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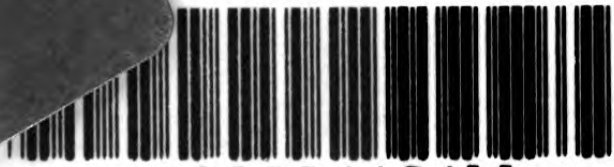
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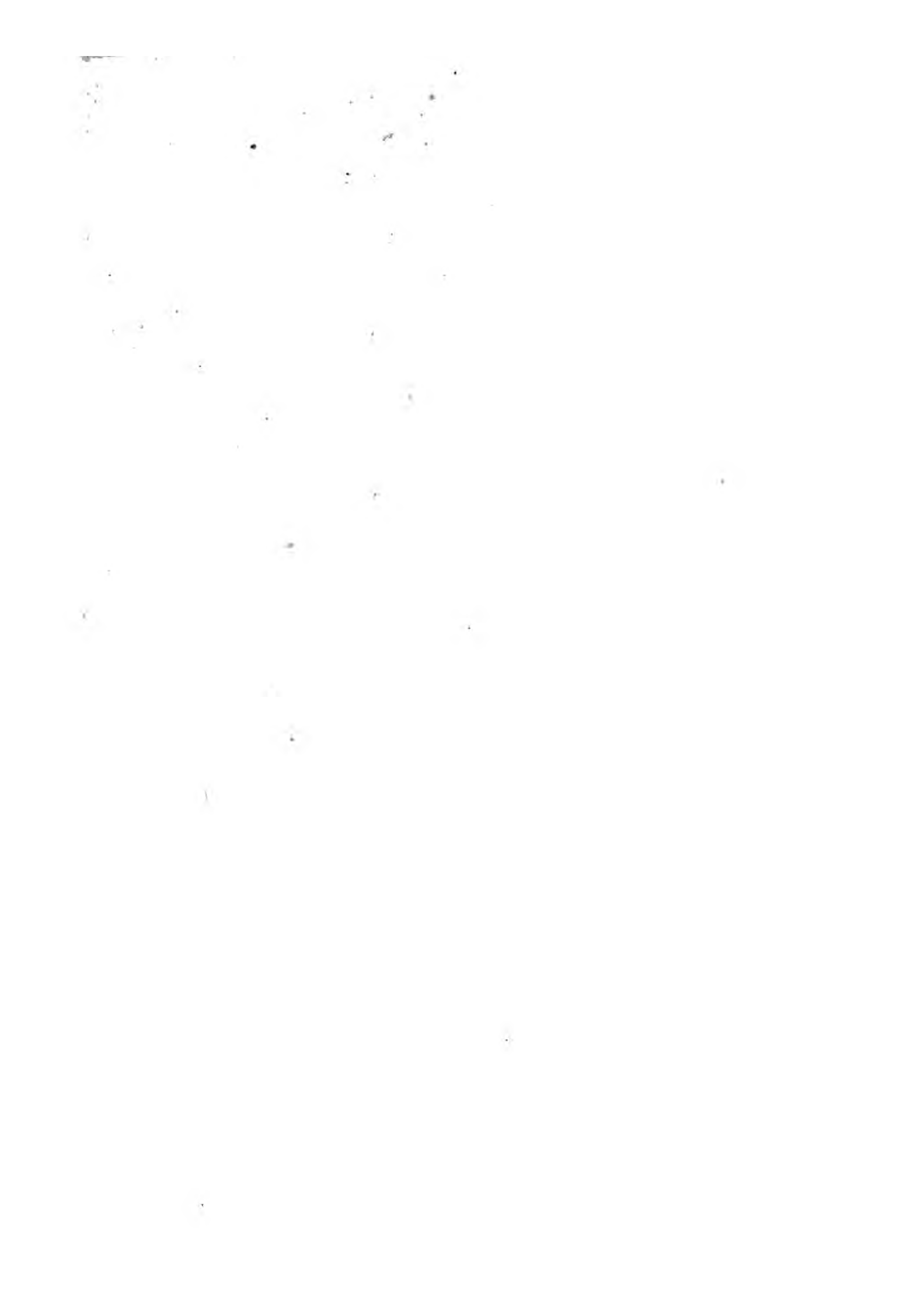


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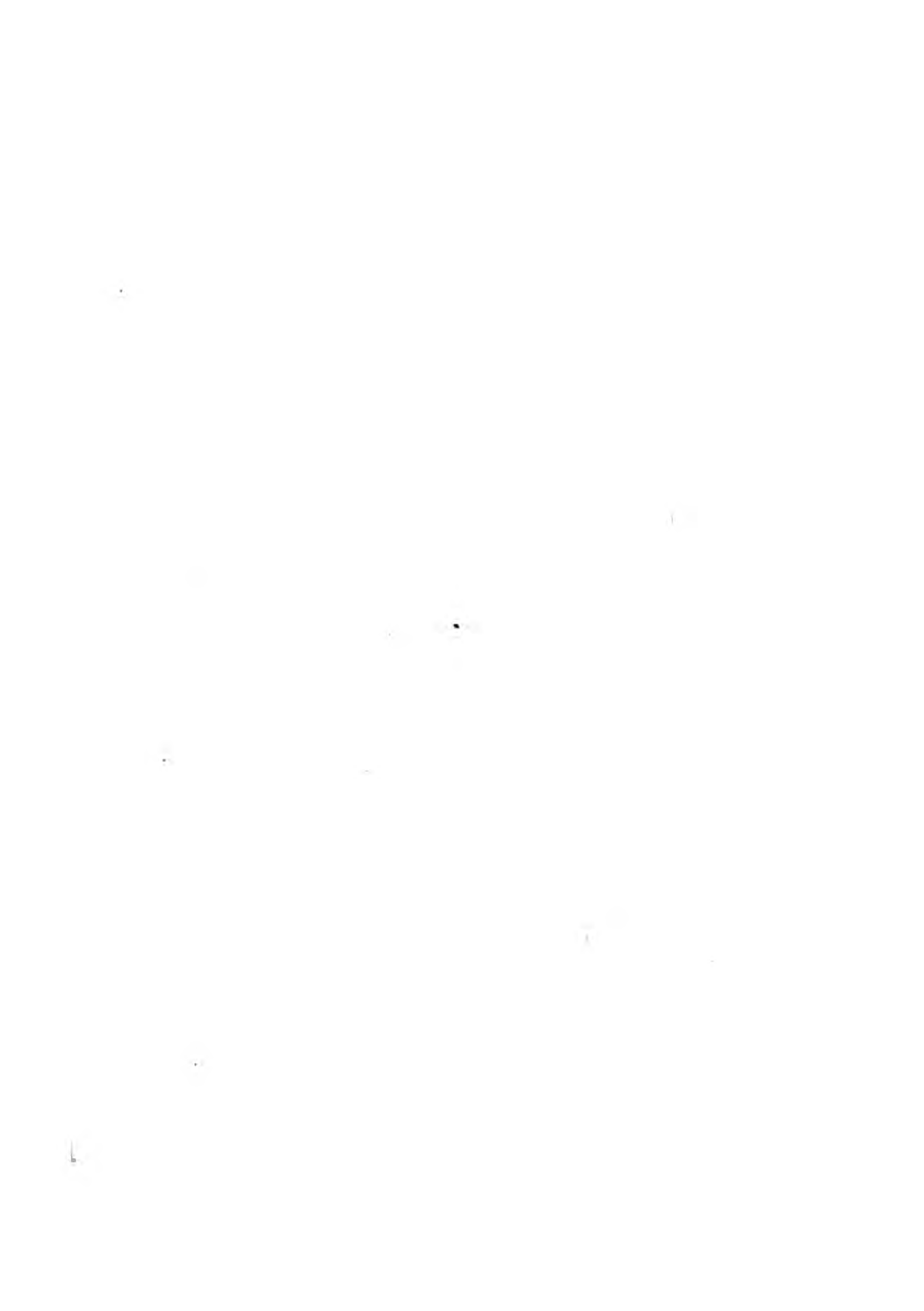


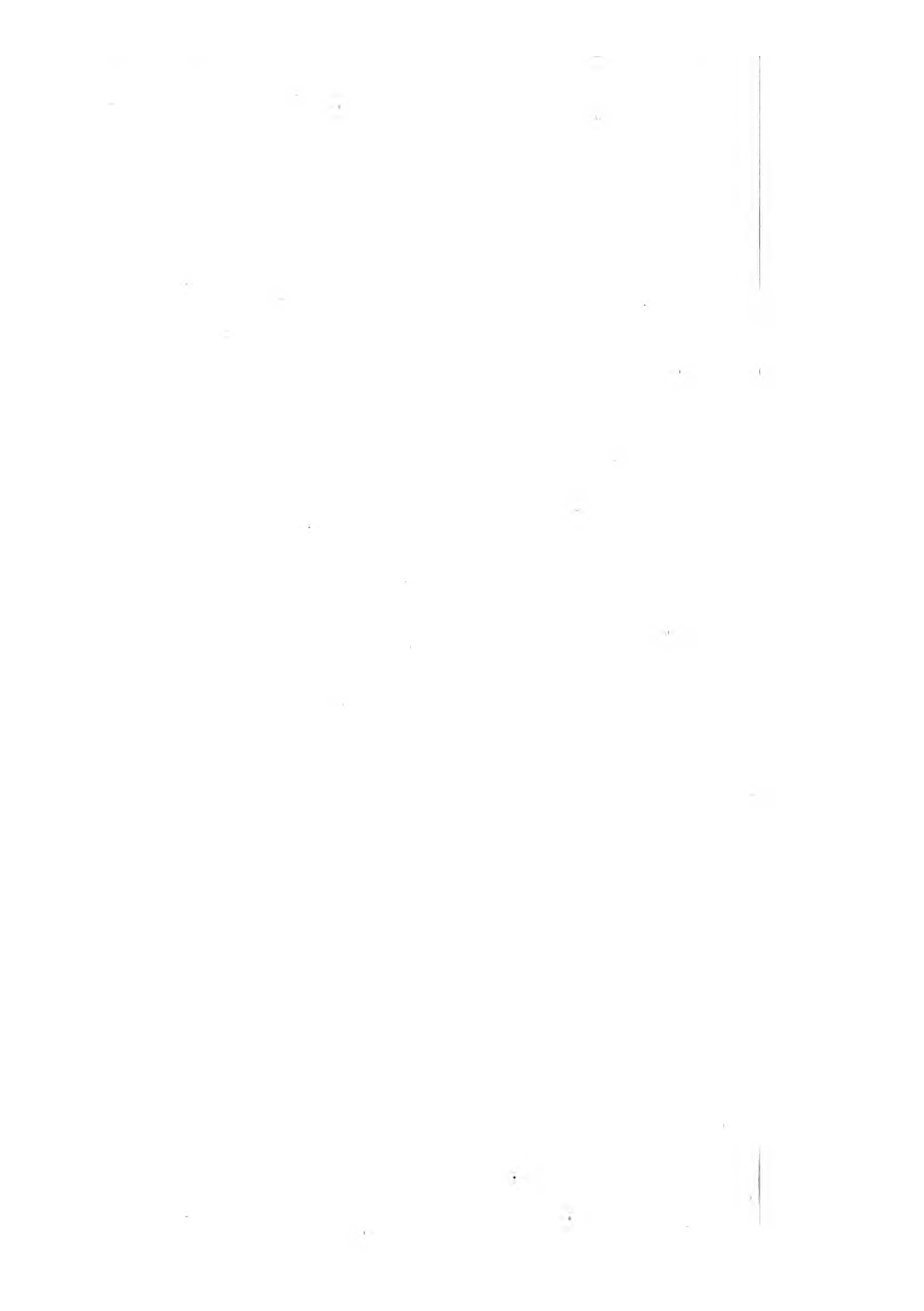


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THE  
**SHIPWRECK.**

A POEM.

BY

**William Falconer.**

WITH

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

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.....quæque ipse miserrima vidi,  
Et quorum pars magna fui.....

*Virg. Æn. Lib. 2.*

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THE LIFE OF  
WILLIAM FALCONER.



THE obscurity in which the early part of the Life of William Falconer is involved, precludes us from detailing memoirs and anecdotes of him anterior to the year 1751, or even his education. Scotland has the honour of giving birth to this extraordinary genius, who rising superior to every impediment which surrounded him, displayed his poetic powers at a very early age, in a small poem which he published at Edinburgh in the year 1751, on the death of the Prince of Wales, under the title of—*A Poem sacred to the Memory of the Prince of Wales.*

From this time, till the year 1762, we have no traces of his genius; he then published his beautiful Poem of *The Shipwreck*, in three cantos, by a Sailor. The main subject of this masterly composition, is a descriptive account of the voyage of the *Britannia* merchantman, from Alexandria in Egypt to Venice: after touching at the Isle of Candia, she was proceeding on her voyage, when she encountered a violent storm, that drove her on the coast of Greece, near Cape Colonna, where she unfortunately suffered shipwreck; three only of the crew escaping with their lives. This admirable Poem, which has fixed his fame on the solid basis of universal approbation, partakes more of the effusions of fancy than the labours of art, which he displays in new and original scenes, taken from nature and his own actual observation, and enriched with all the variety of description that can charm, interest, and impress the mind of the reader. He displays an ample combination of nautical ability, in language conformable to marine technical terms, embellished with all the spontaneous flow and smooth harmony of verse.

The Author inscribed this Poem to the late Duke of York, next brother to his Majesty, then an officer in the Royal Navy.—That he was exposed to all the complicated horrors he so forcibly and pathetically describes



appears from several parts of this poem, and more particularly the motto,

..... quæque ipse miserrima vidi,  
Et quorum pars magna fui .....

This performance met with a reception highly flattering to our Author's reputation. He was now patronized by the Duke of York, to whom he addressed—*An Ode on his second Departure from England as Rear Admiral*; and, emerging from the obscurity of his former situation, was appointed Purser of the Royal George man of war.

*The Demagogue*, a satirical piece, was his next avowed publication, in which he attacks with acrimony the public conduct of the late Lord Chatham, who, at that time, espoused Mr. Wilkes, then under prosecution by government for a libel.

The favourable reception his poem of *The Shipwreck* met with, induced him, in 1764, to publish a new edition, enlarged with upwards of a thousand lines, containing new descriptions, characters, &c.

In 1769 his *Marine Dictionary* made its appearance; a work of much ingenuity, and replete with information for such as wish to acquire a proficiency in naval architecture or nautical knowledge.

A third edition of his *Shipwreck*, with alterations and additions, appeared soon afterward, which again added to the reputation he had before acquired.

In this year, 1769, an advantageous prospect presenting itself to his view in the East Indies; he embarked on board the *Aurora* frigate, in company with several East India supercargoes, for Bengal; but from the time the ship left the Cape of Good Hope, in December 1769, no information whatever being ever received of her, she was supposed to have perished at sea; and our Poet, with the passengers and crew, in all probability, unfortunately shared the fate of their vessel.

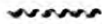
THE  
**SHIPWRECK.**



CANTO I.

## ARGUMENT.

Proposal of the subject. Invocation. Apology. Allegorical description of Memory. Appeal to her assistance. The story begun. Retrospect of the former part of the voyage. The ship arrives at Candia. Ancient state of that island. Present state of the adjacent isles of Greece. The season of the year. Character of the master and his officers. Story of Palemon and Anna. Evening described. Midnight. The ship weighs anchor and departs from the haven. State of the weather. Morning. Situation of the neighbouring shores. Operation of taking the Sun's Azimuth. Description of the vessel as seen from the land.



*The scene is near the City of Candia; and the Time about Four Days and a Half.*

THE  
SHIPWRECK.

CANTO I.

**W**HILE jarring interests wake the world to arms,  
And fright the peaceful vale with dire alarms;  
While Ocean hears vindictive thunders roll  
Along his trembling wave from pole to pole;  
Sick of the scene, where War, with ruthless hand  
Spreads desolation o'er the bleeding land;  
Sick of the tumult, where the trumpet's breath  
Bids ruin smile, and drowns the groan of death!  
'Tis mine, retir'd beneath this cavern hoar,  
That stands all lonely on the sea-beat shore,  
Far other themes of deep distress to sing,  
Than ever trembled from the vocal string.  
No pomp of battle swells th' exalted strain,  
Nor gleaming arms ring dreadful on the plain:  
But, o'er the scene while pale Remembrance weeps,  
Fate with fell triumph, rides upon the deeps.  
Here hostile elements tumultuous rise,  
And lawless floods rebel against the skies;  
Till hope expires, and Peril and Dismay  
Wave their black ensigns on the watery way.  
Immortal train, who guide the maze of song,  
To whom all science, arts, and arms belong;  
Who bid the trumpet of eternal fame  
Exalt the warrior's and the poet's name!

If e'er with trembling hope I fondly stray'd,  
 In life's fair morn, beneath your hallow'd shade,  
 To hear the sweetly-mournful lute complain,  
 And melt the heart with ecstasy of pain;  
 Or listen, while th' enchanting voice of Love,  
 While all Elysium warbled thro' the grove;  
 O! by the hollow blast that means around,  
 That sweeps the wild harp with a plaintive sound;  
 By the long surge that foams thro' yonder cave,  
 Whose vaults re-murmur to the roaring wave;  
 With living colours give my verse to glow,  
 The sad memorial of a tale of woe!  
 A scene from dumb oblivion to restore,  
 To fame unknown, and new to epic lore!  
 Alas! neglected by the sacred Nine,  
 Their suppliant feels no genial ray divine!  
 Ah! will they leave Pieria's happy shore,  
 To plough the tide where wint'ry tempests roar?  
 Or shall a youth approach their hallow'd fane,  
 Stranger to Phœbus, and the tuneful train?—  
 Far from the Muses' academic grove,  
 'Twas his the vast and trackless deep to rove.  
 Alternate change of climates has he known,  
 And felt the fierce extremes of either zone;  
 Where polar skies congeal th' eternal snow,  
 Or equinoctial suns for ever glow.  
 Smote by the freezing or the scorching blast,  
 'A ship-boy on the high and giddy mast \*,'  
 From regions where Peruvian billows roar,  
 To the bleak coasts of savage Labrador.  
 From where Damascus, pride of Asian plains!  
 Stoops her proud neck beneath tyrannic chains,

---

\* Shakespeare.

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To where the Isthmus \*, lav'd by adverse tides,  
Atlantic and Pacific seas divides.  
But while he measur'd o'er the painful race,  
In Fortune's wild illimitable chase,  
Adversity, companion of his way!  
Still o'er the victim hung with iron sway;  
Bade new distresses every instant grow,  
Marking each change of place with change of woe:  
In regions where th' Almighty's chastening hand  
With livid pestilence afflicts the land;  
Or where pale Famine blasts the hopeful year,  
Parent of Want and Misery severe!  
Or where all dreadful in th' embattled line,  
The hostile ships in flaming combat join:  
Where the torn vessel, wind and wave assail,  
Till o'er her crew distress and death prevail—  
Where'er he wander'd, thus vindictive Fate  
Pursu'd his weary steps with lasting hate!  
Rous'd by her mandate, storms of black array  
Winter'd the morn of life's advancing day;  
Relax'd the sinews of the living lyre,  
And quench'd the kindling spark of vital fire.—  
Thus while forgotten or unknown he woos,  
What hope to win, the coy, reluctant Muse!  
Then let not Censure, with malignant joy,  
The harvest of his humble hope destroy!  
His verse no laurel-wreath attempts to claim,  
Nor sculptur'd brass to tell the poet's name.  
If terms uncouth, and jarring phrases, wound  
The softer sense with inharmonious sound,  
Yet here let list'ning sympathy prevail,  
While conscious truth unfolds her piteous tale!

---

\* *Darien.*



And lo! the power that wakes th' eventful song  
Hastes hither from Lethæan banks along:  
She sweeps the gloom, and rushing on the sight,  
Spreads o'er the kindling scene propitious light!  
In her right-hand an ample roll appears,  
Fraught with long annals of preceding years;  
With every wise and noble art of man,  
Since first the circling hours their course began.  
Her left a silver wand on high display'd,  
Whose magic touch dispels Oblivion's shade.  
Pensive her look; on radiant wings that glow  
Like Juno's birds, or Iris' flaming bow,  
She sails; and swifter than the course of light,  
Directs her rapid intellectual flight.  
The fugitive ideas she restores,  
And calls the wandering thought from Lethe's shores.  
To things long past a second date she gives,  
And hoary 'Time from her fresh youth receives.  
Congenial sister of immortal Fame,  
She shares her power, and Memory is her name.  
O first-born daughter of primeval Time!  
By whom transmitted down in every clime,  
The deeds of ages long elaps'd are known,  
And blazon'd glories spread from zone to zone;  
Whose breath dissolves the gloom of mental night,  
And o'er th' obscur'd idea pours the light!  
Whose wing unerring glides thro' time and place!  
And trackless scours th' immensity of space!  
Say! on what seas, for thou alone canst tell,  
What dire mishap a fatal ship befel,  
Assail'd by tempests! girt with hostile shores!  
Arise! approach! unlock thy treasur'd stores!  
A ship from Egypt, o'er the deep impell'd,  
By guiding winds, her course for Venice held;

---

Of fam'd Britannia were the gallant crew,  
And from that isle her name the vessel drew.  
The wayward steps of Fortune, that delude  
Full oft to ruin, eager they pursu'd;  
And dazzled by her visionary glare,  
Advanc'd incautious of each fatal snare;  
Tho' warn'd full oft the slippery track to shun,  
Yet Hope, with flattering voice, betray'd them on.  
Beguil'd to danger thus, they left behind  
The scene of peace, and social joy resign'd.  
Long absent they, from friends and native home,  
The cheerless ocean were inur'd to roam:  
Yet Heaven, in pity to severe distress,  
Had crown'd each painful voyage with success:  
Still to atone for toils and hazards past,  
Restor'd them to maternal plains at last.

Thrice had the sun, to rule the varying year,  
Across the equator roll'd his flaming sphere,  
Since last the vessel spread her ample sail  
From Albion's coast, obsequious to the gale.  
She o'er the spacious flood, from shore to shore,  
Unwearying wafted her commercial store.  
The richest ports of Afric she had view'd,  
Thence to fair Italy her course pursu'd;  
Had left behind Trinacria's burning isle,  
And visited the margin of the Nile.  
And now, that winter deepens round the pole,  
The circling voyage hastens to its goal,  
They, blind to Fate's inevitable law,  
No dark event to blast their hope foresaw;  
But from gay Venice soon expect to steer  
For Britain's coast, and dread no perils near.  
A thousand tender thoughts their souls employ,  
That fondly dance to scenes of future joy.

Thus time elaps'd, while o'er the pathless tide  
 Their ship thro' Grecian seas the pilots guide.  
 Occasion call'd to touch at Candia's shore,  
 Which, bless'd with favouring winds, they soon explore;  
 The haven enter, borne before the gale,  
 Dispatch their commerce, and prepare to sail.

Eternal powers, what ruin from afar,  
 Mark the fell track of desolating War!  
 Here Art and Commerce, with auspicious reign,  
 Once breath'd sweet influence on the happy plain!  
 While o'er the lawn, with dance and festive song,  
 Young Pleasure led the jocund hours along;  
 In gay luxuriance Ceres too was seen  
 To crown the vallies with eternal green.  
 For wealth, for valour, courted and rever'd,  
 What Albion is, fair Candia then appear'd.—  
 Ah! who the flight of ages can revoke?  
 The free-born spirit of her sons is broke;  
 They bow to Ottoman's imperious yoke!  
 No longer Fame the drooping heart inspires,  
 For rude Oppression quench'd its genial fires.  
 But still her fields with golden harvests crown'd,  
 Supply the barren shores of Greece around.  
 What pale distress afflicts those wretched isles!  
 There Hope ne'er dawns, and Pleasure never smites.  
 The vassal wretch obsequious drags his chain,  
 And hears his famish'd babes lament in vain.  
 These eyes have seen the dull reluctant soil  
 A seventh year scorn the weary lab'rer's toil.  
 No blooming Venus, on the desert shore,  
 Now views with triumph captive gods adore:  
 No lovely Helens now, with fatal charms,  
 Call forth th' avenging chiefs of Greece to arms:  
 No fair Penelopes enchant the eye,  
 For whom contending kings are proud to die.

Here sullen Beauty sheds a twilight ray,  
While Sorrow bids her vernal bloom decay.  
Those charms, so long renown'd in classic strains,  
Had dimly shone on Albion's happier plains!  
Now, in the southern hemisphere, the sun  
Thro' the bright Virgin and the Scales had run;  
And on th' ecliptic wheel'd his winding way,  
Till the fierce Scorpion felt his flaming ray.  
The ship was moor'd beside the wave-worn strand;  
Four days her anchors bite the golden sand:  
For sick'ning vapours lull the air to sleep,  
And not a breeze awakes the silent deep.  
This, when th' autumnal equinox is o'er,  
And Phœbus in the north declines no more,  
The watchful mariner, whom Heaven informs,  
Oft deems the prelude of approaching storms.  
True to his trust, when sacred duty calls,  
No brooding storm the master's soul appals;  
Th' advancing season warns him to the main:—  
A captive, fetter'd to the oar of gain!  
His anxious heart, impatient of delay,  
Expects the winds to sail from Candia's bay;  
Determin'd from whatever point they rise,  
To trust his fortune to the seas and skies.

Thou living ray of intellectual fire,  
Whose voluntary gleams my verse inspire?  
Ere yet the deep'ning incidents prevail,  
Till rous'd attention feel our plaintive tale,  
Record whom, chief among the gallant crew,  
Th' unblest pursuit of fortune hither drew!  
Can sons of Neptune, generous, brave and bold,  
In pain and hazard toil for sordid gold?

They can! for gold, too oft, with magic art,  
Subdues each nobler impulse of the heart:

This crowns the prosperous villain with applause,  
 To whom, in vain, sad Merit pleads her cause :  
 This strews with roses life's perplexing road,  
 And leads the way to Pleasure's blest abode ;  
 With slaughter'd victims fills the weeping plain,  
 And smooths the furrows of the treacherous main.

O'er the gay vessel, and her daring band,  
 Experienc'd Albert held the chief command ;  
 Tho' train'd in boisterous elements, his mind  
 Was yet by soft humanity refin'd.  
 Each joy of wedded love at home he knew ;  
 Abroad confest the father of his crew !  
 Brave, liberal, just--the calm domestic scene  
 Had o'er his temper breath'd a gay serene,  
 Him Science taught by mystic lore to trace  
 The planets wheeling in eternal race ;  
 To mark the ship in floating balance held,  
 By earth attracted and by seas repell'd ;  
 Or point her devious track thro' climes unknown,  
 That leads to every shore and every zone,  
 He saw the moon thro' heav'ns blue concave glide,  
 And into motion charm th' expanding tide ;  
 While earth impetuous round her axle rolls,  
 Exalts her watery zone, and sink the poles,  
 Light and attraction, from her genial source,  
 He saw still wandering with diminish'd force :  
 While on the margin of declining day,  
 Night's shadowy cone reluctant melts away.—  
 Inur'd to peril, with unconquer'd soul,  
 The chief beheld tempestuous oceans roll ;  
 His genius, ever for th' event prepar'd,  
 Rose with the storm, and all its dangers shar'd.

The second powers and office Rodmond bore :  
 A hardy son of England's furthest shore !

Where bleak Northumbria pours her savage train  
In sable squadrons o'er the northern main:  
That, with her pitchy entrails stor'd, resort,  
A sooty tribe to fair Augusta's port.  
Where'er in ambush lurk the fatal sands,  
They claim the danger; proud of skilful bands;  
For while with darkling course their vessels sweep  
The winding shore, or plough the faithless deep,  
O'er bar \* and shelf the watery path they sound  
With dexterous arm; sagacious of the ground!  
Fearless they combat every hostile wind,  
Wheeling in mazy tracks with course inclin'd.  
Expert to moor, where terrors line the road,  
Or win the anchor from its dark abode:  
But drooping and relax'd in climes afar,  
Tumultuous and undisciplin'd in war.  
Such Rodmond was; by learning unrefin'd,  
That oft enlightens to corrupt the mind.  
Boisterous of manners; train'd in early youth  
To scenes that shame the conscious cheek of Truth;  
To scenes that Nature's struggling voice control,  
And freeze compassion rising in the soul!  
Where the grim hell-hounds prowling round the shore,  
With foul intent the stranded bark explore—  
Deaf to the voice of woe, her decks they board,  
While tardy Justice slumbers o'er her sword—  
Th' indignant Muse, severely taught to feel,  
Shrinks from a theme she blushes to reveal!  
Too oft example, arm'd with poisons fell,  
Pollutes the shrine where Mercy loves to dwell:

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\* A bar is known, in hydrography to be a mass of earth or sand collected by the surge of the sea, at the entrance of a river or haven, so as to render the navigation difficult, and often dangerous.



Thus Rodmond, train'd by this unhallow'd crew,  
The sacred social passions never knew:  
Unskill'd to argue, in dispute yet loud;  
Bold without caution; without honours proud:  
In art unschool'd; each veteran rule he priz'd,  
And all improvement haughtily despis'd.  
Yet, tho' full oft to future perils blind,  
With skill superior glow'd his daring mind,  
Thro' snares of death the reeling bark to guide,  
When midnight shades involve the raging tide.  
To Rodmond next, in order of command,  
Succeeds the youngest of our naval band.  
But what avails it to record a name  
That courts no rank among the sons of Fame?  
While yet a stripling, oft with fond alarms  
His bosom danc'd to Nature's boundless charms,  
On him fair Science dawn'd in happier hour,  
Awakening into bloom young Fancy's flower;  
But frowning Fortune with untimely blast,  
The blossom wither'd, and the dawn o'ercast.  
Forlorn of heart, and by severe decree,  
Condemn'd reluctant to the faithless sea,  
With long farewell he left the laurel grove,  
Where science and the tuneful sisters rove.  
Hither he wander'd, anxious to explore  
Antiquities of nations now no more;  
To penetrate each distant realm unknown,  
And range excursive o'er th' untravel'd zone.  
In vain—for rude Adversity's command,  
Still on the margin of each famous land,  
With unrelenting ire his steps oppos'd,  
And every gate of Hope against him clos'd.  
Permit my verse, ye blest Pierian train,  
To call Arion this ill-fated swain!

---

For, like that bard unhappy, on his head  
Malignant stars their hostile influence shed.  
Both, in lamenting numbers, o'er the deep,  
With conscious anguish taught the harp to weep ;  
And both the raging surge in safety bore,  
Amid destruction, panting to the shore:  
This last, our tragic story from the wave  
Of dark Oblivion haply yet may save:  
With genuine sympathy may yet complain,  
While sad Remembrance bleeds at every vein.

Such were the pilots--tutor'd to divine  
Th' untravel'd course by geometric line;  
Train'd to command and range the various sail,  
Whose various force conforms to every gale.  
Charg'd with the commerce, hither also came  
A gallant youth, Palemon was his name:  
A father's stern resentment doom'd to prove,  
He came, the victim of unhappy love!  
His heart for Albert's beauteous daughter bled ;  
For her a secret flame his bosom fed.  
Nor let the wretched slaves of Folly scorn  
This genuine passion, Nature's-eldest born!  
'Twas his with lasting anguish to complain,  
While blooming Anna mourn'd the cause in vain.

Graceful of form, by Nature taught to please,  
Of power to melt the female breast with ease,  
To her Palemon told his tender tale,  
Soft as the voice of Summer's evening gale :  
O'erjoy'd, he saw her lovely eyes relent ;  
The blushing maiden smil'd with sweet consent.  
Oft in the mazes of a neighbouring grove,  
Unhear'd, they breath'd alternate vows of love :  
By fond society their passion grew,  
Like the young blossom fed with vernal dew.

In evil hour th' officious tongue of Fame  
 Betray'd the secret of their mutual flame.  
 With grief and anger struggling in his breast  
 Palemon's father heard the tale confest.  
 Long had he listen'd with Suspicion's ear,  
 And learnt, sagacious, this event to fear.  
 Too well, fair youth! thy liberal heart he knew;  
 A heart to Nature's warm impressions true!  
 Full oft his wisdom strove with fruitless toil,  
 With avarice to pollute that generous soil;  
 That soil, impregnated with nobler seed,  
 Refus'd the culture of so rank a weed.  
 Elate with wealth, in active commerce won,  
 And basking in the smile of Fortune's sun,  
 With scorn the parent ey'd the lowly shade,  
 That veil'd the beauties of this charming maid:  
 Indignant he rebuk'd th' enamour'd boy,  
 The flattering promise of his future joy!  
 He sooth'd and menac'd, anxious to reclaim  
 This hopeless passion, or divert its aim:  
 Oft led the youth where circling joys delight  
 The ravish'd sense, or beauty charms the sight.  
 With all her powers, enchanting Music fail'd,  
 And Pleasure's siren voice no more prevail'd.  
 The Merchant, kindling then with proud disdain,  
 In look and voice assum'd an harsher strain;  
 In absence now his only hope remain'd,  
 And such the stern decree his will ordain'd.  
 Deep anguish, while Palemon heard his doom,  
 Drew o'er his lovely face a saddening gloom.  
 In vain with bitter sorrow he repin'd,  
 No tender pity touch'd that sordid mind:  
 To thee, brave Albert, was the charge consign'd.  
 The stately ship, forsaking England's shore,  
 To regions far remote Pa'emon bore.

Incapable of change, th' unhappy youth  
 Still lov'd fair Anna with eternal truth:  
 From clime to clime an exile doom'd to roam,  
 His heart still panted for its secret home.

The moon had circled twice her wayward zone  
 To him since young Arion first was known;  
 Who, wandering here thro' many a scene renown'd,  
 In Alexandria's port the vessel found;  
 Where, anxious to review his native shore,  
 He on the roaring wave embark'd once more.  
 Oft, by pale Cynthia's melancholy light,  
 With him Palemon kept the watch of night!  
 In whose sad bosom many a sigh suppress'd,  
 Some painful secret of the soul confess'd.  
 Perhaps Arion soon the cause divin'd,  
 Tho' shunning still to probe a wounded mind:  
 He felt the chastity of silent woe,  
 Tho' glad the balm of comfort to bestow;  
 He, with Palemon oft, recounted o'er  
 The tales of hapless love in ancient lore,  
 Recall'd to memory by th' adjacent shore.  
 The scene thus present, and its story known,  
 The lover sigh'd for sorrows not his own.  
 Thus, tho' a recent date their friendship bore,  
 Soon the ripe metal own'd the quickening ore;  
 For in one tide their passions seem'd to roll,  
 By kindred age, and sympathy of soul.

These o'er th' inferior naval train preside,  
 The course determine, or the commerce guide:  
 O'er all the rest, an undistinguish'd crew,  
 Her wing of deepest shade Oblivion drew.

A sullen langour still the skies opprest,  
 And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest.  
 High in his chariot glow'd the lamp of day,  
 O'er Ida flaming with meridian ray.

Relax'd from toil, the sailors range the shore,  
Where famine, war, and storms are felt no more:  
The hour to social pleasure they resign,  
And black remembrance drown in generous wine.  
On deck, beneath the shading canvas spread,  
Rodmound a rueful tale of wonders read,  
Of dragons roaring on th' enchanted coast,  
The hideous goblin, and the yelling ghost—  
But with Arion from the sultry heat  
Of noon, Palemon sought a cool retreat.  
And lo! the shore with mournful prospects crown'd \*;  
The rampart torn with many a fatal wound;  
The ruin'd bulwark tottering o'er the strand;  
Bewail the stroke of War's tremendous hand.  
What scenes of woe this hapless isle o'erspread!  
Where late thrice fifty thousand warriors bled.  
Full twice twelve summers were yon towers assail'd,  
Till barbarous Ottoman at last prevail'd;  
While thundering mines the lovely plains o'erturn'd,  
While heroes fell, and domes and temples burn'd.  
But now before them happier scenes arise!  
Elysian vales salute their ravish'd eyes:  
Olive and cedar form'd a grateful shade,  
Where light with gay romantic error stray'd.  
The myrtles here with fond caresses twine;  
There, rich with nectar, melts the pregnant vine.  
And lo! the stream renown'd in classic song,  
Sad Lethe, glides the silent vale along.

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\* The intelligent reader will readily discover, that these remarks allude to the ever-memorable siege of Candia, which was taken from the Venetians by the Turks, in 1669; being then considered as impregnable, and esteemed the most formidable fortress in the universe.

On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,  
The youthful wanderers found a wild alcove :  
Soft o'er the fairy region languor stole,  
And with sweet melancholy charm'd the soul.  
Here first Palemon, while his pensive mind  
For consolation on his friend reclin'd,  
In Pity's bleeding bosom pour'd the stream  
Of Love's soft anguish and of grief supreme—  
Too true thy words! by sweet remembrance taught,  
My heart in secret bleeds with tender thought:  
In vain it courts the solitary shade,  
By every action, every look betray'd!—  
The pride of generous woe disdains appeal  
To hearts that unrelenting frosts congeal :  
Yet sure, if right Palemon can divine,  
The sense of gentle pity dwells in thine.  
Yes! all his cares thy sympathy shall know,  
And prove the kind companion of his woe.

Albert thou know'st with skill and science grac'd,  
In humble station tho' by fortune plac'd,  
Yet, never seaman more serenely brave  
Led Britain's conquering squadrons o'er the wave.  
Where full in view Augusta's spires are seen,  
With flowery lawns and waving woods between,  
A peaceful dwelling stands in modest pride,  
Where Thames, slow-winding, rolls his ample tide,  
There live the hope and pleasure of his life,  
A pious daughter and a faithful wife.  
For his return, with fond officious care,  
Still every grateful object these prepare ;  
Whatever can allure the smell or sight,  
Or wake the drooping spirits to delight.

This blooming maid in Virtue's path to guide,  
Her anxious parents all their cares apply'd :



Her spotless soul where soft compassion reign'd,  
 No vice untun'd, no sickening folly stain'd.  
 Not fairer grows the lily of the vale,  
 Whose bosom opens to the vernal gale :  
 Her eyes, unconscious of their fatal charms,  
 Thrill'd every heart with exquisite alarms ;  
 Her face, in Beauty's sweet attraction dress'd,  
 The smile of maiden-innocence express'd ;  
 While Health, that rises with the new-born day,  
 Breath'd o'er her cheek the softest blush of May.  
 Still in her look Complacence smil'd serene ;  
 She mov'd the charmer of the rural scene.

'Twas at that season when the fields resume  
 Their loveliest hues, array'd in vernal bloom :  
 Yon ship, rich freighted from th' Italian shore  
 To 'Thames' fair banks her costly tribute bore :  
 While thus my father saw his ample hoard,  
 From this return, with recent treasures stor'd,  
 Me, with affairs of commerce charg'd, he sent  
 To Albert's humble mansion, soon I went—  
 Too soon, alas ! unconscious of the event—  
 There, struck with sweet surprise and silent awe,  
 The gentle mistress of my hopes I saw :  
 There wounded first by Love's resistless arms,  
 My glowing bosom throbb'd with strange alarms.  
 My ever charming Anna ! who alone  
 Can all the frowns of cruel fate atone ;  
 O ! while all-conscious Memory holds her power,  
 Can I forget that sweetly-painful hour,  
 When from those eyes with lovely lightning fraught,  
 My fluttering spirits first th' infection caught :  
 When as I gaz'd, my faltering tongue betray'd  
 The heart's quick tumults, or refus'd its aid ;  
 While the dim light my ravish'd eyes forsook,  
 And every limb unstrung with terror shook !

With all her powers dissenting Reason strove  
To tame at first the kindling flame of Love;  
She strove in vain! subdu'd by charms divine,  
My soul a victim fell at Beauty's shrine.—  
Oft from the din of bustling life I stray'd,  
In happier scenes, to see my lovely maid.  
Full oft where Thames his wandering current leads,  
We rov'd at evening hour, thro' flowery meads.  
There while my heart's soft anguish I reveal'd,  
To her with tender sighs my hope appeal'd.  
While the sweet nymph my faithful tale believ'd,  
Her snowy breast with secret tumult heav'd:  
For, train'd in rural scenes from earliest youth,  
Nature was hers, and innocence and truth.  
She never knew the city damsel's art,  
Whose frothy pertness charms the vacant heart!  
My suit prevail'd; for love inform'd my tongue,  
And on his votary's lips persuasion hung.  
Her eyes with conscious sympathy withdrew,  
And o'er her cheek the rosy current flew.—  
'Thrice happy hours! where, with no dark alloy,  
Life's fairest sunshine gilds the vernal day!  
For here, the sigh that soft Affection heaves,  
From stings of sharper woe the soul relieves.  
Elysian scenes, too happy long to last!  
Too soon a storm, the smiling dawn o'ercast!  
Too soon some demon to my father bore  
The tidings that his heart with anguish tore.—  
My pride to kindle, with dissuasive voice,  
A while he labour'd to degrade my choice;  
Then, in the whirling wave of Pleasure, sought  
From its lov'd object to divert my thought.  
With equal hope he might attempt to bind,  
In chains of adamant, the lawless wind:

For Love had aim'd the fatal shaft too sure :  
 Hope fed the wound, and absence knew no cure.  
 With alienated look, each art he saw  
 Still baffled by superior Nature's law.  
 His anxious mind on various schemes revolv'd,  
 At last on cruel exile he resolv'd ;  
 'The rigorous doom was fix'd ! alas ! how vain  
 'To him of tender anguish to complain !  
 His soul, that never Love's sweet influence felt,\*  
 By social sympathy could never melt ;  
 With stern command to Albert's charge he gave,  
 To waft Palemon o'er the distant wave.

The ship was laden and prepar'd to sail,  
 And only waited now the leading gale.  
 'Twas ours, in that sad period, first to prove  
 The heart-felt torments of despairing love :  
 Th' impatient wish that never feels repose,  
 Desire that with perpetual current flows ;  
 The fluctuating pangs of hope and fear ;  
 Joy distant still, and sorrow ever near !  
 Thus, while the pangs of thought severer grew,  
 The western breezes inauspicious blew,  
 Hastening the moment of our last adieu. }  
 The vessel parted on the falling tide ;  
 Yet Time one sacred hour to Love supply'd.  
 The night was silent, and, advancing fast,  
 The moon o'er Thames her silver mantle cast.  
 Impatient Hope the midnight path explor'd,  
 And led me to the nymph my soul ador'd.  
 Soon her quick footsteps struck my listening ear ;  
 She came confest ! the lovely maid drew near !  
 But ah ! what force of language can impart  
 Th' impetuous joy that glow'd in either heart !  
 O ! ye, whose melting hearts are form'd to prove  
 The trembling ecstasies of genuine love !

---

When, with delicious agony, the thought  
Is to the verge of high delirium wrought ;  
Your secret sympathy alone can tell  
What raptures then the throbbing bosom swell  
O'er all the nerves what tender tumults roll,  
While love with sweet enchantment melts the soul!

In transport lost, by trembling hope imprest,  
The blushing virgin sunk upon my breast ;  
While hers congenial beat with fond alarms ;  
Dissolving softness ! paradise of charms !  
Flash'd from our eyes, in warm transfusion flew  
Our blending spirits, that each other drew !  
O bliss supreme ! where Virtue's self can melt  
With joys that guilty Pleasure never felt !  
Form'd to refine the thought with chaste desire,  
And kindle sweet Affection's purest fire !  
Ah ! wherefore should my hopeless love, she cries,  
While sorrow burst with interrupting sighs,  
For ever destin'd to lament in vain,  
Such flattering fond ideas entertain ?  
My heart thro' scenes of fair illusion stray'd  
To joys decreed for some superior maid.  
'Tis mine to feel the sharpest stings of Grief,  
Where never gentle Hope affords relief.  
Go then, dear youth ! thy father's rage atone !  
And let this tortur'd bosom beat alone !  
The hovering anger yet thou may'st appease ;  
Go then, dear youth ! nor tempt the faithless seas !  
Find out some happier daughter of the town,  
With Fortune's fairer joys thy love to crown ;  
Where smiling o'er thee with indulgent ray,  
Prosperity shall hail each new-born day.  
Too well thou know'st good Albert's niggard fate,  
Ill fitted to sustain thy father's hate :

Go then, I charge thee, by thy generous love,  
That fatal to my father thus may prove!  
On me alone let dark affliction fall!  
Whose heart for thee will gladly suffer all.  
Then, haste thee hence, Palemon, e'er too late,  
Nor rashly hope to brave opposing Fate!

She ceas'd; while anguish in her angel-face  
O'er all her beauties shower'd celestial grace.  
Not Helen in her bridal charms array'd,  
Was half so lovely as this gentle maid.  
O soul of all my wishes! I reply'd,  
Can that soft fabric stem Affliction's tide?  
Can'st thou, fair emblem of exalted Truth!  
To Sorrow doom the summer of thy youth;  
And I, perfidious! all that sweetness see  
Consign'd to lasting misery for me?  
Sooner this moment may th' eternal doom  
Palemon in the silent earth entomb!  
Attest, thou Moon, fair regent of the night!  
Whose lustre sickens at this mournful sight;  
By all the pangs divided lovers feel,  
That sweet possession only knows to heal!  
By all the horrors brooding o'er the deep!  
Where Fate and Ruin sad dominion keep;  
Tho' tyrant Duty o'er me threatening stands,  
And claims obedience to her stern commands;  
Should Fortune cruel or auspicious prove,  
Her smile and frown shall never change my love  
My heart, that now must every joy resign,  
Incapable of change, is only thine!—

O cease to weep! this storm will yet decay,  
And the sad clouds of Sorrow melt away,  
While thro' the rugged path of life we go,  
All mortals taste the bitter draught of woe.

---

The fam'd and great, decreed to equal pain,  
Full oft in splendid wretchedness complain.  
For this Prosperity with brighter ray,  
In smiling contrast gilds our vital day.  
Thou too, sweet maid! ere twice ten months are o'er,  
Shalt hail Palemon to his native shore,  
Where never Interest shall divide us more.

Her struggling soul, o'erwhelm'd with tender grief,  
Now found an interval of short relief;  
So melts the surface of the frozen stream,  
Beneath the wintry sun's departing beam.  
With warning haste the shades of night withdrew,  
And gave the signal of a sad adieu!  
As on my neck the afflicted maiden hung,  
A thousand racking doubts her spirit wrung.  
She wept the terrors of the fearful wave,  
Too oft, alas! the wandering lover's grave!  
With soft persuasion I dispell'd her fear,  
And from her cheek beguil'd the falling tear.  
While dying fondness languish'd in her eyes,  
She pour'd her soul to heaven in suppliant sighs—  
Look down with pity, O! ye powers above,  
Who hear the sad complaint of bleeding Love!  
Ye, who the secret laws of Fate explore,  
Alone can tell if he returns no more:  
Or if the hour of future joy remain,  
Long-wish'd atonement of long suffer'd pain!  
Bid every guardian minister attend,  
And from all ill the much lov'd youth defend!  
—With grief o'erwhelm'd, we parted twice in vain,  
And, urg'd by strong attraction, met again.  
At last, by cruel Fortune torn apart,  
While tender passion stream'd in either heart;  
Our eyes transfix'd with agonizing look,  
One sad farewell, one last embrace we took.—



Forlorn of hope the lovely maid I left,  
 Pensive and pale, of every joy bereft.  
 She to her silent couch retir'd to weep,  
 While her sad swain embark'd upon the deep.

His tale thus clos'd, from sympathy of grief,  
 Palemon's bosom felt a sweet relief.  
 The hapless bird, thus ravish'd from the skies,  
 Where all-forlorn his lov'd companion flies,  
 In secret long bewails his cruel fate,  
 With fond remembrance of his winged mate :  
 Till grown familiar with a foreign train,  
 Compos'd at length, his sadly-warbling strain,  
 In sweet oblivion charms the sense of pain.

Ye tender maids, in whose pathetic souls  
 Compassion's sacred stream impetuous rolls ;  
 Whose warm affections exquisitely feel  
 The secret wound you tremble to reveal!  
 Ah! may no wanderer of the faithless main  
 Pour thro' your breast the soft delicious bane!  
 May never fatal tenderness approve  
 The fond effusions of their ardent love.  
 O! warn'd by Friendship's counsel, learn to shun  
 The fatal path where thousands are undone!

Now as the youths, returning o'er the plain,  
 Approach'd the lonely margin of the main,  
 First, with attention rous'd, Arion ey'd  
 The graceful lover, form'd in Nature's pride.  
 His frame the happiest symmetry display'd;  
 And locks of waving gold his neck array'd.  
 In every look the Paphian graces shine,  
 Soft-breathing o'er his cheek their bloom divine.  
 With lighten'd heart he smil'd serenely gay,  
 Like young Adonis or the Son of May.  
 Not Cytherea from a fairer swain  
 Receiv'd her apple on the Trojan plain!

The sun's bright orb, declining all serene,  
Now glanc'd obliquely o'er the woodland scene,  
Creation smiles around! on every spray  
The warbling birds exalt their evening lay.  
Blythe skipping o'er yon hill, the fleecy train  
Join the deep chorus of the lowing plain:  
The golden lime and orange there were seen,  
On fragrant branches of perpetual green.  
The crystal streams, that velvet meadows lave,  
To the green ocean roll with chiding wave.  
The glassy ocean hush'd forgets to roar,  
But trembling murmurs on the sandy shore:  
And lo! his surface, lovely to behold,  
Glows in the west, a sea of living gold!  
While, all above, a thousand liveries gay  
The skies with pomp ineffable array,  
Arabian sweets perfume the happy plains:  
Above, beneath, around, enchantment reigns!  
While yet the shades, on Time's eternal scale,  
With long vibration deepen o'er the vale;  
While yet the songsters of the vocal grove  
With dying numbers tune the soul to love;  
With joyful eyes th' attentive master sees  
Th' auspicious omens of an eastern breeze.—  
Now radiant Vesper leads the starry train,  
And Night slow draws her veil o'er land and main.  
Round the charg'd bowl the sailors form a ring,  
By turns recount the wondrous tale, or sing;  
As love or battle, hardships of the main,  
Or genial wine, awake the homely strain:  
Then some the watch of night alternate keep,  
The rest lie buried in oblivious sleep.

Deep midnight now involves the livid skies,  
While infant breezes from the shore arise.



The waning moon, behind a watery shroud,  
 Pale glimmer'd o'er the long-protracted cloud.  
 A mighty ring around her silver throne,  
 With parting meteors cross'd, portentous shone.  
 This in the troubled sky full oft prevails;  
 Oft deem'd a signal of tempestuous gales.—  
 While young Arion sleeps, before his sight  
 Tumultuous swim the visions of the night.  
 Now blooming Anna, with her happy swain,  
 Approach'd the sacred Hymeneal fane:  
 Anon, tremendous lightnings flash between,  
 And funeral pomp and weeping loves are seen;  
 Now with Palemon up a rocky steep  
 Whose summit trembles o'er the roaring deep,  
 With painful step he climb'd; while far above  
 Sweet Anna charm'd them with the voice of love;  
 Then sudden from the slippery height they fell,  
 While dreadful yawn'd beneath the jaws of Hell.  
 Amid this fearful trance, a thundering sound  
 He hears—and thrice the hollow decks rebound.  
 Upstarting from his couch, on deck he sprung;  
 Thrice with shrill note the boatswain's whistle rung.  
*All hands unmoor!* proclaims a boisterous cry:  
*All hands unmoor!* the cavern'd rocks reply!  
 Rous'd from repose, aloft the sailors swarm,  
 And with their levers soon the windlass arm\*.  
 The order given, up-springing with a bound,  
 They lodge the bars, and wheel their engine round;  
 At every turn the clanging pauls resound.

---

\* The windlass is a sort of large roller, used to wind-in the cable, or heave up the anchor. It is turned about vertically by a number of long bars or levers; in which operation it is prevented from recoiling, by the pauls.

Uptorn reluctant from its oozy cave,  
The ponderous anchor rises o'er the wave.  
Along their slippery masts the yards ascend,  
And high in air the canvas wings extend :  
Redoubling cords the lofty canvas guide,  
And thro' inextricable mazes glide.  
The lunar rays with long reflection gleam,  
To light the vessel o'er the silver stream :  
Along the glassy plain serene she glides,  
While azure radiance trembles on her sides.  
From east to north the transient breezes play,  
And in th' Egyptian quarter soon decay.  
A calm ensues ; they dread th' adjacent shore.  
The boats with rowers arm'd are sent before :  
With cordage fasten'd to the lofty prow,  
Aloof to sea the stately ship they tow\*.  
The nervous crew their sweeping oars extend,  
And pealing shouts the shore of Candia rend.  
Success attends their skill ; the danger's o'er :  
The port is doubled and beheld no more.  
Now Morn, her lamp pale-glimmering on the sight,  
Scatter'd before her van reluctant Night.  
She comes not in refulgent pomp array'd,  
But sternly frowning, wrapt in sullen shade.  
Above incumbent vapours, Ida's height,  
Tremendous rock ! emerges on the sight.  
North-east the guardian isle of Standia lies,  
And westward Freschin's woody capes arise.  
With whining postures, now the wanton sails  
Spread all their snares to charm th' inconstant gales.

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\* Towing is the operation of drawing a ship forwards, by means of ropes, extending from her forepart, to one or more of the boats rowing before her.

The swelling stud-sails\* now their wings extend,  
 Then stay-sails sidelong to the breeze ascend :  
 While all to court the wandering breeze are plac'd ;  
 With yards now thwarting, now obliquely brac'd.

The dim horizon lowering vapours shroud,  
 And blot the sun, yet struggling in the cloud :  
 Thro' the wide atmosphere, condens'd with haze,  
 His glaring orb emits a sanguine blaze.  
 The pilots now their rules of art apply,  
 The mystic needle's devious aim to try.  
 The compass plac'd to catch the rising ray †,  
 The quadrant's shadows studious they survey †  
 Along the arch the gradual index slides,  
 While Phœbus down the vertic circle glides.  
 Now, seen on ocean's utmost verge to swim,  
 He sweeps it vibrant with his nether limb.  
 Their sage experience thus explores the height  
 And polar distance of the source of light :  
 Then thro' the chiliad's triple maze they trace  
 Th' analogy that proves the magnet's place.  
 The wayward steel, to truth thus reconcil'd,  
 No more th' attentive pilot's eye beguil'd.

The natives, while the ship departs the land,  
 Ashore with admiration gazing stand.  
 Majestically slow, before the breeze,  
 In silent pomp she marches on the seas.

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\* Studding-sails are long, narrow sails, which are only used in fine weather and fair winds, on the outside of the larger square sails. Stay-sails are three cornered sails, which are hoisted up on the stays when the wind crosses the ship's course either directly or obliquely.

† The operation of taking the sun's azimuth, in order to discover the eastern or western variation of the magnetic-needle.

Her milk-white bottom casts a softer gleam,  
While trembling thro' the green translucent stream.  
The wales\*, that close above in contrast shone,  
Clasp the long fabric with a jetty zone.  
Britannia, riding awful on the prow,  
Gaz'd o'er the vassal-wave that roll'd below :  
Where'er she mov'd, the vassal-waves were seen  
To yield obsequious and confess their queen.  
Th' imperial trident grac'd her dexter hand,  
Of power to rule the surge, like Moses' wand,  
Th' eternal empire of the main to keep,  
And guide her squadrons o'er the trembling deep.  
Her left, propitious, bore a mystic shield,  
Around whose margin rolls the watery field.  
There her bold Genius, in his floating car,  
O'er the wild billow hurls the storm of war—  
And lo! the beasts that oft with jealous rage  
In bloody combat met, from age to age,  
Tam'd into Union, yok'd in Friendship's chain,  
Draw his proud chariot round the vanquish'd main.  
From the broad margin to the centre grew  
Shelves, rocks, and whirlpools, hideous to the view!—  
Th' immortal shield from Neptune she receiv'd,  
When first her head above the waters heav'd.  
Loose floated o'er her limbs an azure vest ;  
A figur'd scutcheon glitter'd on her breast ;  
There, from one parent soil, for ever young,  
The blooming rose and hardy thistle sprung.

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\* The wales, here alluded to, are an assemblage of strong planks which envelope the lower part of the ship's side, wherein they are broader and thicker than the rest, and appear somewhat like a range of hoops, which separates the bottom from the upper works.

Around her head an oaken wreath was seen,  
Inwove with laurels of unfading green.  
Such was the sculptur'd prow—from van to rear  
Th' artillery frown'd, a black tremendous tier!  
Embalm'd with orient gum, above the wave,  
The swelling sides a yellow radiance gave.  
On the broad stern a pencil warm and bold,  
That never servile rules of art controll'd,  
An allegoric tale on high pourtray'd,  
There a young hero, here a royal maid.  
Fair England's genius in the youth exprest,  
Her ancient foe, but now her friend confest,  
The warlike nymph with fond regard survey'd:  
No more his hostile frown her heart dismay'd.  
His look, that once shot terror from afar,  
Like young Alcides, or the god of war,  
Serene as summer's evening skies she saw;  
Serene, yet firm; tho' mild, impressing awe.  
Her nervous arm inur'd to toils severe,  
Brandish'd th' unconquer'd Caledonian spear.  
The dreadful faulchion of the hills she wore,  
Sung to the harp in many a tale of yore,  
That oft her rivers dy'd with hostile gore.  
Blue was her rocky shield; her piercing eye,  
Flush'd like the meteors of her native sky;  
Her crest, high-plum'd, was rough with many a scar,  
And o'er her helmet gleam'd the northern star.  
The warrior youth appear'd of noble frame;  
The hardy offspring of some Runic dame:  
Loose o'er his shoulders hung the slacken'd bow,  
Renown'd in song—the terror of the foe!  
The sword, that oft the barbarous north defy'd,  
The scourge of tyrants! glitter'd by his side.

Clad in refulgent arms, in battle won,  
The George emblazon'd on his corselet shone.  
Fast by his side was seen a golden lyre,  
Pregnant with numbers of eternal fire ;  
Whose strings unlock the witches' midnight spell,  
Or waft wrapt Fancy thro' the gulfs of hell—  
Struck with contagion, kindling Fancy hears  
The songs of Heaven! the music of the spheres!  
Borne on Newtonian wing, thro' air she flies,  
Where other suns to other systems rise!—  
These front the scene conspicuous—over head  
Albion's proud oak his filial branches spread ;  
While on the sea-beat shore obsequious stood,  
Beneath their feet, the father of the flood ;  
Here, the bold native of her cliffs above,  
Perch'd by the martial maid the bird of Jove ;  
There, on the watch, sagacious of his prey,  
With eyes of fire, an English mastiff lay.  
Yonder fair Commerce stretch'd her winged sail ;  
Here frown'd the god that wakes the living gale—  
High o'er the poop the flattering winds unfurl'd  
Th' imperial flag that rules the watery world.  
Deep blushing armors all the tops invest,  
And warlike trophies either quarter drest :  
Then tower'd the masts ; the canvas swell'd on high ;  
And waving streamers floated in the sky.  
Thus the rich vessel moves in trim array,  
Like some fair virgin on her bridal day.  
Thus, like a swan, she cleaves the watery plain ;  
The pride and wonder of th' Ægean main.

END OF THE FIRST CANTO.





**THE**  
**SHIPWRECK.**



**CANTO II.**



## ARGUMENT.

Reflection on leaving the land. The gale continues. A water-spout. Beauty of a dying dolphin. The ship's progress along the shore. Wind strengthens. The sails reduced. A shoal of porpoises. Last appearance of Cape Spado. Sea rises. A squall. The sails further diminished. Mainsail split. Ship bears away before the wind. Again hauls upon the wind. Another mainsail fitted to the yard. The gale still increases. Topsails furled. Top-gallant yards sent down. Sea enlarges. Sun set. Courses reefed. Four seamen lost off the lee main-yard-arm. Anxiety of the pilots from their dangerous situation. Resolute behaviour of the sailors. The ship labours in great distress. The artillery thrown overboard. Dismal appearance of the weather. Very high and dangerous sea. Consultation and resolution of the officers. Speech and advice of Albert to the crew. Necessary disposition to veer before the wind. Disappointment in the proposed effect. New dispositions equally unsuccessful. The mizen-mast cut away.

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*The scene lies in the Sea, between Cape Freschin in Candia, and the Island of Falconera, which is nearly twelve leagues northward of Cape Spado.—The Time is from Nine in the Morning till One o'Clock in the following Morning.*

THE  
SHIPWRECK.

CANTO II.

**A**DIEU, ye pleasures of the rural scene,  
Where Peace and calm Contentment dwell serene!  
To me, in vain, on earth's prolific soil,  
With summer crown'd th' Elysian vallies smile!  
To me those happier scenes no joy impart,  
But tantalize with hope my aching heart.  
For these, alas! reluctant I forego,  
To visit storms and elements of woe!  
Ye tempests! o'er my head congenial roll,  
To suit the mournful music of my soul.  
In black progression, lo! they hover near—  
Hail, social Horrors! like my fate severe!  
Old Ocean hail, beneath whose azure zone  
The secret deep lies unexplor'd, unknown.  
Approach, ye brave companions of the sea,  
And fearless view this awful scene with me!  
Ye native guardians of your country's laws!  
Ye bold assertors of her sacred cause!  
The muse invites you—judge if she depart,  
Unequal from the precepts of your art.  
In practice train'd, and conscious of her power,  
Her steps intrepid meet the trying hour.  
O'er the smooth bosom of the faithless tides,  
Propell'd by gentle gales, the vessel glides.

Rodmond exulting, felt th' auspicious wind,  
And by a mystic charm its aim confin'd.—  
The thoughts of home, that o'er his fancy roll,  
With trembling joy dilate Palemon's soul:  
Hope lifts his heart, before whose vivid ray  
Distress recedes, and danger melts away.  
Already Britain's parent cliffs arise,  
And in idea greet his longing eyes!  
Each amorous sailor too, with heart elate,  
Dwells on the beauties of his gentle mate.  
Ev'n they th' impressive dart of Love can feel,  
Whose stubborn souls are sheath'd in triple steel.  
Nor less o'erjoy'd, perhaps with equal truth,  
Each faithful maid expects th' approaching youth.  
In distant bosoms equal ardours glow;  
And mutual passions mutual joy bestow.—  
Tall Ida's summit now more distant grew,  
And Jove's high hill was rising on the view;  
When, from the left approaching, they desery  
A liquid column towering shoot on high.  
The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps,  
Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps.  
Still round and round the fluid vortex flies,  
Scattering dun night and horror through the skies.  
The swift volution and th' enormous train  
Let sages vers'd in Nature's lore explain!  
The horrid apparition still draws nigh,  
And white with foam the whirling surges fly!  
The guns were prim'd—the vessel northward veers,  
Till her black battery on the column bears.  
The nitre fir'd; and while the dreadful sound,  
Convulsive, shook the slumbering air around,  
The watery volume, trembling to the sky,  
Burst down a dreadful deluge from on high!

Th' affrighted surge, recoiling as it fell,  
Rolling in hills disclos'd th' abyss of hell.  
But soon, this transient undulation o'er,  
The sea subsides, the whirlwinds rage no more.

While southward now th' increasing breezes veer,  
Dark clouds incumbent on their wings appear.  
In front they view the consecrated grove  
Of cypress, sacred once to Cretan Jove.  
The thirsty canvas, all around supply'd,  
Still drinks unquench'd the full aërial tide;  
And now, approaching near the lofty stern,  
A shoal of sportive dolphins they discern.  
From burnish'd scales they beam'd refulgent rays,  
Till all the glowing ocean seems to blaze.  
Soon to the sport of death the crew repair,  
Dart the long lance, or spread the baited snare.  
One in redoubling mazes wheels along,  
And glides, unhappy! near the triple prong.  
Rodmond, unerring, o'er his head suspends  
The barbed steel, and every turn attends.  
Unerring aim'd, the missile weapon flew,  
And, plunging, struck the fated victim thro'.  
Th' upturning points his ponderous bulk sustain;  
On deck he struggles with convulsive pain.  
But while his heart the fatal javelin thrills,  
And fitting life escapes in sanguine rills,  
What radiant changes strike th' astonish'd sight!  
What glowing hues of mingled shade and light!  
Not equal beauties gild the lucid west,  
With parting beams all o'er profusely drest.  
Not lovelier colours paint the vernal dawn,  
When orient dews impearl th' enamell'd lawn,  
Than from his sides in bright suffusion flow,  
That now with gold empyreal seem to glow!

Now in pellucid sapphires meet the view,  
 And emulate the soft celestial hue;  
 Now beam a flaming crimson on the eye;  
 And now assume the purple's deeper dye.  
 But here description clouds each shining ray—  
 What terms of Art can Nature's powers display?  
 Now, while on high the freshening gale she feels,  
 The ship beneath her lofty pressure reels.  
 Th' auxiliar sails that court a gentle breeze,  
 From their high station sink by slow degrees.  
 The watchful ruler of the helm no more  
 With fix'd attention eyes th' adjacent shore;  
 But by the oracle of truth below,  
 The wond'rous magnet, guides the wayward prow.—  
 The wind, that still th' impressive canvas swell'd,  
 Swift and more swift the yielding bark impell'd.  
 Impatient thus she glides along the coast,  
 Till far behind the hill of Jove is lost:  
 And, while aloof from Retimo she steers,  
 Malacha's foreland full in front appears.  
 Wide o'er yon isthmus stands the cypress grove  
 That once inclos'd the hallow'd fane of Jove.  
 Here too, memorial of his name! is found  
 A tomb, in marble ruins on the ground.  
 This gloomy tyrant, whose triumphant yoke  
 The trembling states around to slavery broke,  
 Thro' Greece, for murder, rape, and incest known,  
 The Muses rais'd to high Olympus' throne.—  
 For oft, alas! their venal strains adorn  
 The prince, whom blushing Virtue holds in scorn.  
 Still Rome and Greece record his endless fame,  
 And hence yon mountain yet retains his name.  
 But see! in confluence borne before the blast,  
 Clouds roll'd on clouds the dusky noon o'er cast;

The blackening ocean curls; the winds arise;  
 And the dark scud\* in swift succession flies.  
 While the swoln canvas bends the masts on high,  
 Low in the wave the leeward cannon lie †,  
 The sailors now, to give the ship relief,  
 Reduce the topsails by a single reef ‡.  
 Each lofty yard with slacken'd cordage reels,  
 Rattle the creaking blocks and ringing wheels.  
 Down the tall masts the topsails sink amain;  
 And, soon reduc'd, resume their post again.  
 More distant grew receding Candia's shore;  
 And southward of the west Cape Spado bore.  
 Four hours the sun his high meridian throne  
 Had left, and o'er Atlantic regions shone:  
 Still blacker clouds, that all the skies invade,  
 Draw o'er his sullied orb a dismal shade.  
 A squall deep lowering blots the southern sky,  
 Before whose boisterous breath the waters fly.  
 Its weight the topsails can no more sustain,  
 Reef topsails, reef! the boatswain calls again!

---

\* Scud is a name given by the seamen to the lowest clouds, which are driven with great rapidity along the atmosphere, in squally or tempestuous weather.

† When the wind crosses a ship's course, either directly or obliquely, that side of the ship upon which it acts, is called the weather-side; and the opposite one, which is then pressed downwards, is called the lee-side. Hence all the rigging and furniture of the ship are, at this time, distinguished by the side on which they are situated; as the lee-cannon, the lee-braces, the weather-braces, &c.

‡ The topsails are large square sails of the second degree in height and magnitude. Reefs are certain divisions or spaces by which the principal sails are reduced when the wind increases; and again enlarged proportionably when its force abates.



The haliards\* and top-bow-lines † soon are gone,  
 To clue-lines ‡ and reef-tackles next they run:  
 The shivering sails descend; and now they square  
 The yards, while ready sailors mount in air.  
 The weather-earings|| and the lee they past;  
 The reefs enroll'd, and every point made fast.  
 Their task above thus finish'd, they descend,  
 And vigilant th' approaching squall attend.  
 It comes resistless, and with foaming sweep,  
 Upturns the whitening surface of the deep.  
 In such a tempest, borne to deeds of death,  
 The wayward sisters scour the blasted heath.  
 With ruin pregnant now the clouds impend,  
 And storm and cataract tumultuous blend.  
 Deep on her side the reeling vessel lies—  
 Brail up the mizen§, quick! the master cries,

---

\* Haliards are either single ropes or tackles, by which the sails are hoisted up and lowered when the sail is to be extended or reduced.

† Bow-lines are ropes intended to keep the windward edge of the sail steady, and to prevent it from shaking in an unfavourable wind.

‡ Clue-lines are ropes used to truss up the clues, or lower corners, of the principal sails to their respective yards, particularly when the sail is to be close reefed or furled.—Reef-tackles are ropes employed to facilitate the operation of reefing, by confining the extremities of the reef close up to the yard, so that the interval becomes slack, and is therefore easily rolled up and fastened to the yard by the points employed for this purpose.

|| Earings are small cords, by which the upper corners of the principal sails, and also the extremities of the reefs, are fastened to the yard-arms.

§ The mizen is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast.



Man the clue-garnets \*! let the main-sheet † fly!—  
 The boisterous squall still presses from on high,  
 And swift, and fatal as the lightning's course,  
 'Thro' the torn mainsail bursts with thundering force.  
 While the rent canvas flutter'd in the wind,  
 Still on her flank the stooping bark inclin'd.—  
 Bear up the helm ‡ a-weather! Rodmond cries;  
 Swift, at the word, the helm a-weather flies.  
 The prow with secret instinct veers apace:  
 And now the foresail right athwart they brace;  
 With equal sheets restrain'd, the bellying sail  
 Spreads a broad concave to the sweeping gale.  
 While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,  
 Th' attentive timoneer || the helm applies.  
 As in pursuit along the aërial way,  
 With ardent eye, the falcon marks his prey,  
 Each motion watches of the doubtful chase,  
 Obliquely wheeling thro' the liquid space;  
 So, govern'd by the steersman's glowing hands,  
 The regent helm her motion still commands.

---

\* Clue-garnets are employed for the same purposes on the mainsail and foresail as the clue-lines are upon all other square sails. See note †, page 40.

† The sheets are often mistaken for the sails themselves, they are no other than the ropes used to extend the clues, or lower corners of the sails to which they are attached. To the mainsail and foresail there is a sheet and tack on each side; the latter of which is a thick rope serving to confine the weather clue of the sail down to the ship's side, whilst the former draws out the lee-clue or lower corner on the opposite side. Tacks are only used in a side-wind.

‡ The helm is said to be a-weather, when the bar by which it is managed is turned to the side of the ship next the wind.

|| Timoneer (from *timonnier*, Fr.) the helmsman, or steersman.

But now the transient squall to leeward past,  
 Again she rallies to the sullen blast.  
 The helm to starboard \* turns—with wings inclin'd,  
 The sidelong canvas clasps the faithless wind.  
 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more,  
 While the fore-staysail† balances before.  
 The foresail brac'd obliquely to the wind,  
 They near the prow th' extended tack confin'd;  
 Then on the leeward sheet the seamen bend,  
 And haul the bow-line to the bowsprit end.  
 To topsails next they haste—the bunt-lines gone,  
 The clue lines thro' their wheel'd machinery run:  
 On either side below the sheets are man'd:  
 Again the fluttering sails their skirts expand.  
 Once more the topsails, tho' with humbler plume,  
 Mounting aloft, their ancient post resume.  
 Again the bow-lines and the yards are brac'd‡,  
 And all th' entangled cords in order plac'd.  
 The sail by whirlwinds thus so lately rent,  
 In tatter'd ruins fluttering is unbent.  
 With brails|| re-fix'd another soon prepar'd,  
 Ascending, spreads along beneath the yard.

---

\* The helm, being turned to starboard, or to the right side of the ship, directs the prow to the left, or to port, and vice versa. Hence the helm being put a starboard, when the ship is running northward, directs her prow towards the west.

† This sail, which is with more propriety called the fore-topmast-staysail, is a triangular sail, that runs upon the fore-topmast-stay, over the bowsprit. It is used to command the fore part of the ship, and counterbalance the sails extended toward the stern. See also the last note of this Canto.

‡ A yard is said to be braced, when it is turned about the mast horizontally, either to the right or left: the ropes employed in this service are accordingly called braces.

|| The ropes used to truss up a sail to the yard or

To each yard-arm the head-rope\* they extend,  
 And soon their earings and their roebins† bend.  
 That task perform'd, they first the braces‡ slack,  
 Then to its station drag th' unwilling tack;  
 And, while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,  
 Taught aft the sheet they tally and belay ||.

Now to the north, from Afric's burning shore,  
 A troop of porpoises their course explore;  
 In curling wreaths they gambol on the tide,  
 Now bound aloft, now down the billow glide.  
 Their tracks awhile the hoary waves retain,  
 That burn in sparkling trails along the main.  
 These fleetest coursers of the finny race,  
 When threat'ning clouds the ethereal vault deface,  
 Their rout to leeward still sagacious form,  
 To shun the fury of th' approaching storm.

Fair Candia now no more beneath her lee  
 Protects the vessel from th' insulting sea:  
 Round her broad arms, impatient of control,  
 Rous'd from their secret deeps the billows roll.  
 Sunk were the bulwarks of the friendly shore,  
 And all the scene an hostile aspect wore.

---

mast whereto it is attached, are, in a general sense, called brails.

\* The head-rope is a cord to which the upper part of the sail is sewed.

† Rope-bands, pronounced roebins, are small cords, used to fasten the upper edge of any sail to its respective yard.

‡ Because the lee-brace confines the yard so that the tack will not come down to its place till the braces are cast loose.

|| Taught implies stiff, tense, or extended straight: and tally is a phrase particularly applied to the operation of hauling aft the sheets, or drawing them towards the ship's stern. To belay is to fasten.

The flattering wind, that late with promis'd aid,  
From Candia's bay th' unwilling ship betray'd,  
No longer fawns beneath the fair disguise,  
But like a ruffian on his quarry flies.—  
Tost on the tide she feels the tempest blow,  
And dreads the vengeance of so fell a foe.  
As the proud horse, with costly trappings gay,  
Exulting, prances to the bloody fray,  
Spurning the ground, he glories in his might,  
But reels tumultuous in the shock of fight ;  
Even so, caparison'd in gaudy pride,  
The bounding vessel dances on the tide.—  
Fierce and more fierce the southern demon blew,  
And more incens'd the roaring waters grew.  
The ship no longer can her topsails spread,  
And every hope of fairer skies is fled.  
Bow-lines and haliards are relax'd again,  
Clue-lines haul'd down, and sheets let fly amain ;  
Clued up each topsail, and by braces squar'd,  
The seamen climb aloft on either yard.  
They furl'd the sail, and pointed to the wind  
The yard by rolling tackles \* then confin'd.  
While o'er the ship the gallant boatswain flies,  
Like a hoarse mastiff thro' the storm he cries:  
Prompt to direct th' unskilful still appears ;  
Th' expert he praises, and the fearful cheers.

---

\* The rolling-tackle is an assemblage of pullies, used to confine the yard to the weather side of the mast, and prevent the former from rubbing against the latter by the fluctuating motion of the ship in a turbulent sea.

Now some to strike top-gallant yards attend\* :  
 Some travellers † up the weather-back-stays ‡ send ;  
 At each mast-head the top-ropes || others bend.  
 The youngest sailors from the yards above  
 Their parrels §, lifts ¶, and braces soon remove :  
 Then topt an-end, and to the travellers ty'd,  
 Charg'd with their sails, they down the backstays slide,  
 The yards secure along the booms \*\* reclin'd,  
 While some the flying cords aloft confin'd.—  
 Their sails reduc'd, and all the rigging clear,  
 Awhile the crew relax from toils severe.  
 Awhile the spirits, with fatigue opprest,  
 In vain expect th' alternate hour of rest :

---

\* It is usual to send down the top-gallant yards on the approach of a storm. They are the highest yards that are rigged in a ship.

† Travellers are slender iron rings, encircling the back-stays, and used to facilitate the hoisting or lowering of the top-gallant yards, by confining them to the back-stays, in their ascent or descent, so as to prevent them from swinging about, by the agitation of the vessel.

‡ Back-stays are long ropes, extending from the right and left side of the ship to the top-mast heads, which they are intended to secure, by counteracting the effort of the wind upon the sails.

|| Top-ropes are the cords by which the top-gallant yards are hoisted up from the deck, or lowered again in stormy weather.

§ The parrel, which is usually a moveable band of rope, is employed to confine the yard to its respective mast.

¶ Lifts are ropes extending from the head of any mast to the extremities of its particular yard, to support the weight of the latter; to retain it in balance; or to raise one yard-arm higher than the other, which is accordingly called topping.

\*\* The booms in this place imply any masts or yards lying on deck in reserve, to supply the place of others which may be carried away by distress of weather, &c.



But with redoubling force the tempests blow,  
 And watery hills in fell succession flow,  
 A dismal shade o'ercasts the frowning skies;  
 New troubles grow; new difficulties rise.  
 No season this from duty to descend!—  
 All hands on deck, th' eventful hour attend.

His race perform'd, the sacred lamp of day  
 Now dipt in western clouds his parting ray,  
 His sickening fires, half-lost in ambient haze,  
 Refract along the dusk a crimson blaze;  
 Till deep immerg'd the languid orb declines,  
 And now to cheerless night the sky resigns!  
 Sad evening's hour, how different from the past!  
 No flaming pomp, no blushing glories cast;  
 No ray of friendly light is seen around:  
 The moon and stars in hopeless shade are drown'd.

The ship no longer can her courses \* bear;  
 To reef the courses is the master's care:  
 The sailors, summon'd aft, a daring band!  
 Attend th' enfolding brails at his command.  
 But here the doubtful officers dispute,  
 'Till skill and judgment prejudice confute.—  
 Rodmond, whose genius never soar'd beyond  
 The narrow rules of art his youth had conn'd;  
 Still to the hostile fury of the wind  
 Releas'd the sheet, and kept the tack confin'd;  
 To long-try'd practice obstinately warm,  
 He doubts conviction, and relies on form.  
 But the sage master this advice declines;  
 With whom Arion in opinion joins.—

---

\* The courses are generally understood to be the mainsail, foresail, and mizen, which are the largest and lowest sails of their several masts.

The watchful seaman, whose sagacious eye  
 On sure experience may with truth rely,  
 Who from the reigning cause foretels th' effect,  
 This barbarous practice ever will reject.  
 For, fluttering loose in air, the rigid sail  
 Soon flits to ruins in the furious gale;  
 And he who strives the tempest to disarm,  
 Will never first embrail the lee-yard arm.  
 The master said;—obedient to command,  
 To raise the tack, the ready sailors stand\*.—  
 Gradual it loosens, while th' involving clue,  
 Swell'd by the wind, aloft unruffling flew.  
 The sheet and weather-brace they now stand by; †  
 The lee clue-garnet and the bunt-lines ply.  
 Thus all prepar'd.—*Let go the Sheet!* he cries;  
 Impetuous round the ringing wheels it flies:  
 Shivering at first, till by the blast impell'd,  
 High o'er the lee yard-arm the canvas swell'd;  
 By spilling-lines ‡ embrac'd, with brails confin'd,  
 It lies at length unshaken by the wind.  
 The foresail then secur'd, with equal care,  
 Again to reef the mainsail they repair.—

---

\* It has been remarked, in note †, p. 41, that the tack is always fastened to windward: accordingly, as soon as it is cast loose, and the clue-garnet hauled up, the weather-clue of the sail immediately mounts to the yard; and this operation must be carefully performed in a storm, to prevent the sail from splitting, or being torn to pieces by shivering.

† It is necessary to pull in the weather-brace whenever the sheet is cast off, to preserve the sail from shaking violently.

‡ The spilling-lines, which are only used on particular occasions in tempestuous weather, are employed to draw together and confine the belly of the sail, when it is inflated by the wind over the yard.



While some, high-mounted, overhaul the tie,  
 Below the down-haul tackle \* others ply.  
 Jearst, lifts, and brails, a seaman each attends,  
 Along the mast the willing yard descends.  
 When lower'd sufficient, they securely brace,  
 And fix the rolling-tackle in its place;  
 The reef-lines † and their earing now prepar'd,  
 Mounting on pliant shrouds ‖, they man the yard.  
 Far on th' extremes two able hands appear,  
 Arion there, the hardy boatswain here;  
 That in the van to front the tempest hung;  
 This round the lee yard-arm, ill-omen'd! clung.  
 Each earing to its station first they bend;  
 The reef-band § then along the yard extend:  
 The circling earings, round th' extremes entwin'd,  
 By outer and by inner turns ¶ they bind.

---

\* The violence of the wind forces the yard so much outward from the mast on these occasions, that it cannot easily be lowered so as to reef the sail, without applying a tackle to haul it down on the mast. This is afterwards converted into rolling-tackle. See note \*, p. 44.

† Jears are the same to the mainsail, foresail, and mizen, as the haliards (note \*, p. 40.) are to all the inferior sails. The tye is the upper part of the jears.

‡ Reef-lines are only used to reef the mainsail and foresail. They are passed in spiral turns through the eyelet holes of the reef, and over the head of the sails between the rope-band legs, till they reach the extremities of the reef, to which they are firmly extended, so as to lace the reef close up to the yard.

‖ Shrouds are thick ropes, stretching from the mast heads downwards to the outside of the ship, serving to support the masts. They are also used as a range of rope ladders, by which the seamen ascend or descend, to perform whatever is necessary about the sails and rigging.

§ The reef-band is a long piece of canvas sewed across the sail, to strengthen the canvas in the place where the eye-let holes of the reef are formed.

¶ The outer turns of the earing serve to extend the sail

---

From hand to hand, the reef-lines next receiv'd,  
Thro' eye-let holes and roebín-legs were reev'd.  
The reef in double folds involv'd they lay;  
Strain the firm cord, and either end belay.

Hadst thou, Arion! held the leeward post,  
While on the yard by mountain billows tost,  
Perhaps oblivion o'er our tragic tale  
Had then for ever drawn her dusky veil.—  
But ruling Heaven prolong'd thy vital date,  
Severer ills to suffer and relate!

For, while their orders those aloft attend,  
To furl the mainsail, or on deck descend,  
A sea\*, up-surgíng with tremendous roll,  
To instant ruin seems to doom the whole.  
O friends! secure your hold! Arion cries;  
It comes all-dreadful, stooping from the skies!  
Uplifted on its horrid edge she feels  
The shock, and on her side half-bury'd reels:  
The sail, half-bury'd in the whelming wave,  
A fearful warning to the seamen gave:  
While from its margin, terrible to tell!  
Three sailors with their gallant boatswain fell.  
Torn with resistless fury from their hold.  
In vain their struggling arms the yard unfold:  
In vain to grapple flying cords they try,  
The cords, alas; a solid gripe deny!  
Prone on the midnight surge, with panting breath  
They cry for aid, and long contend with Death.

---

along the yard; and the inner turns are employed to confine its head rope close to its surface. See note \*, p. 43.

\* A sea is the general name given by sailors to a single wave, or billow; hence, when a wave bursts over the deck, the vessel is said to have shipped a sea.

---

High o'er their heads the rolling billows sweep,  
And down they sink in everlasting sleep.  
Bereft of power to help, their comrades see  
The wretched victims die beneath the lee!  
With fruitless sorrow their lost state bemoan;  
Perhaps a fatal prelude to their own!

In dark suspense on deck the pilots stand,  
Nor can determine on the next command.  
Tho' still they knew the vessel's armed side  
Impenetrable to the clasp'ing tide;  
Tho' still the waters by no secret wound  
A passage to her deep recesses found;  
Surrounding evils yet they ponder o'er—  
A storm, a dangerous sea, and leeward shore!  
Should they, tho' reef'd, again their sails extend,  
Again in flattering fragments they may rend;  
Or should they stand, beneath the dreadful strain  
The down-press'd ship may never rise again;  
Too late to weather now Morea's \* land,  
Yet verging fast to Athens' rocky strand.—  
Thus they lament the consequence severe,  
Where perils unallay'd by hope appear.  
Long in their minds revolving each event,  
At last to furl the courses they consent.  
That done, to reef the mizen next agree,  
And try † beneath it sidelong, in the sea.

---

\* To weather a shore, is to pass to the windward of it, which at this time is prevented by the violence of the storm.

† To try, is to lay the ship, with her side nearly in the direction of the wind and sea, with the head somewhat inclined to the windward; the helm being laid a-lee to retain her in that position. See a further illustration of this in the last note of this Canto.

Now down the mast the sloping yard declin'd,  
 Till by the jears and topping-lift \* confin'd ;  
 The head, with doubling canvas fenc'd around,  
 In balance, near the lofty peak, they bound.  
 The reef enwrapt, th' inserted knittles ty'd,  
 To hoist the shorten'd sail again they hy'd.  
 The order given, the yard aloft they sway'd ;  
 The brails relax'd, th' extended sheet belay'd :  
 The helm its post forsook, and, lash'd a-lee †,  
 Inclin'd the wayward prow to front the sea.

When sacred Orpheus, on the Stygian coast,  
 With notes divine implor'd his consort lost ;  
 Tho' round him perils grew in fell array,  
 And fates and furies stood to bar his way ;  
 Not more adventurous was th' attempt, to move  
 The powers of hell with strains of heav'nly love,  
 Than mine, to bid th' unwilling Muse explore  
 The wilderness of rude mechanic lore.  
 Such toil th' unwearied Dædalus endur'd,  
 When in the Cretan labyrinth immur'd ;  
 Till Art her salutary help bestow'd,  
 To guide him thro' that intricate abode.  
 Thus, long entangled in a thorny way,  
 That never heard the sweet Piërian lay,

---

\* The topping-lift, which tops the upper end of the mizen yard, (see note ¶, p. 45.) This line and the six following describe the operation of reefing and balancing the mizen. The reef of this sail is towards the lower end, the knittles being small short lines used in the room of points for this purpose, (see note ‡, p. 39, and †, p. 40,) they are accordingly knotted under the foot-rope, or lower edge of the sail.

† Lash'd a-lee, is fastened to the lee-side. See note †, p. 39.

The Muse, that tun'd to barbarous sounds her string,  
Now spreads like Dædalus, a bolder wing ;  
The verse begins in softer strains to flow,  
Replete with sad variety of woe.

As yet, amid this elemental war,  
That scatters desolation from afar,  
Nor toil, nor hazard, nor distress appear  
To sink the seamen with unmanly fear.  
Tho' their firm hearts no pageant honour boast,  
They scorn the wretch that trembles in his post ;  
Who from the face of danger strives to turn,  
Indignant from the social hour they spurn.  
Tho' now full oft they felt the raging tide  
In proud rebellion climb the vessel's side,  
No future ills unknown their souls appal ;  
They know no danger, or they scorn it all !  
But even the generous spirits of the brave,  
Subdu'd by toil, a friendly respite crave :  
A short repose alone their thoughts implore,  
Their harass'd powers by slumber to restore.

Far other cares the master's mind employ ;  
Approaching perils all his hopes destroy.  
In vain he spreads the graduated chart,  
And bounds the distance by the rules of art ;  
In vain athwart the mimic seas expands  
The compasses to circumjacent lands.  
Ungrateful task ! for no asylum trac'd  
A passage open'd from the watery waste.  
Fate seem'd to guard, with adamantine mound,  
The path to every friendly port around.  
While Albert thus, with secret doubts dismay'd,  
The geometric distances survey'd,  
On deck the watchful Rodmond cries aloud,  
Secure your lives ! grasp every man a shroud !—



Rous'd from his trance, he mounts with eyes aghast ;  
When o'er the ship, in undulation vast,  
A giant surge down rushes from on high,  
And fore and aft dissever'd ruins lie.—  
As when Britannia's empire to maintain,  
Great Hawke descends in thunder on the main,  
Around the brazen voice of battle roars,  
And fatal lightnings blast the hostile shores ;  
Beneath the storm their shatter'd navies groan,  
The trembling deeps recoil from zone to zone :  
Thus the torn vessel felt the enormous stroke ;  
The boats beneath the thundering deluge broke,  
Forth started from their planks the bursting rings,  
Th' extended cordage all asunder springs.  
The pilot's fair machinery strews the deck  
And cards and needles swim in floating wreck.  
The balanc'd mizen, rending to the head,  
In streaming ruins from the margin fled,  
The sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,  
And, rent with labour, yawn'd the pitchy seams.  
They sound the well\*, and, terrible to hear !  
Five feet immers'd along the line appear.  
At either pump they ply the clanking braket †,  
And turn by turn th' ungrateful office take.  
Rodmond, Arion, and Palemon here,  
At this sad task, all diligent appear.  
As some fair castle shook by rude alarms,  
Opposes long th' approach of hostile arms ;

---

\* The well is an apartment in the ship's hold, serving to inclose the pumps. It is sounded by dropping a measured iron rod down into it by a long line. Hence the increase or diminution of the leaks are easily discovered.

† The brake is the lever or handle of the pump, by which it is wrought.

Grim war around her plants his black array,  
And death and sorrow mark his horrid way;  
Till in some destin'd hour, against her wall  
In tenfold rage the fatal thunders fall:  
The ramparts crack, the solid bulwarks rend,  
And hostile troops the shatter'd breach ascend.  
Her valiant inmates still the foe retard,  
Resolv'd till death their sacred charge to guard.  
So the brave mariners their pumps attend,  
And help, incessant, by rotation lend;  
But all in vain,—for now the sounding cord,  
Updrawn, an undiminish'd depth explor'd.  
Nor this severe distress is found alone;  
The ribs oppress by ponderous cannon groan.  
Deep rolling from the watery volume's height,  
The tortur'd sides seem bursting with their weight.  
So reels Pelorus, with convulsive throes,  
When in his veins the burning earthquake glows:  
Hoarse thro' his entrails roars th' infernal flame,  
And central thunders rend his groaning frame.—  
Accumulated mischiefs thus arise,  
And fate vindictive all their skill defies,  
One only remedy the season gave;  
To plunge the nerves of battle in the wave:  
From their high platforms thus th' artillery thrown,  
Eas'd of their load, the timbers less shall groan:  
But arduous is the task their lot requires;  
A task that hovering fate alone inspires:  
For, while intent the yawning decks to ease,  
That ever and anon are drench'd with seas,  
Some fatal billow with recoiling sweep,  
May whirl the helpless wretches in the deep.  
No season this for counsel or delay!  
Too soon th' eventful moments haste away.



Here perseverance, with each help of art,  
 Must join the boldest efforts of the heart.  
 These only now their misery can relieve!  
 These only now a dawn of safety give!  
 While o'er the quivering deck, from van to rear,  
 Broad surges roll in terrible career,  
 Rodmond, Arion, and a chosen crew,  
 This office in the face of death pursue,  
 The wheel'd artillery o'er the deck to guide,  
 Rodmond descending claim'd the weather-side:  
 Fearless of heart the chief his orders gave,  
 Fronting the rude assaults of every wave.  
 Like some strong watch-tower, nodding o'er the deep,  
 Whose rocky base the foaming waters sweep,  
 Untam'd he stood; the stern aërial war  
 Had mark'd his honest face with many a scar.—  
 Meanwhile Arion, traversing the waist\*,  
 The cordage of the leeward-guns embrac'd,  
 And pointed crows beneath the metal plac'd.  
 Watching the roll, their forelocks they withdrew,  
 And from their beds the reeling cannon threw.  
 Then from the windward battlements unbound,  
 Rodmond's associates wheel'd th' artillery round;  
 Pointed with iron fangs, their bars beguile  
 The ponderous arms across the steep defile;  
 Then, hurl'd from sounding hinges o'er the side,  
 Thundering they plunge into the flashing tide.  
 The ship thus eas'd, some little respite finds,  
 In this rude conflict of the seas and winds.

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\* The waist of a ship of this kind is an hallow space, about five feet in depth, between the elevations of the quarter-deck and forecastle, and having the upper deck for its base or platform.

Such ease Alcides felt when clogg'd with gore,  
Th' envenom'd mantle from his side he tore ;  
When, stung with burning pain, he strove too late  
To stop the swift career of cruel fate.  
Yet then his heart one ray of hope procur'd,  
Sad harbinger of seven-fold pangs endur'd!  
Such, and so short, the pause of woe she found!  
Cimmerian darkness shades the deep around,  
Save when the lightnings, gleaming on the sight,  
Flash thro' the gloom a pale disastrous light.  
Above all ether, fraught with scenes of woe,  
With grim destruction threatens all below.  
Beneath the storm-lash'd surges furious rise,  
And wave uproll'd on wave, assails the skies :  
With ever-floating bulwarks they surround  
The ship, half-swallow'd in the black profound!  
With ceaseless hazard and fatigue opprest,  
Dismay and anguish every heart possest!  
For, while with boundless inundation o'er  
The sea-beat ship th' involving waters roar,  
Displac'd beneath by her capricious womb,  
They rage their ancient station to resume ;  
By secret ambushes, their force to prove,  
Thro' many a winding-channel first they rove ;  
Till, gathering fury, like the fever'd blood,  
Thro' her dark veins they roll a rapid flood.  
While unrelenting thus the leaks they found,  
The pumps with ever-clanking strokes resound,  
Around each leaping valve, by toil subu'd,  
The tough bull-hide must ever be renew'd.  
Their sinking hearts unusual horrors chill :  
And down their weary limbs thick dews distil.  
No ray of light their dying hope redeems!  
Pregnant with some new woe each moment teems.

---

Again the chief th' instructive draught extends,  
And o'er the figur'd plain attentive bends :  
To him the motion of each orb was known,  
That wheels around the sun's refulgent throne:  
But here, alas! his science nought avails!  
Art droops unequal, and experience fails.  
The different traverses, since twilight made,  
He on the hydrographic circle laid ;  
Then the broad angle of lee-way \* explor'd,  
As swept across the graduated chord.  
Her place discover'd by the rules of art,  
Unusal terrors shook the master's heart ;  
When Falconera's rugged isle he found,  
Within her drift, with shelves and breakers bound ;  
For, if on those destructive shallows tost,  
The helpless bark with all her crew are lost :  
As fatal still appears, that danger o'er,  
The steep St. George, and rocky Gardalor.  
With him the pilots, of their hopeless state,  
In mournful consultation now debate.  
Not more perplexing doubts her chiefs appal,  
When some proud city verges to her fall ;  
While Ruin glares around, and pale Affright  
Convenes her counsels in the dead of night—  
No blazon'd trophies o'er their concave spread,  
Nor storied pillars rais'd aloft their head :  
But here the Queen of Shade around them threw  
Her dragon wing, disastrous to the view!  
Dire was the scene, with whirlwind, hail and shower ;  
Black Melancholy rul'd the fearful hour!

---

\* The lee-way, or drift, which in this place are synonymous terms, is the movement by which a ship is driven sideways at the mercy of the wind and sea, when she is deprived of the government of the sails and helm.

Beneath tremendous roll'd the flashing tide,  
 Where Fate on every billow seem'd to ride—  
 Inclos'd with ills, by peril unsubdu'd,  
 Great in distress the master-seaman stood;  
 Skill'd to command; deliberate to advise;  
 Expert in action; and in council wise;  
 Thus to his partners, by the crew unheard,  
 The dictates of his soul the chief referr'd.

Ye faithful mates, who all my troubles share,  
 Approv'd companions of your master's care!  
 To you, alas! 'twere fruitless now to tell  
 Our sad distress, already known too well!  
 This morn with fav'ring gales the port we left,  
 Tho' now of every flattering hope bereft:  
 No skill nor long experience could forecast  
 Th' unseen approach of this destructive blast.  
 These seas, where storms, at various seasons blow,  
 No reigning winds nor certain omens know,  
 The hour, th' occasion all your skill demands;  
 A leaky ship, embay'd by dangerous lands.  
 Our bark no transient jeopardy surrounds;  
 Groaning she lies beneath unnumber'd wounds.  
 'Tis ours the doubtful remedy to find;  
 To shun the fury of the seas and wind:  
 For in this hollow swell, with labour sore,  
 Her flank can bear the bursting floods no more:  
 Yet this, or other ills she must endure;  
 A dire disease, and desperate is the cure!  
 Thus two expedients offer'd to your choice,  
 Alone require your counsel and your voice.  
 These only in our power are left to try;  
 To perish here, or from the storm to fly.  
 The doubtful balance in my judgment cast,  
 For various reasons I prefer the last.

'Tis true, the vessel and her costly freight,  
To me consign'd, my orders only wait;  
Yet, since the charge of every life is mine,  
To equal votes our counsels I resign;  
Forbid it Heaven, that, in this dreadful hour,  
I claim the dangerous reins of purblind power!  
But should we now resolve to bear away,  
Our hopeless state can suffer no delay.  
Nor can we, thus bereft of every sail,  
Attempt to steer obliquely on the gale:  
For then, if broaching sideward to the sea,  
Our dropsy'd ship may founder by the lee:  
No more obedient to the pilot's power,  
Th' o'erwhelming wave may soon her frame devour.

He said; the listening mates with fix'd regard,  
And silent reverence, his opinion heard.  
Important was the question in debate,  
And o'er their counsels hung impending Fate.  
Rodmond, in many a scene of peril try'd,  
Had oft the master's happier skill descry'd;  
Yet now, the hour, the scene, th' occasion known,  
Perhaps with equal right preferr'd his own.  
Of long experience in the naval art,  
Blunt was his speech, and naked was his heart:  
Alike to him each climate and each blast;  
The first in danger, in retreat the last:  
Sagacious balancing th' oppos'd events,  
From Albert his opinion thus dissents.

Too true the perils of the present hour,  
Where toils succeeding toils our strength o'erpower!  
Yet whither can we turn, what road pursue,  
With death before still opening on the view?  
Our bark 'tis true no shelter here can find,  
Sore shatter'd by the ruffian seas and wind;

Yet with what hope of refuge can we flee,  
Chas'd by this tempest and outrageous sea?  
For while its violence the tempest keeps,  
Bereft of every sail we roam the deeps :  
At random driven, to present death we haste,  
And one short hour perhaps may be our last.  
In vain the gulph of Corinth, on our lee,  
Now opens to her ports a passage free ;  
Since, if before the blast the vessel flies,  
Full in her track unnumber'd dangers rise.  
Here Falconera spreads her lurking snares ;  
There distant Greece her rugged shelves prepares :  
Should once her bottom strike that rocky shore,  
The splitting bark that instant were no more ;  
Nor she alone, but with her all the crew,  
Beyond relief, were doom'd to perish too.  
Thus if to scud too rashly we consent,  
Too late in fatal hour we may repent.

Then of our purpose this appears the scope,  
To weigh the danger with a doubtful hope.  
Tho' sorely buffeted by every sea,  
Our hull unbroken long may try a-lee ;  
The crew, tho' harass'd long with toils severe,  
Still at their pumps perceive no hazards near.  
Shall we, incautious then, the danger tell,  
At once their courage and their hope to quell ?  
Prudence forbids !—This southern tempest soon  
May change its quarter with the changing moon :  
Its rage, though terrible, may soon subside,  
Nor into mountains lash th' unruly tide.  
These leaks shall then decrease : the sails once more  
Direct our course to some relieving shore.

Thus while he spoke, around from man to man,  
At either pump a hollow murmur ran.



For while the vessel, thro' unnumber'd chinks,  
Above, below, th' invading waters drinks,  
Sounding her depth, they ey'd the wetted scale,  
And lo! the leaks o'er all their powers prevail.  
Yet in their posts by terrors unsubdu'd,  
They with redoubling force their task pursu'd.

And now the senior pilots seem'd to wait  
Arion's voice, to close the dark debate.  
Tho' many a bitter storm, with peril fraught,  
In Neptune's school the wandering stripling taught,  
Not twice nine summers yet matur'd his thought. }  
So oft he bled by Fortune's cruel dart,  
It fell at last innoxious on his heart.

His mind still shunning care with secret hate,  
In patient indolence resign'd to Fate.  
But now the horrors that around him roll,  
Thus rous'd to action his rekindling soul.

With fix'd attention, pondering in my mind  
The dark distresses on each side combin'd;  
While here we linger in the pass of Fate,  
I see no moment left for sad debate.  
For, some decision if we wish to form,  
Ere yet our vessel sink beneath the storm,  
Her shatter'd state, and yon desponding crew,  
At once suggest what measures to pursue.  
The labouring hull already seems half fill'd  
With waters thro' an hundred leaks distill'd.  
As in a dropsy, wallowing with her freight,  
Half-drown'd she lies, a dead inactive weight!  
Thus drench'd by every wave, her riven deck  
Stript and defenceless floats a naked wreck;  
Her wounded flanks no longer can sustain  
These fell invasions of the bursting main.  
At every pitch, th' o'erwhelming billows bend,  
Beneath their load, the quivering bowsprit-end.



A fearful warning! since the masts on high,  
On that support with trembling hope rely.  
At either pump our seamen pant for breath,  
In dark dismay anticipating death.  
Still all our powers th' increasing leaks defy:  
We sink at sea, no shore, no haven nigh.  
One dawn of hope yet breaks athwart the gloom,  
To light and save us from the watery tomb:  
That bids us shun the death impending here;  
Fly from the following blast, and shoreward steer.

'Tis urg'd indeed, the fury of the gale  
Precludes the help of every guiding sail;  
And, driven before it on the watery waste,  
To rocky shores and scenes of death we haste.  
But haply Falconera we may shun:  
And far to Grecian coasts is yet the run:  
Less harass'd then, our scudding ship may bear  
Th' assaulting surge repell'd upon her rear.  
Even then the wearied storm as soon shall die,  
Or less torment the groaning pines on high.  
Should we at last be driven by dire decree,  
Too near the fatal margin of the sea,  
The hull dismasted there a while may ride,  
With lengthen'd cables on the raging tide.  
Perhaps kind Heaven, with interposing power,  
May curb the tempest ere that dreadful hour.  
But here engulf'd and foundering while we stay,  
Fate hovers o'er and marks us for her prey.

He said; Palemon saw, with grief of heart,  
The storm prevailing o'er the pilot's art:  
In silent terrour and distress involv'd  
He heard their last alternative resolv'd.  
High beat his bosom; with such fear subdu'd,  
Beneath the gloom of some enchanted wood,

Oft in old time the wandering swain explor'd  
The midnight wizards, breathing rites abhorr'd:  
Trembling approach'd their incantations fell,  
And, chill'd with horror, heard the songs of hell.  
Arion saw, with secret anguish mov'd,  
The deep affliction of the friend he lov'd;  
And, all awake to Friendship's genial heat,  
His bosom felt consenting tumults beat.  
Alas! no season this for tender love;  
Far hence the music of the myrtle grove.—  
With Comfort's soothing voice, from Hope deriv'd,  
Palemon's drooping spirit he reviv'd,  
For Consolation oft with healing art  
Retunes the jarring numbers of the heart.—  
Now had the pilots all th' events resolv'd,  
And on their final refuge thus resolv'd;  
When, like the faithful shepherd, who beholds  
Some prowling wolf approach his fleecy folds;  
To the brave crew, whom racking doubts perplex,  
The dreadful purpose Albert thus directs.

Unhappy partners in a wayward fate!  
Whose gallant spirits now are known too late;  
Ye! who unmov'd behold this angry storm  
With terrors all the rolling deep deform;  
Who, patient in adversity, still bear  
The firmest front when greatest ills are near!  
The truth, tho' grievous, I must now reveal,  
That long in vain I purpos'd to conceal.  
Ingulf'd, all help of arts we vainly try,  
To weather leeward shores, alas! too nigh.  
Our crazy bark no longer can abide  
The seas that thunder o'er her batter'd side;  
And, while the leaks a fatal warning give,  
That in this raging sea she cannot live,

One only refuge from despair we find;  
 At once to wear and scud before the wind\*.  
 Perhaps even then to ruin we may steer;  
 For broken shores beneath our lee appear;  
 But that's remote, and instant death is here:  
 Yet there, by Heaven's assistance, we may gain  
 Some creek or inlet of the Grecian main;  
 Or, shelter'd by some rock, at anchor ride,  
 Till with abating rage the blast subside.

}

But, if determin'd by the will of Heaven,  
 Our helpless bark at last ashore is driven,  
 These counsels follow'd, from the watery grave  
 Our floating sailors on the surf may save.

And first, let all our axes be secur'd,  
 To cut the masts and rigging from aboard.  
 Then to the quarters bind each plank and oar,  
 To float between the vessel and the shore.  
 The longest cordage too must be convey'd  
 On deck, and to the weather-rails belay'd.  
 So they, who haply reach alive the land,  
 Th' extended lines may fasten on the strand,  
 Whene'er, loud thundering on the leeward shore,  
 While yet aloof we hear the breakers roar.  
 Thus for the terrible event prepar'd,  
 Brace fore and aft to starboard every yard;  
 So shall our masts swim lighter on the wave,  
 And from the broken rocks our seamen save.  
 Then westward turn the stem, that every mast  
 May shoreward fall, when from the vessel cast.—  
 When o'er her side once more the billows bound,  
 Ascend the rigging till she strikes the ground:

---

\* For an explanation of these manœuvres, the reader is referred to the last note of this Canto.

And when you hear aloft th' alarming shock  
 That strikes her bottom on some pointed rock,  
 The boldest of our sailors must descend,  
 The dangerous business of the deck to tend;  
 Then each, secur'd by some convenient cord,  
 Should cut the shrouds and rigging from the board;  
 Let the broad axes next assail each mast;  
 And booms, and oars, and rafts, to leeward cast.  
 Thus, while the cordage stretch'd ashore may guide  
 Our brave companions thro' the swelling tide,  
 This floating lumber shall sustain them, o'er  
 The rocky shelves, in safety to the shore.  
 But as your firmest succour, till the last,  
 O cling securely on each faithful mast!  
 Tho' great the danger, and the task severe,  
 Yet bow not to the tyranny of Fear!  
 If once that slavish yoke your spirits quell,  
 Adieu to hope! to life itself farewell!

I know, among you some full oft have view'd,  
 With murdering weapons arm'd, a lawless brood,  
 On England's vile inhuman shore who stand,  
 The foul reproach and scandal of our land!  
 To rob the wanderers wreck'd upon the strand.  
 These, while their savage office they pursue,  
 Oft wound to death the helpless plunder'd crew,  
 Who, 'scap'd from every horror of the main,  
 Implor'd their mercy, but implor'd in vain.  
 But dread not this!—a crime to Greece unknown!  
 Such blood-hounds all her circling shores disown;  
 Her sons, by barbarous tyranny oppress'd,  
 Can share affliction with the wretch distress'd:  
 Their hearts, by cruel fate innur'd to grief,  
 Oft to the friendless stranger yield relief.

With conscious horror struck, the naval band  
Detested for awhile their native land.  
They curs'd the sleeping vengeance of the laws,  
That thus forgot her guardian sailors' cause.  
Meanwhile the master's voice again they heard,  
Whom, as with filial duty, all rever'd.  
No more remains—but now a trusty band  
Must ever at the pump industrious stand:  
And while with us the rest attend to wear,  
Two skilful seamen to the helm repair!—  
O Source of Life! our refuge and our stay!  
Whose voice the warring elements obey,  
On thy supreme assistance we rely;  
Thy mercy supplicate, if doom'd to die!  
Perhaps this storm is sent, with healing breath,  
From neighbouring shores to scourge disease and death!  
'Tis ours on thine unerring laws to trust:  
With thee, great Lord! 'whatever is, is just.'  
He said; and with consenting reverence fraught,  
The sailors join'd his prayer in silent thought;  
His intellectual eye, serenely bright!  
Saw distant objects with prophetic light.  
Thus in a land, that lasting wars oppress,  
That groans beneath misfortune and distress;  
Whose wealth to conquering armies falls a prey,  
Her bulwarks sinking, as her troops decay;  
Some bold sagacious statesman, from the helm,  
Sees desolation gathering o'er his realm:  
He darts around his penetrating eyes,  
Where dangers grow, and hostile unions rise;  
With deep attention marks th' invading foe,  
Eludes their wiles, and frustrates every blow;  
Tries his last art the tottering state to save,  
Or in its ruins finds a glorious grave.



Still in the yawning trough the vessel reels,  
 Ingulf'd beneath two fluctuating hills :  
 On either side they rise ; tremendous scene !  
 A long dark melancholy vale between \*.  
 The balanc'd ship, now forward, now behind,  
 Still felt th' impression of the waves and wind,  
 And to the right and left by turns inclin'd. }  
 But Albert from behind the balance drew,  
 And on the prow its double efforts threw.  
 The order now was given to bear away ;  
 The order given, the timoneers obey.

---

\* That the reader, who is unacquainted with the manœuvres of navigation, may conceive a clearer idea of a ship's state when trying, and of the change of her situation to that of scudding, I have quoted a part of the explanation of those articles from the Marine Dictionary.

Trying is the situation in which a ship lies nearly in the trough or hollow of the sea in a tempest, particularly when it blows contrary to her course. In trying, as well as in scudding, the sails are always reduced in proportion to the increase of the storm ; and in either state, if the storm is excessive, she may have all her sails furled ; or be, according to the sea phrase, under bare poles.

The intent of spreading a sail at this time is to keep the ship more steady, and to prevent her from rolling violently, by pressing her side down in the water ; and also to turn her head towards the source of the wind, so that the shock of the sea may fall more obliquely on her flank, than when she lies along the trough of the sea, or in the interval between two waves. While she lies in this situation, the helm is fastened close to the lee-side, to prevent her, as much as possible, from falling to leeward. But as the ship is not then kept in equilibrio by the operation of her sails, which at other times counterbalance each other at the head and stern, she is moved by a slow but continual vibration, which turns her head alternately to windward and to leeward, forming an angle of 30 or 40 degrees in the interval. That part where she stops in approaching the direction of the wind, is called her coming to ; and the contrary excess of the angle to leeward, is called her falling off.

High o'er the bowsprit stretch'd the tortur'd sail,  
 As on the rack, distends beneath the gale.  
 But scarce the yielding prow its impulse knew,  
 When in a thousand flitting shreds it flew!  
 Yet Albert new resources still prepares,  
 And, bridling grief, redoubles all his cares.  
 Away there! lower the mizen-yard on deck!  
 He calls, and brace the foremost yards aback!

---

Veering, or wearing, (see line 7, p. 59, and line 2, p. 64), as used in the present sense, may be defined, the movement by which a ship changes her state from trying to that of scudding, or of running before the direction of the wind and sea.

It is an axiom in natural philosophy, that every body will persevere in a state of rest, or of moving uniformly in a right line, unless it be compelled to change its state by forces impressed: and that the change of motion is proportional to the moving force impressed, and made according to the right line in which that force acts.

Hence it is easy to conceive how a ship is compelled to turn into any direction by the force of the wind, acting upon any part of her length in lines parallel to the plane of the horizon. Thus, in the act of veering, which is a necessary consequence of this invariable principal, the object of the seamen is to reduce the action of the wind on the ship's hinder part, and to receive its utmost exertion on her fore part, so that the latter may be pushed to leeward. This effect is either produced by the operation of the sails, or by the impression of the wind on the masts and yards. In the former case the sails on the hind part of the ship are either furled, or arranged nearly parallel to the direction of the wind, which then glides ineffectually along their surfaces; at the same time the foremost sails are spread abroad, so as to receive the greatest exertion of the wind. See line 1 of this page. The fore part accordingly yields to this impulse, and is put in motion; and this motion, necessarily conspiring with that of the wind, pushes the ship about as much as is requisite to produce the desired effect.

But when the tempest is so violent as to preclude the use of sails, the effort of the wind operates almost equally on the opposite ends of the ship, because the masts and yards, situated near the head and stern, serve to counter-



---

His great example every bosom fires,  
New life rekindles, and new hope inspires;  
While to the helm unfaithful still she lies,  
One desperate remedy at last he tries.  
Haste with your weapons cut the shrouds and stay;  
And hew at once the mizen-mast away!  
He said: the attentive sailors on each side,  
At his command, the trembling cords divide.

---

balance each other, in receiving its impression. The effect of the helm is also considerably diminished, because the head-way, which gives life and vigour to all its operations, is at this time feeble and ineffectual. Hence it becomes necessary to destroy this equilibrium which subsists between the masts and yards before and behind, and to throw the balance forward to prepare for veering. If this cannot be effected by the arrangement of the yards on the masts, and it becomes absolutely necessary to veer, in order to save the ship from destruction, (see line 5 of this page), the mizen-mast must be cut away, and even the main-mast, if she still remains incapable of answering the helm by turning her prow to leeward.

Scudding is that movement in navigation by which a ship is carried precipitately before a tempest. (See line 2, p. 64.)

As a ship flies with amazing rapidity through the water, whenever this expedient is put in practice, it is never attempted in a contrary wind, unless when her condition renders her incapable of sustaining the mutual effort of the wind and waves any longer on her side, without being exposed to the most imminent danger.

A ship either scuds with a sail extended on her foremast, or, if the storm is excessive, without any sail, which in the sea phrase is called scudding under bare poles. The principal hazards incident to scudding are, generally, a sea striking the ship's stern; the difficulty of steering, which perpetually exposes her to the danger of broaching-to; and the want of sufficient sea-room. A sea which strikes the stern violently may shatter it to pieces, by which the ship must inevitably founder. By broaching-to suddenly, she is threatened with losing all her masts and sails, or being immediately overturned; and, for want of sea-room, she is exposed to the dangers of being wrecked on a lee-shore.

Fast by the fated pine bold Rodmond stands ;  
Th' impatient axe hung gleaming in his hands ;  
Brandish'd on high, it fell with dreadful sound ;  
The tall mast groaning, felt the deadly wound.  
Deep gash'd with sores, the tottering structure rings,  
And crashing, thundering o'er the quarter swings.

Thus when some limb, convuls'd with pangs of death,  
Imbibes the gangrene's pestilential breath,  
Th' experienc'd artist from the blood betrays  
The latent venom, or its course delays :  
But if th' infection triumphs o'er his art,  
Tainting the vital stream that warms the heart,  
Resolv'd at last, he quits the unequal strife,  
Severs the member, and preserves the life.

END OF THE SECOND CANTO.

THE  
**SHIPWRECK.**



CANTO III.

## ARGUMENT.

The design and influence of poetry. Applied to the subject. Wreck of the mizen-mast cleared away. Ship veers before the wind. Her violent agitation. Different stations of the officers. Appearance of the island of Falconera. Excursion to the adjacent nations of Greece, renowned in antiquity. Athens. Socrates. Plato. Aristides. Solon. Corinth. Sparta. Leonidas. Invasion of Xerxes. Lycurgus. Epaminondas. Modern appearance. Arcadia; its former happiness and fertility. Present distress, the effect of slavery. Ithaca. Ulysses and Penelope. Argos and Mycæne. Agamemnon. Macronisi. Lemnos. Vulcan and Venus. Delos. Apollo and Diana. Troy. Sestos. Leander and Hero. Delphos. Temple of Apollo. Parnassus. The Muses. The subject resumed. Sparkling of the sea. Prodigious tempest, accompanied with rain, hail, and meteors. Darkness, lightning, and thunder. Approach of day. Discovery of land. The ship in great danger passes the island of St. George. Turns her broadside to the shore. Her bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast carried away. She strikes a rock. Splits asunder. Fate of the crew.

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*The scene stretches from that part of the Archipelago which lies ten miles to the northward of Falconera, to Cape Colona, in Attica.—The time is about seven hours, being from one till eight in the morning.*

THE  
SHIPWRECK.

CANTO III.

**W**HEN in a barbarous age, with blood defil'd,  
The human savage roam'd the gloomy wild;  
When sullen Ignorance her flag display'd,  
And Rapine and Revenge her voice obey'd;  
Sent from the shores of light the Muses came,  
The dark and solitary race to tame.  
'Twas theirs the lawless passions to control,  
And melt in tender sympathy the soul:  
The heart from vice and error to reclaim,  
And breathe in human breasts celestial flame.  
The kindling spirit caught th' empyreal ray,  
And glow'd congenial with the swelling lay.  
Rous'd from the chaos of primeval night,  
At once fair Truth and Reason sprung to light,  
When great Mæonides, in rapid song,  
The thundering tide of battle rolls along,  
Each ravish'd bosom feels the high alarms,  
And all the burning pulses beat to arms.  
From earth upborne, on Pegasean wings,  
Far thro' the boundless realms of thought he springs;  
While distant poets, trembling as they view  
His sunward flight, the dazzling track pursue.  
But when his strings with mournful magic, tell  
What dire distress Laertes' son befel,

The strains, meandering thro' the maze of woe,  
 Bid sacred sympathy the heart o'erflow.  
 Thus, in old time, the Muses' heavenly breath  
 With vital force dissolv'd the chains of death;  
 Each bard in epic lays began to sing,  
 Taught by the master of the vocal string.—  
 'Tis mine, alas! thro' dangerous scenes to stray,  
 Far from the light of his unerring ray!  
 While, all unus'd the wayward path to tread,  
 Darkling I wander with prophetic dread.  
 To me in vain the bold Mæonian lyre  
 Awakes the numbers, fraught with living fire!—  
 Full oft indeed, that mournful harp of yore  
 Wept the sad wanderer lost upon the shore;  
 But o'er that scene th' impatient numbers ran,  
 Subservient only to a nobler plan.  
 'Tis mine, th' unravel'd prospect to display,  
 And chain th' events in regular array.  
 Tho' hard the task, to sing in varied strains,  
 While all unchang'd the tragic theme remains!  
 Thrice happy! might the secret powers of art  
 Unlock the latent windings of the heart!  
 Might the sad numbers draw Compassion's tear  
 For kindred-miseries, oft beheld too near;  
 For kindred-wretches, oft in ruin cast  
 On Albion's strand, beneath the wintery blast;  
 For all the pangs, the complicated woe,  
 Her bravest sons, her faithful sailors know!  
 So pity, gushing o'er each British breast,  
 Might sympathise with Britain's sons distress:  
 For this, my theme thro' mazes I pursue,  
 Which nor Mæonides nor Maro knew.

Awhile the mast, in ruins dragg'd behind,  
 Balanc'd th' impression of the helm and wind:

The wounded serpent, agoniz'd with pain,  
 Thus trails his mangled volume on the plain.  
 But now the wreck dissever'd from the rear,  
 The long reluctant prow began to veer;  
 And while around before the wind it falls,  
 Square all the yards! \* th' attentive master calls—  
 You timoneers, her motion still attend!  
 For on your steerage all our lives depend.  
 So, stedly! † meet her, watch the blast behind,  
 And steer her right before the seas and wind!  
 Starboard, again! the watchful pilot cries;  
 Starboard, th' obedient timoneer replies.  
 Then to the left the ruling helm returns;  
 The wheel ‡ revolves the ringing axle burns!  
 The ship no longer foundering by the lee,  
 Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea;  
 All lonely o'er the desert waste she flies,  
 Scourg'd on by surges, storm and bursting skies.  
 As when the masters of the lance assail,  
 In Hyperborean seas, the slumbering whale;  
 Soon as the javelins pierce his scaly hide,  
 With anguish stung, he cleaves the downward tide;  
 In vain he flies! no friendly respite found;  
 His life-blood gushes thro' th' inflaming wound.  
 The wounded bark thus smarting with her pain,  
 Scuds from pursuing waves along the main;  
 While, dash'd apart by her dividing prow,  
 Like burning adamant the waters glow.

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\* To square the yards, in this place, is meant to arrange them directly athwart the ship's length.

† Stedly is the order to steer the ship according to the line on which she advances, without deviating to the right or left thereof.

‡ In all large ships the helm is managed by a wheel.



Her joints forget their firm elastic tone ;  
 Her long keel trembles, and her timbers groan.  
 Upheav'd behind her, in tremendous height,  
 The billows frown, with fearful radiance bright !  
 Now shivering, o'er the topmast wave she rides,  
 While, deep beneath th' enormous gulf divides.  
 Now, launching headlong down the horrid vale,  
 She hears no more the roaring of the gale ;  
 Till up the dreadful height again she flies,  
 Trembling beneath the current of the skies.  
 As that rebellious angel who, from Heaven,  
 To regions of eternal pain was driven ;  
 When dreadless he forsook the Stygian shore,  
 The distant realms of Eden to explore ;  
 Here, on sulphureous clouds sublime upheav'd,  
 With daring wing th' infernal air he cleav'd ;  
 There, in some hideous gulf descending prone,  
 Far in the rayless void of night was thrown.

Even so she scales the briny mountain's height,  
 Then down the black abyss precipitates her flight.  
 The masts, around whose tops the whirlwinds sing,  
 With long vibration round her axle swing.  
 To guide the wayward course amid the gloom,  
 The watchful pilots different posts assume.  
 Albert and Rodmond, station'd on the rear,  
 With warning voice direct each timoneer.  
 High on the prow the guard Arion keeps,  
 To shun the cruisers wandering o'er the deeps :  
 Where'er he moves, Palemon still attends,  
 As if on him his only hope depends :  
 While Rodmond, fearful of some neighb'ring shore,  
 Cries, ever and anon, Look out afore !—  
 Four hours thus scudding on the tide she flew,  
 When Falconera's rocky height they view ;

High o'er its summit, thro' the gloom of night,  
The glimmering watch-tower casts a mournful light.  
In dire amazement rivetted they stand,  
And hear the breakers lash the rugged strand:  
But soon beyond this shore the vessel flies,  
Swift as the rapid eagle cleaves the skies.  
So from the fangs of her insatiate foe,  
O'er the broad champaign scuds the trembling roe.—  
That danger past, reflects a feeble joy;  
But soon returning fears their hope destroy.  
Thus, in th' Atlantic, oft the sailor eyes,  
While melting in the reign of softer skies,  
Some alp of ice, from polar regions blown,  
Hail the glad influence of a warmer zone:  
Its frozen cliffs attemper'd gales supply:  
In cooling stream th' ærial billows fly;  
A while deliver'd from the scorching heat,  
In gentler tides the feverish pulses beat.

So, when their trembling vessel past this isle,  
Such visionary joys the crew beguile;  
Th' illusive meteors of a lifeless fire!  
Too soon they kindle, and too soon expire!

Say, Memory! thou, from whose unerring tongue  
Instructive flows the animated song!  
What regions now the flying ship surround?  
Regions of old thro' all the world renown'd;  
That, once the Poet's theme, the Muses' boast,  
Now lie in ruins; in oblivion lost!  
Did they, whose sad distress these lays deplore,  
Unskill'd in Grecian or in Roman lore  
Unconscious pass each famous circling shore?

They did; for blasted in the barren shade,  
Here, all too soon, the buds of science fade:  
Sad ocean's genius, in untimely hour,  
Withers the bloom of every springing flower:

Here Fancy droops, while sullen cloud and storm  
The generous climate of the soul deform.  
Then if among the wandering naval train,  
One stripling exil'd from th' Aonian plain,  
Had e'er, entranc'd in Fancy's soothing dream,  
Approach'd to taste the sweet Castalian stream,  
(Since those salubrious streams with power divine,  
'To purer sense th' attemper'd soul refine,)  
His heart with liberal commerce here unblest,  
Alien to joy! sincerer grief possest.  
Yet on the youthful mind, th' impression cast,  
Of ancient glory, shall for ever last.  
There, all unquench'd by cruel Fortune's ire,  
It glows with inextinguishable fire.  
Immortal Athens first, in ruin spread,  
Contiguous lies at Port Liono's head.  
Great source of science! whose immortal name  
Stands foremost in the glorious roll of Fame;  
Here godlike Socrates and Plato shone,  
And, firm to truth, eternal honour won.  
The first in Virtue's cause his life resign'd,  
By Heaven pronounc'd the wisest of mankind;  
The last foretold the spark of vital fire,  
The soul's fine essence, never could expire.  
Here Solon dwelt, the philosophic sage,  
That fled Pisistratus' vindictive rage.  
Just Aristides here maintain'd the cause,  
Whose sacred precepts shine thro' Solon's laws.  
Of all her towering structures, now alone,  
Some scatter'd columns stand, with weeds o'ergrown.  
The wandering stranger, near the port descries  
A milk-white lion of stupendous size;  
Unknown the sculptor; marble is the frame;  
And hence th' adjacent haven drew its name.

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Next, in the gulf of Engia, Corinth lies,  
Whose gorgeous fabrics seem'd to strike the skies.  
Whom, tho' by tyrant-victors oft subdu'd,  
Greece, Egypt, Rome, with awful wonder view'd.  
Her name, for Pallas' heavenly art renown'd\*,  
Spread, like the foliage which her pillars crown'd.  
But now, in fatal desolation laid,  
Oblivion o'er it draws a dismal shade.

Then further westward, on Morea's land,  
Fair Misitra! thy modern turrets stand.  
Ah! who, unmov'd with secret woe, can tell  
That here great Lacedæmon's glory fell?  
Here once she flourish'd, at whose trumpet's sound,  
War burst his chains, and nations shook around.  
Here brave Leonidas, from shore to shore,  
Thro' all Achaia bade her thunders roar:  
He, when imperial Xerxes, from afar,  
Advanc'd with Persia's sunless troops to war,  
Till Macedonia shrunk beneath his spear,  
And Greece dismay'd beheld the chief draw near:  
He, at Thermopylæ's immortal plain,  
His force repell'd with Sparta's glorious train.  
Tall Cæta saw the tyrant's conquer'd bands,  
In gasping millions, bleed on hostile lands.  
Thus vanquish'd Asia trembling heard thy name,  
And Thebes and Athens sicken'd at thy fame!  
Thy state, supported by Lycurgus' laws,  
Drew, like thine arms, superlative applause.  
Even great Epaminondas strove in vain,  
To curb that spirit with a Theban chain.  
But ah! how low her free-born spirit now!  
Her abject sons to haughty tyrants bow;

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\* Architecture.

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A false degenerate superstitious race,  
Infest thy region, and thy name disgrace!  
Not distant far, Arcadia's blest domains  
Peloponnesus' circling shore contains.  
Thrice happy soil! where still serenely gay,  
Indulgent Flora breath'd perpetual May!  
Where buxom Ceres taught th' obsequious field,  
Rich without art, spontaneous gifts to yield;  
Then with some rural nymph supremely blest,  
While transport glow'd in each enamour'd breast,  
Each faithful shepherd told his tender pain,  
And sung of sylvan sports in artless strain.  
Now, sad reverse! Oppression's iron hand  
Enslaves her natives, and despoils the land.  
In lawless rapine bred, a sanguine train  
With midnight-ravage scour th' uncultur'd plain  
Westward of these, beyond the isthmus lies  
The long-lost isle of Ithacus the wise;  
Where fair Penelope her absent lord,  
Full twice ten years with faithful love deplor'd.  
Tho' many a princely heart her beauty won,  
She, guarded only by a stripling son,  
Each bold attempt of suitor-kings repell'd,  
And undefil'd the nuptial contract held.  
With various arts to win her love they toil'd,  
But all their wiles by virtuous fraud she foil'd.  
True to her vows, and resolutely chaste,  
The beauteous princess triumph'd at the last.  
Argos, in Greece forgotten and unknown,  
Still seems her cruel fortune to bemoan;  
Argos, whose monarch led the Grecian hosts  
Far o'er th' Ægian main, to Dardan coasts.  
Unhappy prince! who on a hostile shore,  
Toil, peril, anguish, ten long winters bore.



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And when to native realms restor'd at last,  
To reap the harvest of thy labours past,  
A perjur'd friend, alas! and faithless wife,  
There sacrific'd to impious lust thy life!—  
Fast by Arcadia stretch these desert plains;  
And o'er the land a gloomy tyrant reigns.

Next the fair Isle of Helena\* is seen,  
Where adverse winds detain'd the Spartan queen;  
For whom in arms combin'd the Grecian host,  
With vengeance fir'd, invaded Phrygia's coast;  
For whom so long they labour'd to destroy  
The sacred turrets of imperial Troy.

Here, driven by Juno's rage, the hapless dame,  
Forlorn of heart, from ruin'd Ilium came.  
The port, an image bears of Parian stone,  
Of ancient fabric, but of date unknown.

Due east from this appears th' immortal shore  
That sacred Phœbus and Diana bore.

Delos, thro' all the Ægean seas renown'd:  
(Whose coast the rocky Cyclades surround)  
By Phœbus honour'd and by Greece rever'd!  
Her hallow'd groves even distant Persia fear'd.  
But now, a silent unfrequented land!  
No human footstep marks the trackless sand.

Thence to the north, by Asia's western bound,  
Fair Lemnos stands, with rising marble crown'd;  
Where, in her rage, avenging Juno hurl'd  
Ill-fated Vulcan from th' ethereal world.  
There his eternal anvils first he rear'd;  
Then, forg'd by Cyclopean art, appear'd  
Thunders, that shook the skies with dire alarms,  
And form'd by skill divine, Vulcanian arms.

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\* Now known by the name of Macronisi.



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There, with this crippled wretch, the foul disgrace,  
And living scandal of th' empyreal race,  
The beauteous queen of Love in wedlock dwelt;  
In fires profane can heavenly bosoms melt?

Eastward of this appears the Dardan shore,  
That once th' imperial towers of Ilium bore.  
Illustrious Troy! renown'd in every clime,  
Thro' the long annals of unfolding time!  
How oft, thy royal bulwarks to defend,  
Thou saw'st thy tut'lar gods in vain descend!  
Tho' chiefs unnumber'd in her cause were slain,  
Tho' nations perish'd on her bloody plain;  
That refuge of perfidious Helen's shame  
Was doom'd at length to sink in Grecian flame.  
And now, by Time's deep plough-share harrow'd o'er,  
The seat of sacred Troy is found no more:  
No trace of all her glories now remains!  
But corn and vines enrich her cultur'd plains.  
Silver Scamander laves the verdant shore;  
Scamander oft o'erflow'd with hostile gore!

Not far remov'd from Ilium's famous land,  
In counter-view appears the Thracian strand;  
Where beauteous Hero, from the turret's height,  
Display'd her cresset each revolving night;  
Whose gleam directed lov'd Leander o'er  
The rolling Hellespont, to Asia's shore,  
Till, in a fated hour, on Thracia's coast,  
She saw her lover's lifeless body tost;  
Then felt her bosom agony severe;  
Her eyes, sad-gazing, pour'd th' incessant tear:  
O'erwhelm'd with anguish, frantic with despair,  
She beat her beauteous breast and tore her hair—  
On dear Leander's name in vain she cry'd;  
Then headlong plung'd into the parting tide:

The parting tide receiv'd the lovely weight,  
 And proudly flow'd, exulting in its freight!  
 Far west of Thrace, beyond th' Ægean main,  
 Remote from ocean, lies the Delphic plain.  
 The sacred oracle of Phœbus there,  
 High o'er the mount arose, divinely fair!  
 Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile:  
 August the fabric! elegant its stile!  
 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors;  
 And chequer'd marble pav'd the polish'd floors.  
 The roofs, where story'd tablature appear'd,  
 On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd:  
 Of shining porphyry the shafts were fram'd,  
 And round the hollow dome bright jewels flam'd.  
 Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train!  
 Fram'd their oblations on the holy fane:  
 To front the sun's declining ray 'twas plac'd;  
 With golden harps and living laurels grac'd.  
 The sciences and arts around the shrine  
 Conspicuous shone, engrav'd by hands divine!  
 Here Æsculapius' snake display'd his crest,  
 And burning glories sparkled on his breast;  
 While, from his eye's insufferable light,  
 Disease and Death recoil'd, in headlong flight.  
 Of this great temple, thro' all time renown'd,  
 Sunk in oblivion, no remains are found.

Contiguous here, with hallow'd woods o'erspread,  
 Parnassus lifts to Heaven its honour'd head;  
 Where from the deluge sav'd, by Heaven's command,  
 Deucalion leading Pyrrha, hand in hand,  
 Re-peopled all the desolated land. }  
 Around the scene unfading laurels grow,  
 And aromatic flowers for ever blow.

The winged choirs, on every tree above,  
 Carol sweet numbers thro' the vocal grove;  
 While, o'er th' eternal spring that smiles beneath,  
 Young zephyrs, borne on rosy pinions, breathe.  
 Fair daughters of the sun! the sacred Nine,  
 Here wake to ecstasy their songs divine;  
 Or crown'd with myrtle, in some sweet alcove,  
 Attune the tender strings to bleeding love.  
 All sadly sweet the balmy currents roll;  
 Soothing to softest peace the tortur'd soul.  
 While hill and vale with choral voice around,  
 The music of immortal harps resound;  
 Fair Pleasure leads in dance the happy Hours,  
 Still scattering where she moves Elysian flowers!—

Even now the strains, with sweet contagion fraught,  
 Shed a delicious languor o'er the thought—  
 Adieu ye vales, that smiling peace bestow,  
 Where Eden's blossoms ever-vernal blow!  
 Adieu ye streams, that o'er enchanted ground  
 In lucid maze th' Aonian hill surround!  
 Ye fairy scenes where Fancy loves to dwell,  
 And young Delight, for ever, O farewell!  
 The soul with tender luxury you fill,  
 And o'er the sense Lethean dews distil!  
 Awake, O Memory, from th' inglorious dream!  
 With brazen lungs resume the kindling theme!  
 Collect thy powers! arouse thy vital fire!  
 Ye spirits of the storm, my verse inspire!  
 Hoarse as the whirlwinds that enrage the main,  
 In torrent pour along the swelling strain!

Now, borne impetuous o'er the boiling deeps,  
 Her course to Attic shores the vessel keeps:  
 The pilots, as the waves behind her swell,  
 Still with the wheeling stern their force repel.

For, this assault should either quarter\* feel,  
 Again to flank the tempest she might reel.  
 The steersmen every bidden turn apply;  
 To right and left the spokes alternate fly.  
 Thus when some conquer'd host retreats in fear,  
 The bravest leaders guard the broken rear:  
 Indignant they retire, and long oppose  
 Superior armies that around them close;  
 Still shield the flanks, the routed squadrons join,  
 And guide the flight in one embodied line.

So they direct the flying bark before  
 Th' impelling floods, that lash her to the shore.  
 As some benighted traveller, thro' the shade,  
 Explores the devious path with heart dismay'd;  
 While prowling savages behind him roar,  
 And yawning pits and quagmires lurk before—  
 High o'er the poop th' audacious seas aspire,  
 Uproll'd in hills of fluctuating fire.  
 As some fell conqueror, frantic with success,  
 Sheds o'er the nations ruin and distress;  
 So, while the watery wilderness he roams,  
 Incens'd to sevenfold rage the tempest foams;  
 And o'er the trembling pines, above, below,  
 Shrill thro' the cordage howls, with notes of woe.  
 Now thunders wafted from the burning zone,  
 Growl from afar, a deaf and hollow groan!  
 The ship's high battlements, to either side  
 For ever rocking, drink the briny tide:  
 Her joints unking'd, in palsy'd languors play,  
 As ice dissolves beneath the noon-tide ray.  
 The skies asunder torn, a deluge pour;  
 Th' impetuous hail descends in whirling shower.

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\* The quarter is the hinder part of a ship's side; or that part which is near the stern.

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High on the masts, with pale and livid rays,  
Amid the gloom portentous meteors blaze.  
Th' ethereal dōme, in mournful pomp array'd,  
Now lurks behind impenetrable shade;  
Now, flashing round intolerable light,  
Redoubles all the terrors of the night.  
Such terror Sinai's quaking hill o'erspread,  
When Heaven's loud trumpet sounded o'er its head.  
It seem'd, the wrathful angel of the wind  
Had all the horrors of the skies combin'd;  
And here, to one ill-fated ship oppos'd,  
At once the dreadful magazine disclos'd.  
And lo! tremendous o'er the deep he springs,  
Th' inflaming sulphur flashing from his wings!  
Hark! his strong voice the dismal silence breaks;  
Mad Chaos from the chains of death awakes!  
Loud and more loud the rolling peals enlarge;  
And blue on deck their blazing sides discharge:  
There, all aghast, the shivering wretches stood;  
While chill suspense and fear congeal'd their blood.  
Now in a deluge bursts the living flame,  
And dread concussion rends th' ethereal frame.  
Sick Earth convulsive groans from shore to shore,  
And Nature shuddering feels the horrid roar.

Still the sad prospect rises on my sight,  
Reveal'd in all its mournful shade and light;  
Swift thro' my pulses glides the kindling fire,  
As lightning glances on th' electric wire.  
But ah! the force of numbers strives in vain,  
The glowing scene unequal to sustain.

But lo! at last from tenfold darkness born,  
Forth issues o'er the wave the weeping morn.  
Hail, sacred vision! who on orient wings,  
The cheering dawn of light propitious brings!

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All nature smiling hail'd the vivid ray,  
That gave her beauties to returning day:  
All but our ship, that, groaning on the tide,  
No kind relief, no gleam of hope descry'd.  
For now, in front, her trembling inmates see  
The hills of Greece emerging on the lee.  
So the lost lover views that fatal morn,  
On which, for ever from his bosom torn,  
The nymph ador'd resigns her blooming charms,  
To bliss with love some happier rival's arms.  
So to Eliza dawn'd that cruel day  
That tore Æneas from her arms away;  
That saw him parting, never to return,  
Herself in funeral flames decreed to burn.  
O yet in clouds, thou genial source of light,  
Conceal thy radiant glories from our sight!  
Go, with thy smile adorn the happy plain,  
And gild the scenes where health and pleasure reign;  
But let not here, in scorn, thy wanton beam  
Insult the dreadful grandeur of my theme!

While shoreward now the bounding vessel flies,  
Full in her van St. George's cliffs arise:  
High o'er the rest a pointed crag is seen,  
That hung projecting o'er a mossy green.  
Nearer and nearer now the danger grows,  
And all their skill relentless fates oppose;  
For, while more eastward they direct the prow,  
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.  
While, as she wheels, unable to subdue  
Her sallies, still they dread her broaching-to\*.

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\* Broaching-to, is a sudden and involuntary movement in navigation, wherein a ship, whilst scudding or sailing before the wind, unexpectedly turns her side to windward. It



Alarming thought! for now no more a-lee  
Her riven side could bear th' invading sea;  
And if the following surge she scuds before,  
Headlong she runs upon the dreadful shore:  
A shore where shelves and hidden rocks abound,  
Where death in secret ambush lurks around.  
Far less dismay'd, Anchises' wandering son  
Was seen the straits of Sicily to shun:  
When Palinurus, from the helm descri'd  
The rocks of Scylla, on his eastern side;  
While in the west, with hideous yawn disclos'd,  
His onward path Charybdis' gulf oppos'd.  
The double danger as by turns he view'd,  
His wheeling bark her arduous track pursu'd.  
Thus, while to right and left destruction lies,  
Between th' extremes the daring vessel flies.  
With boundless involution, bursting o'er  
The marble cliffs, loud dashing surges roar;  
Hoarse thro' each winding creek the tempest raves,  
And hollow rocks repeat the groan of waves;  
Destruction round th' insatiate coast prepares,  
To crush the trembling ship, unnumber'd snares.  
But haply now she 'scapes the fatal strand,  
Tho' scarce ten fathoms distant from the land;  
Swift as the weapon issuing from the bow,  
She cleaves the burning waters with her prow;  
And forward leaping, with tumultuous haste,  
As on the tempest's wing, the isle she past.  
With longing eyes and agony of mind,  
The sailors view this refuge left behind;

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is generally occasioned by the difficulty of steering her, or by some disaster happening to the machinery of the helm. See the last note of the second Canto.

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Happy to bribe, with India's richest ore,  
A safe accession to that barren shore!

When in the dark Peruvian mine confin'd,  
Lost to the cheerful commerce of mankind,  
The groaning captive wastes his life away,  
For ever exil'd from the realms of day;  
Not equal pangs his bosom agonize,  
When far above the sacred light he eyes;  
While, all forlorn, the victim pines in vain,  
For scenes he never shall possess again.

But now Athenian mountains they descry,  
And o'er the surge Colonna frowns on high:  
Beside the cape's projecting verge are plac'd  
A range of columns, long by time defac'd;  
First planted by Devotion to sustain,  
In elder times, Tritonia's sacred fane.  
Foams the wild beach below, with madd'ning rage,  
Where waves and rocks a dreadful combat wage.  
The sickly heaven fermenting with its freight,  
Still vomits o'er the main the feverish weight:  
And now, while wing'd with ruin from on high,  
Thro' the rent cloud the ragged lightnings fly,  
A flash, quick glancing on the nerves of light,  
Struck the pale helmsman with eternal night:  
Rodmond, who heard a piteous groan behind,  
Touch'd with compassion gaz'd upon the blind:  
And, while around his sad companions crowd,  
He guides th' unhappy victim to the shroud.  
"Hie thee aloft, my gallant friend!" he cries;  
"Thy only succour on the mast relies!"—  
The helm, bereft of half its vital force,  
Now scarce subdu'd the wild unbridled course:  
Quick to th' abandon'd wheel Arion came,  
The ship's tempestuous sallies to reclaim.

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Amaz'd he saw her, o'er the sounding foam  
Upborne, to right and left distracted roam.  
So gaz'd young Phaëton, with pale dismay,  
When, mounted in the flaming car of day,  
With rash and impious hand, the stripling try'd  
Th' immortal coursers of the sun to guide.  
The vessel, while the dread event draws nigh,  
Seems more impatient o'er the waves to fly:  
Fate spurs her on:—thus issuing from afar,  
Advances to the sun some blazing star;  
And, as it feels th' attraction's kindling force,  
Springs onward with accelerated course.

With mournful look the seamen ey'd the strand,  
Where Death's inexorable jaws expand:  
Swift from their minds elaps'd all dangers past,  
As, dumb with terror, they beheld the last.  
Now, on the trembling shrouds, before, behind,  
In mute suspense they mount into the wind.—  
The genius of the deep, on rapid wing,  
The black eventful moment seem'd to bring;  
The Fatal Sisters on the surge before,  
Yok'd their infernal horses to the prore.—  
The steersman now receiv'd their last command,  
To wheel the vessel sidelong to the strand.  
Twelve sailors, on the foremast who depend,  
High on the platform of the top ascend;  
Fatal retreat! for while the plunging prow  
Immerges headlong in the wave below,  
Down-press'd by watery weight the bowsprit bends,  
And from above the stem deep-crashing rends.  
Beneath her beak the floating ruins lie;  
The foremast totters, unsustain'd on high:  
And now the ship, fore-lifted by the sea,  
Hurls the tall fabrick backward o'er her lee;

While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay  
Drags the main topmast from its post away.  
Flung from the mast, the seamen strive in vain  
Thro' hostile floods their vessel to regain;  
The waves they buffet, till bereft of strength,  
O'erpower'd they yield to cruel fate at length.  
The hostile waters close around their head,  
They sink for ever, number'd with the dead!

Those who remain their fearful doom await,  
Nor longer mourn their lost companions' fate.  
The heart, that bleeds with sorrows all its own,  
Forgets the pangs of friendship to bemoan.—  
Albert and Rodmond and Palemon here,  
With young Arion, on the mast appear;  
Even they, amid th' unspeakable distress  
In every look distracting thoughts confess,  
In every vein the reflux blood congeals;  
And every bosom fatal terror feels.  
Inclos'd with all the dæmons of the main,  
They view'd th' adjacent shore, but view'd in vain.  
Such torments in the drear abodes of hell,  
Where sad despair laments with rueful yell,  
Such torments agonize the damned breast,  
While Fancy views the mansions of the blest.  
For Heaven's sweet help, their suppliant cries implore;  
But Heaven relentless deigns to help no more!

And now, lash'd on, by destiny severe,  
With horror fraught, the dreadful scene drew near!  
The ship hangs hovering on the verge of death,  
Hell yawns, rocks rise, and breakers roar beneath!—  
In vain, alas! the sacred shades of yore  
Would arm the mind with philosophic lore;  
In vain they'd teach us, at the latest breath,  
To smile serene amid the pangs of death.

Even Zeno's self, and Epictetus old,  
 This fell abyss had shudder'd to behold.  
 Had Socrates, for godlike virtue fam'd,  
 And wisest of the sons of men proclaim'd,  
 Beheld this scene of frenzy and distress,  
 His soul had trembled to its last recess!—  
 O yet confirm my heart, ye Powers above,  
 This last tremendous shock of Fate to prove.  
 The tottering frame of Reason yet sustain!  
 Nor let this total ruin whirl my brain!

In vain the cords and axes were prepar'd,  
 For now th' audacious seas insult the yard;  
 High o'er the ship they throw a horrid shade,  
 And o'er her burst in terrible cascade.  
 Uplifted on the surge, to heaven she flies,  
 Her shatter'd top half-buried in the skies,  
 Then headlong plunging thunders on the ground,  
 Earth groans! air trembles! and the deeps resound!  
 Her giant-bulk the dread concussion feels,  
 And quivering with the wound, in torment reels.  
 So reels, convuls'd with agonizing throes,  
 The bleeding bull beneath the murd'rer's blows—  
 Again she plunges! hark! a second shock  
 Tears her strong bottom on the marble rock:  
 Down on the vale of Death, with dismal cries,  
 The fated victims shuddering roll their eyes,  
 In wild despair; while yet another stroke,  
 With deep convulsion, rends the solid oak:  
 Till like the mine, in whose infernal cell  
 The lurking dæmons of destruction dwell,  
 At length asunder torn, her frame divides:  
 And crashing spreads in ruin o'er the tides.

O were it mine with tuneful Maro's art  
 To wake to sympathy the feeling heart,

Like him the smooth and mournful verse to dress  
In all the pomp of exquisite distress!  
Then too severely taught by cruel Fate,  
To share in all the perils I relate,  
Then might I, with unrivall'd strains deplore  
Th' impervious horrors of a leeward shore.

As o'er the surge the stooping main-mast hung,  
Still on the rigging thirty seamen clung;  
Some, struggling, on a broken crag were cast,  
And there by oozy tangles grappled fast:  
Awhile they bore th' o'erwhelming billows' rage,  
Unequal combat with their fate to wage;  
Till all benumb'd and feeble they forego  
Their slippery hold, and sink to shades below.  
Some, from the main-yard-arm impetuous thrown  
On marble ridges, die without a groan.  
Three with Palemon on their skill depend,  
And from the wreck on oars and rafts descend.  
Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,  
Then downward plunge beneath th' involving tide;  
Till one, who seems in agony to strive,  
The whirling breakers heave on shore alive:  
The rest a speedier end of anguish knew,  
And prest the stony beach a lifeless crew!—

Next, O unhappy chief! th' eternal doom  
Of Heaven decreed thee to the briny tomb!—  
What scenes of misery torment thy view!  
What painful struggles of thy dying crew!  
Thy perish'd hopes all buried in the flood,  
O'erspread with corpses! red with human blood!  
So, pierc'd with anguish, hoary Priam gaz'd,  
When Troy's imperial domes in ruin blaz'd;  
While he, severest sorrow doom'd to feel,  
Expir'd beneath the victor's murdering steel.



Thus with his helpless partners to the last,  
 Sad refuge! Albert hugs the floating mast;  
 His soul could yet sustain this mortal blow,  
 But droops, alas! beneath superior woe;  
 For now soft Nature's sympathetic chain  
 Tugs at his yearning heart with powerful strain;  
 His faithful wife for ever doom'd to mourn  
 For him, alas! who never shall return;  
 To black Adversity's approach expos'd,  
 With want and hardships unforeseen enclos'd:  
 His lovely daughter left without a friend,  
 Her innocence to succour and defend:  
 By youth and indigence set forth a prey  
 To lawless guilt, that flatters to betray.—  
 While these reflections rack his feeling mind,  
 Rodmond, who hung beside, his grasp resign'd;  
 And, as the tumbling waters o'er him roll'd,  
 His outstretch'd arms the master's legs infold—  
 Sad Albert feels the dissolution near,  
 And strives in vain his fetter'd limbs to clear;  
 For Death bids every clinching joint adhere. }  
 All-faint, to Heaven he throws his dying eyes,  
 And, " O protect my wife and child!" he cries:  
 The gushing streams roll back th' unfinish'd sound!  
 He gasps! he dies! and tumbles to the ground!  
 Five only left of all the perish'd throng,  
 Yet ride the pine which shoreward drives along;  
 With these Arion still his hold secures,  
 And all the assaults of hostile waves endures.  
 O'er the dire prospect as for life he strives,  
 He looks if poor Palemon yet survives.  
 Ah, wherefore, trusting to unequal art,  
 Didst thou, incautious! from the wreck depart?

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Alas! these rocks all human skill defy,  
Who strikes them once beyond relief must die;  
And now sore wounded thou perhaps art tost  
On these, or in some oozy cavern lost;  
Thus thought Arion, anxious gazing round,  
In vain, his eyes no more Palemon found.  
The dæmons of destruction hover nigh,  
And thick their mortal shafts commission'd fly:  
And now a breaking surge, with forceful sway,  
Two next Arion furious tears away.  
Hurl'd on the crags, behold, they gasp! they bleed!  
And groaning, cling upon th' illusive weed!—  
Another billow bursts in boundless roar!  
Arion sinks! and Memory views no more!  
    Ha! total night and horror here preside!  
My stunn'd ear tingles to the whizzing tide!  
It is the funeral knell; and gliding near,  
Methinks the phantoms of the dead appear!  
    But lo! emerging from the watery grave,  
Again they float incumbent on the wave!  
Again the dismal prospect opens round,  
The wreck, the shores, the dying, and the drown'd!  
And see! enfeebled by repeated shocks,  
Those two who scramble on th' adjacent rocks,  
Their faithless hold no longer can retain,  
They sink o'erwhelm'd, and never rise again!  
    Two with Arion yet the mast upbore,  
That now above the ridges reach'd the shore:  
Still trembling to descend, they downward gaze  
With horror pale, and torpid with amaze:  
The floods recoil! the ground appears below!  
And life's faint embers now rekindling glow;  
Awhile they wait th' exhausted waves' retreat,  
Then climb slow up the beach with hands and feet.

O Heaven! deliver'd by whose sovereign hand,  
Still on the brink of hell they shuddering stand,  
Receive the languid incense they bestow,  
That damp with death appears not yet to glow.  
To thee each soul the warm oblation pays,  
With trembling ardour of unequal praise;  
In every heart dismay with wonder strives,  
And Hope the sicken'd spark of life revives;  
Her magic powers their exil'd health restore,  
Till horror and despair are felt no more.

A troop of Grecians who inhabit nigh,  
And oft these perils of the deep descry,  
Rous'd by the blust'ring tempest of the night,  
Anxious had climb'd Colonna's neighbouring height:  
When gazing downward on th' adjacent flood,  
Full to their view the scene of ruin stood,  
The surf with mangled bodies strew'd around,  
And those yet breathing on the sea-wash'd ground!  
Tho' lost to science and the nobler arts,  
Yet nature's lore inform'd their feeling hearts;  
Strait down the vale with hastening steps they hied,  
Th' unhappy sufferers to assist and guide.

Meanwhile those three escap'd beneath explore  
The first advent'rous youth who reach'd the shore;  
Panting, with eyes averted from the day,  
Prone, helpless, on the tangly beach he lay—  
It is Palemon;—O what tumults roll  
With hope and terror in Arion's soul!  
If yet unhurt he lives again to view  
His friend, and this sole remnant of our crew!  
With us to travel thro' this foreign zone,  
And share the future good or ill unknown!  
Arion thus: but ah! sad doom of Fate!  
That bleeding Memory sorrows to relate:

While yet afloat, on some resisting rock  
His ribs were dash'd, and fractur'd with the shock :  
Heart-piercing sight! those cheeks so late array'd  
In beauty's bloom, are pale with mortal shade!  
Distilling blood his lovely breast o'erspread,  
And clogg'd the golden tresses of his head ;  
Nor yet the lungs by this pernicious stroke  
Were wounded, or the vocal organs broke.  
Down from his neck, with blazing gems array'd,  
Thy image, lovely Anna, hung pourtray'd ;  
Th' unconscious figure smiling all serene,  
Suspended in a golden chain was seen.  
Hadst thou, soft maiden! in this hour of woe,  
Beheld him writhing from the deadly blow,  
What force of art, what language could express  
Thine agony? thine exquisite distress?  
But thou, alas! art doom'd to weep in vain  
For him thine eyes shall never see again!  
With dumb amazement pale, Arion gaz'd,  
And cautiously the wounded youth uprais'd ;  
Palemon then, with cruel pangs opprest,  
In faltering accents thus his friend address.

“ O rescu'd from destruction late so nigh,  
“ Beneath whose fatal influence doom'd I lie ;  
“ Are we then exil'd to this last retreat  
“ Of life, unhappy! thus decreed to meet!  
“ Ah! how unlike what yester-morn enjoy'd,  
“ Enchanting hopes, for ever now destroy'd!  
“ For, wounded far beyond all healing power,  
“ Palemon dies, and this his final hour:  
“ By those fell breakers, where in vain I strove,  
“ At once cut off from fortune, life and love!  
“ Far other scenes must soon present my sight,  
“ That lie deep-buried yet in tenfold night.

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“ Ah! wretched father of a wretched son,  
“ Whom thy paternal prudence has undone!  
“ How will remembrance of this blinded care  
“ Bend down thy head with anguish and despair!  
“ Such dire effects from avarice arise,  
“ That, deaf to Nature’s voice, and vainly wise,  
“ With force severe endeavours to control  
“ The noblest passions that inspire the soul.  
“ But, O Thou sacred Power! whose law connects  
“ Th’ eternal chain of causes and effects,  
“ Let not thy chastening ministers of rage  
“ Afflict with sharp remorse his feeble age!  
“ And you, Arion! who with these the last  
“ Of all our crew survive the Shipwreck past—  
“ Ah! cease to mourn! those friendly tears restrain!  
“ Nor give my dying moments keener pain!  
“ Since Heaven may soon thy wandering steps restore,  
“ When parted hence, to England’s distant shore;  
“ Shouldst thou, th’ unwilling messenger of Fate,  
“ To him the tragic story first relate,  
“ O! friendship’s generous ardor then suppress,  
“ Nor hint the fatal cause of my distress:  
“ Nor let each horrid incident sustain  
“ The lengthen’d tale to aggravate his pain.  
“ Ah! then remember well my last request,  
“ For her who reigns for ever in my breast;  
“ Yet let him prove a father and a friend,  
“ The helpless maid to succour and defend.  
“ Say, I this suit implor’d with parting breath,  
“ So Heaven befriend him at his hour of death!  
“ But O! to lovely Anna shouldst thou tell  
“ What dire untimely end thy friend befel,  
“ Draw o’er the dismal scene soft Pity’s veil,  
“ And lightly touch the lamentable tale:

" Say that my love, inviolably true,  
 " No change, no diminution ever knew;  
 " Lo! her bright image, pendant on my neck,  
 " Is all Palemon rescu'd from the wreck:  
 " Take it, and say, when panting in the wave,  
 " I struggled life and this alone to save!  
 " My soul, that fluttering hastens to be free,  
 " Would yet a train of thoughts impart to thee;  
 " But strives in vain;—the chilling ice of Death  
 " Congeals my blood, and choaks the stream of breath:  
 " Resign'd, she quits her comfortless abode,  
 " To course that long, unknown, eternal road.—  
 " O sacred Source of ever-living light!  
 " Conduct the weary wanderer in her flight!  
 " Direct her onward to the peaceful shore,  
 " Where peril, pain, and death are felt no more!  
 " When thou some tale of hapless love shalt hear  
 " That steals from Pity's eye the melting tear,  
 " Of two chaste hearts, by mutual passion join'd,  
 " To absence, sorrow, and despair consign'd,  
 " O! then to swell the tides of social woe  
 " That heal th' afflicted bosom they o'erflow,  
 " While Memory dictates, this sad Shipwreck tell,  
 " And what distress thy wretched friend befel!  
 " Then, while in streams of soft compassion drown'd  
 " The swains lament, and maidens weep around;  
 " While lisping children, touch'd with infant fear,  
 " With wonder gaze, and drop th' unconscious tear;  
 " O! then this moral bid their souls retain,  
 " *All thoughts of happiness on earth are vain\*.*"

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\* ————sed scilicet ultima semper  
 Expectanda dies homini; *diciqui beatus*  
*Ante obitum nemo supremaque funere debet.*

OVID. METAM. LIB. 3.



The last faint accents trembled on his tongue,  
That now inactive to the palate clung;  
His bosom heaves a mortal groan—he dies!  
And shades eternal sink upon his eyes!

As thus defac'd in death Palemon lay,  
Arion gaz'd upon the lifeless clay,  
Transfix'd he stood, with awful terror fill'd,  
While down his cheek the silent drop distill'd.

“ O ill-starr'd votary, of unspotted truth!  
“ Untimely perish'd in the bloom of youth,  
“ Should e'er thy friend arrive on Albion's land,  
“ He will obey, tho' painful, thy demand:  
“ His tongue the dreadful story shall display,  
“ And all the horrors of this dismal day!  
“ Disastrous day! what ruin hast thou bred!  
“ What anguish to the living and the dead!  
“ How hast thou left the widow all forlorn,  
“ And ever doom'd the orphan child to mourn;  
“ Thro' life's sad journey hopeless to complain!  
“ Can sacred Justice these events ordain?  
“ But, O my soul! avoid that wondrous maze  
“ Where Reason, lost in endless error, strays!  
“ As thro' this thorny vale of life we run,  
“ Great Cause of all effects, *Thy will be done!*”

Now had the Grecians on the beach arriv'd,  
To aid the helpless few who yet surviv'd:  
While passing they behold the waves o'erspread  
With shatter'd rafts and corsers of the dead.  
Three still alive, benumb'd and faint they find,  
In mournful silence on a rock reclin'd.  
The generous natives, mov'd with social pain,  
The feeble strangers in their arms sustain;  
With pitying sighs their hapless lot deplore,  
And lead them trembling from the fatal shore.

## OCCASIONAL ELEGY.

**T**HE scene of death is clos'd, the mournful strains  
Dissolve in dying languor on the ear;  
Yet Pity weeps, yet Sympathy complains,  
And dumb Suspense awaits o'erwhelm'd with fear.

But the sad Muses, with prophetic eye,  
At once the future and the past explore,  
Their harps Oblivion's influence can defy,  
And waft the spirit to th' eternal shore.

Then, O Palemon! if thy shade can hear  
The voice of Friendship still lament thy doom,  
Yet to the sad oblations bend thine ear,  
That rise in vocal incense o'er thy tomb.

In vain, alas! the gentle Maid shall weep,  
While secret anguish nips her vital bloom;  
O'er her soft frame shall stern diseases creep,  
And give the lovely victim to the tomb.

Relentless Phrenzy shall the Father sting,  
Untaught in Virtue's school distress to bear;  
Severe Remorse his tortur'd soul shall wring,  
'Tis his to groan and perish in despair.

Ye lost companions of distress, adieu!  
Your toils and pains and dangers are no more!  
The tempest now shall howl unheard by you,  
While ocean smites in vain the trembling shore.

On you the blast, surcharg'd with rain and snow,  
In winter's dismal nights no more shall beat;  
Unfelt by you the vertic sun may glow,  
And scorch the panting earth with baneful heat.

No more the joyful Maid, the sprightly strain  
Shall wake, the dance to give you welcome home;  
Nor hopeless Love impart undying pain,  
When far from scenes of social joy you roam.

No more on yon wide watery waste you stray,  
While hunger and disease your life consume,  
While parching thirst, that burns without allay,  
Forbids the blasted rose of health to bloom.

No more you feel Contagion's mortal breath  
That taints the realms with misery severe:  
No more behold pale Famine, scattering death,  
With cruel ravage desolate the year.

The thundering drum, the trumpet's swelling strain,  
Unheard shall form the long embattled line:  
Unheard, the deep foundations of the main  
Shall tremble when the hostile squadrons join.

Since grief, fatigue, and hazards still molest  
The wandering vassals of the faithless deep,  
O! happier now escap'd to endless rest,  
Than we who still survive to wake and weep.

What tho' no funeral pomp, no borrow'd tear,  
Your hour of death to gazing crowds shall tell;  
Nor weeping friends attend your sable bier,  
Who sadly listen to the passing bell.

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The tutor'd sigh, the vain parade of woe,  
No real anguish to the soul impart;  
And oft, alas! the tear that friends bestow,  
Belies the latent feelings of the heart.

What tho' no sculptur'd pile your name displays,  
Like those who perish in their country's cause;  
What tho' no epic Muse in living lays  
Records your dreadful daring with applause:

Full oft the flattering marble bids renown  
With blazon'd trophies deck the spotted name!  
And oft, too oft, the venal Muses crown  
The slaves of vice with never-dying fame.

Yet shall Remembrance from Oblivion's veil  
Relieve your scene, and sigh with grief sincere,  
And soft Compassion at your tragic tale  
In silent tribute pay her kindred tear.

THE END.

2















