.  
Beneath the shade of various trees, between  
The umbrageous branches of the spreading groves,  
They cut their liquid way, nor day nor night  
They slack their course, unwinding as they go  
The long meanders of the peaceful tide.

The glowing sun was in meridian height,  
When from afar they saw the humble walls,  
And the few scatter'd cottages, which now  
The Roman power has equall'd with the clouds ;  
But such was then Evander's scant domain.  
They steer to shore, and hasten to the town.

It chanced the Arcadian monarch on that day,  
Before the walls, beneath a shady grove,  
Was celebrating high, in solemn feast,  
Alcides and his tutelary gods.  
Pallas, his son, was there, and there the chief  
Of all his youth ; with these, a worthy tribe,  
His poor but venerable senate, burnt  
Sweet incense, and their altars smoked with blood.  
Soon as they saw the towering masts approach,  
Sliding between the trees, while the crew rest  
Upon their silent oars, amazed they rose,  
Not without fear, and all forsook the feast.  
But Pallas undismay'd, his javelin seized,  
Rush'd to the bank, and from a rising ground  
Forbade them to disturb the sacred rites.  
“ Ye stranger youth ! What prompts you to explore  
This untried way ? and whither do ye steer ?

Whence, and who are ye ? Bring ye peace or war?"  
Æneas from his lofty deck holds forth  
The peaceful olive branch, and thus replies :  
" Trojans and enemies to the Latian state,  
Whom they with unprovoked hostilities  
Have driven away, thou see'st. We seek Evander—  
Say this—and say beside, the Trojan chiefs  
Are come, and seek his friendship and his aid."  
Pallas with wonder heard that awful name,  
And " Whosoe'er thou art," he cried, " come forth ;  
Bear thine own tidings to my father's ear,  
And be a welcome guest beneath our roof."  
He said, and press'd the stranger to his breast :  
Then led him from the river to the grove,  
Where, courteous, thus Æneas greets the king :  
" Best of the Grecian race, to whom I bow  
(So wills my fortune) suppliant, and stretch forth  
In sign of amity this peaceful branch,  
I fear'd thee not, although I knew thee well  
A Grecian leader, born in Arcady,  
And kinsman of the Atridæ. Me my virtue,  
That means no wrong to thee—the Oracles,  
Our kindred families allied of old,  
And thy renown diffused through every land,  
Have all conspired to bind in friendship to thee,  
And send me not unwilling to thy shores.  
Dardanus, author of the Trojan state,  
(So say the Greeks) was fair Electra's son ;  
Electra boasted Atlas for her sire,  
Whose shoulders high sustain the æthereal orbs.

Your sire is Mercury, whom Maia bore,  
Sweet Maia, on Cyllene's hoary top,  
Her, if we credit aught tradition old,  
Atlas of yore, the selfsame Atlas, claim'd  
His daughter. Thus united close in blood,  
Thy race and ours one common sire confess.  
With these credentials fraught, I would not send  
Ambassadors with artful phrase to sound  
And win thee by degrees—but came myself—  
Me, therefore, me thou seest; my life the stake:  
'Tis I, Æneas, who implore thine aid.  
Should Daunia, that now aims the blow at thee,  
Prevail to conquer us, nought then, they think,  
Will hinder, but Hesperia must be theirs,  
All theirs, from the upper to the nether sea.  
Take then our friendship, and return us thine.  
We too have courage, we have noble minds,  
And youth well tried, and exercised in arms."

Thus spoke Æneas—He with fix'd regard  
Survey'd him speaking, features, form, and mien.  
Then briefly thus—"Thou noblest of thy name,  
How gladly do I take thee to my heart,  
How gladly thus confess thee for a friend!  
In thee I trace Anchises; his thy speech,  
Thy voice, thy countenance. For I well remember  
Many a day since, when Priam journey'd forth  
To Salamis, to see the land where dwelt  
Hesione, his sister, he push'd on  
E'en to Arcadia's frozen bounds. 'Twas then  
The bloom of youth was glowing on my cheek;

Much I admired the Trojan chiefs, and much  
 Their king, the son of great Laomedon,  
 But most Anchises, towering o'er them all.  
 A youthful longing siezed me to accost  
 The hero, and embrace him ; I drew near,  
 And gladly led him to the walls of Pheneus.  
 Departing, he distinguish'd me with gifts,  
 A costly quiver stored with Lycian darts,  
 A robe inwove with gold, with gold imboss'd,  
 Two bridles, those which Pallas uses now.  
 The friendly league thou hast solicited  
 I give thee, therefore, and to-morrow all  
 My chosen youth shall wait on your return.  
 Meanwhile, since thus in friendship ye are come,  
 Rejoice with us, and join to celebrate  
 These annual rites, which may not be delay'd,  
 And be at once familiar at our board."

He said, and bade replace the feast removed ;  
 Himself upon a grassy bank disposed  
 The crew ; but for Æneas order'd forth  
 A couch spread with a lion's tawny shag,  
 And bade him share the honours of his throne.  
 The appointed youth with glad alacrity  
 Assist the labouring priest to load the board  
 With roasted entrails of the slaughter'd beeves,  
 Well kneaded bread and mantling bowls. Well  
 Æneas and the Trojan youth regale [pleased,  
 On the huge length of a well pastured chine.

Hunger appeased, and tables all despatch'd,  
 Thus spake Evander : " Superstition here,

In this old solemn feasting, has no part.  
No, Trojan friend, from utmost danger saved,  
In gratitude this worship we renew.  
Behold that rock which nods above the vale,  
Those bulks of broken stone dispersed around,  
How desolate the shatter'd cave appears,  
And what a ruin spreads the incumber'd plain.  
Within this pile, but far within, was once  
The den of Cacus; dire his hateful form  
That shunn'd the day, half monster and half man.  
Blood newly shed stream'd ever on the ground  
Smoking, and many a visage pale and wan  
Nail'd at his gate, hung hideous to the sight.  
Vulcan begot the brute: vast was his size,  
And from his throat he belch'd his father's fires.  
But the day came that brought us what we wish'd,  
The assistance and the presence of a God.  
Flush'd with his victory, and the spoils he won  
From triple-form'd Geryon lately slain,  
The great avenger, Hercules, appear'd.  
Hither he drove his stately bulls, and pour'd  
His herds along the vale. But the sly thief  
Cacus, that nothing might escape his hand  
Of villany or fraud, drove from the stalls  
Four of the lordliest of his bulls, and four  
The fairest of his heifers; by the tail  
He dragg'd them to his den, that, there conceal'd,  
No footsteps might betray the dark abode.  
And now his herd with provender sufficed,  
Alcides would be gone: they as they went



Still bellowing loud, made the deep echoing woods  
And distant hills resound : when hark ! one ox,  
Imprison'd close within the vast recess,  
Lows in return, and frustrates all his hope.  
Then fury seized Alcides, and his breast  
With indignation heaved : grasping his club  
Of knotted oak, swift to the mountain top  
He ran, he flew. Then first was Cacus seen  
To tremble, and his eyes bespoke his fears.  
Swift as an eastern blast he sought his den,  
And dread, increasing, wing'd him as he went.  
Drawn up in iron slings above the gate,  
A rock was hung enormous. Such his haste,  
He burst the chains, and dropp'd it at the door,  
Then grappled it with iron work within  
Of bolts and bars by Vulcan's art contrived.  
Scarce was he fast, when panting for revenge  
Came Hercules ; he gnash'd his teeth with rage,  
And quick as lightning glanced his eyes around  
In quest of entrance. Fiery red and stung  
With indignation, thrice he wheel'd his course  
About the mountain ; thrice, but thrice in vain,  
He strove to force the quarry at the gate,  
And thrice sat down o'erwearied in the vale.  
There stood a pointed rock, abrupt and rude,  
That high o'erlook'd the rest, close at the back  
Of the fell monster's den, where birds obscene  
Of ominous note resorted, choughs and daws.  
This, as it lean'd obliquely to the left,  
Threatening the stream below, he from the right

Push'd with his utmost strength, and to and fro  
He shook the mass, loosening its lowest base ;  
Then shoved it from its seat ; down fell the pile ;  
Sky thunder'd at the fall ; the banks give way,  
The affrighted stream flows upward to his source.  
Behold the kennel of the brute exposed,  
The gloomy vault laid open. So, if chance  
Earth yawning to the centre should disclose  
The mansions, the pale mansions of the dead,  
Loathed by the gods, such would the gulf appear,  
And the ghosts tremble at the sight of day.  
The monster braying with unusual din  
Within his hollow lair, and sore amazed  
To see such sudden inroads of the light,  
Alcides press'd him close with what at hand  
Lay readiest, stumps of trees, and fragments huge  
Of millstone size. He, (for escape was none)  
Wondrous to tell ! forth from his gorge discharged  
A smoky cloud that darken'd all the den ;  
Wreath after wreath he vomited amain,  
The smothering vapour mix'd with fiery sparks.  
No sight could penetrate the veil obscure.  
The hero, more provoked, endured not this,  
But with a headlong leap he rush'd to where  
The thickest cloud enveloped his abode.  
There grasp'd he Cacus, spite of all his fires,  
Till crush'd within his arms, the monster shows  
His bloodless throat, now dry with panting hard,  
And his press'd eyeballs start. Soon he tears down  
The barricade of rock, the dark abyss



Lies open ; and the imprison'd bulls, the theft  
He had with oaths denied, are brought to light ;  
By the heels the miscreant carcass is dragg'd forth,  
His face, his eyes, all terrible, his breast  
Beset with bristles, and his sooty jaws  
Are view'd with wonder never to be cloy'd.  
Hence the celebrity thou seest, and hence  
This festal day, Potitius first enjoin'd  
Posterity these solemn rites, he first  
With those who bear the great Pinarian name  
To Hercules devoted, in the grove  
This altar built, deem'd sacred in the highest  
By us, and sacred ever to be deem'd. [brows  
Come, then, my friends, and bind your youthful  
In praise of such deliverance, and hold forth  
The brimming cup ; your deities and ours  
Are now the same, then drink, and freely too.  
So saying, he twisted round his reverend locks  
A variegated poplar wreath, and fill'd  
His right hand with a consecrated bowl.  
At once all pour libations on the board,  
All offer prayer. And now the radiant sphere  
Of day descending, eventide drew near.  
When first Potitius with the priests advanced,  
Begirt with skins, and torches in their hands.  
High piled with meats of savoury taste, they ranged  
The chargers, and renew'd the grateful feast.  
Then came the Salii, crown'd with poplar too,  
Circling the blazing altars ; here the youth  
Advanced, a choir harmonious, there were heard

The reverend seers responsive ; praise they sung,  
Much praise in honour of Alcides' deeds ;  
How first with infant gripe two serpents huge  
He strangled, sent from Juno ; next they sung,  
How Troja and Oechalia he destroy'd,  
Fair cities both, and many a toilsome task  
Beneath Eurystheus (so his stepdame will'd)  
Achieved victorious. Thou, the cloud-born pair,  
Hylæus fierce and Pholus, monstrous twins,  
Thou slew'st the minotaur, the plague of Crete,  
And the vast lion of the Nemean rock,  
Thee hell, and Cerberus, hell's porter, fear'd,  
Stretch'd in his den upon his half-gnaw'd bones.  
Thee no abhorred form, not e'en the vast  
Typhœus could appal, though clad in arms.  
Hail, true born son of Jove, among the gods  
At length enroll'd, nor least illustrious thou,  
Haste thee propitious, and approve our songs :—  
Thus hymn'd the chorus ; above all they sing  
The cave of Cacus, and the flames he breathed.  
The whole grove echoes, and the hills rebound.

The rites perform'd, all hasten to the town.  
The king, bending with age, held as he went  
Æneas, and his Pallas by the hand,  
With much variety of pleasing talk  
Shortening the way. Æneas, with a smile,  
Looks round him, charm'd with the delightful scene,  
And many a question asks, and much he learns  
Of heroes far renown'd in ancient times.  
Then spake Evander. These extensive groves

Were once inhabited by fauns and nymphs  
Produced beneath their shades, and a rude race  
Of men, the progeny uncouth of elms  
And knotted oaks. They no refinement knew  
Of laws or manners civilized, to yoke  
The steer, with forecast provident to store  
The hoarded grain, or manage what they had,  
But browsed like beasts upon the leafy boughs,  
Or fed voracious on their hunted prey.  
An exile from Olympus, and expell'd  
His native realm by thunder-bearing Jove,  
First Saturn came. He from the mountains drew  
This herd of men untractable and fierce,  
And gave them laws : and call'd his hiding place  
This growth of forests, Latium. Such the peace  
His land possess'd, the golden age was then,  
So famed in story ; till by slow degrees  
Far other times, and of far different hue,  
Succeeded, thirst of gold and thirst of blood.  
Then came Ausonian bands, and armed hosts  
From Sicily, and Latium often changed  
Her master and her name. At length arose  
Kings, of whom Tybris of gigantic form  
Was chief ; and we Italians since have call'd  
The river by his name ; thus Albula  
(So was the country call'd in ancient days)  
Was quite forgot. Me from my native land  
An exile, through the dangerous ocean driven,  
Resistless fortune and relentless fate,  
Placed where thou seest me. Phœbus, and

The nymph Carmentis, with maternal care  
 Attendant on my wanderings, fix'd me here.

[Ten lines omitted.]

He said, and show'd him the Tarpeian rock,  
 And the rude spot where now the capitol  
 Stands all magnificent and bright with gold,  
 Then overgrown with thorns. And yet e'en then  
 The swains beheld that sacred scene with awe;  
 The grove, the rock, inspired religious fear.  
 This grove, he said, that crowns the lofty top  
 Of this fair hill, some deity, we know,  
 Inhabits, but what deity we doubt.  
 The Arcadians speak of Jupiter himself,  
 That they have often seen him, shaking here  
 His gloomy Ægis, while the thunder storms  
 Came rolling all around him. Turn thine eyes,  
 Behold that ruin; those dismantled walls,  
 Where once two towns, Ianiculum —,  
 By Janus this, and that by Saturn built,  
 Saturnia. Such discourse brought them beneath  
 The roof of poor Evander; thence they saw,  
 Where now the proud and stately forum stands,  
 The grazing herds wide scatter'd o'er the field.  
 Soon as he enter'd—Hercules, he said,  
 Victorious Hercules, on this threshold trod,  
 These walls contain'd him, humble as they are.  
 Dare to despise magnificence, my friend,  
 Prove thy divine descent by worth divine,  
 Nor view with haughty scorn this mean abode.

So saying, he led Æneas by the hand,  
 And placed him on a cushion stuff'd with leaves,  
 Spread with the skin of a Lybistian bear.

[The Episode of Venus and Vulcan omitted.]

While thus in Lemnos Vulcan was employ'd,  
 Awaken'd by the gentle dawn of day,  
 And the shrill song of birds beneath the eaves  
 Of his low mansion, old Evander rose.  
 His tunic, and the sandals on his feet,  
 And his good sword well girded to his side,  
 A panther's skin dependent from his left,  
 And over his right shoulder thrown aslant,  
 Thus was he clad. Two mastiffs follow'd him,  
 His whole retinue and his nightly guard.

OVID. TRIST. LIB. V. ELEG. XII.

Scribis, ut oblectem.

You bid me write to amuse the tedious hours,  
 And save from withering my poetic powers;  
 Hard is the task, my friend, for verse should flow  
 From the free mind, not fetter'd down by woe;  
 Restless amidst unceasing tempests toss'd,  
 Whoe'er has cause for sorrow, I have most.  
 Would you bid Priam laugh, his sons all slain,  
 Or childless Niobe from tears refrain,  
 Join the gay dance, and lead the festive train?

Does grief or study most befit the mind  
To this remote, this barbarous nook confined ?  
Could you impart to my unshaken breast  
The fortitude by Socrates possess'd,  
Soon would it sink beneath such woes as mine,  
For what is human strength to wrath divine ?  
Wise as he was, and heaven pronounced him so,  
My sufferings would have laid that wisdom low.  
Could I forget my country, thee and all,  
And e'en the offence to which I owe my fall,  
Yet fear alone would freeze the poet's vein,  
While hostile troops swarm o'er the dreary plain.  
Add that the fatal rust of long disuse  
Unfits me for the service of the muse.  
Thistles and weeds are all we can expect  
From the best soil impoverish'd by neglect ;  
Unexercised, and to his stall confined,  
The fleetest racer would be left behind ;  
The best built bark that cleaves the watery way,  
Laid useless by, would moulder and decay—  
No hope remains that time shall me restore,  
Mean as I was, to what I was before.  
Think how a series of desponding cares  
Benumbs the genius, and its force impairs.  
How oft, as now, on this devoted sheet,  
My verse constrain'd to move with measured feet,  
Reluctant and laborious limps along,  
And proves itself a wretched exile's song.  
What is it tunes the most melodious lays ?  
'Tis emulation and the thirst of praise,



A noble thirst, and not unknown to me,  
While smoothly wafted on a calmer sea.  
But can a wretch like Ovid pant for fame,  
No, rather let the world forget my name.  
Is it because that world approved my strain,  
You prompt me to the same pursuit again?  
No, let the Nine the ungrateful truth excuse,  
I charge my hopeless ruin on the muse,  
And, like Perillus, meet my just desert,  
The victim of my own pernicious art,  
Fool that I was to be so warn'd in vain,  
And shipwreck'd once, to tempt the deep again.  
Ill fares the bard in this unletter'd land,  
None to consult, and none to understand.  
The purest verse has no admirers here,  
Their own rude language only suits their ear.  
Rude as it is, at length familiar grown,  
I learn it, and almost unlearn my own—  
Yet to say truth, e'en here the muse disdains  
Confinement, and attempts her former strains,  
But finds the strong desire is not the power,  
And what her taste condemns, the flames devour.  
A part, perhaps, like this, escapes the doom,  
And though unworthy, finds a friend at Rome;  
But oh the cruel art, that could undo  
Its votary thus! would that could perish too!



## HOR. LIB. I. ODE IX.

Vides, ut altâ stet nive candidum  
Soracte ; . . . .

SEE'ST thou yon mountain laden with deep snow,  
The groves beneath their fleecy burthen bow,  
The streams, congeal'd, forget to flow,  
Come, thaw the cold, and lay a cheerful pile  
Of fuel on the hearth ;  
Broach the best cask, and make old winter smile  
With seasonable mirth.

This be our part—let Heaven dispose the rest ;  
If Jove command, the winds shall sleep  
That now wage war upon the foamy deep,  
And gentle gales spring from the balmy west.

E'en let us shift to-morrow as we may,  
When to-morrow's pass'd away,  
We at least shall have to say,  
We have lived another day ;  
Your auburn locks will soon be silver'd o'er,  
Old age is at our heels, and youth returns no more.

## HOR. LIB. I. ODE XXXVIII.

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus.

BOY, I hate their empty shows,  
Persian garlands I detest,  
Bring not me the late-blown rose,  
Lingering after all the rest .

Plainer myrtle pleases me,  
 Thus outstretch'd beneath my vine ;  
 Myrtle more becoming thee,  
 Waiting with thy master's wine.

## HOR. LIB. I. ODE XXXVIII.

BoY ! I detest all Persian fopperies,  
 Fillet-bound garlands are to me disgusting ;  
 Task not thyself with any search, I charge thee,  
 Where latest roses linger,  
 Bring me alone (for thou wilt find that readily)  
 Plain myrtle. Myrtle neither will disparage  
 Thee occupied to serve me, or me drinking  
 Beneath my vine's cool shelter.

## HOR. LIB. II. ODE XVI.

Otium Divos rogat in patenti.

EASE is the weary merchant's prayer,  
 Who ploughs by night the Ægean flood,  
 When neither moon nor stars appear,  
 Or faintly glimmer through the cloud.  
 For ease the Mede with quiver graced,  
 For ease the Thracian hero sighs,  
 Delightful ease all pant to taste,  
 A blessing which no treasure buys.  
 For neither gold can lull to rest,  
 Nor all a Consul's guard beat off  
 The tumults of a troubled breast,  
 The cares that haunt a gilded roof.

Happy the man whose table shows  
A few clean ounces of old plate,  
No fear intrudes on his repose,  
No sordid wishes to be great.

Poor short lived things, what plans we lay !  
Ah, why forsake our native home !  
To distant climates speed away ;  
For self sticks close where'er we roam.

Care follows hard, and soon o'ertakes  
The well rigg'd ship, the warlike steed  
Her destined quarry ne'er forsakes,  
Not the wind flies with half her speed.

From anxious fears of future ill  
Guard well the cheerful, happy now ;  
Gild e'en your sorrows with a smile,  
No blessing is unmix'd below.

Thy neighing steeds and lowing herds,  
Thy numerous flocks around thee graze,  
And the best purple Tyre affords  
Thy robe magnificent displays.

On me indulgent Heaven bestow'd  
A rural mansion, neat and small ;  
This lyre ;—and as for yonder crowd,  
The happiness to hate them all.

ON THE BENEFIT RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY  
FROM SEA-BATHING IN THE YEAR 1789.

O SOVEREIGN of an isle renown'd  
For undisputed sway,  
Wherever o'er yon gulf profound  
Her navies wing their way,

With juster claim she builds at length  
Her empire on the sea,  
And well may boast the waves her strength  
Which strength restored to thee.

ADDRESSED TO MISS — ON READING THE  
PRAYER FOR INDIFFERENCE.\*

AND dwells there in a female heart,  
By bounteous heaven design'd,  
The choicest raptures to impart,  
To feel the most refined—

Dwells there a wish in such a breast  
Its nature to forego,  
To smother in ignoble rest  
At once both bliss and woe!

\* For Mrs. Greville's Ode, see Annual Register, vol. v.  
p. 202.

Far be the thought, and far the strain,  
Which breathes the low desire,  
How sweet so'er the verse complain,  
Though Phœbus string the lyre.

Come, then, fair maid (in nature wise)  
Who, knowing them, can tell  
From generous sympathy what joys  
The glowing bosom swell :

In justice to the various powers  
Of pleasing, which you share,  
Join me, amid your silent hours,  
To form the better prayer.

With lenient balm may Oberon hence  
To fairy land be driven,  
With every herb that blunts the sense  
Mankind received from heaven.

“ Oh ! if my sovereign Author please,  
Far be it from my fate  
To live, unblest'd, in torpid ease,  
And slumber on in state.

“ Each tender tie of life defied  
Whence social pleasures spring,  
Unmoved with all the world beside,  
A solitary thing—”

Some Alpine mountain, wrapt in snow,  
Thus braves the whirling blast,  
Eternal winter doom'd to know,  
No genial spring to taste.

In vain warm suns their influence shed,  
The zephyrs sport in vain,  
He rears unchanged his barren head,  
Whilst beauty decks the plain.

What though in scaly armour dress'd,  
Indifference may repel  
The shafts of woe—in such a breast  
No joy can ever dwell.

'Tis woven in the world's great plan,  
And fix'd by heaven's decree,  
That all the true delights of man  
Should spring from sympathy.

'Tis nature bids, and whilst the laws  
Of nature we retain,  
Our self-approving bosom draws  
A pleasure from its pain.

Thus grief itself has comforts dear  
The sordid never know ;  
And ecstasy attends the tear  
When virtue bids it flow.

For when it streams from that pure source  
No bribes the heart can win,  
To check, or alter from its course,  
The luxury within.

Peace to the phlegm of sullen elves,  
Who, if from labour eased,  
Extend no care beyond themselves,  
Unpleasing and unpleas'd.

Let no low thought suggest the prayer,  
Oh! grant, kind heaven, to me,  
Long as I draw ethereal air,  
Sweet sensibility.

Where'er the heavenly nymph is seen,  
With lustre-beaming eye,  
A train, attendant on their queen,  
(Her rosy chorus) fly.

The jocund loves in Hymen's band,  
With torches ever bright,  
And generous friendship hand in hand,  
With pity's watry sight.

The gentler virtues too are join'd  
In youth immortal warm ;  
The soft relations, which, combined,  
Give life her every charm.

The arts come smiling in the close,  
And lend celestial fire ;  
The marble breathes, the canvass glows,  
The muses sweep the lyre.

“ Still may my melting bosom cleave  
To sufferings not my own,  
And still the sigh responsive heave  
Where'er is heard a groan.

“ So pity shall take virtue's part,  
Her natural ally,  
And fashioning my soften'd heart,  
Prepare it for the sky.”



This artless vow may heaven receive,  
 And you, fond maid, approve :  
 So may your guiding angel give  
 Whate'er you wish or love.

So may the rosy finger'd hours  
 Lead on the various year,  
 And every joy, which now is yours,  
 Extend a larger sphere.

And suns to come, as round they wheel,  
 Your golden moments bless  
 With all a tender heart can feel,  
 Or lively fancy guess.

1762.

FROM A LETTER TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON,  
 LATE RECTOR OF ST. MARY WOOLNOTH.

SAYS the pipe to the snuffbox, I can't understand  
 What the ladies and gentlemen see in your face,  
 That you are in fashion all over the land,  
 And I am so much fallen into disgrace.

Do but see what a pretty contemplative air  
 I give to the company—pray do but note 'em—  
 You would think that the wise men of Greece were  
 all there,  
 Or, at least, would suppose them the wise men  
 of Gotham.

My breath is as sweet as the breath of blown roses,  
 While you are a nuisance where'er you appear ;  
 There is nothing but sniveling and blowing of noses,  
 Such a noise as turns any man's stomach to hear.

Then lifting his lid in a delicate way, [ing,  
 And opening his mouth with a smile quite engag-  
 The box in reply was heard plainly to say,  
 What a silly dispute is this we are waging!

If you have a little of merit to claim, [weed,  
 You may thank the sweet-smelling Virginian  
 And I, if I seem to deserve any blame,  
 The beforemention'd drug in apology plead.

Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own,  
 No room for a sneer, much less a cachinnus,  
 We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone,  
 But of anything else they may choose to put in us.

#### THE FLATTING MILL.

##### AN ILLUSTRATION.

WHEN a bar of pure silver or ingot of gold  
 Is sent to be flatted or wrought into length,  
 It is pass'd between cylinders often, and roll'd  
 In an engine of utmost mechanical strength.

Thus tortured and squeezed, at last it appears  
 Like a loose heap of ribbon, a glittering show,  
 Like music it tinkles and rings in your ears,  
 And, warm'd by the pressure, is all in a glow.

This process achieved, it is doom'd to sustain  
 The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet,  
 And at last is of service in sickness or pain  
 To cover a pill for a delicate palate.

Alas for the poet! who dares undertake  
 To urge reformation of national ill—  
 His head and his heart are both likely to ache  
 With the double employment of mallet and mill.

If he wish to instruct, he must learn to delight,  
 Smooth, ductile, and even his fancy must flow,  
 Must tinkle and glitter like gold to the sight,  
 And catch in its progress a sensible glow.

After all he must beat it as thin and as fine  
 As the leaf that enfolds what an invalid swallows;  
 For truth is unwelcome, however divine,  
 And unless you adorn it, a nausea follows.

#### EPITAPH ON A FREE BUT TAME REDBREAST,

A FAVOURITE OF MISS SALLY HURDIS.

THESE are not dewdrops, these are tears,  
 And tears by Sally shed  
 For absent Robin, who she fears,  
 With too much cause, is dead.

One morn he came not to her hand  
 As he was wont to come,  
 And, on her finger perch'd, to stand  
 Picking his breakfast-crumbs.

Alarm'd, she call'd him, and perplex'd  
 She sought him, but in vain—  
 That day he came not, nor the next,  
 Nor ever came again.

She therefore raised him here a tomb,  
 Though where he fell, or how,  
 None knows, so secret was his doom,  
 Nor where he moulders now.

Had half a score of coxcombs died  
 In social Robin's stead,  
 Poor Sally's tears had soon been dried,  
 Or haply never shed.

But Bob was neither rudely bold  
 Nor spiritlessly tame;  
 Nor was, like theirs, his bosom cold,  
 But always in a flame.

March, 1792.

#### SONNET

ADDRESSED TO WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ.

HAYLEY—thy tenderness fraternal shown  
 In our first interview, delightful guest!  
 To Mary, and me for her dear sake distress'd,  
 Such as it is has made my heart thy own,  
 Though heedless now of new engagements grown;  
 For threescore winters make a wintry breast,  
 And I had purposed ne'er to go in quest

Of friendship more, except with God alone.

But thou hast won me; nor is God my foe,  
 Who, ere this last afflictive scene began,  
 Sent thee to mitigate the dreadful blow,  
 My brother, by whose sympathy I know  
 Thy true deserts infallibly to scan,  
 Not more to admire the bard than love the man.

June 2, 1792.

#### AN EPITAPH.

HERE lies one who never drew  
 Blood himself, yet many slew;  
 Gave the gun its aim, and figure  
 Made in field, yet ne'er pull'd trigger.  
 Armed men have gladly made  
 Him their guide, and him obey'd;  
 At his signified desire  
 Would advance, present, and fire—  
 Stout he was, and large of limb,  
 Scores have fled at sight of him!  
 And to all this fame he rose  
 Only following his nose.  
 Neptune was he call'd, not he  
 Who controls the boisterous sea,  
 But of happier command,  
 Neptune of the furrow'd land;  
 And, your wonder vain to shorten,  
 Pointer to Sir John Throckmorton.

1792.

## ON RECEIVING HAYLEY'S PICTURE.

IN language warm as could be breathed or penn'd  
 Thy picture speaks the original my friend,  
 Not by those looks that indicate thy mind—  
 They only speak thee friend of all mankind ;  
 Expression here more soothing still I see,  
 That friend of all a partial friend to me.

January, 1793.

## ON A PLANT OF VIRGIN'S BOWER,

DESIGNED TO COVER A GARDEN-SEAT.

THRIVE, gentle plant! and weave a bower  
 For Mary and for me,  
 And deck with many a splendid flower  
 Thy foliage large and free.

Thou camest from Eartham, and wilt shade  
 (If truly I divine)  
 Some future day the illustrious head  
 Of him who made thee mine.

Should Daphne show a jealous frown,  
 And envy seize the bay,  
 Affirming none so fit to crown  
 Such honour'd brows as they,

Thy cause with zeal we shall defend,  
And with convincing power ;  
For why should not the virgin's friend  
Be crown'd with virgin's bower ?

Spring of 1793.

ON RECEIVING HEYNE'S VIRGIL

FROM MR. HAYLEY.

I SHOULD have deem'd it once an effort vain  
To sweeten more sweet Maro's matchless strain,  
But from that error now behold me free  
Since I received him as a gift from thee.

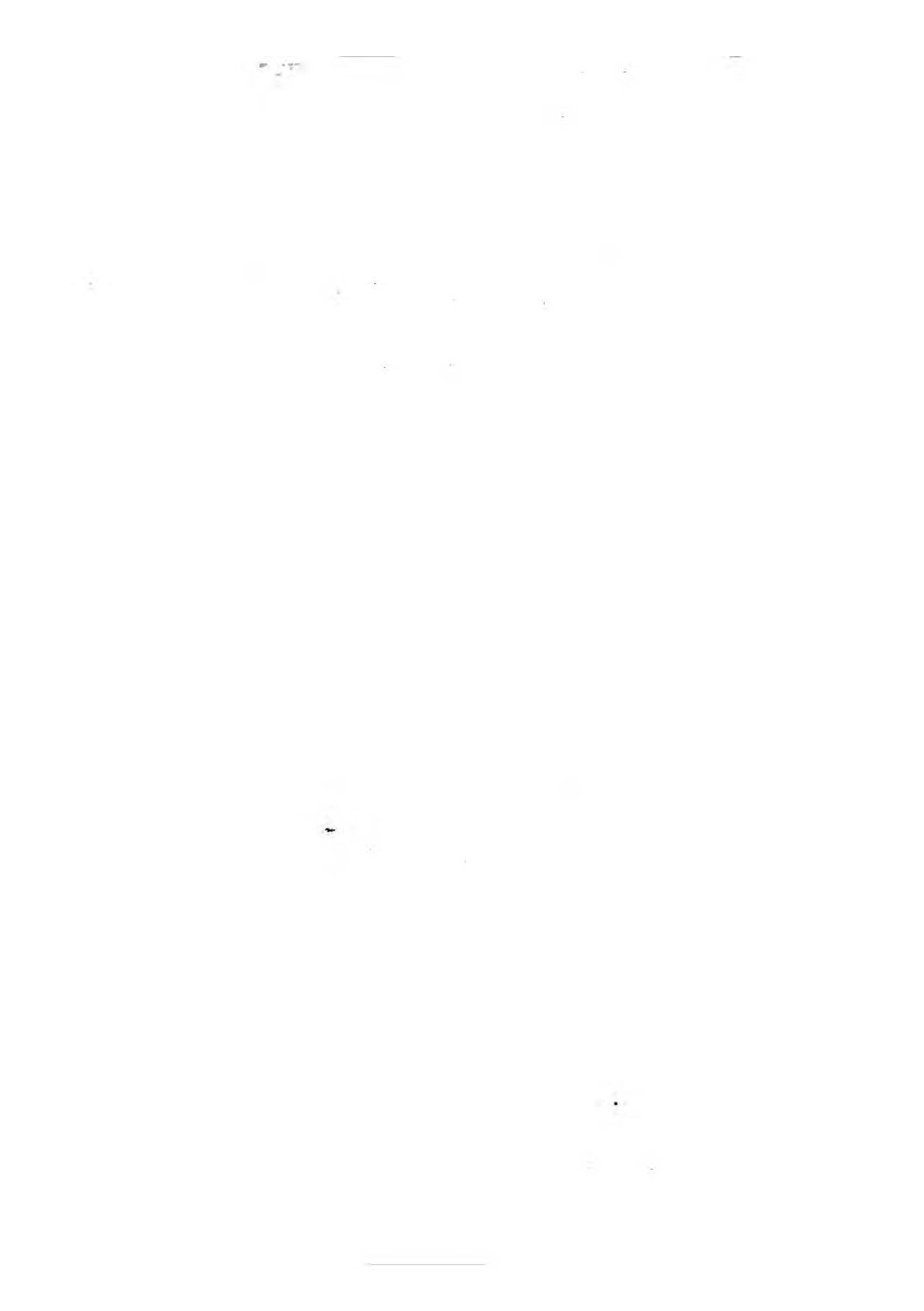
Oct. 1793.



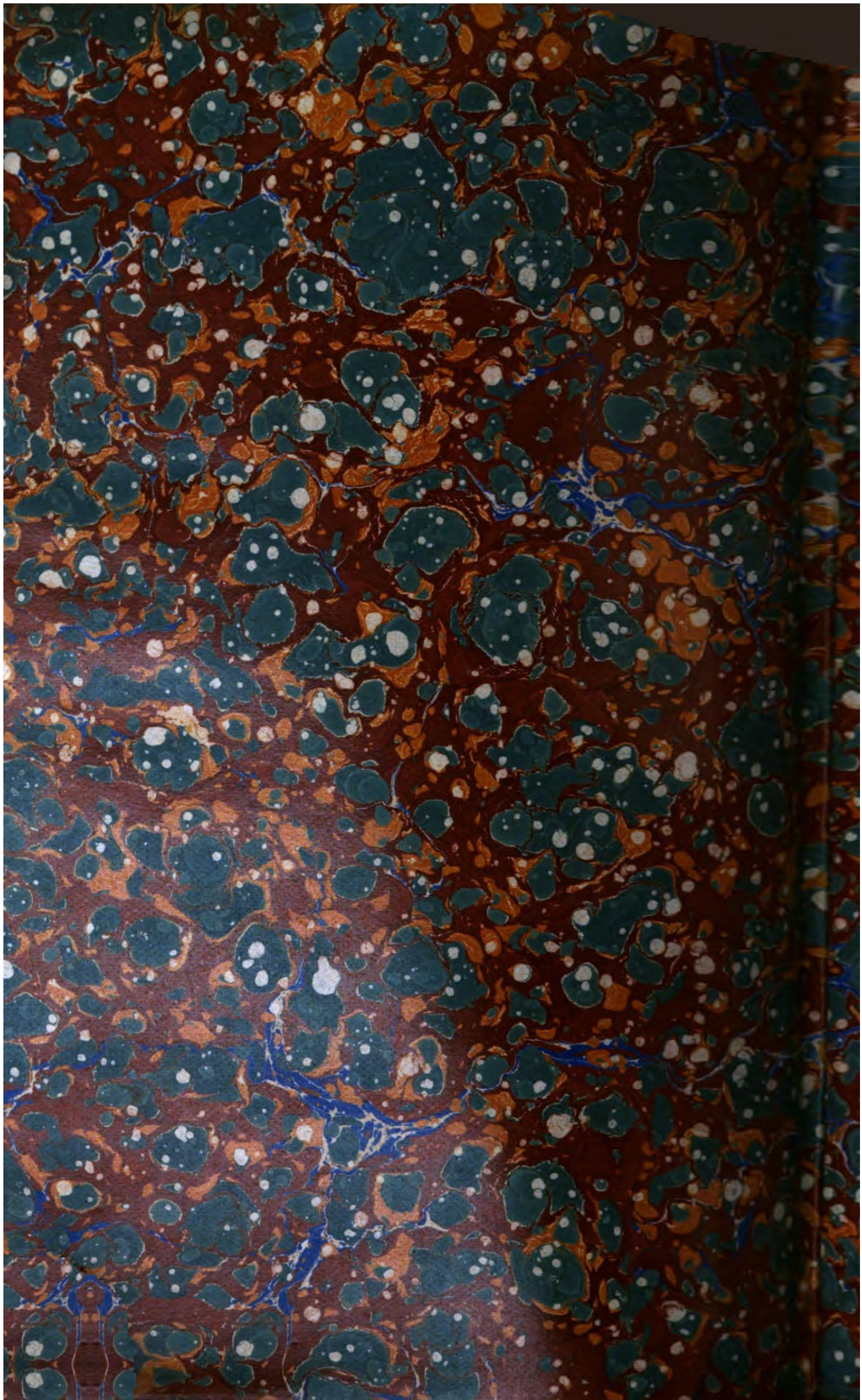
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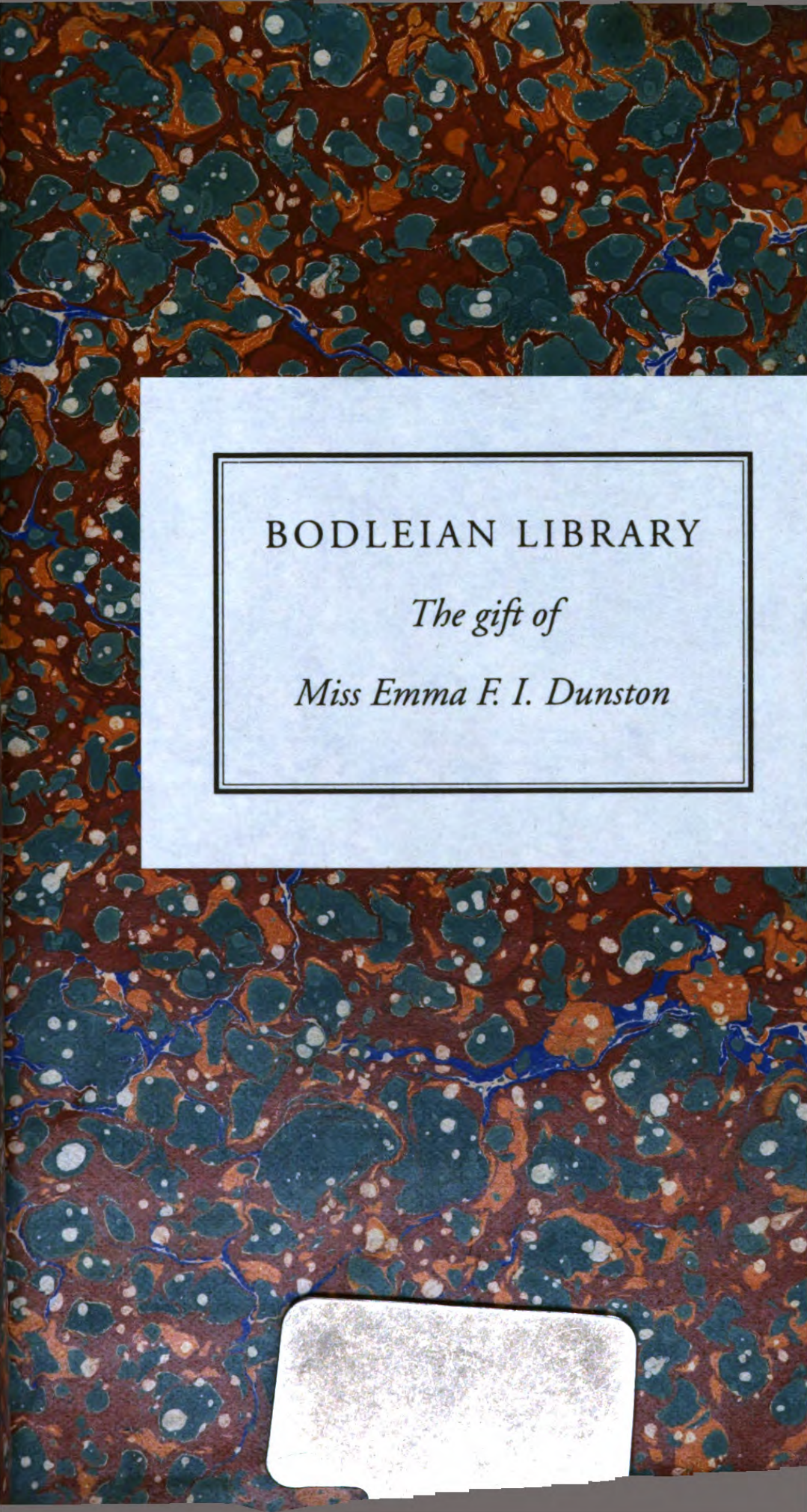












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