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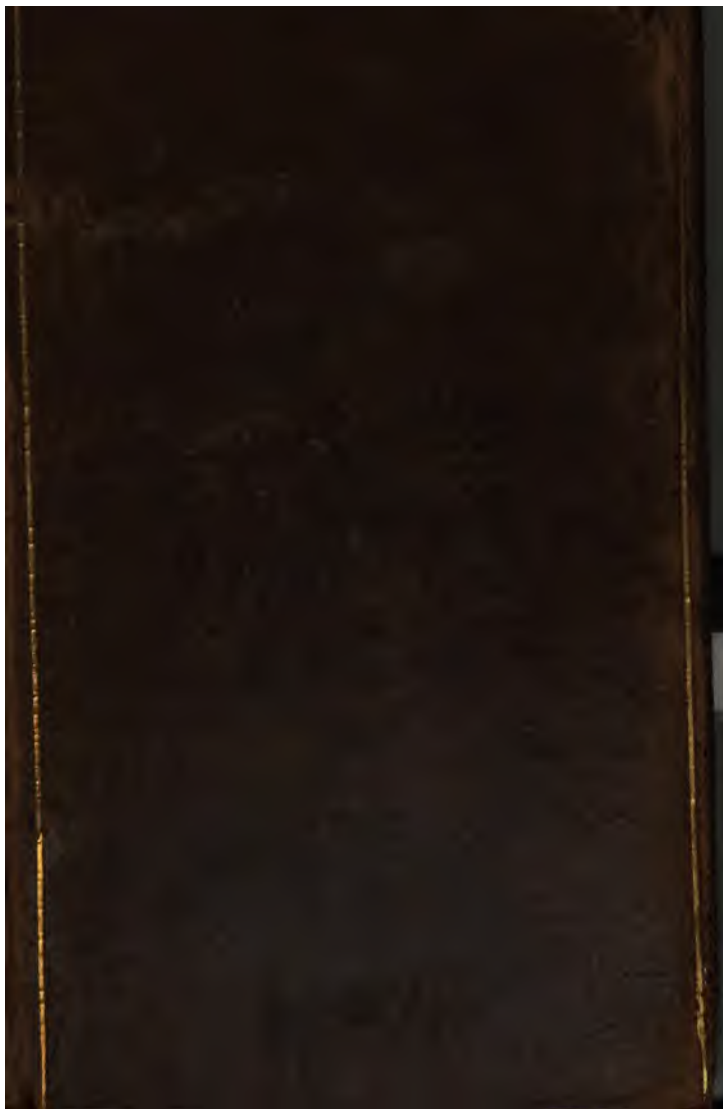
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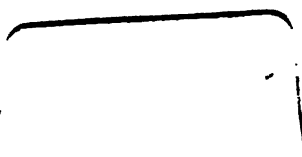
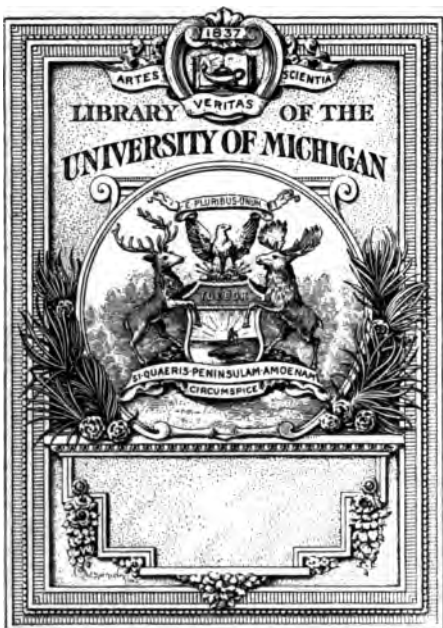
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track expenditures, assess performance, and ensure that resources are being used effectively.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while modern technology offers powerful tools for data management, the quality and consistency of the data itself can be a significant barrier. Incomplete or outdated information can lead to flawed conclusions and poor decision-making. The document suggests that organizations should invest in training and infrastructure to ensure that their data is both accurate and up-to-date.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of leadership in driving organizational success. It argues that strong leaders are those who can inspire their teams, set clear goals, and foster a culture of innovation and collaboration. Leadership is not just about making decisions; it is about creating an environment where team members feel empowered to contribute their best work. The text provides several examples of effective leadership practices and offers practical advice for aspiring leaders.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. In a rapidly changing world, individuals and organizations must stay current in their knowledge and skills. This can be achieved through formal education, on-the-job training, and self-directed learning. The document encourages a growth mindset, where individuals view challenges as opportunities for learning and improvement.

5. The fifth part of the document explores the impact of technology on various aspects of life and work. It discusses how digital tools have revolutionized communication, productivity, and access to information. However, it also warns of the potential risks, such as data privacy concerns and the digital divide. The document advocates for a balanced approach to technology, where its benefits are maximized while its risks are minimized.

6. The sixth part of the document addresses the issue of social responsibility and corporate citizenship. It argues that businesses have a duty to go beyond profit-making and to contribute positively to society. This can be done through ethical practices, environmental stewardship, and community engagement. The document provides a framework for assessing a company's social performance and offers strategies for improving it.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of mental health and well-being in the workplace. It notes that high levels of stress and burnout can significantly impact productivity and overall health. Organizations should create a supportive work environment that encourages work-life balance and provides resources for mental health support. The document offers practical tips for individuals to manage their stress and maintain their well-being.

8. The eighth part of the document explores the future of work and the impact of automation. It discusses how artificial intelligence and robotics are changing the nature of jobs and the skills required for the workforce. While automation offers the potential for increased efficiency and productivity, it also raises concerns about job displacement. The document suggests that education and retraining programs are crucial to preparing the workforce for the future.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of diversity and inclusion in organizations. It argues that diverse teams are more innovative and better equipped to solve complex problems. Organizations should actively work to create an inclusive environment where all employees feel valued and respected. The document provides strategies for promoting diversity and inclusion at all levels of the organization.

10. The tenth part of the document concludes by emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to organizational success. It argues that no single factor, such as technology or leadership, can guarantee success. Instead, organizations must focus on building a strong foundation of trust, collaboration, and continuous improvement. The document ends with a call to action, encouraging readers to take the steps necessary to create a more successful and sustainable future.



BLACKMORE.

BLACKMORE'S

CREATION.

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THE
WORKS
OF THE
ENGLISH POETS.

WITH
P R E F A C E S,
BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL,
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

VOLUME THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

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B L A C K M O R E ' S
C R E A T I O N .

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1880

C R E A T I O N ;
A PHILOSOPHICAL
P O E M .
I N S E V E N B O O K S .

By Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE, Knt. M. D.
AND FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
IN LONDON.

“ Principio cœlum, ac terras campôsq; liquentes,
“ Lucentémque globum lunæ, Titaniâque astra
“ Spiritus intus alit, totámque infusa per artus
“ Mens agitat molem, & magno se corpore miscet.
“ Inde hominum, pecudúmque genus, vitæque volantum.
“ Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.”

VIRG.

P R E F A C E.

IT has been the opinion of many persons of great sense and learning, that the knowledge of a God, as well as some other self-evident and uncontested notions, is born with us, and exists antecedent to any perception or operation of the mind. They express themselves on this subject in metaphorical terms, altogether unbecoming philosophical and judicious enquiries, while they assert, that the knowledge of a God is interwoven with our constitution, that it is written, engraven, stamp'd, and imprinted in clear and discernible characters on the heart; in which manner of speech they affect to follow the great orator of the Romans.

By these unartful phrases they can mean nothing but this, that the proposition, **THERE IS A GOD**, is actually existent in the mind, as soon as the mind has its being; and is not at first acquired, though it may be afterwards confirmed, by any act of reason, by any argument or demonstration. I must confess my inability to conceive this inbred knowledge, these original independent ideas, that owe not their being to the operation of the understanding, but are, I know not how, congenite and co-existent with it.

4 P R E F A C E T O

For how a man can be said to have knowledge before he knows, how ideas can exist in the mind without and before perception, I must own is too difficult for me to comprehend. That a man is born with a faculty or capacity to know, though as yet without any actual knowledge; and that, as the eye has a native disposition and aptitude to perceive the light, when firstly offered, though as yet it never exercised any act of vision, and had no innate images in the womb; so the mind is endued with a power and faculty to know and perceive the truth of this proposition, **THERE IS A GOD**, as soon as it shall be represented to it; all this is clear and intelligible; but any thing more is, as I have said, above my reach. In this opinion, which I had many years ago entertained, I was afterwards confirmed by the famous author of the *Essay of Human Understanding*. Nor can I see, that by this doctrine the argument for the existence of a Deity, drawn from the general assent of all nations (excepting perhaps some few, who are so barbarous that they approach very near the condition of brute animals), is at all invalidated. For supposing there is no inbred knowledge of a God; yet if mankind generally assent to it, whether their belief proceeds from their reflection on themselves, or on the visible creation about them, it will be certainly true, that the existence of a Deity carries with it the clearest and most uncontrollable evidence; since mankind so readily and so universally perceive and embrace it. It deserves consideration, that St. Paul upon this argument does not appeal to the

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the light within, or to any characters of the Divine Being originally engraven on the heart, but deduces the cause from the effect, and from the creation infers the Creator.

It is very probable that those who believe an innate idea of a Divine Being, unproduced by any operation of the mind, were led by this to another opinion, namely, that there never was in the world a real Atheist in belief and speculation, how many soever there may have been in life and practice. But, upon due examination, this opinion, I imagine, will not abide the test; which I shall endeavour to make evident.

But, before I enter upon this subject, it seems proper to take notice of the apology, which several persons of great learning and candour have made for many famous men, and great philosophers, unjustly accused of impiety.

Whoever shall set about to mend the world, and reform men's notions, as well as their manners, will certainly be the mark of much scandal and reproach; and will effectually be convinced, that it is too possible the greatest lovers and benefactors of mankind may be represented by the multitude, whose opinions they contradict, as the worst of men. The hardy undertakers, who express their zeal to rectify the sentiments of a prejudiced people in matters of religion, who labour to stem the tide of popular error, and strike at the foundations of any ancient, established superstition, must themselves expect to be treated as pragmatical and insolent innovators, disturbers of the public peace,

6 P R E F A C E T O

and the great enemies of religion. The observation of all ages confirms this truth; and, if any man who is doubtful of it would try the experiment, I make no question he will very soon be thoroughly convinced.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Anaxagoras, though he was the first philosopher who plainly asserted an Eternal Mind by whose power the world was made, for opposing the public worship at Athens, whose refined wits were plunged in the most senseless idolatry, and particularly for denying the divinity of the Sun, should be condemned for irreligion, and treason against the Gods; and be heavily fined and banished the city. It is no wonder, after so sharp a persecution of this zealous reformer, that Socrates, the next successor but one to Anaxagoras, and the last of the Ionic school, for opposing their scandalous rabble of deities, and asserting one Divine Being, should be condemned for Atheism, and put to death, by blind superstition and implacable bigotry.

Some have been condemned by their antagonists for impiety, who maintain positions, which those from whom they dissent imagine have a tendency to the disbelief of a Deity. But this is a manifest violation of justice, as well as candour, to impute to any man the remote consequences of his opinion, which he himself disclaims and detests, and who, if he saw the connexion of his principles with such conclusions, would readily renounce them. No man can be reasonably charged with more opinions than he owns; and if this justice were observed in polemical discourses,

as well of theology as philosophy, many persons had escaped those hard names, and terrible censures, which their angry antagonists have thought fit to fix upon them. No one therefore is to be reputed an Atheist, or an enemy to religion, upon the account of any erroneous opinion, from which another may by a long chain of sequels draw that conclusion; much less for holding any doctrines in philosophy, which the common people are not able to examine or comprehend, who, when they meddle with speculations, of which they are unqualified to judge, will be as apt to censure a philosopher for an Atheist, as an astronomer for a magician.

I would fain too in this place make some apology for the great numbers of loose and vicious men, who laugh at religion, and seem in their conversation to disclaim the belief of a Deity. I do not mean an apology for their practice, but their opinion. I hope these unhappy persons, at least the greatest part, who have given up the reins to their passions and exorbitant appetites, are, rather than Atheists, a careless and stupid sort of creatures, who, either out of a supine temper, or for fear of being disturbed with remorse in their unwarrantable enjoyments, never soberly consider with themselves, or exercise their reason on things of the highest importance. These persons never examine the arguments that enforce the belief of a Deity, and the obligations of religion: but take the word of their ingenious friends, or some atheistical pretender to philosophy, who assures them there is no God, and there-

P R E F A C E T O

fore no religion. And notwithstanding all Atheists have leave given them by their principles to become libertines, yet it is not true that all libertines are Atheists. Some plainly assert their belief of a God; and others, who deny his existence, yet do not deny it upon any principles, any scheme of philosophy which they have framed, and by which they account for the existence and duration of the world, in the beautiful order in which we see it, without the aid of a Divine Eternal Mind.

But there are two sorts of men, who without injustice have been called Atheists; those who frankly and in plain terms have denied the being of a God; and those who, though they asserted his being, denied those attributes and perfections, which the idea of a God includes; and so, while they acknowledged the name, subverted the thing. These are as real Atheists as the former, but less sincere. If any man should declare he believes a Deity, but affirms that this Deity is of human shape, and not eternal; that he derives his being from the fortuitous concurrence and complication of atoms; or, though he allowed him to be eternal, should maintain, that he shewed no wisdom, design, or prudence, in the formation, and no care or providence in the government, of the world; that he never reflects on any thing exterior to his own being, nor interests himself in human affairs; does not know, or does not attend to, any of our actions: such a person is, indeed, and in effect, as much an Atheist as the former. For though he owns the appellation, yet his description is destructive

BLACKMORE'S CREATION. 9

destructive of the idea of a God. I do not affirm, that the idea of a God implies the relation of a Creator: but, since in the demonstration of the existence of a God we argue from the effect to the cause, and proceed from the contemplation of the creature to the knowledge of the Creator, it is evident we cannot know there is a God, but we must know him to be the Maker, and, if the Maker, then the Governor and Benefactor of the world. Could there be a God, who is entirely regardless of things without him, who is perfectly unconcerned with the direction and government of the world, is altogether indifferent whether we worship or affront him, and is neither pleased nor displeas'd with any of our actions; he would certainly to us be the same as no God. The log in the fable would be altogether as venerable a Deity; for if he has no concern with us, it is plain we have none with him: if we are not subject to any laws he has made for us, we can never be obedient or disobedient, nor can we need forgiveness, or expect reward. If we are not the subjects of his care and protection, we can owe him no love or gratitude; if he either does not hear or disregards our prayers, how impertinent is it to build temples, and to worship at his altars! In my opinion, such notions of a Deity, which lay the axe to the root of all religion, and make all the expressions of it idle and ridiculous; which destroy the distinction of good and bad, all morality of our actions, and remove all the grounds and reasons of fear of punishment, and hope of reward, will justly denominate a man an
Atheist,

Atheist, though he ever so much disclaims that ignominious title.

Thales the founder of the Ionic school, and the philosophers who succeeded him, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Diogenes Apollionates, Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, are censured by Aristotle as disbelievers of a Deity; the reason he gives is, that these philosophers, in treating of the principles of the world, never introduce the Deity as the efficient cause. But if it be considered, that natural science was then in its infancy, and that those primitive philosophers only undertook to account for the material principle out of which the world was made, which one asserted to be water, one fire, another air; though this may prove that they formed but a lame and unfinished scheme of philosophy, yet it does not evince, that they denied the being of a God, or that they did not believe him to be the efficient cause of all things. It is indeed a convincing evidence that their philosophy was imperfect, as at first it might well be; but from their silence or omission of him in their systems, when they designed to treat only of the material causes of things, it is unreasonable to affirm that they denied his being: and it is certain Anaxagoras taught, that, besides matter, it was absolutely necessary to assert a Divine Mind, the Contriver and Maker of the world; and for this religious principle, as was said before, he was at Athens an illustrious confessor.

After the death of Socrates, the Ionic school was soon divided into various sects and philosophical parties: of the Cyrenaic school, Theodorus and Dion
Boiasthenites,

Boristhenites, were reputed Atheists, contemners of the Gods, and deriders of religion. Yet since it does not appear, that they had formed any impious scheme of philosophy, or maintained their irreligion by any pretended principles of reason, it is not improbable that these men were rather abandoned libertines, without consideration and reflection, than speculative and philosophical Atheists.

The Italic school, to its great dishonour, was more fertile in impiety, and produced a greater number of these irreligious philosophers. The masters, who succeeded their famous founder Pythagoras, soon degenerated from his noble and pious principles, and not only corrupted the purity of his doctrine, but became downright apostates, renouncing the belief of a God, and subverting the foundations of religion. Leucippus, Democritus, Diagoras, and Protagoras, were justly reckoned in this rank; who asserted, that the world was made by the casual combination of atoms, without any assistance or direction of a Divine Mind. They taught their followers this doctrine, supported it with arguments, and so were Atheists on pretended principles of reason. But among all the ancient obdurate Atheists, and inveterate enemies of religion, no one seems more sincere, or more implacable, than Epicurus.

And though this person was perhaps of as dull an understanding, of as unrefined thought, and as little sagacity and penetration, as any man who was ever complimented with the name of a philosopher; yet several great wits, and men of distinguished learning, in this
last

last age, have been pleased to give the world high encomiums of his capacity and superior attainments.

After a long night of ignorance had overspread the face of Europe, many wise men, from a generous love of truth, resolved to exercise their reason, and free themselves from prejudice, and a servile veneration of great names, and prevailing authority; and, growing impatient of tyrannical impositions, as well in philosophy as religion, to their great honour, separated both from the church of Rome, and the school of Aristotle. These patriots of the commonwealth of learning combined to reform the corruptions, and redress the grievances, of philosophy; to pull down the Peripatetic monarchy, and set up a free and independent state of science; and, being fully convinced of the weakness and unreasonableness of Aristotle's system, which consisted chiefly of words without any determined meaning, and of idle metaphysical definitions, of which many were false, and many unintelligible; they in this case had recourse to the Corpuscularian hypothesis, and revived the obsolete and exploded system of Epicurus.

Many of these noble leaders, who had declared against the Peripatetic usurpation, and asserted the rights and liberties of human understanding, called in this philosopher, for want of a better, to depose Aristotle. And though a general revolution did not follow, yet the defection from the prince of science, as he was once esteemed, was very great. When these first reformers of Aristotle's school had espoused the interest of Epicurus, and introduced his doctrines, that

his hypothesis might be received with the less opposition, they thought it necessary to remove the ignominious character of impiety, under which their philosopher had long lain. And it is indeed very natural for a man, who has embraced another's notions and principles, to believe well of his master, and to stand up in the defence of his reputation. The learned Gassendus is eminent above all others for the warm zeal he had expressed, and the great pains he has taken, to vindicate the honour of Epicurus, and clear his character from the imputation of irreligion.

After the unhappy fate of Anaxagoras and the great Socrates, it is no wonder that the philosophers, who succeeded, should grow more cautious in propagating their opinions, for fear of provoking the magistrate, and making themselves obnoxious to the laws of their country: and, if any had formed irreligious schemes, it is to be supposed, they would take care to guard, as well as they could, against the punishment to be inflicted on all who denied the Gods, and derided the established worship. An Atheist cannot be supposed to be fond of suffering, when pain and death are what he chiefly abhors: and therefore Epicurus, who, if Cicero and Plutarch knew his opinion, was a downright professed Atheist, has not in terms denied, but indeed asserted, the being of the Gods; and speaks honourably of them, so far as regards the excellence of their nature, and their happiness. But when he describes his Gods, and gives them a human face and limbs, and says they are neither incorporeal nor corporeal

poreal, but as it were corporeal; while he excludes them from any hand in making, or care in guiding and governing, the world, and undertakes to shew that all things were brought about by mere chance, without any help or direction of the Gods, who are altogether unconcerned with human affairs, and regardless of our actions; he must laugh in himself, and be supposed to have formed this ridiculous idea of a Divine Being merely to escape the character of an impious philosopher. For though he owns the name of a God, by his description he intirely destroys the Divine Nature. Nor do I think, that Aristotle can be defended from the charge of Atheism; for while he affirms, that the world as to its formation, as well as its progression and duration, is independent on the Gods, and owes nothing to their power, wisdom, or providence, he utterly subverts all pretence to religion and divine worship, and comes at last into the dregs of the Epicurean scheme: this, I believe, I have plainly proved in the following poem.

As to the modern Atheists, Vaninus, Hobbes, and Spinoza; I have spoken of them in their turn, and shall not anticipate what is said hereafter.

I have been determined to employ some of my leisure hours in writing on this subject, by the melancholy reflection I have often made on the growth of profaneness, and the prevailing power of loose and irreligious principles in this nation.

It is a mortifying consideration to all who love mankind, and wish well to their country, that this opinion has of late years, above the example of past ages,

spread its contagious influence so far and wide, that now, emboldened by the power and number of its assertors, it becomes insolent and formidable. Those impious maxims, which a small party in the last age, when inflamed with wine, vented in private, are now the entertainment of the coffee-house, publicly professed, and in many companies spoken of in cool blood, as the ordinary subjects of conversation.

All ages have brought forth some monsters, some professors and patrons of irreligion; monsters in respect of their scarceness, as well as deformity; but the amazing abundance of these odious productions is, I believe, peculiar to this fertile age. I am apt to think, that most who were reckoned Atheists in former reigns were rather unbridled libertines, than irreligious in principle: but now we are so far advanced, that the infection has seized the mind; the Atheist in practice is become one in speculation, and looseness of manners improved to intellectual impiety.

Many (which is without example) express an ardent zeal for prophaneness, are grown bigots in Atheism, and with great industry and application propagate their principles, form parties, and concert measures to carry on with vigour the cause of irreligion. They care, and are very fond of, those who boldly declare for impiety, and mock all religion as cheat and imposture. These are wits, men of sense, of large and free thoughts, and cannot fail of being men in fashion. And as the renegades and deserters of Heaven, who renounce their God for the favour of men, and chose

to grow popular at the dearest rate, are by many protected and applauded; so there are places where a man, that has the assurance to own the belief of a Deity and a future state, would be exposed and laughed out of countenance. Hence many are tempted to conceal their notions of religion, for fear of blasting their reputation, and of being neglected and despised by those from whose favour they expect profit or promotion.

Immediately after the Restoration, the people, intoxicated with the pleasures of peace, and influenced by the example of a loose court, as well as from their great aversion to the former fanatical strictness and severity of conversation, which they detested as hypocrisy, indulged themselves in sensual liberties, and by degrees sunk deep into luxury and vice. Then it was that some irreligious men, taking advantage of this growing dissolution of manners, began to propagate their detestable notions, and sow the seeds of profaneness and impiety, which sprung up apace, and flourished in proportion to the growth of immorality. Thus vice and irreligion, mutually assisting each other, extended their power by daily encroachments, and the solid temper and firmness of mind, which the people once possessed, being slackened and dissolved by the power of riot and forbidden pleasure, their judgement soon became vitiated; which corruption of taste has ever since gradually increased, as the confederate powers of vice and profaneness have spread their infection, and gained upon religion.

While

While loose principles and impious opinions pervert the judgment, a petulant humour that inclines men to give an air of levity and ridicule to all their discourses, and turn every thing to mirth and raillery, does in proportion get ground; this being esteemed the most successful method to weaken the power and authority of religion in the minds of men.

I would not here be understood as if I condemned the qualifications of wit and pleasantry, but only the misapplication of them. I shall always retain a great value for ingenious men, provided they do not abuse and prostitute their talents to the worst purposes; I mean the deriding all sobriety of manners, and turning into jest the principles which constitute our duty here, and assure our happiness hereafter. But can any man who reveres a God, and loves his country, stand by unconcerned, while loose and prophane wits shew so much zeal and diligence in propagating maxims, which tend so directly to the dishonour of the one, and the ruin of the other?

Should Atheism and corruption of manners, those inseparable companions, which, as causes and effects, mutually introduce and support each other, prevail much farther; should impious notions in any age hereafter generally infect the highest, as well as the inferior ranks of men; what confusion of affairs must ensue! It would be impossible to find men of principle to fill the places of trust and honour, or patrons to promote them: merit would incapacitate and disqualify for the favour of great men, and a religious character

character would be an invincible obstruction to vancement; there would be no persons of rank to courage men of worth, and bring neglected virtue to fashion. On the contrary, the contemners of ven and deriders of piety would be caressed, applied, and promoted; the disposers of preferment would confer all on those who embrace their opinions: what a terrible temptation would this be to our ye to accommodate their notions to those of the me power, when they shall see that their favour is otherwise to be procured!

Is it not highly probable that, in such an age, cabals would be formed of scoffers and buffets to laugh religion out of countenance, and make professors of it the object of public scorn and tempt?

Besides, it is natural to believe that Magistrates commonwealth, generally composed of Atheists, would likewise proceed to violence, and persecute those who they could not persuade to embrace their notions much as any sect of religion has ever done. For not religion, but corrupted human nature, that put men on to compulsive methods of obliging their adversaries to renounce their own, and assert the opinions of men in power. It is from the factious temper of a party, not the spirit of piety, it is from pride and an impatience of contradiction, or from lust of dominion, or a violent desire of engrossing the places of honour and profit, that men endeavour, by cruel and coercive methods, to silence their opponents, and f

press their competitors. And if it will be allowed that human passions will always exert themselves with uniformity, and therefore still produce the like effects; if we may foretel what Atheists when in power are like to do, from what they have done, as far as they had ability; we may be assured, when they do not want power, they will never want a will to employ violence, to extinguish the notions of piety, and the hateful heresy of religion. It would not be strange if Atheistical tests in such a state of affairs should be formed and imposed, to keep men of dangerous principles out of all posts of power and profit; and all that believed the being of a God, and the rewards and punishments of another life, should be looked on as disaffected to the government, and the disturbers of the public peace.

And if such notions of impiety, and such a degenerate constitution of manners, should ever prevail in this unhappy nation, any man without the gift of prophecy, and, indeed, with a very moderate penetration, may foresee, that the public will then be exposed to inevitable ruin.

But before the interests of virtue and religion are reduced to so deplorable a state, it is to be hoped this once wise and sober nation will awaken from its lethargy; that, notwithstanding the present popularity of vice, levity, and impiety, it may one day recover its relish of solid knowledge and real merit; that buffoons themselves may one day be exposed, the laughers in their turn become ridiculous, and an Atheistical

scoffer be as much out of credit, as a sober and religious man is at present: virtue, seriousness, and a due reverence of sacred and divine things, may revive among us; and it is the duty and interest of every man that loves his country, and wishes well to mankind, to make his utmost efforts to bring about such a happy revolution. This would the sooner be effected, if the virtuous part of ingenious men (for virtue has still a party) would not supinely stand by, and see the honour and interest of religion exposed and insulted; but, instead of an abject, unactive despondence, would unite their endeavours, with vigour and resolution, against the common enemies of God and their country. It is great pity, that in so noble a cause any should show such poorness of spirit, as to be ashamed of asserting their religion, and stemming the tide of impiety, for fear of becoming the entertainment of scoffing libertines.

I know the gentlemen of Atheistical notions pretend to refined parts, and pass themselves upon the world for wits of the first rank: yet in debate they decline argument, and rather trust to the decision of raillery. But if it were possible for these gentlemen to apply themselves in good earnest to the reasons alledged in proof of a Divine Being, in a manner that becomes an enquiry of such consequence, I should believe their conviction were not to be despaired of.

But there is little appearance that they will be ever prevailed on to consider this matter with deliberate and unprejudiced thought; and, therefore, I am not

so sanguine to think, that any arguments I can bring, though ever so clear and demonstrative, are likely to make any impression upon a veteran Atheist. I have nevertheless thought it a seasonable service to endeavour to stop the contagion, and, as far as I am able, to preserve those who are not yet infected.

I would entreat these to distinguish between raillery and argument, and not believe that mirth ought to determine in so weighty a case; that they would not admit of principles of the utmost concern without examination, and take impiety upon content; that they would appeal from the buffoon and the mocker, to the impartial decision of right reason, and debate this matter with the gravity that becomes the importance of the subject.

But, since the gentlemen who own no obligations of religion for the rule of behaviour, set up in its stead a spurious principle, which they call honour, and a greatness of mind, that will not descend to a mean or base action; let them reflect, whether that term, as they use it, is not an empty sound without any determined meaning. If honour lays a man under any obligation to perform or forbear any action, then, it is evident, honour is a law or rule, and the transgression of it makes us guilty and obnoxious to punishment: and if it be a law, it must be the declaration of some legislator's will; for this is the definition of a law that regulates the manners of a moral agent. Now, I ask a man of honour, who denies religion, what, or whose law he breaks, if he deviates from what he imagines

gines a point of honour? It is plain there can be no transgression, where there is no law; no irregularity, where there is no rule; nor can a man do a base or dishonourable thing, if he lies under no obligation to the contrary. Honour, therefore, abstracted from the notion of religion, which enjoins it, is an idle chimeræ, which can have little power over any man that does not believe a Divine Legislator, whose authority must enforce it.

It is the fame with friendship and gratitude, which are principles that the Atheist will often commend. But how is any man bound to be grateful, or to be a friend? Should he act a contrary part, and be treacherous and ungrateful, what guilt has he contracted? Has he offended against any law? or can he become guilty, without the breach of any? If you say he has broken any law, tell us the law, and by whom it was made. If the laws of the Supreme Being are set aside, we can lie under no regulation, but have an unbounded liberty over all our actions; we may without the least fault or dishonour break our oaths, subvert the government, betray our friends, assassinate our parents; in short, commit all kinds of the most detestable crimes without remorse; for, not being controlled by any obligation, we may do whatever our passions or our interests prompt us to, without being accountable to any tribunal for the least transgression.

If it be said, we are obliged by the laws of our country; I answer, that as to the actions we are speaking

ing

ing of, such as a man of honour, a great and generous mind, a friend, a grateful person, is supposed to think himself obliged to, these are such as are not regulated by municipal laws, and therefore men are at liberty whether they will act by what they call a principle of honour or not, and can justly incur no censure or reproach, should they have no regard to that pompous and sounding word; for if their actions are not morally determined, either by human or divine laws, they may very justly, and honourably too, act with unlimited freedom in these matters. Besides, whoever believes himself free from the obligations of divine precepts, cannot look on himself as bound by any human laws. He may indeed, from the apprehension of punishment, forbear an action thus forbidden, and it is his interest so to do: but, if he thinks no divine authority makes it his duty to submit to the magistrate, and obey the laws of his country, he is at liberty, as to any guilt, whether he will obey or no. If he ventures the punishment, he escapes the sin. If an Atheist swears fidelity to his prince, what controlling power is he under, which affects the mind, not to betray him, if he think it fit and safe to do it? If he lets his parents, or his patron, or his friend perish, what iniquity is he accountable for?

The existence of a God has been already cleared, and abundantly demonstrated, by many pious and learned authors; whence this attempt may be censured as impertinent and unnecessary. But all those excellent performances being writ in prose, and the greatest part

in the learned languages, or at least in a scholastic manner, are ill-accommodated to great numbers not of a learned education; and many who have more knowledge, and greater genius, will not undergo the trouble of reading and considering the arguments expressed in a manner to them obscure, dry, and disagreeable. I have therefore formed a poem on this great and important subject, that I might give it the advantages peculiar to poetry, and adapt it more to the general apprehension and capacity of mankind. The harmony of numbers engages many to read and retain what they would neglect if written in prose; and I persuade myself the Epicurean philosophy had not lived so long, nor been so much esteemed, had it not been kept alive and propagated by the famous poem of Lucretius.

I have chosen to demonstrate the existence of a God from the marks of wisdom, design, contrivance, and the choice of ends and means, which appear in the universe. Out of the various arguments that evince the truth of this proposition, "There is a God," I have selected this as the most evident and intelligible.

I may with reason presume, that I shall not incur any censure for not employing new arguments to prove the being of a God; none but what have been produced before by many writers, even from the eldest days of philosophy. It was never objected to Lucretius, that, in his applauded poem, he has not invented a new system of philosophy. but only recited in poetical numbers the ancient doctrines of Democritus and Epicurus. Nor can it with reason be supposed, that

the arguments by which he supports their opinions were not long before in the schools of Greece. Nor have modern writers on this subject invented, but pursued the demonstration of a God, from the evident appearance of contrivance and wisdom in the visible world, which they have done with more clearness and strength, than those who went before them. And while these have attempted to evince the existence of a God only from the contemplation of corporeal nature, I have carried the argument on to the actions of living, sensitive, and intelligent beings, so far as we are acquainted with them; believing that brighter and more noble strokes of wisdom and design appear in the principles of life, sensation, and reason, than in all the compass of the material world.

I have endeavoured to give the subject yet greater degrees of perspicuity, more variety of argument, as well as easy and familiar expression, that, the style being more pleasing, and the demonstration more readily apprehended, it may leave a deeper impression, and its effects and usefulness may become more extensive. In order to this, I have rarely used any term of art, or any phrase peculiar to the writing and conversation of learned men. I have attempted, as Monsieur Fontenelle has done with great success in his *Plurality of Worlds*, to bring philosophy out of the secret recesses of the schools, and strip it of its uncouth and mysterious dress, that it may become agreeable, and admitted to a general conversation.

I take

I take it for granted, that no judicious reader expect, in the philosophical and argumentative part this poem, the ornaments of poetical eloquence. In this case, where metaphor and description are not admitted lest they should darken and enfeeble the argument, if the reasoning be close, strong, and easily prehended, if there be an elegant simplicity, purity and propriety of words, and a just order and connection of the parts, mutually supporting and enlightening one another, there will be all the perfection which style can demand.

I may safely conclude, that no man will expect that in this poem I should borrow any embellishments from the exploded and obsolete theology of the ancient idolaters of Greece or Rome: that I should address rapturous invocations to their idle deities, or add to the style with allusions to their fabulous actions. I have more than once publicly declared my opinion that a Christian poet cannot but appear monstrous and ridiculous in a Pagan dress: that though it should be granted, that the heathen religion might be allowed a place in light and loose songs, mock heroic, and the lower lyric compositions; yet, in christian poems of the sublime and greater kind, the mixture of the Pagan theology must, by all who are masters of reflection and good sense, be condemned, if not as impious, at least as impertinent and absurd. And this is a truth clear and evident, that I make no doubt it will in degrees force its way, and prevail over the contrary advice. Should Britons recover their virtue, a reform

reform their taste, they would no more bear the heathen religion in verse, than in prose. Christian poets, as well as Christian preachers, the business of both being to instruct the people, though the last only are wholly appropriated to it, should endeavour to confirm and spread their own true religion. If a divine should begin his sermon with a solemn prayer to Bacchus, or Apollo, to Mars, or Venus, what would the people think of their preacher? And is it not as really, though not equally, absurd; for a poet in a great and serious poem, wherein he celebrates some wonderful and happy event of Divine Providence, or magnifies the illustrious instrument that was honoured to bring the event about, to address his prayer to false deities, and cry for help to the abominations of the heathen?

The design of this poem is to demonstrate the self-existence of an Eternal Mind from the created and dependent existence of the universe, and to confute the hypothesis of the Epicureans and the Fatalists, under whom all the patrons of impiety, ancient or modern, of whatever denomination, may be ranged. The first of whom affirm the world was in time caused by chance; and the other that it existed from eternity without a cause. It is true, as before mentioned, both these acknowledged the existence of Gods; but, by their absurd and ridiculous description of them, it is plain they had nothing else in view, but to avoid the obnoxious character of Atheistical philosophers.

This likewise has been often objected to the Deists of the present times, that at least a great part of them only

only conceal their notions under that name, while they are really to be numbered among the Atheists. I have before expressed my reasons, why I cannot embrace this opinion. It is true, indeed, that most of the Deists maintain a particular friendship with the Atheists, are pleased with their loose and impious conversation, and appear very tender of their credit and esteem. They are charitable in crying up their shining qualities, and in concealing, excusing, or lessening, their immoral actions; while at the same time they shew an affectation in exposing the faults and follies of the Christians, especially those who are the most strict and regular in their manners, and appear to be most in earnest. It is likewise remarkable, that these gentlemen express no zeal for the extirpation of irreligious principles: they have never, as far as I know, written any thing against them; nor are they pleased in company to declare their detestation of such impious maxims, or to produce arguments to confute them; while at the same time they take great pains, and show a warm zeal, to weaken the belief of the Christian religion, and to expose the pretended errors of its different professors; which seems, indeed, strange, since he that owns a God and his providence should in reason look upon those who believe neither to be infinitely more opposite to him, than those who agree with him in the belief of a God, and differ only in the point of revealed religion.

Besides, it is observable that the present Deists have not drawn and published any scheme of religion, or catalogues

catalogues of the duties they are obliged to perform, or whence such obligations arise. They do not tell us, that they look on man as an accountable creature; nor if they do, for what, and to whom, or when, that account is to be made, and what rewards and punishments will attend it. I do not affirm they have no such scheme in their thoughts; but, since they will not let us know their creed, and in the mean time deride and triumph over that of the Christians, I cannot defend them from those who say they are justly to be suspected.

And that the Deist may clear himself from the suspicion of being an Atheist, or at least a friend and favourer of their principles; I could wish he would in public assert and demonstrate the being of a God and his providence, and declare his abhorrence of the principles of those who disbelieve them.

It would likewise give great satisfaction, and remove the objections of those that charge them with direct irreligion, if they would please to give some account of their belief: Whether they look upon God as one who governs mankind by laws to be discovered by the light of reason, which restrain our inclinations and determine our duty; that they would tell us what those laws are, and what sanctions do enforce them; and until this be done, they cannot well discharge themselves from the suspicion before-mentioned.

And here I would address myself to the irreligious gentlemen of the age: and I desire them not to take up prejudices against the existence of a God; and run

away with impious maxims, until they have exercised their consideration, and made an impartial enquiry into the grounds and reasons that support the belief of a Divine Eternal Being. In order to such a reasonable examination, it is but just and decent they should be in earnest, and hear the arguments we offer with temper and patience; that they should inure themselves to think, and weigh the force of those arguments, as becomes sincere enquirers after truth. The being of a God, and the duties that result from that principle, are subjects of the greatest excellence and dignity in themselves, and of the greatest concern and importance to mankind; and, therefore, should never be treated in mirth and ridicule. Generals of armies and counsellors of state, senators, and judges, in the great and weighty affairs that come before them, do not put on the air of jesters and buffoons, and, instead of grave and solemn debates, aim at nothing but fallies of wit, and treat their subjects and one another only with raillery and derision: yet the business proposed to the consideration of the persons I speak to is, in every respect, infinitely superior to any of theirs before-mentioned.

Are they sure there is no God, and therefore no religion? If they are not, what a terrible risque do they run! If their reasons amount only to a probability, the contrary opinion may be true, and that *may be* is enough to give them the most frightful apprehensions, and disturb them amidst all the pleasures they enjoy. But if they say they are assured, and past doubt, there

BLACKMORE'S CREATION. 31

is no God; let them consider, confidence in an opinion is not always the effect of certainty and demonstration. Their predecessors, the Atheists of former ages, were as certain, that is, as confident, they reasoned right, as they can be. They cannot pretend to clearer light, and greater assurance of the truth of their maxims, than Epicurus and Lucretius did; or insult their adversaries with greater contempt than those have done: yet these men themselves, at least many of them, allow those philosophers were grossly mistaken, and will by no means trust to the Epicurean scheme, as the foundation of their opinions. If these great masters, notwithstanding their unexampled confidence, have been mistaken, why may not their successors be so?

If they set up Aristotle's scheme, and think they secure their principles by making the world to be eternal, and all effects and events the result of such a fatal necessity, and an indissoluble concatenation of causes, as render it impossible, that things that are should not be, or that they should be otherwise than they are; let them consider, that the greatest assertors of impiety, I mean, Democritus, Leucippus, Epicurus, and Lucretius, opposed this as an idle and incoherent system; and that indeed it is so, shall be after demonstrated: and should not this shake their confidence, that all their friends in the Epicurean schools, who were sufficiently delivered from the prejudices of education and superstitious impressions, could not see the least probability in the scheme of the Fatalists, on
which

which these gentlemen are pleased to rely in a matter of the highest importance ?

Will they confide in Mr. Hobbes ? has that philosopher said any thing new ? does he bring any stronger forces into the field, than the Epicureans did before him ? Will they derive their certainty from Spinoza ? can such an obscure, perplexed, unintelligible author create such certainty, as leaves no doubt or distrust ? if he is indeed to be understood, what does he alledge more than the ancient Fatalists have done, that should amount to demonstration ?

Besides, if, as they pretend, they are established beyond possibility of deception in the truth of their maxims, why are they so very fond of those authors, that set up any new doctrine ? and why do they embrace with so much pleasure their new schemes of irreligion ? They are very glad to hear of any great genius, that can invent fresh arguments to strengthen their opinions ; and does not this betray a secret diffidence, that demands further light and confirmation ?

But further : since these gentlemen shew so much industry in propagating their opinions, and are so fond of making proselytes to Atheism ; since they affect a zeal incountenancing, applauding, and preferring, those whom they have delivered from religious prejudices, and reformed and refined with their free, large, and generous principles ; how comes it to pass, that they neglect to inform and improve their nearest relations ? are they careful to instruct their wives and daughters, that they need not revere the imaginary phantom of a

God ;

1; that religion is the creature of a timorous and
 artitious mind, or of crafty priests, and cunning
 ticians; that therefore they are free from all re-
 nts of virtue and conscience, and may prostitute
 r persons in the most licentious manner, without
 remorse, or uneasy reflection; that it is idle to
 any divine punishment hereafter; and as to the
 ne and dishonour that may attend the liberties they
 ;, in case they become public, that scandal proceeds
 n the gross mistakes of people perverted with reli-
 1, and misguided by a belief of a Divine Being,
 of rewards and punishments in an imaginary life
 r this?

Do they take pains to inform their eldest sons, that
 : owe them no gratitude or obedience? that they
 ; use an uncontrolled freedom in indulging all their
 etites, passions, and inclinations? that, if they are
 ling to possess their father's honour and estate, they
 7, by poison or the poinard, take away his life; and,
 hey are careful to avoid the punishment of the ma-
 rare by their secret conduct, they may be fully sa-
 ed of the innocence of the action; and as they have
 e themselves much good, so they have done their
 er no injury, and therefore may enjoy in perfect
 quillity the fruits of their parricide? Whatever they
 y affirm among their loose friends, I cannot con-
 re they can be guilty of so much folly, as to propa-
 : these opinions in their own families, and instruct
 r wives and children in the boundless liberties,
 ch, by the principles of Atheism, are their undoubted

right: for in all actions, where religion does interpose and restrain us, we are perfectly, as has been said, free to act as we think best for our profit or pleasure.

Besides, to what a deplorable condition would mankind be reduced, should these opinions be universally embraced! If so many kings and potentates, who profess their belief of a God, and of rewards and punishments in a life to come, do notwithstanding, from boundless ambition and a cruel temper, oppress their subjects at home, and ravage and destroy their neighbours abroad, should think themselves free from divine obligations, and therefore too from the restraint of oaths and solemn contracts; these fences and securities removed, what a deluge of calamities would bring in upon the world! what oppression, what violence, what rapine, what devastation, would finish the ruin of human nature! for, if mighty princes are satisfied that it is impossible for them to do any wrong, what bounds are left to insatiable avarice and exorbitant thirst for power? if monarchs may without the least guilt violate their treaties, break their vows, betray their friends and sacrifice their truth and honour at pleasure to their passions, or their interest, what trust, what confidence could be supported between neighbour potentates! without this, what confusion and distraction must necessarily ensue!

On the other hand, if subjects were universally Atheists, and looked on themselves as under no divine obligation to pay any duty or obedience to the supreme magistrat

magistrate; if they believed that, when they took their oaths of allegiance, they swore by nothing, and invoked a power not in being; that therefore those oaths oblige them no longer than they think it safe, and for their interest, to break them; should such principles obtain, would not the thrones of princes be most precarious? would not ambition, revenge, resentment, or interest, continually excite some or other to betray or assault the lives of their sovereigns? and why should they be blamed by the Atheist for doing it? why are traitors, assassins, haters of their princes, and enemies to their country, branded with the odious names of ruffians and villains, if they lie under no obligations to act otherwise than they do?

Should conspirators, who assassinate their lawful sovereign, have the good fortune to make their escape, I ask the Atheist, if he has in the least an ill opinion of them for being engaged in such an execrable undertaking? If he says he has not, then the point is gained, and an Atheist is what I have represented. If he says he has, I next ask him, why? Let him tell me in what their guilt consists? Is it in the breach of any divine law? that cannot be, for he owns none. Is it the transgression of any human law? tell me, what obligation he is under to obey any human law, if no divine law enforces such obedience? does their guilt consist in the breach of their duty to their prince and their oaths of allegiance? still the same question recurs, what duty can a subject owe to a prince which divine laws do not constitute and determine? and how can an oath of alle-

giance bind but by virtue of some divine command, that obliges us not to violate our vows?

By this it appears that an Atheist must be the worst of subjects; that his principles subvert the thrones of princes, and undermine the foundations of government and society, on which the happiness of mankind so much depends; and therefore it is not possible to conceive how there can be a greater disturber of the public peace, or a greater enemy to his prince and country, than a profest Atheist, who propagates with zeal his destructive opinions.

I have proved, in the following poem, that no hypothesis hitherto invented in favour of impiety has the least strength or solidity, no not the least appearance of truth to recommend it. A man must be deserted of Heaven, and inflexibly hardened, that cannot, or rather will not, see the unreasonableness of irreligious principles. I demand only a candid temper in the reader, and a mind pleased with truth, and delivered from the prejudices of atheistical conversation.

SUMMARY ACCOUNT of the following **POEM**,
and of what is contained in each **BOOK**.

THE design of this work is to demonstrate the existence of a Divine Eternal Mind.

The arguments used for this end are taken from the various marks of wisdom and artful contrivance, which are evident to observation in the several parts of the material world, and the faculties of the human soul.

The first book contains the proof of a Deity, from the instances of design and choice, which occur in the structure and qualities of the earth and sea.

The second pursues the proof of the same proposition, **THERE IS A GOD**, from the celestial motions, and more fully from the appearances in the solar system and the air.

In the third, the objections, which are brought by Atheistical philosophers against the hypothesis established in the two preceding books, are answered.

In the fourth, is laid down the hypothesis of the Atomists or Epicureans, and other irreligious philosophers, and confuted.

In the fifth, the doctrine of the Fatalists, or Aristotelians, who make the world to be eternal, is considered and subverted.

In the sixth, the argument of the two first books is resumed, and the existence of God demonstrated from

38 **A SUMMARY ACCOUNT, &c.**

the prudence and art discovered in the several parts of the body of man.

In the seventh, the same demonstration is carried on from the contemplation of the instincts in brute animals, and the faculties and operations of the soul of man. The book concludes with a recapitulation of what has been treated of, and a Hymn to the Creator of the World.

CREA.

C R E A T I O N.

B O O K I.

THE ARGUMENT.

The proposition. The invocation. The existence of a God demonstrated, from the marks of wisdom, choice, and art, which appear in the visible world, and infer an intelligent and free cause. This evinced from the contemplation, I. of the earth. 1. Its situation. 2. The cohesion of its parts, not to be solved by any hypothesis yet produced. 3. Its stability. 4. Its structure, or the order of its parts. 5. Its motion diurnal and annual, or else the motion of the sun in both those respects. The cause of these motions not yet accounted for by any philosopher. 6. Its outside or face; the beauties and conveniences of it; its mountains, lakes, and rivers. II. The existence of a God proved from the marks and impressions of prudence and design, which appear in the sea. 1. In its formation. 2. The proportion of its parts in respect of the earthy. 3. Its situation. 4. The contexture of its parts. 5. Its brackish or briny quality. 6. Its flux and reflux.

NO more of courts, of triumphs, or of arms,
 No more of valour's force, or beauty's charms:
 The themes of vulgar lays, with just disdain,
 I leave un Sung, the flocks, the amorous swain,
 The pleasures of the land, and terrors of the main. }

40 **BLACKMORE'S POEMS.**

How abject, how inglorious 'tis to lie
 Groveling in dust and darkness, when on high
 Empires immense and rolling worlds of light,
 To range their heavenly scenes, the Muse invite !
 I meditate to soar above the skies, 10
 To heights unknown, through ways untry'd, to rise :
 I would th' Eternal from his works assert,
 And sing the wonders of creating art.

While I this unexampled task essay,
 Pass awful gulphs, and beat my painful way ; 15
 Celestial Dove ! divine assistance bring,
 Sustain me on thy strong extended wing,
 That I may reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
 And make his causeless power, the cause of all things,

Thou dost the full extent of nature see, [known.
 And the wide realms of vast immensity :
 Eternal Wisdom thou dost comprehend,
 Rise to her heights, and to her depths descend :
 The Father's secret counsels thou canst tell,
 Who in his bosom didst for ever dwell : 25
 Thou on the deep's dark face, immortal Dove !
 Thou with almighty energy didst move
 On the wild waves, incumbent didst display
 Thy genial wings, and hatch primæval day.
 Order from thee, from thee distinction came, 30
 And all the beauties of the wondrous frame :
 Hence stamp'd on nature we perfection find,
 Fair as th' idea in th' Eternal Mind.

See, through this vast extended theatre
 Of skill divine what shining marks appear ! 35
 Creating power is all around exprest,
 The God discover'd, and his care confess.

CREATION. BOOK I. 41

Nature's high birth her heavenly beauties show;
 By every feature we the parent know.
 Th' expanded spheres amazing to the sight, 40
 Magnificent with stars and globes of light,
 The glorious orbs, which Heaven's bright host compose,
 Th' imprison'd sea, that restless ebbs and flows,
 The fluctuating fields of liquid air,
 With all the curious meteors hovering there, 45
 And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
 The Power Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.

What things soe'er are to an end referr'd,
 And in their motions still that end regard,
 Always the fitness of the means respect, 50
 These as conducive chuse, and those reject,
 Must by a judgement foreign and unknown
 Be guided to their end, or by their own;
 For to design an end, and to pursue
 That end by means, and have it still in view, 55
 Demands a conscions, wise, reflecting cause,
 Which freely moves, and acts by reason's laws,
 That can deliberate, means elect, and find
 Their due connexion with the end design'd.
 And since the world's wide frame does not include 60
 A cause with such capacities endued;
 Some other cause o'er nature must preside,
 Which gave her birth, and does her motions guide.
 And here behold the cause, which God we name,
 The source of beings, and the mind supreme; 65
 Whose perfect wisdom, and whose prudent care,
 With one confederate voice unnumber'd worlds declare.

See,

42 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

See, how the earth has gain'd that very place,
 Which of all others in the boundless space
 Is most convenient, and will best conduce 70
 To the wise ends requir'd for nature's use.
 You, who the mind and cause supreme deny,
 Nor on his aid to form the world rely,
 Must grant, had perfect wisdom been employ'd
 To find, through all th' interminable void, 75
 A seat most proper, and which best became
 The earth and sea, it must have been the same.

Now, who can this surprizing fact conceive,
 Who this event fortuitous believe,
 That the brute earth unguided should embrace 80
 The only useful, only proper place
 Of all the millions in the empty space ?

Could stupid atoms with impetuous speed
 By different roads and adverse ways proceed ;
 From regions opposite begin their flight, 85
 That here they might rencounter, here unite ;
 What charms could these terrestrial vagrants see
 In this one point of all immensity,
 That all th' enamour'd troops should thither flow ?
 Did they its useful situation know ? 90

And, when the squadrons with a swift career
 Had reach'd that point, why did they fettle there,
 When nothing check'd their flight, but gulphs of air ; }
 Since Epicurus and his scholars say
 That unobstructed matter flies away, 95
 Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay ? }

If

If you, sagacious sons of art, pretend
 That by their native force they did descend,
 And ceas'd to move, when they had gain'd their end; }
 That native force till you enlighten'd know, 100
 Can its mysterious spring disclose, and show
 How 'tis exerted, how it does impel,
 Your uninstruative words no doubts dispel.
 We ask you, whence does motive vigour flow?
 You say, the nature of the thing is so. 105
 But how does this relieve th' enquirer's pain?
 Or how the dark impulsive power explain?
 The Atomists, who skill mechanic teach,
 Who boast their clearer sight, and deeper reach,
 Assert their atoms took that happy feat, 110
 Determin'd thither by their inbred weight;
 That downward through the spacious void they strove
 To that one point, from all the parts above.
 Grant this position true, though up and down
 Are to a space not limited unknown; 115
 But since they say our earth from morn to morn
 On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
 That swift rotation must disperse in air
 All things, which on the rapid orb appear:
 And if no power that motion should control, 120
 It must disjoint and dissipate the whole.
 'Tis by experience uncontested found,
 Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
 Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd,
 And to a distance from the centre cast. 125
 If ponderous atoms are so much in love
 With this one point, that all will thither move,

44 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Give them the situation they desire ;
 But let us then, ye fages, next enquire,
 What cause of their cohesion can you find ? 130
 What props support, what chains the fabrick bind ?
 Why do not beasts that move, or stones that lie
 Loose on the field, through distant regions fly ?
 Or why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
 Tend to the earth with such a swift descent ? 135
 Those who ascribe this one determin'd course
 Of ponderous things to gravitating force,
 Refer us to a quality occult,
 To senseless words, for which while they insult
 With just contempt the famous Stagyrice, 140
 Their schools should bless the world with clearer light.
 Some, the round earth's cohesion to secure,
 For that hard task employ magnetic power.
 Remark, say they, the globe ; with wonder own
 Its nature, like the fam'd attractive stone. 145
 This has its axis, so th' observer tells,
 Meridians, poles, æquator, parallels.
 To the terrestrial poles by constant fate
 Th' obsequious poles themselves accommodate,
 And, when of this position dispossess, 150
 They move, and strive, nor ever will they rest,
 Till their lov'd situation they regain,
 Where pleas'd they settle, and unmov'd remain.
 And should you, so experience does decide,
 Into small parts the wondrous stone divide, 155
 Ten thousand of minurest size express
 The same propension, which the large possess.

Hence

Hence all the globe ('tis said) we may conclude
 With this prevailing energy endued :
 That this attractive, this surprizing stone 160
 Has no peculiar virtue of its own ;
 Nothing but what is common to the whole,
 To sides, to axis, and to either pole.

The mighty magnet from the centre darts
 This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts ;
 Its active rays, ejaculated thence,
 Irradiate all the wide circumference.

While every part is in proportion blest,
 And of its due attractive power possess'd ;
 While adverse ways the adverse atoms draw 170

With the same strength, by nature's constant law
 Balanc'd and fixt ; they can no longer move ;
 Through gulphs immense no more unguided rove.
 If cords are pull'd two adverse ways, we find
 The more we draw them, they the faster bind. 175

So when with equal vigour Nature strains
 This way and that these fine mechanic chains,
 They fix the earth, they part to part unite,
 Preserve their structure, and prevent their flight.
 Pressure, they say, and weight, we must disown, 180
 As things occult, by no ideas known,
 And on the earth's magnetic power depend
 To fix its seat, its union to defend.

Let us this fam'd hypothesis survey,
 And with attentive thought remark the way, 185 }
 How earth's attractive parts their force display.
 The mass, 'tis said, from its wide bosom pours
 Torrents of atoms, and eternal showers

46 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Of fine magnetic darts, of matter made
 So subtle, marble they with ease pervade : 190
 Refin'd, and (next to incorporeal) thin,
 Not by Ausonian glasses to be seen.
 These emanations take their constant flight
 Swift from the earth, as from the sun the light ;
 To a determin'd distance they ascend, 195
 And there infect their course, and downward tend.
 What can insult unequal Reason more,
 Than this magnetic, this mysterious power ?
 That cords and chains, beyond conception small,
 Should gird and bind so fast this mighty ball ! 200
 That active rays should spring from every part,
 And, though so subtle, should such force exert !
 That the light legions should be sent abroad,
 Range all the air, and traverse every road !
 To stated limits should excursions make, 205
 Then backward of themselves their journey take ;
 Should in their way to solid bodies cling,
 And home to earth the captive matter bring ;
 Where all things on its surface spread are bound
 By their coercive vigour to the ground ! 210
 Can this be done without a Guide Divine ?
 Should we to this hypothesis incline ?
 Say, does not here conspicuous Wisdom shine ?
 Who can enough magnetic force admire ?
 Does it not counsel and design require 215
 To give the earth this wondrous energy,
 In such a measure, such a just degree,
 That it should still perform its destin'd task,
 As nature's ends and various uses ask ?

For, should our globe have had a greater share 220
 Of this strong force, by which the parts cohere,
 Things had been bound by such a powerful chain,
 That all would fix'd and motionless remain ;
 All men, like statues, on the earth would stand,
 Nor would they move the foot, or stretch the hand ;
 Birds would not range the skies, nor beasts the woods,
 Nor could the fish divide the stiffen'd floods.
 Again, had this strange energy been less,
 Defect had been as fatal as excess.

For want of cement strong enough to bind 230
 The structure fast, huge ribs of rock, disjoin'd
 Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
 And hills unhing'd from their deep roots depart.
 And, while our orb perform'd its daily race,
 All beings, found upon its ample face, 235

Would, by that motion dissipated, fly
 Whirl'd from the globe, and scatter through the sky :
 They must, obedient to mechanic laws,
 Assemble where the stronger magnet draws ;
 Whether the Sun that stronger magnet proves, 240
 Or else some planet's orb that nearer moves.

Who can unfold the cause that does recall
 Magnetic rays, and make them backward fall ?
 If these effluvia, which do upward tend,
 Because less heavy than the air, ascend ; 245
 Why do they ever from their height retreat,
 And why return to seek their central seat ?
 From the same cause, ye sons of art, declare
 Can they by turns descend, and rise in air ?

Prodigious

48 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray 2
 Should this way bend, the next an adverse way ;
 For, should th' unseen magnetic jets descend
 All the same way, they could not gain their end ;
 They could not draw and bind the fabrick fast,
 Unless alike they every part embrac'd. 2

How does Cartesius all his sinews strain,
 How much he labours, and how much in vain,
 The earth's attractive vigour to explain !
 This bold contriver thus his thoughts conveys :
 Incessant streams of thin magnetic rays 2
 Gush from their fountains, with impetuous force,
 In either pole, then take an adverse course :
 Those from the Southern pole the Northern seek ;
 The Southern those that from the Northern break :
 In either pole these rays emitted meet 2
 Small pores provided, for their figures fit ;
 Still to and fro they circulating pass,
 Hold all the frame, and firmly bind the mass.
 Thus he the parts of earth from flight restrains,
 And girds it fast by fine imagin'd chains. 2

But oh ! how dark is human reason found !
 How vain the man, with wit and learning crown'd !
 How feeble all his strength, when he essays
 To trace dark Nature, and detect her ways ;
 Unless he calls its Author to his aid, 2
 Who every secret spring of motion laid,
 Who over all his wondrous works presides,
 And to their useful ends their causes guides !
 These paths in vain are by enquirers trod ;
 There 's no philosophy without a God. 2

Admir'd Cartesius, let the curious know,
If your magnetic atoms always flow
From pole to pole, what form'd their double source,
What spur'd, what gave them their inflected course?
Tell, what could drill and perforate the poles, 285
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?
A race so long what prompts them to pursue?
Have the blind troops th' important end in view?
How are they sure they in the poles shall meet
Pores of a figure to their figure fit? 290
Are they with such sagacity endued
To know, if this their journey be pursued,
They shall the earth's constructure closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd?

Let us review this whole magnetic scheme, 295
Till wiser heads a wiser model frame.
For its formation let fit atoms start,
To one determin'd point, from every part.
Encountering there from regions opposite,
They clash, and interrupt each other's flight; 300
And, rendezvousing with an adverse course,
Produce an equal poise, by equal force:
For while the parts by laws magnetic act,
And are at once attracted and attract;
While match'd in strength they keep the doubtful field,
And neither overcome, and neither yield,
To happy purpose they their vigour spend;
For these contentions in the balance end,
Which must in liquid air the globe suspend. }

Besides materials which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a Knowing Mind,

Who for the task should fit detachments chuse
 From all the atoms, which their host diffuse
 Through the wide regions of the boundless space,
 And for their rendezvous appoint the place ?
 Who should command, by his almighty nod,
 These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,
 And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
 Their marches to begin, and thither tend ;
 Direct them all to take the nearest way,
 Whence none of all th' unnumber'd millions stray ;
 Make them advance with such an equal pace,
 From all the adverse regions of the space,
 That they at once should reach the destin'd place ;
 Should muster there, and round the centre swarm,
 And draw together in a globous form ?

Grant, that by mutual opposition made
 Of adverse parts, their mutual flight is staid ;
 That thus the whole is in a balance laid ;
 Does it not all mechanic heads confound,
 That troops of atoms, from all parts around,
 Of equal number, and of equal force,
 Should to this single point direct their course ;
 That so the counter-pressure every way,
 Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
 And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay ?

Besides, the structure of the earth regard :
 For firmness how is all its frame prepar'd !
 With what amazing skill is the vast building rear'd !
 Metals and veins of solid stone are found
 The chief materials, which the globe compound.

how the hills, which high in air ascend,
 from pole to pole their lofty lines extend.
 These strong unshaken mounds resist the shocks
 of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks, 345
 do not secret in a long continued vein
 through the earth, the ponderous pile sustain :
 these mighty girders, which the fabric bind,
 these ribs robust and vast, in order join'd ;
 these subterranean walls, dispos'd with art, 350
 do strength, and such stability impart,
 that storms above, and earthquakes under ground,
 can shake not the pillars, nor the work confound.
 Give to the earth a form orbicular,
 that she be pois'd, and hung in ambient air ; 355
 such is the situation to the sun
 as is only fit ; when this is done,
 loose it still remain'd a lazy heap ;
 and what we grant, you no advantage reap.
 either must the earth from rest disturb, 360
 or roll around the heavens the solar orb.
 what a dreadful face will nature wear !
 horrid will these lonesome seats appear !
 ne'er would see one kind refreshing ray ;
 she would be ruin'd, but a different way, 365 }
 condemn'd to light, and curs'd with endless day ;
 like Icelandic desert one would grow ;
 like Sicilian furnaces, would glow.
 what nature may this fatal error shun,
 which will please you best, the earth or sun. 370
 say, from what great builder's magazines
 all engines fetch, what strong, what vast machines

Will you employ to give this motion birth,
 And whirl so swiftly round the sun or earth?
 Yet, learned heads, by what mechanic laws
 Will you of either orb this motion cause?
 Why do they move? why in a circle? why
 With such a measure of velocity?
 Say, why the earth—if not the earth, the sun
 Does through his winding road the Zodiack run
 Why do revolving orbs their tracks sublime
 So constant keep, that since the birth of time
 They never vary'd their accustom'd place,
 Nor lost a minute in so long a race?
 But hold! perhaps I rudely press too far;
 You are not vers'd in reasoning so severe.
 To a first question your reply 's at hand;
 Ask but a second, and you speechless stand.
 You swim at top, and on the surface strive,
 But to the depths of nature never dive:
 For if you did, instructed you'd explore
 Divine contrivance, and a God adore.
 Yet sons of art one curious piece devise,
 From whose constructure motion shall arise.
 Machines, to all philosophers 'tis known,
 Move by a foreign impulse, not their own.
 Then let Gassendus chuse what frame he please,
 By which to turn the heavenly orbs with ease;
 Those orbs must rest, till by th' exerted force
 Of some first mover they begin their course:
 Meer disposition, meer mechanic art,
 Can never motion to the globes impart;

d, if they could, the marks of wise design
 that contrivance would conspicuous shine.
 these questions still recur: we still demand, 405
 what moves them first, and puts them off at hand?
 what makes them this one way their race direct,
 while they a thousand other ways reject? }
 why do they never once their course inflect? }
 why do they roll with such an equal pace, 410
 and to a moment still perform their race?
 why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?
 spiral tracks why through the zodiac creep?
 how can account for this, unless they say
 these orbs th' Eternal Mind's command obey, 415
 how bad them move, did all their motions guide,
 each its destin'd province did divide;
 which to compleat, he gave them motive power,
 that shall, as long as he does will, endure?
 Thus we the frame of nature have express'd; 420
 we view the earth in finish'd beauty drest;
 various scenes, which various charms display,
 though all th' extended theatre survey.
 see how sublime th' uplifted mountains rise,
 and with their pointed heads invade the skies! 425
 how the high cliffs their craggy arms extend,
 distinguish states, and sever'd realms defend!
 how ambient shores confine the restless deep,
 and in their ancient bounds the billows keep!
 how hollow vales their smiling pride unfold; 430
 what rich abundance do their bosoms hold!
 how verdant their lovely verdure, ravish'd view
 how party-colour'd flowers of various hue!

54 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Not Eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
 In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay 435
 As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
 Unvert in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.
 See, how the ripening fruits the gardens crown,
 Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own !
 See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep, 440
 Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep ;
 While from their weeping urns the fountains flow,
 And vital moisture, where they pass, bestow !
 Admire the narrow stream, and spreading lake,
 The proud aspiring grove, and humble brake : 445
 How do the forests and the woods delight !
 How the sweet glades and openings charm the sight !
 Observe the pleasant lawn and airy plain,
 The fertile furrows rich with various grain ;
 How useful all ! how all conspire to grace 450
 Th' extended earth, and beautify her face !

Now, see, with how much art the parts are made ;
 With how much wisdom are the strata laid,
 Of different weight, and of a different kind,
 Of sundry forms, for sundry ends design'd ! 455
 Here in their beds the finish'd minerals rest,
 There the rich wombs the seeds of gold digest.
 Here in fit moulds, to Indian nations known,
 Are cast the several kinds of precious stone ;
 The diamond here, by mighty monarchs worn, 460
 Fair as the star that beautifies the morn ;
 And, splendid by the sun's embody'd ray,
 The rubies there their crimson light display ;

There marble's various colour'd veins are spread;
Here of bitumen unctuous stores are bred. 465

What skill on all its surface is bestow'd,
To make the earth for man a fit abode!

The upper moulds, with active spirits stor'd,
And rich in verdant progeny, afford

The flowery pasture, and the shady wood, 470
To men their physick, and to beasts their food.

Proceed yet farther, and a prospect take
Of the swift stream, and of the standing lake.

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main, 475

The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,
To man an uninhabitable flood.

Yet had not part as kindly staid behind,

In the wide cisterns of the lakes confin'd,

Did not the springs and rivers drench the land, 480

Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand;
The plants and groves, the tame and savage beast,

And man, their lord, would die with drought oppress.

Now, as you see, the floating element

Part loose in streams, part in the ocean pent, 485

So wisely is dispos'd, as may conduce

To man's delight, or necessary use.

See how the mountains in the midst divide

The noblest regions, that from either side

The streams, which to the hills their currents owe;

May every way along the valley flow,

And verdant wealth on all the soil bestow!

So Atlas and the mountains of the moon,

From north to south, in lofty ridges run

Through Afric realms, whence falling waters lave 495
 Th' inferior regions with a winding wave.
 They various rivers give to various soil,
 Niger to Guinea, and to Ægypt Nile.
 So from the towering Alps, on different sides,
 Dissolving snows descend in numerous tides, 500
 Which in the vale beneath their parties join
 To form the Rhone, the Danube, and the Rhine.
 So Caucasus, aspiring Taurus so,
 And fam'd Imaüs, ever white with snow,
 Through eastern climes their lofty lines extend, 505
 And this and that way ample currents send.
 A thousand rivers make their crooked way,
 And disembogue their floods into the sea ;
 Whence should they ne'er by secret roads retire,
 And to the hills, from whence they came, aspire ; 510
 They by their constant streams would so encrease
 The watery stores, and raise so high the seas,
 That the wide hollow would not long contain
 Th' unequal treasures of the swelling main ;
 Scorning the mounds which now its tide withstand, 515
 The sea would pass the shores, and drown the land.
 Tell, by what paths, what subterranean ways,
 Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
 The reflux rivers, and the land repays? }
 Tell, what superior, what controlling cause 520
 Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
 Climb up, and gain th' aspiring mountains height,
 Swift and forgetful of their native weight?

What

What happy works, what engines under-ground,
 What instruments of curious art are found, 525
 Which must with everlasting labour play,
 Back to their springs the rivers to convey,
 And keep their correspondence with the sea? }

Perhaps you'll say, their streams the rivers owe
 In part to rain, in part to melting snow; 530
 And that th' attracted watery vapours rise
 From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies :

These when condens'd the airy region pours
 On the dry earth in rain, or gentle showers;
 Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand, 535
 And pass the porous strainers of the land;

Which fresh supplies of watery riches bring
 To every river's head, to each exhausted spring;
 The streams are thus, their losses to repair,
 Back to their source transmitted through the air; 540

The waters still their circling course maintain,
 Flow down in rivers, and return in rain;
 And on the soil with heat immoderate dry'd,
 To which the rain's pure treasures are deny'd,

The mountains more sublime in æther rise, 545
 Transfix the clouds, and tower amidst the skies;
 The snowy fleeces, which their heads involve,
 Still stay in part, and still in part dissolve;

Torrents and loud impetuous cataracts
 Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts, 550
 Roll down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
 And to the vale convey their foaming tides;
 At length, to make their various currents one,
 The congregated floods together run;

These

These confluent streams make some great river's head,
 By stores still melting and descending fed ;
 Thus from th' aspiring mountains of the moon
 Dissolving treasures rush in torrents down,
 Which pass the sun-burnt realms and sandy soil,
 And bless th' Ægyptian nation with their Nile ; 560
 Then whoso'er his secret rise would know,
 Must climb the hills, and trace his head in snow ;
 And through the Rhine, the Danube, and the Rhone,
 All ample rivers of our milder zone,
 While they advance along the flats and plains, 565
 Spread by the showers augmented, and the rains ;
 Yet these their source and first beginning owe
 To stores, that from the Alpine mountains flow ;
 Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
 And undissolv'd their flaky texture keep, 570
 The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
 Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.
 Be this account allow'd, say, do not here
 Th' impressions of consummate art appear ?

In every spacious realm a rising ground, 575
 Observers tell, is in the middle found ;
 That all the streams, which flow from either side,
 May through the valleys unobstructed glide.
 What various kingdoms does the Danube lave,
 Before the Euxine sea receives its wave ! 580
 How many nations of the sun-burnt soil
 Fam'd Niger bless ! how many drink the Nile !
 Through what vast regions near the rising sun
 Does Indus, Ganges, and Hydaspes, run !

What

C R E A T I O N. B O O K I. 59

What happy empires, wide Euphrates, teem, 585
 And pregnant grow by thy prolific stream !
 How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
 In winding banks, and mazes serpentine,
 Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,
 And lost in sand creeps to the Germain main ! 590
 Floods which through Indian realms their course pursue,
 That Mexico enrich, and wash Peru,
 With their unwearied streams yet farther pass,
 Before they reach the sea, and end their race.
 And since the rivers and the floods demand, 595
 For their descent, a prone and sinking land,
 Does not this due declivity declare
 A wise Director's providential care ?

See, how the streams advancing to the main
 Through crooked channels draw their crystal train ! 600
 While lingering thus they in meanders glide,
 They scatter verdant life on either side.
 The valleys smile, and with their flowery face
 And wealthy births confess the floods embrace.
 But this great blessing would in part be lost, 605
 Nor would the meads their blooming plenty boast ;
 Did uncheck'd rivers draw their fluid train
 In lines direct, and rapid seek the main.

The sea does next demand our view ; and there
 No less the marks of perfect skill appear. 610
 When first the atoms to the congress came,
 And by their concurrence form'd the mighty frame,
 What did the liquid to th' assembly call,
 To give their aid to form the ponderous ball ?

First,

First, tell us, why did any come? next, why 615
 In such a disproportion to the dry?
 Why were the moist in number so outdone,
 That to a thousand dry, they are but one?
 When they united, and together clung,
 When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung, 620
 How was the union broke, the ~~mo~~st unty'd,
 What did th' entangled elements divide?
 Why did the moist disjoin'd, without respect
 To their less weight, the lowest seat elect?
 Could they dispense to lie below the land, 625
 With nature's law, and unrepeal'd command;
 Which gives to lighter things the greatest height,
 And seats inferior to superior weight?
 Did they foresee, unless they lay so low,
 The restless flood the land would overflow, 630 }
 By which the delug'd earth would uselefs grow?
 What, but a conscious agent, could provide
 The spacious hollow, where the waves reside?
 Where, bar'd with rock, and fenc'd with hills, the deep
 Does in its womb the floating treasures keep; 635
 And all the raging regiments restrain
 In stated limits, that the swelling main
 May not in triumph o'er the frontier ride,
 And through the land licentious spread its tide?
 What other cause the frame could so contrive, 640
 That, when tempestuous winds the ocean drive,
 They cannot break the tyè, nor disunite
 The waves, which roll connected in their flight?
 Their

Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear,
 Th' unsever'd parts the greatest pressure bear, 645 }
 Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere.
 This apt, this wise contexture of the sea,
 Makes it the ships driv'n by the winds obey ;
 Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore,
 Bring Indian spices home, and Guinea's ore. 650

When you with liquid stores have fill'd the deep,
 What does the flood from putrefaction keep ?
 Should it lie stagnant in its ample seat,
 The sun would through it spread destructive heat.
 The wise Contriver, on his end intent, 655
 Careful this fatal error to prevent,
 And keep the waters from corruption free,
 Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
 What other cause could this effect produce ?
 The brackish tincture through the main diffuse ? 660
 You, who to solar beams this task assign,
 To scald the waves, and turn the tide to brine,
 Reflect, that all the fluid stores, which sleep
 In the remotest caverns of the deep,
 Have of the briny force a greater share, 665
 Than those above, that meet the ambient air.
 Others, but oh how much in vain ! erect
 Mountains of salt, the ocean to infect.
 Who, vers'd in nature, can describe the land,
 Or fix the place on which those mountains stand ? 670
 Why have those rocks so long unwafted stood,
 Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood,
 Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
 And with their spoils the liquid regions fed ?

62 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Yet more, the wise Contriver did provide, 675 }
 To keep the sea from stagnating the tide ;
 Which now we see advance, and now subside. }
 If you exclude this great Directing Mind,
 Declare what cause of this effect you find.
 You who this globe round its own axis drive, 680
 From that rotation this event derive :
 You say, the sea, which with unequal pace
 Attends the earth in this its rapid race,
 Does with its waves sail backward to the west,
 And, thence repell'd, advances to the east : 685
 While this revolving motion does endure,
 The deep must reel, and rush from shore to shore :
 Thus to the setting, and the rising sun,
 Alternate tides in stated order run.
 Th' experiments you bring us, to explain 690
 This notion, are impertinent and vain.
 An orb or ball round its own axis whirl ;
 Will not the motion to a distance hurl
 Whatever dust or sand you on it place,
 And drops of water from its convex face ? 695
 If this rotation does the seas affect,
 The rapid motion rather would eject
 The stores the low capacious caves contain,
 And from its ample basin cast the main ;
 Aloft in air would make the ocean fly, 700
 And dash its scatter'd waves against the sky.
 If you, to solve th' appearance, have recourse
 To the bright sun's, or moon's impulsive force ;
 Do you, who call for demonstration, tell
How distant orbs th' obedient flood impel ? 705

This

This strong mysterious influence explain,
 By which, to swell the waves, they press the main.
 But if you chuse magnetic power, and say
 Those bodies by attraction move the sea;
 Till with new light you make this secret known, 710
 And tell us how 'tis by attraction done,
 You leave the mind in darkness still involv'd,
 Nor have you, like philosophers, resolv'd
 The doubts, which we to reasoning men refer,
 But with a cant of words abuse the ear. 715

Those, who assert the lunar orb presides
 O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides:
 Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run,
 With the declining or increasing moon;
 With reason seem her empire to maintain, 720
 As mistress of the rivers and the main.
 Perhaps her active influences cause
 Th' alternate flood, and give the billow laws;
 The waters seem her orders to obey,
 And ebb and flow, determin'd by her sway. 725

Grant that the deep this foreign sovereign owns,
 That mov'd by her it this and that way runs.
 Say, by what force she makes the ocean swell,
 Does she attract the waters, or impel?
 How does she rule the rolling waves, and guide 730
 By fixt and constant laws the restless tide?
 Why does she dart her force to that degree,
 As gives so just a motion to the sea,
 That it should flow no more, no more retire,
 Than nature's various useful ends require?

A Mind Supreme you therefore must approve,
Whose high command caus'd matter first to move:
Who still preserves its course, and, with respect
To his wise ends, all motions does direct.
He to the silver moon this province gave,
And fixt her empire o'er the briny wave ;
Endued her with such just degrees of power,
As might his aims and wise designs procure,
Might agitate and work the troubled deep,
And rolling waters from corruption keep,
But not impel them o'er their bounds of sand,
Nor force the wasteful deluge o'er the land.

C R E A T I O N.

B O O K II.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE Introduction. The numerous and important blessings of religion. The existence of a God demonstrated, from the wisdom and design which appear in the motions of the heavenly orbs; but more particularly in the solar system. I. In the situation of the sun, and its due distance from the earth. The fatal consequences of its having been placed otherwise than it is. II. In its diurnal motion, whence the change of day and night proceeds: then in its annual motion, whence arise the different degrees of heat and cold. The confinement of the sun between the tropicks, not to be accounted for by any philosophical hypothesis. The difficulties of the same, if the earth moves, and the sun rests. The spring of the sun's motion, not to be explained by any irreligious philosophy. The contemplation of the solar light, and the uses made of it for the end proposed. The appearances in the solar system not to be solved, but by asserting a God. The systems of Ptolomy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler, considered. The solar system described, and compared with the fixed stars, which are supposed centres of the like systems. Reflections on that comparison. The hypothesis

66 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

nothesis of Epicurus, in relation to the motion
the sun. Wisdom and design discovered in the
in its useful structure, its elasticity, its various
tears; the wind, the rain, thunder, and lightning.
A short contemplation of the vegetable kind.

CARUS, by hardy Epicurus taught,
From Greece to Rome his impious system brought,
Then war with Heaven he did insulting wage,
And breath'd against the Gods immortal rage :
See, he exclaims, the source of all our woe !
Our fears and sufferings from Religion flow.

We grant, a train of mischiefs oft' proceeds
From superstitious rites and penal creeds ;
But view Religion in her native charms,
Dispersing blessings with indulgent arms,
From her fair eyes what heavenly rays are spread !
What blooming joys smile round her blissful head !

Offspring divine ! by thee we bless the Cause,
Who form'd the world, and rules it by his laws ;
His independent being we adore,
Extoll his goodness, and revere his power ;
Our wondering eyes his high perfections view,
The lofty contemplation we pursue,
Till ravish'd we the great idea find,
Shining in bright impressions on our mind.

Inspir'd by thee, guest of celestial race,
With generous love, we human-kind embrace ;
We provocations unprovok'd receive,
Patient of wrong, and easy to forgive ;

Protect the orphan, plead the widow's cause, 25
 Nor deviate from the line unerring justice draws.

Thy lustre, blest effulgence, can dispell
 The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell ;
 Can to the soul impart ethereal light,
 Give life divine and intellectual sight : 30
 Before our ravish'd eyes thy beams display
 The opening scenes of bliss, and endless day ;
 By which incited, we with ardour rise,
 Scorn this inferior ball, and claim the skies.

Tyrants to thee a change of nature owe, 35
 Dismiss their tortures, and indulgent grow.
 Ambitious conquerors in their mad career,
 Check'd by thy voice, lay down the sword and spear.

The boldest champions of impiety,
 Scornful of Heaven, subdued or won by thee, 40 }
 Before thy hallow'd altars bend the knee ;
 Loose wits, made wise, a public good become,
 The sons of pride an humble mien assume ;
 The profligate in morals grow severe,
 Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere. 45

With amorous language and bewitching smiles,
 Attractive airs, and all the lover's wiles,
 The fair Ægyptian Jacob's son carefs'd,
 Hung on his neck, and languish'd on his breast ;
 Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave, 50
 Now flattering sued, and threatening now did rave :
 But not the various eloquence of love,
 Nor power enrag'd, could his fix'd virtue move.
 See, aw'd by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
 Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes ;

And, springing from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms.

Stedfast in virtue's and his country's cause,
Th' illustrious founder of the Jewish laws,
Who, taught by Heaven, at genuine greatness aim'd
With worthy pride imperial blood disclaim'd ;
Th' alluring hopes of Pharoah's throne resign'd,
And the vain pleasures of a court declin'd,
Pleas'd with obscure recess, to ease the pains
Of Jacob's race, and break their servile chains ;

Such generous minds are form'd, where blest Religion
Ye friends of Epicurus, look around, [reign
All nature view with marks of prudence crown'd.
Mind the wise ends, which proper means promote ;
See how the different parts for different use are wrou
Contemplate all this conduct and design,
Then own, and praise, th' Artificer Divine.

Regard the orbs sublime in aether borne,
Which the blue regions of the skies adorn ;
Compar'd with whose extent, this low-hung ball,
Shrunk to a point, is despicably small :
Their number, counting those th' unaided eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
With those which in the adverse hemisphere,
Or near each pole to lands remote appear,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds,
And in th' attentive mind amazement breeds :
While these so numerous, and so vast of size,
In various ways roll through the trackless skies ;
Through crossing roads perplex and intricate,
Perform their stages, and their rounds repeat ;

None by collision from their course are driven,
 No shocks, no conflicts, break the peace of heaven;
 No shatter'd globes, no glowing fragments fall,
 No worlds o'erturn'd crush this terrestrial ball; 90
 In beauteous order all the orbs advance,
 And, in their mazy complicated dance,
 Not in one part of all the pathless sky
 Did any ever halt, or step awry.

When twice ten thousand men depriv'd of sight 95
 To some wide vale direct their footsteps right;
 Shall there a various figur'd dance essay,
 Move by just steps, and measur'd time obey;
 Shall cross each other with unerring feet,
 Never mistake their place, and never meet; 100
 Nor shall in many years the least decline
 From the same ground, and the same winding line:
 Then may in various roads the orbs above,
 Without a guide, in perfect concord move;
 Then beauty, order, and harmonious laws, 105
 May not require a wise Directing Cause.

See, how th' indulgent father of the day
 At such due distance does his beams display,
 That he his heat may give to sea and land,
 In just degrees, as all their wants demand! 110
 But had he, in th' unmeasurable space
 Of æther, chosen a remoter place;
 For instance, pleas'd with that superior feat
 Where Saturn, or where Jove, their course repeat;
 Or had he happen'd farther yet to lie 115
 In the more distant quarters of the sky;

How sad, how wild, how exquisite a scene
 Of desolation, had this planet been !
 A wasteful, cold, untrodden wilderness,
 The gloomy haunts of horror and distress :
 Instead of woods, which crown the mountain's
 And the gay honours of the verdant mead ;
 Instead of golden fruits, the garden's pride,
 By genial showers and solar heat supply'd ;
 Icelandic cold, and Hyperborean snows,
 Eternal frost, with ice that never flows,
 Unsufferable winter, had defac'd
 Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren w
 No mild indulgent gales would gently bear,
 On their soft wings, sweet vapours through the
 The balmy spoils of plants, and fragrant flowe
 Of aromatic groves, and myrtle bowers,
 Whose odoriferous exhalations fan
 The flame of life, and recreate beast and man ;
 But storms, ev'n worse than vex Norwegian wa
 That breed in Scythia's hills, or Lapland caves
 Would through this bleak terrestrial desert blow
 Glaze it with ice, or overwhelm it o'er with snow.

Or had the sun, by like unhappy fate,
 Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
 His beams had cleft the hill, the valley dry'd,
 Exhal'd the lake, and drain'd the briny tide :
 A heat, superior far to that which broils
 Bornéo, or Sumatra, Indian isles ;
 Than that which ripens Guinea's golden ore,
 Or burns the Libyan hind, or tans the Moor ;

Had laid all nature waste, and turn'd the land
 To hills of cinders, and to vales of sand :
 No beasts could then have rang'd the leafless wood,
 Nor finny nations cut the boiling flood ; 150
 Birds had not beat the airy road, the swains
 No flocks had tended on the ruffet plains.

Thus, had the sun's bright orb been more remote,
 The cold had kill'd ; and, if more near, the drought.

Next see, Lucretian fages, see the sun 155
 His course diurnal and his annual run.

How in his glorious race he moves along,
 Gay as a bridegroom, as a giant strong,
 How his unvary'd labour he repeats,
 Returns at morning, and at eve retreats ; 160

And, by the distribution of his light,
 Now gives to man the day, and now the night ;
 Night, when the drowsy swain and traveller cease
 Their daily toil, and sooth their limbs with ease ;
 When all the weary sons of woe restrain
 Their yielding cares with slumber's filken chain,
 Solace sad grief, and lull reluctant pain. }

And while the sun, ne'er covetous of rest,
 Flies with such rapid speed from east to west,
 In tracks oblique he through the zodiac rolls, 170
 Between the northern and the southern poles :
 From which revolving progress through the skies,
 The needful seasons of the year arise.

And as he now advances, now retreats,
 Whence winter colds proceed, and summer heats, 175
 He qualifies and cheers the air by turns,
 Which winter freezes, and which summer burns.

Thus his kind rays the two extremes reduce,
 And keep a temper fit for nature's use.
 The frost and drought, by this alternate power, 180
 The earth's prolific energy restore.

The lives of man and beast demand the change ;
 Hence fowls the air, and fish the ocean, range.
 Of heat and cold this just successive reign,
 Which does the balance of the year maintain, 185
 The gardener's hope and farmer's patience props,
 Gives vernal verdure, and autumnal crops.

Should but the sun his duty once forget,
 Nor from the north, nor from the south, retreat ;
 Should not the beams revive, and sooth the soil, 190
 Mellow the furrow for the ploughman's toil ;
 A teeming vigour should they not diffuse,
 Ferment the glebe, and genial spirits loose,
 Which lay imprison'd in the stiffen'd ground,
 Congeal'd with cold, in frosty fetters bound ; 195
 Unfruitful Earth her wretched fate would mourn,
 No grass would cloath the plains, no fruit the trees adorn.

But did the lingering orb much longer stay,
 Unmindful of his course, and crooked way ;
 The earth, of dews defrauded, would detest 200
 The fatal favour of th' effulgent guest ;
 To distant worlds implore him to repair,
 And free from noxious beams the sultry air :
 His rays, productive now of wealth and joy,
 Would then the pasture and the hills annoy, 205 }
 And with too great indulgence would destroy :
 In vain the labouring hind would till the land,
 Turn up the glebe, and sow his seed in sand :

The meads would crack, in want of binding dews,
 The channels would th' exhaling river lose : 210
 While in their haunts wild beasts expiring lie,
 The panting herds would on the pasture die.
 But now the sun at neither tropick stays
 A longer time than his alternate rays
 In such proportion heat and lustre give, 215
 As do not ruin nature, but revive.

When the bright orb, to solace Southern seats,
 Inverts his course, and from the North retreats ;
 As he advances, his indulgent beam
 Makes the glad earth with fresh conceptions teem ; 220
 Restores their leafy honours to the woods,
 Flowers to the banks, and freedom to the floods ;
 Unbinds the turf, exhilarates the plain,
 Brings back his labour, and recruits the swain ;
 Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads, 225
 Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads.
 The birds on branches perch'd, or on the wing,
 At nature's verdant restoration sing, }
 And with melodious lay salute the spring.

The heats of summer benefits produce 230
 Of equal number, and of equal use :
 The sprouting birthis, and beauteous vernal bloom,
 By warmer rays to ripe perfection come ;
 Th' austere and ponderous juices they sublime,
 Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb 235 }
 The orange-tree, the citron, and the litte ;
 Which, drunk in plenty by the thirsty root,
 Break forth in painted flowers, and golden fruit :

They

74 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

They explicate the leaves, and ripen food
 For the silk-labourers of the mulberry wood; 240
 And the sweet liquor on the cane bestow,
 From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow;
 With generous juice enrich the spreading vine,
 And in the grape digest the sprightly wine.

The fragrant trees, which grow by Indian floods, 245
 And in Arabia's aromatic woods,

Owe all their spices to the summer's heat,
 Their gummy tears, and odoriferous sweat.

Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone,
 Imparting radiant lustre, like his own: 250

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
 And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue;
 For the proud monarch's dazzling crown prepares
 Rich orient pearl, and adamantine stars.

Next autumn, when the sun's withdrawing ray 255
 The night enlarges, and contracts the day,

To crown his labour, to the farmer yields
 The yellow treasures of his fruitful fields;
 Ripens the harvest for the crooked steel
 (While bending stalks the rural weapon feel); 260

The fragrant fruit for the nice palate fits,
 And to the press the swelling grape submits.

At length, forsaken by the solar rays,
 See, drooping Nature sickens and decays;
 While Winter all his snowy stores displays, 265

In hoary triumph unmolested reigns
 O'er barren hills, and bleak untrodden plains;
 Hardens the glebe, the shady grove deforms,
 Fetters the floods, and shakes the air with storms.

Now

C R E A T I O N. B O O K I I. 75

Now active spirits are restrain'd with cold, 270
 And prisons, cramp'd with ice, the genial captives hold.
 The meads their flowery pride no longer wear,
 And trees extend their naked arms in air;
 The frozen furrow, and the fallow field,
 Nor to the spade, nor to the harrow, yield. 275

Yet in their turn the snows and frosts produce
 Various effects, and of important use.

Th' intemperate heats of summer are control'd
 By winter's rigour, and inclement cold,
 Which checks contagious spawn, and noxious steams,
 The fatal offspring of immoderate beams;
 Th' exhausted air with vital nitre fills,
 Infection stops, and deaths in embryo kills;
 Constrains the glebe, keeps back the hurtful weed,
 And fits the furrow for the vernal seed. 285

The spirits now, as said, imprison'd stay,
 Which else, by warmer sun-beams drawn away,
 Would roam in air, and dissipated stray. }
 Thus are the winter frosts to nature kind,

Frosts, which reduce excessive heats, and bind 290
 Prolific ferments in resistless chains,
 Whence parent earth her fruitfulness maintains.

To compass all these happy ends, the sun
 In winding tracts does through the zodiac run.

You, who so much are vers'd in causes, tell, 295
 What from the tropicks can the sun repel?
 What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,
 Bands the mighty globe still to and fro,
 Yet with such conduct, such unerring art,
 He never did the trackless road desert?

300
 Why

Why does he never in his spiral race
 The tropicks or the polar circles pass ?
 What gulphs, what mounds, what terrors, can con
 The rushing orb, and make him backward roll ?
 Why should he halt at either station ? why
 Not forward run in unobstructive sky ?
 Can he not pass an astronomic line ?
 Or does he dread th' imaginary sign ;
 That he should ne'er advance to either pole,
 Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
 Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
 Lost to the world in vast unmeasur'd space ?

If to the old you the new schools prefer,
 And to the fam'd Copernicus adhere ;
 If you esteem that supposition best,
 Which moves the earth, and leaves the sun at rest ;
 With a new veil your ignorance you hide,
 Still is the knot as hard to be untied ;
 You change your scheme, but the old doubts remain
 And still you leave th' enquiring mind in pain.

This problem, as philosophers, resolve :
 What makes the globe from West to East revolve
 What is the strong impulsive cause declare,
 Which rolls the ponderous orb so swift in air ?
 To your vain answer will you have recourse,
 And tell us 'tis ingenite, active force,
 Mobility, or native power to move,
 Words which mean nothing, and can nothing prove
 That moving power, that force innate explain,
 Or your grave answers are absurd and vain :

We no solution of our question find ;
 Your words bewilder, not direct the mind.
 If you, this rapid motion to procure,
 For the hard task employ magnetic power,
 Whether that power you at the centre place, 335
 Or in the middle regions of the mass,
 Or else, as some philosophers assert,
 You give an equal share to every part,
 Have you by this the cause of motion shown ?
 After explaining, is it not unknown ? 340
 Since you pretend, by reason's strictest laws,
 Of an effect to manifest the cause ;
 Nature, of wonders so immense a field,
 Can none more strange, none more mysterious yield,
 None that eludes sagacious reason more 345
 Than this obscure, inexplicable power.
 Since you the spring of motion cannot show,
 Be just, and faultless ignorance allow ;
 Say, 'tis obedience to th' Almighty nod,
 That 'tis the will, the power, the hand of God. 350
 Philosophers of spreading fame are found,
 Who by th' attraction of the orbs around
 Would move the earth, and make its course obey
 The sun's and moon's inevitable sway.
 Some from the pressure and impelling force 355
 Of heavenly bodies would derive its course ;
 Whilst in the dark and difficult dispute
 All are by turns confuted, and confute ;
 Each can subvert th' opponent's scheme, but none
 Has strength of reason to support his own.

78. BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

The mind employ'd in search of secret things,
To find out motion's cause and hidden springs,
Through all th' etherial regions mounts on high,
Views all the spheres, and ranges all the sky ;
Searches the orbs, and penetrates the air
With unsuccessful toil, and fruitless care ;
Till, stopp'd by awful heights, and gulphs immer
Of Wisdom, and of vast Omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wide inextricable maze.

See, how the sun does on the middle shine,
And round the globe describe th' æquator line ;
By which wise means he can the whole survey
With a direct, or with a slanting ray,
In the succession of a night and day. 3
Had the North pole been fixt beneath the sun,
To Southern realms the day had been unknown :
If the South pole had gain'd that nearer seat,
The Northern climes had met as hard a fate.
And since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without limits wide ;
Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer
A seat ascant but one diameter,
Lost to the light by that unhappy place
This globe had lain a frozen, lonesome mass.

Behold the light emitted from the sun,
What more familiar, and what more unknown !
While by its spreading radiance it reveals
All nature's face, it still itself conceals.
See how each morn it does its beams display,
And on its golden wings bring back the day !

How soon th' effulgent emanations fly
 Through the blue gulph of interposing sky!
 How soon their lustre all the region fills,
 Smiles on the vallies, and adorns the hills! 395
 Millions of miles, so rapid is their race,
 To cheer the earth, they in few moments pass.
 Amazing progress! At its utmost stretch,
 What human mind can this swift motion reach?

But if, to save so quick a flight, you say 400
 The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
 On the next threads and filaments does bear
 Which form the springy texture of the air,
 That those still strike the next, till to the sight
 The quick vibration propagates the light; 405
 'Tis still as hard, if we this scheme believe,
 The cause of light's swift progress to conceive.

With thought from prepossession free, reflect
 On solar rays, as they the sight respect.
 The beams of light had been in vain display'd, 410
 Had not the eye been fit for vision made:
 In vain the Author had the eye prepar'd
 With so much skill, had not the light appear'd.

The old and new astronomers in vain
 Attempt the heavenly motions to explain. 415
 First Ptolomy his scheme celestial wrought,
 And of machines a wild provision brought:
 Orbs centric and eccentric he prepares,
 Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres,
 In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid, 420
 To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made.

But

But so perplex, so intricate a frame,
 The latter ages with derision name.
 The comets, which at seasons downward tend,
 Then with their flaming equipage ascend ;
 Venus, which in the purlieu of the sun
 Does now above him, now beneath him, run ;
 The ancient structure of the heavens subvert,
 Rear'd with vast labour, but with little art.

Copernicus, who rightly did condemn
 This eldest system, form'd a wiser scheme ;
 In which he leaves the sun at rest, and rolls
 The orb terrestrial on its proper poles ;
 Which makes the night and day by this career,
 And by its slow and crooked course the year.
 The famous Dane, who oft' the modern guides,
 To earth and sun their provinces divides :
 The earth's rotation makes the night and day ;
 The sun revolving through th' ecliptic way
 Effects the various seasons of the year,
 Which in their turn for happy ends appear.
 This scheme or that, which pleases best, embrace,
 Still we the Fountain of their motion trace.

Kepler asserts these wonders may be done
 By the magnetic virtue of the sun,
 Which he, to gain his end, thinks fit to place
 Full in the centre of that mighty space,
 Which does the spheres, where planets roll, includ
 And leaves him with attractive force endued.
 The sun, thus seated, by mechanic laws,
 The earth and every distant planet draws ;

By which attraction all the planets, found
Within his reach, are turn'd in æther round.

If all these rolling orbs the sun obey,
Who holds his empire by magnetic sway; 455

Since all are guided with an equal force,
Why are they so unequal in their course?

Saturn in thirty years his ring compleats,
Which swifter Jupiter in twelve repeats.

Mars three and twenty months revolving spends; 460
The Earth in twelve her annual journey ends.

Venus, thy race in twice four months is run;
For his, Mercurius three demands; the Moon
Her revolution finishes in one. }

If all at once are mov'd, and by one spring; 465
Why so unequal is their annual ring?

If some, you say, prest with a ponderous load
Of gravity, move slower in their road,

Because, with weight encumber'd and oppress'd,
These sluggish orbs th' attractive sun resist; 470

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are insignificant and vain.

If planetary orbs the Sun obey,

Why should the Moon disown his sovereign sway?

Why in a whirling eddy of her own 475

Around the globe terrestrial should she run?

This disobedience of the Moon will prove

The Sun's bright orb does not the planet move.

Philosophers may spare their toil; in vain
They form new schemes, and rack their thoughtful
brain, }
480

The cause of heavenly motions to explain:

After their various unsuccessful ways,
 Their fruitless labour, and inept essays,
 No cause of those appearances they 'll find,
 But Power exerted by th' Eternal Mind;
 Which through their roads the orbs celestial drive
 And this or that determin'd motion gives.
 The Mind Supreme does all his worlds control,
 Which by his order this and that way roll;
 From him they take a delegated force,
 And by his high command maintain their course;
 By laws decreed ere fleeting time begun,
 In their fixt limits they their stages run.

But if the Earth, and each erratic world,
 Around their Sun their proper centre whirl'd,
 Compose but one extended vast machine,
 And from one spring their motions all begin;
 Does not so wide, so intricate a frame,
 Yet so harmonious, soveraign art proclaim?
 Is it a proof of judgment to invent
 A work of spheres involv'd, which represent
 The situation of the orbs above,
 Their size and number shew, and how they move?
 And does not in the orbs themselves appear
 A great contrivance, and design as clear?

This wide machine the universe regard,
 With how much skill is each apartment rear'd!
 The Sun, a globe of fire, a glowing mass,
 Hotter than melting flint, or fluid glass,
 Of this our system holds the middle place. [5
 Mercurius, nearest to the central Sun,
 Does in an oval orbit circling run;

But rarely is the object of our sight
 In solar glory sunk, and more prevailing light.
 Venus the next, whose lovely beams adorn 515 }
 As well the dewy eve, as opening morn, }
 Does her fair orb in beauteous order turn.
 The Globe Terrestrial next, with slanting poles,
 And all its ponderous load, unwearied rolls.
 Then we behold bright planetary Jove 520
 Sublime in air through his wide province move ;
 Four second planets his dominion own,
 And round him turn, as round the Earth the Moon.
 Saturn, revolving in the highest sphere,
 With lingering labour finishes his year. 525
 Yet is this mighty system, which contains
 So many worlds, such vast ethereal plains,
 But one of thousands, which compose the whole,
 Perhaps as glorious, and of worlds as full.
 The stars, which grace the high expansion, bright 530
 By their own beams, and unprecarious light,
 Though some near neighbours seem, and some display
 United lustre in the milky way,
 At a vast distance from each other lie,
 Sever'd by spacious voids of liquid sky. 535
 All these illustrious worlds, and many more,
 Which by the tube astronomers explore ;
 And millions which the glass can ne'er descry,
 Lost in the wilds of vast immensity ;
 Are suns, are centres, whose superior sway 540
 Planets of various magnitude obey.
 If we with one clear comprehensive sight
 Saw all these systems, all these orbs of light ,

84 B L A C K M O R E ' S P O E M S .

If we their order and dependance knew,
 Had all their motions and their ends in view,
 With all the comets which in æther stray,
 Yet constant to their time, and to their way;
 Which planets seem, though rarely they appear,
 Rarely approach the radiant sun so near,
 That his fair beams their atmosphere pervade,
 Whence their bright hair and flaming trains are
 Would not this view convincing marks impart
 Of perfect prudence and stupendous art ?

The masters form'd in Newton's famous school
 Who does the chief in modern science rule,
 Erect their schemes by mathematic laws,
 And solve appearances with just applause :
 These, who have Nature's steps with care pursue
 That matter is with active force endued, ;
 That all its parts magnetic power exert,
 And to each other gravitate, assert.
 While by this power they on each other act,
 They are at once attracted, and attract.
 Less bulky matter therefore must obey
 More bulky matter's more engaging sway ;
 By this the fabrick they together hold,
 By this the course of heavenly orbs unfold.
 Yet these sagacious sons of science own
 Attractive virtue is a thing unknown.
 This wondrous power, they piously assert,
 Th' Almighty Author did at first impart
 To matter in degrees, that might produce
 The motions he design'd for Nature's use.

But, lest we should not here due reverence pay
 To learned Epicurus, see the way 575
 By which this reasoner, of such high renown,
 Moves through th' ecliptic road the rolling sun.
 Opprest with thirst and heat, to adverse seats.
 By turns, says he, the panting sun retreats
 To slake his drought, his vigour to repair 580
 In snowy climes, and frozen fields of air;
 Where the bright glutton revels without rest
 On his cool banquet, and aërial feast;
 Still to and fro he does his light convey
 Through the same track, the same unalter'd way, 585 }
 Oh luxury intent, and eager of his prey.

But if the sun is back and forward roll'd,
 To treat his thirsty orb with polar cold,
 Say, is it not, good Epicurus, strange
 He should not once beyond the tropic range, 590
 Where he, to quench his drought so much inclin'd,
 May snowy fields, and nitrous pastures find,
 Meet stores of cold so greedily pursu'd,
 And be refresh'd with never-wasting food?

Sometimes this wondrous man is pleas'd to say, 595
 This way and that strong blasts the sun convey:
 A northern wind his orb with vigour drives,
 Till at the southern tropic it arrives;
 Then, wanting breath, and with his toil opprest,
 He drops his wings, and leaves the air at rest; 600
 Fresh gusts, now springing from the southern pole,
 Assault him there, and make him backward roll.
 Thus gales alternate through the zodiack blow
 The sailing orb, and waft him to and fro;

While Epicurus, blest with thought refin'd,
Makes the vast globe the pastime of the wind.

Were it not idle labour to confute
Notions so wild, unworthy of dispute ;
I'd of the learned Epicurus ask,
If this were for the winds a proper task ?
Illustrious sage, inform th' enquirer, why
Still from one stated point of all the sky
The fickle meteor should the sun convey,
Through the same stages of his spiral way ?
Why in one path why with such equal pace, 61
That he should never miss in all his race,
Of time one minute. or one inch of space ?

Remark the air's transparent element,
Its curious structure, and its vast extent :
Its wondrous web proclaims the loom divine ;
Its threads, the hand that drew them out so fine.
This thin contexture makes its bosom fit,
Celestial heat and lustre to transmit ;
By which of foreign orbs the riches flow
On this dependent, needy ball below.

Observe its parts link'd in such artful fort,
All are at once supported, and support :
The column pois'd sits hovering on our heads,
And a soft burden on our shoulders spreads ;
So the side-arches all the weight sustain,
We find no pressure, and we feel no pain ;
Still are the subtle strings in tension found,
Like those of lutes to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the source,
When it receives the strokes of foreign force.

Let curious minds, who would the air inspect,
 On its elastic energy reflect.
 The secret force through all the frame diffus'd,
 By which its strings are from compression loos'd;
 The spongy parts, now to a straiter seat 640
 Are forc'd by cold, and widen'd now by heat;
 By turns they all extend, by turns retire,
 As Nature's various services require;
 They now expand to fill an empty space,
 Now shrink to let a ponderous body pass. 645
 If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
 Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
 Make no disruption in the threads of air;
 Or if it does, those parts themselves restore,
 Heal their own wounds, and their own breaches cure.

Hence the melodious tenants of the sky,
 Which haunt inferior seats, or soar on high,
 With ease through all the fluid region stray,
 And through the wide expansion wing their way;
 Whose open meshes let terrestrial steams 655
 Pass through, entic'd away by solar beams;
 And thus a road reciprocal display
 To rising vapours, and descending day.

Of heat and light, what ever-during stores,
 Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden shores, 660
 Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
 Enrich the earth, and every loss repair!
 The land, its gainful traffick to maintain,
 Sends out crude vapours, in exchange for rain;

88 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

The flowery garden and the verdant mead, 665 }
 Warm'd by their rays, their exhalations spread, }
 In showers and balmy dews to be repaid ; }
 The streams, their banks forsaken, upward move,
 And flow again in wandering clouds above :
 These regions Nature's magazines on high 670
 With all the stores demanded there supply ;
 Their different steams the air's wide bosom fill,
 Moist from the flood, dry from the barren hill ;
 Materials into meteors to be wrought,
 Which back to these terrestrial seats are brought, 675
 By Nature shap'd to various figures, those
 The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose,
 The snowy fleece, and curious frost-work ; these
 Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze :
 Some form fierce winds, which o'er the mountain pass,
 And beat with vigorous wings the valley's face ;
 O'er the wide lake and barren desert blow,
 O'er Libya's burning sand, and Scythia's snow ;
 Shake the high cedar, through the forest sweep,
 And with their furious breath ferment the deep. 685

This thin, ' this soft contexture of the air
 Shows the wise Author's providential care,
 Who did the wondrous structure so contrive,
 That it might life to breathing creatures give ;
 Might reinspire, and make the circling mass 690
 Through all its winding channels fit to pass.
 Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame
 Such as it is, to fan the vital flame,
 The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
 Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road : 695
 While

- While the tir'd heart had strove with fruitless pain
 To push the lazy tide along the vein.
 Of what important use to human kind,
 To what great ends subservient, is the wind ?
 Behold, where-e'er this active vapour flies, 700
 It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies :
 This from stagnation and corruption saves
 Th' aërial ocean's ever-rolling waves.
 This animals, to succour life, demand ;
 For, should the air unventilated stand, 705
 The idle deep corrupted would contain
 Blue deaths, and secret stores of raging pain ;
 The scorching sun would with a fatal beam
 Make all the void with births malignant team,
 Engender jaundice, spotted torments breed, 710
 And purple plagues, from pestilential seed ;
 Exhaling vapours would be turn'd to swarms
 Of noxious insects, and destructive worms,
 More than were rais'd to scourge tyrannic lust,
 By Moses' rod, from animated dust. 715
- Another blessing, which the breathing wind
 Benevolent conveys to human kind,
 Is, that it cools and qualifies the air,
 And with soft breezes does the regions cheer,
 On which the sun o'er-friendly does display 620
 Heat too prevailing, and redundant day.
 Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
 How well to you is this great bounty known !
 As frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
 To fan your air, and moderate your skies ; 725
- So

So constant winds, as well as rivers, flow
 From your high hills enrich'd with stores of snow;
 For this great end, these hills rise more sublime,
 Than those erected in a temperate clime
 Had not the Author his provision made,
 By which your air is cool'd, your sun allay'd,
 Destroy'd by too intense a flame, the land
 Had lain a parch'd inhospitable sand.
 These districts, which between the tropicks lie,
 Which scorching beams directly darted fry,
 Were thought an uninhabitable seat,
 Burnt by the neighbouring orb's immoderate heat:
 But the fresh breeze, that from the ocean blows,
 From the wide lake, or from the mountain snows,
 So sooths the air, and mitigates the sun,
 So cures the regions of the sultry zone,
 That oft' with Nature's blessings they abound,
 Frequent in people, and with plenty crown'd.
 As active winds relieve the air and land,
 The seas no less their useful blasts demand:
 Without this aid, the ship would ne'er advance
 Along the deep, and o'er the billow dance,
 But lie a lazy and a useless load,
 The forest's wasted spoils, the lumber of the flood.
 Let but the wind with an auspicious gale,
 To shove the vessel, fill the spreading sail,
 And see, with swelling canvass wing'd, she flies,
 And with her waving streamers sweeps the skies!
 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way
 Or to the rise, or to the fall of day.

Thus mutual traffick sever'd realms maintain,
 And manufactures change to mutual gain ;
 Each other's growth and arts they sell and buy,
 Ease their redundance, and their wants supply.

Ye Britons, who the fruit of commerce find, 760
 How is your Isle a debtor to the wind,
 Which thither wafts Arabia's fragrant spoils,
 Gems, pearls, and spices, from the Indian isles,
 From Persia silks, wines from Iberia's shore,
 Peruvian drugs, and Guinea's golden ore ! 765
 Delights and wealth to fair Augusta flow
 From every region whence the winds can blow.

See, how the vapours congregated rear
 Their gloomy columns, and obscure the air !
 Forgetful of their gravity, they rise, 770
 Renounce the centre, and usurp the skies,
 Where, form'd to clouds, they their black lines display,
 And take their airy march, as winds convey.
 Sublime in air while they their course pursue,
 They from their sable fleeces shake the dew 775
 On the parcht mountain, and with genial rain
 Renew the forest, and refresh the plain :
 They shed their healing juices on the ground,
 Cement the crack, and close the gaping wound.
 Did not the vapours, by the solar heat 780
 Thinn'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat,
 Or not in watery clouds collected fly,
 Then form'd to ponderous drops desert the sky,
 The fields would no recruits of moisture find,
 But, by the sun-beams dry'd, and by the wind,

785
 Would

Would never plant, or flower, or fruit, produce
Or for the beast, or for his master's use.

But in the spacious climates, which the rain
Does never bless (such is th' Egyptian plain),
With how much art is that defect supply'd !
See, how some noble river's swelling tide,
Augmented by the mountain's melting snows,
Breaks from its banks, and o'er the region flows
Hence fruitful crops and flowery wealth ensue,
And to the swain such mighty gains accrue,
He ne'er reproaches heaven for want of dew.

See, and revere, th' artillery of Heaven,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven !
A dreadful fire the floating batteries make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake.
This way and that they drive the atmosphere,
And its wide bosom from corruption clear,
While their bright flame consumes the sulphur tre:
And noxious vapours, which infect our veins.
Thus they refine the vital element,
Secure our health, and growing plagues prevent.

Your contemplation farther yet pursue ;
The wondrous world of vegetables view !
Observe the forest oak, the mountain pine,
The towering cedar, and the humble vine,
The bending willow, that o'ershades the flood,
And each spontaneous offspring of the wood !
The oak and pine, which high from earth arise,
And wave their lofty heads amidst the skies,
Their parent earth in like proportion wound,
And through crude metals penetrate the ground ;

Their strong and ample roots descend so deep,
 That fixt and firm they may their station keep,
 And the fierce shocks of furious winds defy,
 With all the outrage of inclement sky. 820

But the base brier and the noble vine
 Their arms around their stronger neighbour twine.
 The creeping ivy, to prevent its fall,
 Clings with its fibrous grapples to the wall.
 Thus are the trees of every kind secure, 825

Or by their own, or by a borrow'd power.
 But every tree from all its branching roots
 Amidst the glebe small hollow fibres shoots;
 Which drink with thirsty mouths the vital juice,
 And to the limbs and leaves their food diffuse : 830
 Peculiar pores peculiar juice receive,
 To this deny, to that admittance give.

Hence various trees their various fruits produce
 Some for delightful taste, and some for use.
 Hence sprouting plants enrich the plain and wood, 835
 For physick some, and some design'd for food.
 Hence fragrant flowers, with different colours dy'd,
 On smiling meads unfold their gaudy pride.

Review these numerous scenes, at once survey
 Nature's extended face; then, scepticks, say, 840
 In this wide field of wonders can you find
 No art discover'd, and no end design'd?

C R E A T I O N.
B O O K III.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE introduction. Useful knowledge first pursued by man. Agriculture. Architecture. Sculpture. Painting. Music. The Grecian Philosophers first engaged in useless speculations. The absurdity of altering the self-existent, independent, and eternal being of atoms, according to the scheme of Epicurus. Answer to the objections of Atheists to the scheme of Creation asserted in the two former books. The objections brought by Lucretius against Creation; from the necessity of pre-existent matter for the formation of all kinds of beings; from the pretended unartful contrivance of the world; from thorns, briars, and noxious weeds; from savage beasts, storms, thunder, diseases; from the painful birth and the short life of man; from the inequality of heat and cold in different climates; answered. The objections of the Pyrrhonians, or Scepticks, answered. A reply to those who assert all things owe their being and their motions to nature. Their disorder and senseless account of that word. More apparent and eminent skill and wisdom expressed in the works of nature than in those of human art. The unaccountable effects of seeming skill and design in the Author of these works. Vaninus, Hobbes, and Bayle, considered.

ERE vain Philosophy had rear'd her school,
 Whose chiefs imagin'd realms of science rule,
 With idle toil form visionary schemes,
 And wage eternal war for rival dreams ;
 Studious of good, man disregarded fame, 5
 And useful knowledge was his eldest aim :
 Through metaphysic wilds he never flew,
 Nor the dark haunts of school chimæras knew,
 But had alone his happiness in view. }

He milk'd the lowing herd, he press'd the cheese,
 Folded the flock, and spun the woolly fleece.
 In urns the bees delicious dews he lay'd,
 Whose kindling wax invented day display'd ;
 Wrested their iron entrails from the hills,
 Then with the spoils his glowing forges fills ; 15
 And shap'd with vigorous strokes the ruddy bar
 To rural arms, unconscious yet of war.
 He made the ploughshare in the furrow shine,
 And learn'd to sow his bread, and plant his vine.
 Now verdant food adorn'd the garden beds, 20
 And fruitful trees shot up their branching heads ;
 Rich balm from groves, and herbs from grassy plains,
 His fever sooth'd, or heal'd his wounded veins.

Our fathers next, in architecture skill'd,
 Cities for use, and forts for safety, build : 25
 Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
 These for devotion, and for pleasure those.
 Their thoughts were next to artful sculpture turn'd,
 Which now the palace, now the dome adorn'd.

96 **BLACKMORE'S POEM:**

The pencil then did growing fame acquire,
 Then was the trumpet heard, and tuneful lyre,
 One did the triumph sing, and one the war insp
 Greece did at length a learned race produce,
 Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use,
 Consum'd their fruitless hours in eager chace
 Of airy notions, through the boundless space
 Of speculation, and the darksome void,
 Where wrangling wits, in endless strife employ'
 Mankind with idle subtilties embroil,
 And fashion systems with romantic toil ;
 These with the pride of dogmatizing schools
 Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules ;
 Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
 And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way :
 Above the clouds while they presum'd to soar,
 Her trackless heights ambitious to explore,
 And heaps of undigested volumes writ,
 Illusive notions of fantastic wit ;
 So long they nature search'd, and mark'd her law
 They lost the knowledge of th' Almighty Cause.
 Th' erroneous dictates of each Grecian sage
 Renounc'd the doctrines of the eldest age :
 Yet these their matchless science did proclaim,
 Usurp distinction, and appropriate fame.
 But though their schools produc'd no nobler fr
 Than empty schemes, and triumphs of dispute ;
 The notions which arise from Nature's light
 As well adorn the mind, as guide her right,
 Enlarge her compass, and improve her sight.

C R E A T I O N . . B O O K I I I 97

ne'er the breast with vain ambition fire, 60
 With pride, and modest thoughts inspire.
 Inform'd, we blest religion learn,
 Serious object by her aid discern ;
 Rolling worlds around us we survey,
 Ternate sovereigns of the night and day ; 65
 The wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods,
 Her herds, and fertile by her floods ;
 Through the deep apartments of the main,
 Let the air to visit clouds and rain ;
 While we ravish'd gaze on Nature's face, 70
 Mark her order, and her motions trace.
 A long coherent chain of things we find
 Point to a Cause Supreme, a wise Creating Mind.
 Who, tho' the being of a God disclaim,
 Think mere Chance produc'd this wondrous frame ;
 And you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe,
 Better what perfections you ascribe ?
 How can you to dust such veneration show ?
 How can you with such privilege endow,
 From its nature's pure necessity 80
 Should exist, and no corruption see ?
 How can your first atoms independent be,
 And each other's being prop and bear,
 How can you see to this it is fortuitous
 How others should existence have ; suppose. 85
 How can your mind one atom should remove
 How can you all the troops, that in the vacant strove,
 How can your thought conceive one atom less ?
 How can you see our Grecian sages must confess

H

That

98 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

That matter, which you independent name,
 Cannot a being necessary claim ;
 For what has being from necessity,
 It is impossible it should not be.

Why has an atom this one place possess
 Of all the empty void, and not the rest ?
 If by its nature's force 'tis present here,
 By the same force it must be every where ;
 Can beings be confin'd, which necessary are ?
 If a first body may to any place
 Be not determin'd, in the boundless space,
 'Tis plain, it then may absent be from all ;
 Who then will this a self-existence call ?
 As time does vast eternity regard,
 So place is with infinitude compar'd :
 A being then, which never did commence,
 Must, as eternal, likewise be immense.
 What cause within, or what without, is found,
 That can a being uncreated bound ?
 None that 's internal, for it has no cause ;
 Nor can it be control'd by foreign laws,
 For then it clearly would dependent be
 On force superior, which will ne'er agree
 With self-existence and necessity.
 Absurdly then to atoms you assign
 Such powers, and such prerogatives divine.
 Thus while the notion of a God you slight,
 Yourselves (who vainly think you reason right)
 Make vile material Gods, in number infinite.
 Now let us, as 'tis just, in turn prepare
 To stand the foe, and wage defensive war.

Lucretius first, a mighty hero, springs
 Into the field, and his own triumph sings.
 He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
 The reasoner's weapons, and the poet's fire.
 The tuneful sophist thus his battle forms, 125
 Our bulwarks thus in polish'd armour forms :

To parent matter things their being owe,
 Because from nothing no productions flow ;
 And, if we grant no pre-existent seed,
 Things, different things, from what they do, might }
 breed, }

And any thing from any thing proceed ;
 The spicy groves might Scythia's hills adorn, }
 The thistle might the amaranth have borne, }
 The vine the lemon, and the grape the thorn ; }
 Herds from the hills, men from the seas might rise, 135
 From woods the whales, and lions from the skies.

Th' elated bard here, with a conqueror's air,
 Disdainful smiles, and bids his foes despair.
 But, Carus, here you use poetic charms,
 And not assail us with the reasoner's arms. 140

Where all is clear, you fancy'd doubts remove,
 And what we grant with ease, with labour prove.
 What you would prove, but cannot, you decline ;
 But chuse a thing you can, and there you shine.

Tell us, fam'd Roman, was it e'er denied, 145
 That seeds for such productions are supplied ?
 That Nature always must materials find
 For beasts and trees, to propagate their kind ?
 All generation, the rude peasant knows,
 A pre-existent matter must suppose.

But what to Nature first her being gave ?
 Tell, whence your atoms their existence have ?
 We ask you, whence the seeds constituent spring
 Of every plant, and every living thing ?
 Whence every creature should produce its kind,
 And to its proper species be confin'd ?
 To answer this, Lucretius, will require
 More than sweet numbers and poetic fire.

But see how well the Poet will support
 His cause, if we the argument retort.
 If Chance alone could manage, sort, divide,
 And, beings to produce, your atoms guide ;
 If casual concourse did the world compose,
 And things from hits fortuitous arose ;
 Then any thing might come from any thing ;
 For how from chance can constant order spring ?
 The forest oak might bear the blushing rose,
 And fragrant myrtles thrive in Russian snows ;
 The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
 The grape the bramble, and the sloe the vine ;
 Fish from the plains, birds from the floods might rise
 And lowing herds break from the starry skies.

But, see, the chief does keener weapons chuse,
 Advances bold, and thus the fight renews :

“ If I were doubtful of the source and spring
 “ Whence things arise, I from the skies could bring
 “ And every part of Nature, proofs, to show
 “ The world to Gods cannot its being owe ;
 “ So full of faults is all th' unartful frame :
 “ First we the air's unpeopled desert blame.

“ Br

" Brute beasts possess the hill, and shady wood ;
 " Much do the lakes, but more the ocean's flood
 " (Which severs realms, and shores divided leaves),
 " Take from the land by interposing waves ;
 " One third, by freezing cold and burning heat, 185
 " Lies a deform'd, inhospitable feat ;
 " The rest, unlabour'd, would by nature breed
 " Wild brambles only, and the noxious weed,
 " Did not industrious man, with endless toil,
 " Extort his food from the reluctant soil ; 190
 " Did not the farmer's steel the furrow wound,
 " And harrows tear the harvest from the ground,
 " The earth would no spontaneous fruits afford
 " To man, her vain imaginary Lord.
 " Oft', when the labouring hind has plough'd the field,
 " And forc'd the glebe unwillingly to yield,
 " When green and flowery Nature crowns his hope
 " With the gay promise of a plenteous crop,
 " The fruits (sad ruin !) perish on the ground,
 " Burnt by the Sun, or by the deluge drown'd ; 200
 " Or soon decay, by snows immoderate chill'd,
 " By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd.
 " Nature, besides, the savage beast sustains,
 " Breeds in the hills the terror of the plains,
 " To man a fatal race. Could this be so, 205
 " Did gracious Gods dispose of things below ?
 " Their proper plagues with annual seasons come,
 " And deaths untimely blast us in the bloom.
 " Man at his birth (unhappy son of grief !)
 " Is helpless cast on the wide coasts of life, 210

" In want of all things whence our comforts flow ;
 " A sad and moving spectacle of woe.
 " Infants in ill-prefaging cries complain,
 " As conscious of a coming life of pain.
 " All things meantime to beasts kind Nature grants,
 " Prevents their sufferings, and supplies their wants ;
 " Brought forth with ease, they grow, and skip, and
 " No dangling nurse, or jingling gewgaw, need ; [feed,
 " In caves they lurk, or o'er the mountains range,
 " Nor ever through the year their garment change ; 120
 " Unvers'd in arms, and ignorant of war,
 " They need no forts, and no invasion fear ;
 " Whate'er they want, from Nature's hand they gain ;
 " The life she gave, she watches to maintain."

Thus impotent in sense, though strong in rage, 125
 The daring Roman does the Gods engage :
 But undismay'd we face th' intrepid foe,
 Sustain his onset, and thus ward the blow.

Suppose defects in this terrestrial seat,
 That Nature is not, as you urge, compleat ; 130
 That a divine and wise Artificer
 Might greater wonders of his art confer,
 And might with ease on man, and man's abode,
 More bounty, more perfection, have bestow'd ;
 If in this lower world he has not shown 135
 His utmost skill, say, has he therefore none ?
 We in productions arbitrary see
 Marks of perfection, different in degree.
 Though masters now more skill, now less impart,
 Yet are not all their works the works of art ? 140

Do poets still sublimer subjects sing,
 Still stretch to Heaven a bold aspiring wing,
 Nor e'er descend to flocks and labouring swains,
 Frequent the floods, or range the humble plains ?
 Did, Grecian Phidias, all thy pieces shine 245
 With equal beauty ? or, Apelles, thine ?
 Or Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall ?
 Say, are his works Transfigurations all ?
 Did Buonorota never build, O Rome,
 A meaner structure, than thy wondrous dome ? 250
 Though, in their works applauded as their best,
 Greater design and genius are express,
 Yet is there none acknowledg'd in the rest ? }

In all the parts of Nature's spacious sphere
 Of art, ten thousand miracles appear : 255
 And will you not the Author's skill adore,
 Because you think he might discover more ?
 You own a watch th' invention of the mind,
 Though for a single motion 'tis design'd
 As well as that, which is with greater thought, 260
 With various springs, for various motions wrought.

An independent, wise, and conscious Cause,
 Who freely acts by arbitrary laws,
 Who at connexion and at order aims,
 Creatures distinguish'd in perfection frames, 265
 Unconscious causes only still impart
 Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert.
 Those, which can freely chuse, discern, and know, }
 In acting can degrees of vigour show,
 And more on less of art or care bestow. 270 }

If all perfection were in all things shown,
All beauty, all variety, were gone.

As this inferior habitable feat
By different parts is made one whole compleat ;
So our low world is only one of those, 275
Which the capacious universe compose.
Now to the universal whole advert ;
'The earth regard as of that whole a part,
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound ;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around, 280
Ye shining planets, that in aether stray,
And thou, bright lord and ruler of the day !
Witness, ye stars, which beautify the skies,
How much do your vast globes in height and size,
In beauty and magnificence, outgo 285
Our ball of earth, that hangs in clouds below !
Between yourselves too is distinction found,
Of different bulk, with different glory crown'd ;
'The people, which in your bright regions dwell,
Must this low world's inhabitants excell ; 290
And, since to various planets they agree,
They from each other must distinguish'd be,
And own perfections different in degree. }

When we on fruitful Nature's care reflect,
And her exhaustless energy respect, 295
That stocks this globe, which you Lucretians call
'The world's coarse dregs, which to the bottom fall,
With numerous kinds of life, and bounteous fills
With breathing guests the vallies, floods, and hills ;
We may pronounce each orb sustains a race 300
Of living things adapted to the place.

Were the refulgent parts and most refin'd
 Only to serve the dark and base design'd ?
 Were all the stars, those beauteous realms of light,
 At distance only hung to shine by night, } 305
 And with their twinkling beams to please our sight ?
 How many roll in æther, which the eye
 Could ne'er, till aided by the glass, descry,
 And which no commerce with the earth maintain ?
 Are all those glorious empires made in vain ? } 310
 Now, as I said, the globe terrestrial view
 As of the whole a part, a mean one too.
 Though 'tis not like th' ætherial worlds refin'd,
 Yet is it just, and finish'd in its kind ;
 Has all perfection which the place demands, } 315
 Where in coherence with the rest it stands.
 Were to your view the universe display'd,
 And all the scenes of nature open laid ;
 Could you their place, proportion, harmony,
 Their beauty, order, and dependence, see, } 320
 You'd grant our globe had all the marks of art,
 All the perfection due to such a part,
 Though not with lustre, or with magnitude,
 Like the bright stars, or brighter sun, endued.
 You oft' declaim on man's unhappy fate ; } 325
 Insulting, oft' demand in this debate,
 If the kind Gods could such a wretch create ?
 But whence can this unhappiness arise ?
 You say, as soon as born, he helpless lies, }
 And mourns his woes in ill-prefaging cries. } 330
 But does not Nature for the child prepare
 The parent's love, the nurse's tender care,

Who

You may the world of more defects upbraid:
 That other works by Nature are unmade;
 That she did never at her own expence
 A palace rear, and in magnificence
 Out-rival art, to grace the stately rooms;
 That she no castle builds, no lofty domes.
 Had Nature's hand these various works prepar'd,
 What thoughtful care, what labour, had been spent
 But then no realm would ore great master show,
 No Phidias Greece, and Rome no Angelo.
 With equal reason too you might demand,
 Why boats and ships require the Artist's hand?
 Why generous Nature did not these provide,
 To pass the standing lake, or flowing tide?

You say the hills, which high in air arise,
 Harbour in clouds, and mingle with the skies,
 The earth's dishonour and encumbering load,
 Of many spacious regions man defraud,
 For beasts and birds of prey a desolate abode. 4
 But can th' objector no convenience find
 In mountains, hills, and rocks, which gird and bind
 The mighty frame, that else would be disjoin'd?
 Do not those heaps the raging tide restrain,
 And for the dome afford the marble vein?
 Does not the river from the mountain flow,
 And bring down riches to the vale below?
 See, how the torrent rolls the golden sand
 From the high ridges to the flatter land.
 The lotty lines abound with endless store
 Of mineral treasure, and metallic ore;

Shines forth with more than solar glory bright,
 And, cloath'd with robes of beatific light,
 His hours in heavenly transports does employ, 365
 Young with immortal bloom from living streams of joy.

You ask us, why the soil the thistle breeds? }
 Why its spontaneous births are thorns and weeds? }
 Why for the harvest it the harrow needs? }
 The Author might a nobler world have made, 370 }
 In brighter dress the hills and vales array'd, }
 And all its face in flowery scenes display'd; }
 The glebe untill'd might plenteous crops have borne,
 And brought forth spicy groves instead of thorn;
 Rich fruit and flowers without the gardener's pains 375
 Might every hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the
 This Nature might have boasted, had the Mind, [plains:
 Who form'd the spacious universe, design'd
 That man, from labour free as well as grief,
 Should pass in lazy luxury his life. 380

But He his creature gave a fertile soil,
 Fertile, but not without the owner's toil;
 That some reward his industry should crown,
 And that his food in part might be his own.

But while, insulting, you arraign the land, 385
 Ask, why it wants the plough, or labourer's hand?
 Kind to the marble rocks, you ne'er complain
 That they without the sculptor's skill and pain
 No perfect statue yield, no base relieve,
 Or finish'd column for the palace give; 390
 Yet if from hills unlabour'd figures came,
 Man might have ease enjoy'd, though never fame.

You

You may the world of more defects upbraid :
 That other works by Nature are unmade ;
 That she did never at her own expence 395
 A palace rear, and in magnificence
 Out-rival art, to grace the stately rooms ;
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 In mountains, hills, and rocks, which gird and bind }
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 And bring down riches to the vale below ?
 See, how the torrent rolls the golden sand
 From the high ridges to the flatter land. 420
 The lotty lines abound with endless store
 Of mineral treasure, and metallic ore ;

With

With precious veins of silver, copper, tin,
 Without how barren, yet how rich within !
 They bear the pine, the oak and cedar yield, 425
 To form the palace, and the navy build.

When the inclement meteors you accuse,
 And ask if gracious Gods would storms produce ;
 You ne'er reflect, that by the driving wind
 The air from noxious vapours is refin'd, 430
 Freed from the putrid seeds of pain and death,
 That living creatures might not, by their breath,
 Through their warm veins, instead of vital food,
 Disperse contagion, and corrupt their blood.
 Without the wind the ship were made in vain, 435 }
 Adventurous merchants could not cross the main,
 Nor sever'd realms their gainful trade maintain. }

Then with this wise reflection you disturb
 Your anxious thought, that our terrestrial orb
 In many parts is not by man possess'd, 440
 With too much heat, or too much cold, oppress'd.
 But in mistake you this objection found :
 Unnumber'd isles and spacious tracts of ground,
 Which feel the scorching sun's directer beam,
 And did to you inhospitable seem, 445
 With tawny nations, or with black, abound,
 With noble rivers lav'd, with plenty crown'd ;
 And regions too from the bright orb remote
 Are peopled, which you unfrequented thought.

But could Lucretius on the sun reflect, 450
 His proper distance from the earth respect,
 Observe his constant road, his equal pace,
 His round diurnal, and his annual race ;

Could

Could he regard the nature of the light,
 Its beauteous lustre, and its rapid flight, 4
 And its relation to the sense of sight;
 Could he to all these miracles advert,
 And not in all perceive one stroke of art?
 Grant, that the motions of the sun are such,
 That some have light too little, some too much;
 Grant, that in different tracks he might have roll'd
 And given each clime more equal heat and cold;
 Yet view the revolutions, as they are,
 Does there no wisdom, no design, appear?
 Could any but a knowing, prudent Cause,
 Begin such motions, and assign such laws?
 If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
 Might not your wanton wit the system blame?
 Though here you all perfection should not find,
 Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd: 4
 It is a finish'd World, and perfect in its kind.
 Not that its regions every charm include,
 With which celestial empires are endued;
 Nor is consummate goodness here conferr'd,
 If we perfection absolute regard;
 But what 's before asserted, we repeat,
 Of the vast whole it is a part compleat.

But since you are displeas'd the partial sun
 Is not indulgent to the frigid zone;
 Suppose more suns in proper orbits roll'd,
 Dissolv'd the snows, and chac'd the polar cold;
 Or grant that this revolv'd in such a way,
 As equal heat to all he might convey,
 And give their distant poles the share of day;

C R E A T I O N. B O O K I I I.

111

Observe how prudent Nature's icy hoard, 485
 With all her nitrous stores, would be devour'd ;
 Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
 Crack the dry hill, and chap the russet plain ;
 Her moisture all exhal'd, the cleaving earth
 Would yield no fruit, and bear no verdant birth. 490

 You of the pools and spacious lakes complain,
 And of the liquid deserts of the main,
 As hurtful these, or uselefs, you arraign. }

 Besides the pleasure, which the lakes afford,
 Are not their waves with fish delicious stor'd ? 495
 Does not the wide capacious deep the sky
 With dewy clouds, the earth with rain, supply ?

Do not the rivers, which the valley lave,
 Creep through the secret subterranean cave,
 And to the hills convey the reflux wave ? 500 }

You then must own, the earth the ocean needs,
 Which thus the lake recruits, the fountain feeds.

 The noxious plant and savage animal,
 Which you the earth's reproach and blemish call,
 Are useful various ways ; if not for food, 505
 For manufactures or for medicine good.
 Thus we repel with reason, not evade,
 The bold objections by Lucretius made.

 Pyrrhonian next, of like ambitious aim,
 Wanton of wit, and panting after fame, 510
 Who strove to sink the sects of chief renown,
 And on their ruin'd schools to raise their own,
 Boldly presum'd, with rhetorician pride,
 To hold of any question either side.

112 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

They thought, in every subject of debate, 5
 In either scale the proof of equal weight.

Ask, if a God existent they allow ?

The vain declainers will attempt to show,
 That, whether you renounce him, or assert,
 There 's no superior proof on either part. 5

Supposé a God, we must, say they, conclude
 He lives ; if so, he is with sense endued ;
 And, if with sense endued, may pain perceive,
 And what can suffer pain may cease to live.

Pyrrhonians, we a living God adore, 5
 An unexhausted spring of vital power ;

But his immortal, uncreated life
 No torment feels, and no destructive grief.

Does he by different organs taste or hear ?
 Or by an eye do things to him appear ? 5:

Has he a muscle, or extended nerve,
 Which to impart or pain or pleasure serve ?

Of all perfection possible possest,
 He finds no want, nor is with woe oppress'd.
 Though we can ne'er explore the life divine, 535'

And found the blest abyss by reason's line,
 Yet 'tis not, mortal man, a transient life, like thine.

Others, to whom the whole mechanic tribe
 With an harmonious sympathy subscribe,

Nature with empire universal crown, 54
 And this high queen the world's Creator own.

If you what builder rear'd the world demand,
 They say 'twas done by Nature's powerful hand ;

If whence its order and its beauty rose,
 Nature, they say, did so the frame dispose ; 54

If what its steady motions does maintain,
 And holds of causes and effects the chain,
O'er all her works this Sovereign Cause presides,
Upholds the orbs, and all their motions guides.
 Since to her bounty we such blessings owe, 550
Our generous Benefactor let us know.
When the word Nature you express, declare,
Form'd in your minds what image does appear?
Can you that term of doubtful sound explain?
Show it no idle off-spring of the brain? 555
 Sometimes by Nature your enlighten'd school
Intends of things the universal whole;
Sometimes it is the order, that connects,
 And holds the chain of causes and effects;
Sometimes it is the manner, and the way, 560
 In which those causes do their force convey,
 And in effects their energy display. }
That she 's the work itself, you oft' assert,
 As oft' th' artificer, as oft' the art;
That is, that we may Nature clearly trace, 565
And by your marks distinctly know her face;
She 's now the building, now the architect,
And now the rule which does his hand direct.
 But, let this express be whate'er you please;
Let her be all, or any one of these; 570
She is with reason, or she 's not, endued:
If you the first affirm, we thence conclude
A God, whose Being you oppose, you grant:
But, if this mighty queen does reason want,
How could this noble fabric be design'd, 575
And fashion'd by a Maker brute and blind?

114 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Could it of art such miracles invent,
 And raise a beauteous world of such extent?
 Still at the helm does this dark pilot stand,
 And with a steady, never-erring hand, 580
 Steer all the floating worlds, and their set course
 command?

That clearer strokes of masterly design,
 Of wise contrivance, and of judgement, shine
 In all the parts of Nature, we assert,
 Than in the brightest works of human art: 585

And shall not those be judg'd th' effect of thought,
 As well as these with skill inferior wrought?

Let such a sphere to India be convey'd,
 As Archimede or modern Hugens made;
 Will not the Indian, though untaught and rude, 590
 This work th' effect of wise design conclude?

Is there such skill in imitation shown?
 And in the things, we imitate, is none?
 Are not our arts, by artful nature taught,
 With pain and careful observation sought? 595

Behold the painter, who with Nature vies:
 See his whole soul exerted in his eyes!
 He views her various scenes, intent to trace
 The master lines, that form her finish'd face:
 Are thought and conduct in the copy clear, 600
 While none in all th' original appear?

Tell us, what master, for mechanicks fam'd,
 Has one machine so admirably fram'd,
 Where you will art in such perfection grant,
 As in a living creature, or a plant? 605

Declare,

re, what curious workmanship can vie,
 th a hand or foot, an ear, or eye ?
 can for skill as much applause deserve,
 e fine texture of the fibrous nerve ;
 : stupendous system, which contains 610
 terial channels, or the winding veins ?
 artificial frame, what instrument,
 re superior genius yet invent,
 h to the bones or muscles is preferr'd,
 i their order, form, or use, regard ? 615
 then to works of nature is assign'd
 uthor unintelligent and blind,
 ours proceed from choice and Conscious Mind ?
 this you say, that Nature's are indeed
 artful works, but then they ne'er proceed 620
 Nature acting with design and art,
 void of choice her vigour does exert,
 y unguided motion things produce,
 dless of their order, end, or use.
 ally's mouth thus Cotta does dispute ; 625
 us, with ease, the Roman we confute :
 if in artful things no art is shown,
 are the certain marks, that make it known ?
 will you artful from unartful bound,
 ot th' ideas in our mind confound ? 630
 this no truth displays before our sight
 ghter beam, or more convincing light,
 kilful works suppose a skilful Cause,
 i acts by choice, and moves by prudent laws.
 : you, unless you are as matter blind, 635
 ct and beauteous disposition find,

116 **BLACKMORE'S POEMS.**

Conspiring order, fitness, harmony,
Use, and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be undesign'd,
Nor could proceed but from a **Knowing Mind?**

Old systems you may try, or new ones raise,
May shift and wind, and plot a thousand ways;
May various words, and forms of diction, use,
And with a different cant th' unjudging ear amuse
You may affirm, that Chance did things create,
Or let it Nature be, or be it Fate;

Body alone, inert and brute, you 'll find,
The cause of all things is by you assign'd.
And, after all your fruitless toil, if you
A Cause distinct from Matter will allow,
It must be conscious, not like matter blind,
And shew you grant a God, by granting Mind.

Vaninus next, a hardy, modern chief,
A bold opposer of Divine Belief,
Attempts Religion's fences to subvert,
Strong in his rage, but destitute of art;
In impious maxims fixt, he Heaven defy'd,
An unbelieving anti-martyr dy'd.

Strange, that an Atheist pleasure should refuse,
Relinquish life, and death in torment chuse!
Of science what a despicable share

Vaninus own'd, his publish'd dreams declare.
Let impious wits applaud a Godless Mind,
As blest with piercing sight, and sense refin'd,
Contriv'd and wrought by Nature's careful hand
All the proud schools of learning to command;

Let them pronounce each patron of their cause
 Claims by distinguish'd merit just applause;
 Yet I this writer's want of sense arraign,
 Treat all his empty pages with disdain,
 And think a grave reply mis-spent and vain:
 To borrow light, his error to amend,
 I would the Atheist to Vaninus send.

670 }

At length Britannia's soil, immortal shame!
 Brought forth a sage of celebrated name,
 Who with contempt on blest Religion trod,
 Mock'd all her precepts, and renounc'd his God.

675

As awful shades and horrors of the night
 Disturb the mother, and the child affright,
 Who see dire spectres through the gloomy air
 In threatening forms advance, and shuddering hear
 The groans of wandering ghosts, and yellings of
 despair :

680 }

From the same spring, he says, devotion flows,
 Conscience of guilt from dread of vengeance rose;
 Religion is the creature of the spleen,
 And troubled fancy forms the world unseen;
 That timorous minds, with self-tormenting care,
 Create those awful phantoms which they fear.

685

Such arms were us'd by impious chiefs of old,
 Vain as this modern hero, and as bold.

690

Who would not this philosopher adore,
 For finding worlds discover'd long before?
 Can he one flower in all his garden show,
 Which in his Grecian master's did not grow?

And yet, imperious, with a teacher's air,
 Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair;

695

118 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Gasping with ardent thirst of false renown,
 With Grecian wreaths he does his temples crown,
 Triumphs with borrow'd spoils, and trophies not
 his own. }

The world, he grants, with clouds was overspread;
 Truth ne'er erected yet her starry head,
 Till he, bright Genius, rose to chace the night,
 And through all nature shone with new-sprung light.

But let th' enquirer know, proud Briton! why
 Hope should not Gods, as well as fear, supply? 705

Does not th' idea of a God include
 The notion of beneficent and good,
 Of one to mercy, not revenge, inclin'd,
 Able and willing to relieve mankind?

And does not this idea more appear 710
 The object of our hope, than of our fear?
 Then tell us, why this passion, more than that,
 Should build their altars, and the Gods create?

But let us grant the weak and timorous mind
 To superstitious terrors is inclin'd; 715

That horrid scenes, and monsters form'd in air,
 By night the children and the mother scare;
 That apparitions, by a fever bred,
 Or by the spleen's black vapours, fill the head;
 Does that affect the sage of sense refin'd, 720
 Whose body's healthful, and serene his mind?

Yet more, insulting Briton! let us try
 Your reason's force, your arguments apply.
 You say, since spectres from the fancy flow,
 To timorous fancy Gods their being owe; 725

Since phantoms to the weak seem real things,
 Religion from mistake and weakness springs.
 But though the vulgar have illusions seen,
 Thought objects were without, that were within;
 Yet we from hence absurdly should conclude, 730
 All objects of the mind the mind delude;

That our ideas idle are, that none
 Were ever real, and that nothing's known.
 But, leaving phantoms and illusive fear,
 Let us at Reason's judgement-seat appear; 735
 There let the question be severely try'd;
 By an impartial sentence we abide:

Th' Eternal Mind's existence we sustain
 By proofs so full, by evidence so plain,
 That none of all the sciences have shown 740
 Such demonstration of the truths they own.

Spinoza next, to hide his black design,
 And to his side th' unwary to incline,
 For heaven his ensigns treacherous displays,
 Declares for God, while he that God betrays; 745
 For whom he's pleas'd such evidence to bring,
 As saves the name, while it subverts the thing.

Now hear his labour'd scheme of impious use:
 No substance can another e'er produce;
 Substance no limit, no confinement, knows, 750
 And its existence from its nature flows;
 The substance of the Universe is one,
 Which is the self-existent God alone.

The spheres of æther, which the world inclose,
 And all th' apartments, which the whole compose; 755
 The

The lucid orbs, the earth, the air, the main,
 With every different being they contain;
 Are one prodigious aggregated God,
 Of whom each sand is part, each stone and clod
 Supreme perfections in each insect shine,
 Each shrub is sacred, and each weed divine.

Sages, no longer Ægypt's sons despise,
 For their cheap Gods, and favoury Deities!
 No more their coarse Divinities revile!
 To leeks, to onions, to the crocodile,
 You might your humble adorations pay,
 Were you not Gods yourselves, as well as they.

As much you pull Religion's altars down,
 By owning all things God, as owning none:
 For should all beings be alike divine,
 Of worship if an object you assign,
 God to himself must veneration shew,
 Must be the idol and the votary too;
 And their assertions are alike absurd,
 Who own no God, or none to be ador'd.

C R E A T I O N.

B O O K IV.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE introduction. No man happy, that has not conquered the fears of death. The inability of the Epicurean scheme to accomplish that end. Religion only capable of subduing those fears. The hypothesis of Epicurus concerning the formation of the universe shewn to be absurd. I. In a more general survey of the parts of the universe. II. By a more close and strict examination of his scheme. The principle of motion not accounted for by that scheme; nor the determination of it one way. Ponderus, gravity, innate mobility, words without a meaning. Descent of atoms; upwards and downwards, a middle or centre absurdly asserted by Epicurus in infinite space. His hypothesis not to be supported, whether his matter be supposed finite or infinite. His ridiculous assertion relating to the diurnal and annual motion of the sun. The impossibility of forming the world by the casual concurrence of atoms. They could never meet if they moved with equal speed. Primitive atoms, being the smallest parts of matter, would move more slowly than bodies of greater bulk, which have more gravity; yet these are absurdly supposed to move the swiftest. His assertion, that some primitive atoms have a direct, and others an inclining motion, implies

implies a contradiction. Lucretius's explanation of this inclining motion of some first atoms not intelligible. The inexplicable difficulty of stopping the atoms in their flight, and causing them to settle in a formed world. The ponderous earth not to be sustained in liquid air. The Epicurean formation of the heavens very ridiculous. No account given by the Epicureans how the sun and stars are upheld in fluid æther. Their idle account of the formation of the air. The variety of figure and size given by Epicurus to his atoms, a convincing proof of wisdom and design. Another proof is the disproportion of the moist and dry atoms in the formation of the earth. His ludicrous and childish account of the formation of the hollow for the sea. No account given by Epicurus, or his followers, of the motion of the heavenly orbs, particularly of the sun.

CARUS, we grant, no man is blest, but he
 Whose mind from anxious thoughts of death is
 Let laurel wreaths the victor's brows adorn, [fre.
 Sublime through gazing throngs in triumph borne;
 Let acclamations ring around the skies, 5
 While curling clouds of balmy incense rise;
 Let spoils immense, let trophies gain'd in war,
 And conquer'd kings, attend his rolling car;
 If dread of death still unsubdued remains,
 And secret o'er the vanquish'd victor reigns, 10
 Th' illustrious slave in endless thraldom bears
 A heavier chain than his led captive wears.
 With swiftest wing the fears of future fate
 Elude the guards, and pass the palace-gate; 15

Travels

Traverse the lofty rooms, and uncontrol'd
 Fly hovering round the painted roofs, and bold
 To the rich arras cling, and perch on bust of gold ; }
 Familiar horrors haunt the monarch's head,
 And thoughts ill-boding from the downy bed 20
 Chace gentle sleep ; black cares the soul infest,
 And broider'd stars adorn a troubled breast ;
 In vain they ask the charming lyre, in vain
 The flatterer's sweeter voice, to lull their pain ;
 Riot and wine but for a moment please ; 25
 Delights they oft' enjoy, but never ease.

What are distinction, honour, wealth, and state,
 The pomp of courts, the triumphs of the great ;
 The numerous troops, that envy'd thrones secure,
 And splendid ensigns of imperial power ? 30
 What the high palace, rear'd with vast expence,
 Unrival'd art, and luxury immense,
 With statues grac'd by ancient Greece supply'd,
 With more than Persian wealth, and Tyrian pride ?
 What are the foods of all delicious kinds, 35
 Which now the huntsman, now the fowler, finds ;
 The richest wines, which Gallia's happy field,
 Which Tuscan hills, or thine, Iberia, yield ?

Nature deprav'd abundance does pursue ;
 Her first and pure demands are cheap and few. 40
 What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
 Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease.
 Behold the shepherd, see th' industrious swain,
 Who ploughs the field, or reaps the ripen'd grain,
 How mean, and yet how tasteful is their fare \ 45
 How sweet their sleep ! their souls how free from care \

They

227 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

They drink the streaming crystal, and escape
Th' inflaming juices of the purple grape;
And, to protect their limbs from rigorous air,
Garments, their own domestic work, they wear:
Yet thoughts of death their lonely cots molest,
Affright the hind, and break the labourer's rest.

Since these reflections on approaching fate
Distrust and ill-prefaging care create;
'Tis clear we strive for happiness in vain,
While fears of death within insulting reign.

But then Lucretian wits absurdly frame,
To sink those inbred fears, their impious scheme.
To chace the horrors of a conscious mind,
They desperate means and wild expedients find;
The hardy rebels aiming to appease
Their fierce remorse, and dream a while at ease,
Of crying guilt th' avenging power `disown,
And pull their high Creator from his throne;
That done, they mock the threats of future pain,
As monstrous fictions of the poet's brain.

Thy force alone, Religion! Death disarms,
Breaks all his darts, and every viper charms;
Softened by thee, the grisly form appears
No more the horrid object of our fears;
We undismay'd this awful power obey,
That guides us through the safe, though gloomy way
Which leads to life, and to the blest abode,
Where ravish'd minds enjoy, what here they own't

Regard, ye sages of Lucretian race, [C
Nature's rich dress, behold her lovely face.

Look all around, terrestrial realms survey,
 The isles, the rivers, and the spacious sea;
 Observe the air, view with attentive eyes
 The glorious concave of the vaulted skies;
 Could these from casual hits, from tumult those, arise? }
 Can rule and beauty from distraction grow?
 Can symmetry from wild confusion flow?
 When atoms in th' unmeasur'd space did rove,
 And in the dark for doubtful empire strove;
 Did intervening Chance the feuds compose, 85
 Establish friendship, and disarm the foes?
 Did this the ancient darksome horrors chase,
 Distinction give, and spread celestial grace }
 O'er the black districts of the empty space?
 Could atoms, which, with undirected flight, 90
 Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of
 Of reason destitute, without intent, [night,
 Depriv'd of choice, and mindless of event,
 In order march, and to their posts advance,
 Led by no guide, but undesigning Chance? 95
 What did th' entangled particles divide,
 And sort the various seeds of things ally'd?
 To make primæval elements, select
 All the fit atoms, and th' unfit reject?
 Distinguish hot from cold, and moist from dry, 100
 Range some to form the earth, and some the sky?
 From the embrace, and gloomy arms, of night,
 What freed the glimmering fire, and disengag'd the
 light?
 Could Chance such just and prudent measures take?
 To frame the world, such distribution make? 105

126 BLACKMORE'S POEM

If to your builder you will conduct give,
 A power to chuse, to manage, and contrive,
 Your idol Chance, suppos'd inert and blind,
 Must be inrol'd an actvie conscious mind.
 Did this your wise and soveraign architect
 Design the model, and the world erect ?
 Were by her skill the deep foundations laid,
 The globes suspended, and the heavens display'd
 By what elastic engines did she rear
 The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air ?
 On the formation of the earth reflect ;
 Is this a blind fortuitous effect ?
 Did all the grosser atoms, at the call
 Of Chance, file off, to form the ponderous ball,
 And undetermin'd into order fall ?
 Did of themselves th' assembled seeds arrive,
 And without art this artful frame contrive ?
 To build the Earth, did Chance materials chuse,
 And through the parts cementing glue diffuse ?
 Adjust the frontier of the sea and soil,
 Balance and hang in air the finish'd pile ?
 Ye towering hills, whose snowy peaks arise
 Above the clouds, and winter in the skies ;
 Ye rocks, which on the shores your heads advance
 Are you the labour and the care of Chance ?
 To draw up stones of such prodigious weight,
 And raise th' amazing heaps to such a height,
 What huge machine, what forceful instrument,
 Did your blind builder of the world invent ?
 Could it distinguish, could it wall around
 The damp and dark apartments under ground ?

With rocky arches vault the hollow caves,
 And form the tracks of subterranean waves ?
 Extend the different mineral veins, and spread
 For rich metallic ores the genial bed ?

140

What could prepare the gulphs to entertain
 Between their shores the interposing main ?
 Dis-join the land, the various realms divide,
 And spread with scatter'd isles th' extended tide ?

Regard th' unnumber'd wonders of the deep,
 Where confluent streams, their race completed, sleep.

145

Did Chance the compass take, and in the dark
 The wide dimensions of the ocean mark ?

Then dig the ample cave, and stretch the shores

Whose winding arms confine the liquid stores,

150

Which gushing from the mountain to the main

Through verdant vallies draw their humid train ?

Did it design the deep abyss, and spread

The ancient waters on their central bed ?

To the wild flood did sovereign Fortune say,

155

Thus far advance, and here thy billows stay :

Be this thy barrier, this enclosing sand

Thou shalt not pass, nor overflow the land ?

And do the waves revere her high command ?

Did chemic Chance the furnaces prepare,

160

Raise all the labour-houses of the air,

And lay crude vapours in digestion there ?

Where Nature is employ'd, with wondrous skill,

To draw her spirits, and her drops distil ;

Meteors for various purposes to form,

165

The breeze to cheer, to terrify the storm ;

Did

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,
 Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky
 In unconcocted seeds fermenting lie ?
 Till the imprison'd flames are ripe for birth,
 And ruddy bolts exploded wound the earth ;
 What ready hand applies the kindled match,
 Which evening trains of unctuous vapours catch
 Whence shoots with lambent flight the falling flæ,
 And flames unhurtful hovering dance in air ?
 What curious loom does Chance by evening spread
 With what fine shuttle weave the virgin's thread,
 Which, like the spider's net, hangs on the grassy mead
 Let us the moulds to fashion meteors know,
 How these produce the hail, and those the snow ?
 What gave the exhalations wings to rise,
 To leave their centre, and possess the skies ?
 Let us no longer missive weapons throw,
 But close the fight, and grapple with the foe ;
 Submit to reason's strictest test their scheme, 11
 And by mechanic laws pursue the huddled frame.
 See, how th' ambitious architects design :
 To rear the world without the power divine,
 As principles, the great contrivers place
 Unbounded matter, in unbounded space : 14
 Matter was first, in parts minute, endued
 With various figures, various magnitude ;
 Some, moving in the spacious infinite,
 Describe a line oblique, and some a right ;
 Fer, did not some from a strait course deflect, 15
 They could not meet, they could no world create :

While unfatigued from endless ages past,
 They rang'd the dark interminable waste,
 Oft clashing and rencountering in their flight,
 Some atoms leap aside, and some upright ; 200
 They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
 By mutual repercussions to and fro,
 Till, shuffled and entangled in their race,
 They clasp each other with a close embrace ;
 Combin'd by concurrence, mingled and compress'd, 205
 They grow in bulk, and complicated rest.
 Hence did the world and all its parts arise !
 Hence the bright sun and stars, and hence the skies !
 Hence sprung the air, the ocean, and the earth !
 And hence all Nature had its casual birth ! 210

If you demand what wise directing mind
 The wondrous platform of the world design'd ;
 Did range, divide, and in their order place,
 The crude materials of th' unfashion'd mass ;
 Did move, direct, and all the parts control, 215
 With perfect skill, to serve the beauteous whole ;
 Fortune to this high honour they advance,
 And no surveyor want, no guide, but Chance.

Lucretian masters, now to make it plain
 In building worlds how raw you are, and vain ; 220
 Grant that before this mighty frame was rear'd,
 Before confusion fled, and light appear'd,
 In the dark void and empty realms of night
 Your restless atoms did pursue their flight ;
 And in their adverse paths, and wild career, 225
 By chance rencounter, and by chance cohere ;

Thus clapt in strict embraces they produce
 Unnumber'd casual forms for different use :
 You, who to clearer reason make pretence,
 Of wit refin'd, and eminent in sense ;
 Let us, ye sons of Epicurus, know
 The spring, whence all these various motions flow
 What vigour push'd primæval atoms on ?
 Was it a foreign impulse, or their own ?
 If 'twas a foreign delegated force,
 Which mov'd those bodies, and control'd their course
 Asserting this, you your own scheme destroy,
 And power divine, to form the world, employ.
 If from a moving principle within
 Your active atoms did their flight begin,
 That spring, that moving principle explain,
 And in the schools unrival'd you shall reign ;
 Declare its nature, and assign its name ;
 For motion, and its cause, are not the same.

We know, you 'll tell us, 'tis impulsive weight
 Mobility, or power to move innate :
 Profound solution ! worthy of your schools,
 Where reason in its boasted freedom rules.
 But thus you mock mankind, and language use,
 Not to inform the mind, but to amuse.
 Of motion we the principle demand ;
 You say 'tis power to move, and there you stand !
 But is it to explain, to change the name ?
 Is not the doubt in different words the same ?
 Do you reveal the spring of motion more,
 By wisely calling that a moving power,
 Which we had term'd a principle before ?

The youngest head new-vers'd in reasoning knows,
 That motion must a power to move suppose,
 Which while in vain you labour to unfold, 260
 You clearly tell us, that Lucretians hold
 An active spring, a principle approve,
 Distinct from matter, which must matter move.
 Matter, as such, abstracted in the mind,
 We from a power to move divested find, 265 }
 Not more to motion, than to rest inclin'd;
 The power, which motion does to matter give,
 We therefore must distinct from both conceive;
 A power to nature given by Nature's Lord,
 When first he spoke the high creating word, 270
 When for his world materials he prepar'd,
 And on each part this energy conferr'd.

Ye vain philosophers! presumptuous race!
 Who would the Great Eternal Mind displace;
 Take from the world its Maker, and advance 275
 To his high throne your thoughtless idol Chance:
 Let us th' enquiry by just steps pursue;
 With motion we your atoms will endue.
 Ye ask, when in the spacious void they stray,
 Why still they beat one track, and move one way? 280
 Till the same flight why do their parties take?
 Why this, or that way, no digression make?

What will to this our Atomists reply?
 They answer, by an innate gravity
 The ponderous bodies still are downward borne, 285
 And never upwards of themselves return:
 A cute and solid answer! see a flight,
 Worthy of finest wit, and clearest sight!

Do not these wise mechanic masters know,
 That no man can conceive, or high or low,
 Nor find distinction of superior place,
 Or of inferior, in the empty space
 Uncircumscrib'd, and ignorant of bound,
 And where no midst, no centre, can be found?

Perhaps, your master's doctrine to sustain,
 And matter's downward motion to explain,
 You with his famous Gallic friend assert,
 That is superior, whence your atoms start,
 And that inferior in the empty space
 To which they all direct their rapid race.

Now let us recollect, and what you say
 At large, in one contracted view survey.
 You say, your atoms move; we ask you, why?
 Because it is their nature, you reply.
 But since that native power you never shew,
 You only say they move, because they do:
 But let your atoms move, we bid you say,
 Why they move this, and not a different way?
 You tell us, 'tis from inbred gravity;
 That is, you tell us, 'tis you know not why.
 Till what is gravity you let us know,
 By senseless words how can we wiser grow?
 We give you this ingenite, moving force,
 That makes them always downward take their course
 We then demand, which place inferior is
 Within the spacious unconfin'd abyss?
 You say 'tis that, to which the atoms bend
 Their swift career, for still they must descend;
 That is, they downward move, because they down-
 ward tend.

Let us, Lucretius, now our task pursue, 320
 And of your scheme remaining wonders view.
 Say, if your atoms of immortal race
 Are equal and commensurate to space :
 If so, the boundless vast immensity
 While thus posselt would full of matter be ; 325
 For in the vacant (as your schools approve)
 Should finite matter be suppos'd to move,
 Not knowing how to stop, or where to stay,
 Unobstructed must pursue its way,
 Be lost in void immense, and dissipated stray ; 330
 The scattering bodies never would combine,
 Nor to compose a world by concourse join.
 But, if all space is full, if all posselt,
 Which supposition you embrace as best, 335
 Then crowd'd matter would for ever rest ;
 Nature no change of place had ever seen ;
 Where all is full, no motion can begin ;
 For, if it should, you 'll be compell'd to say,
 Body does body pierce, to force its way ;
 Or unconfin'd immensity retreats, 340
 To give your atoms room to change their seats.
 And here with us Lucretius does agree,
 That, if some place from matter be not free,
 In plenitude no motion could commence,
 All would be stagnate in the vast immense. 345
 If it be said, small parts of empty space
 Are interspers'd through all the spreading mass,
 By which some bodies give to others place ;
 Then matter, you must grant, would finite be,
 And stretch unequal to immensity ; 350

} 330

} 335

340

345

}

350
And

134 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

And then, as Epicurus judges right,
 It would for ever take a useleſs flight,
 Loſt in expanſion void and infinite. }
 Befides, allowing through th' extended whole
 Small ſcatter'd ſpaces not of body full, 355
 Then matter, you Lucretians muſt agree,
 Has not exiſtence from neceſſity ;
 For, if its being neceſſary were,
 Why are ſome parts of ſpace from matter clear ? }
 Why does it here exiſt, and why not there ? 360 }

Lucretians, now, which ſide you pleaſe, embrace :
 If in your void you finite ſubſtance place,
 'Tis diſſipated through th' immense abyſs,
 And you to form the world materials miſs ;
 You 'll not the progreſs of your atoms ſtay, 365
 Nor to collect the vagrants find a way.
 Thus too your maſter's ſcheme will be deſtroy'd,
 Who, wholly to poſſeſs the boundleſs void,
 No leſs than matter infinite employ'd. }
 If you, in honour to your founder's ſkill, 370
 The boundleſs void with boundleſs ſubſtance fill,
 Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll
 Through ſpace, of matter ſo compleatly full ?
 The force this ſingle reaſon does exert
 Will the foundations of your ſcheme ſubvert : 375
 Nor were it needful to purſue the blow,
 Or form a freſh attack, unleſs to ſhow
 How ſlight your works in every quarter are,
 How ill your huddled ſentiments cohere.

Be this, O Greece, thy everlasting shame, 380 }
 That thoughtless Epicurus rais'd a name,
 Who built by artless Chance this mighty frame.
 Could one whose wit such narrow limits bound,
 Nature, thy depths unfathomable sound?
 Of his sagacious thoughts to give a part, 385
 Does not this wise philosopher assert
 The radiant Sun's extinguish'd every night,
 And every morn, rekindled, darts his light?
 That the vast orb, which casts so far his beams,
 Is such, or not much bigger, than he seems? 390
 That the dimensions of his glorious face
 Two geometric feet do scarce surpass?
 Does he not make the fickle winds convey
 The Sun revolving through his crooked way?
 But, since his school has gain'd such spreading fame,
 And modern wits his master-skill proclaim;
 Let us yet farther carry this debate,
 And, as you ask, confer on matter weight,
 To make it move within the vast abyfs,
 And downward too, ev'n where no downward is. 400
 If this be true, as you Lucretians say,
 That atoms wing with equal speed their way,
 Then how could this that atom overtake?
 How could they clash, and how collisions make?
 If in a line oblique your bodies rove, 405
 Or in a perpendicular they move,
 If some advance not slower in their race,
 And some more swift should not pursue the chase,
 How could they be entangled, how embrace? }

'Tis demonstration, 'tis meridian light, 411
 Those bodies ne'er could juggle, ne'er could fight,
 Nor by their mutual shocks be ruffled in their flight.

Since matter of a greater magnitude
 Must be with greater gravity endued,
 Then the minutest parts must still proceed
 With less, the greater with the greater speed.
 Hence your first bodies, which the smallest are,
 On which the swiftest motion you confer,
 Must be contented with the slowest pace,
 And yield to matter of more bulk the race.

How wondrous little must those atoms be,
 Which you endow with such velocity !
 Minute beyond conception, when we find
 Bodies so small, where many are combin'd !
 How many various figures must we take,
 What numerous complications use, to make
 Some compound things, so small of magnitude,
 That all our senses they with ease elude !

Light exhalations, that from earth arise
 Attracted by the sun-beams through the skies,
 Which the mysterious seeds of thunder bear,
 Of winds, and all the meteors of the air ;
 Though they around us take their constant flight,
 Their little size escapes the sharpest sight.
 The fragrant vapours breath'd from rich perfumes,
 From Indian spices, and Arabian gums,
 Though many years they flow, will scarce abate
 The odoriferous body's bulk or weight.

Though antimonial cups, prepar'd with art,
 Their force to wine through ages should impart ; 4

This diffipation, this profuse expence,
 Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense.
 The powder which destructive guns explode,
 And by its force their hollow wombs unload,
 When rarify'd of space, possesses more, 445
 Five hundred times, than what it fill'd before.
 The seeds of fern, which, by prolific heat
 Cheer'd and unfolded, form a plant so great,
 Are less a thousand times than what the eye
 Can unassisted by the tube descry. 450
 By glasses aided, we in liquor see
 Some living things minute to that degree,
 That a prodigious number must unite,
 To make the smallest object of the sight.
 How little bodies must the light compound, 455
 Which by your masters is corporeal own'd ;
 Since the vast deluge of refulgent rays,
 Which in a day the sun a thousand ways
 Through his wide empire lavishly conveys, }
 Were they collected in one solid mass, 460
 Might not in weight a single drachm surpass !
 At least those atoms wondrous small must be,
 Small to an unconceivable degree ;
 Since though these radiant spoils, dispers'd in air,
 Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair, 465
 Yet the bright orb, whence still new torrents flow,
 Does no apparent loss, no diminution know.
 Now, curious wits, who nature's work inspect
 With rapture, with astonishment, reflect
 On the small size of atoms, which unite 470
 To make the smallest particle of light !

Then

138 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Then how minute primæval atoms are,
 From this account Lucretians may infer :
 Yet they on these, without regard to right,
 Confer the honour of the quickest flight. 475

 Within the void, with what a swift career
 Your rapid matter moves will thus appear.
 That all mixt bodies are in speed out-done
 By your first atoms, you with ease will own;
 For compound beings can no motion have, 480

 But what their first constituent atoms gave :
 Then your primæval substances exceed
 The swift-wing'd wind, or swifter light, in speed.
 How soon the sun-beams at the morning's birth
 Leap down from heaven, and light upon the earth ! 485
 Prodigious flight ! they in few moments pass
 The vast ætherial interposing space.

Should you enjoin a rock so hard a task,
 It would more years, than light will in minutes, ask.
 One atom then (so you 'll be forc'd to say) 490
 Must rocks and hills and the whole globe outweigh ;
 Since it exceeds them by its swifter flight,
 And swifter motion springs from greater weight.

 If nature's rule your atoms do enjoin
 To move directly downward in a line ; 495 }
 Say, how can any from that path decline ?
 Th' inclining motion then, which you suppose,
 Whence the first concourse of your atoms rose,
 Must the great maxim of your schools subvert,
 Which still with one confederate voice assert, 500
 That matter by necessity descends
 In lines direct, yet part obliquely tends.

And

And thus your matter, by its native force,
 To different points would steer a different course;
 Determin'd by the same impulsive weight, 505
 Move in a line oblique, and in a straight.

To heal your system's deep and ghastly wound,
 Which this objection gives, Lucretius found
 A method; who a motion did invent
 Not straight entirely, nor entirely bent, 510

Which forms a line to crooked somewhat like,
 Slanting almost, and, as it were, oblique.
 Who does not now this wondrous bard adore?
 See reason's conquering light, and wit's resistless power?

If atoms, after their eternal dance, 515
 Into this beauteous fabrick leap'd by chance;
 If they combin'd by casual concourse; say,
 What, in a free and unobstructed way,
 Did in a full career your atoms stay? }

What mounds, what force, when rushing from the height
 Of space immense, could stop them in their flight?
 Why in their road did they not forward pass?
 But say, where now we find the settled mass,
 Why did they cease from moving in despite
 Of their own nature, and impelling weight? 525

Had the wise troops sagacity to know,
 That, there arriv'd, they should no further go?
 That in this point of all the spacious void,
 To form a world they were to be employ'd?
 Did they, in prospect of so great a good,
 In this one place of all the liquid road,
 All their encumbering gravity unload?

530

Fatigued.

140 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Fatigued, and spent with labour infinite,
 Did they grow torpid, and unapt for flight?
 Or, in th' embrace and downy lap of air 53!
 Lull'd and enchanted, did they fettle there?

Grant in this single place by chance they met,
 That there by chance they did their weight forget;
 It happen'd there they form'd a mighty mass,
 Where yet no order, no distinction, was : 54
 Let this be so; we ask you to explain
 The wondrous Power that did the parts sustain,
 For still their nature and their weight remain. }
 What from descent should ponderous matter stay,
 When no more ponderous matter stops its way? 54!
 Can airy columns prop the mighty ball,
 Its pressure balance, and prevent its fall?
 And after this remains a mighty task,
 Which more than human skill and power will ask,
 The strong mysterious cements to unfold, 55
 Which atoms strictly complicated hold.

But let us leave the heap in air's embrace,
 To rest unmov'd within the empty space,
 Which knows no height, or depth, or middle place: }
 Tell, how you build the chambers of the sky, 55!
 Extend the spheres, and hang the orbs on high?
 You say, when matter first began to fall,
 And fettle into this terrestrial ball,
 Press'd from the earth thin exhalations rose,
 Vapours and steam: materials to compose 56
 The spacious regions of the liquid air,
 The heavens, and all the luminaries there :

Theſe

These vapours soon (miraculous event!),
 Shuffled by chance, and mix'd by accident,
 Into such ranks and beauteous order fell, 565
 As no effect of wisdom can excel.

Hence did the planets, hung in æther, stray!
 Hence rose the stars, and hence the milky way!
 Hence did the sun along the skies advance!

The source of day, but sprung from night and chance!

But who can shew the legends, that record
 More idle tales, or fables so absurd?

Does not your scheme affront ev'n vulgar sense;
 That spheres of such a vast circumference,
 That all the orbs, which in the regions roll, 575

Stretching from east to west, from pole to pole,
 Should their structure, and their beauty, owe
 To vapours press'd from this poor ball below?

From this small heap could exhalations rise
 Enough, and fit, to spread and vault the skies? 580

Lucretius thus the manner has display'd
 How meteors, not how heavenly globes, are made.

But grant the steams, which by expression rose,
 Did all the spheres and every orb compose;
 Since their ingenite gravity remains, 585

What girder binds, what prop the frame sustains?

The sun's bright beams, which you of matter make,
 From Heaven their downward flight perpetual take:

Why does not then his body, which outweighs
 By infinite degrees his golden rays, 590
 By its own force precipitated fall,

And hide in ruins this terrestrial ball?

142 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Can air, unable to sustain the light,
 Support the fun of such superior weight;
 And all the ponderous heavenly orbs suspend 595
 Against their nature, which does downward tend?
 Tell, wise Lucretius, tell the secret-art,
 Which keeps the heavens and earth so long apart.
 Thus too the air, press'd from this mass, you say,
 Between the earth and skies expanded lay; 600
 Not with intention that the solar light
 Through the thin gulph might take an easy flight;
 Or that with nitrous food it should inspire
 The breathing lungs, and feed the vital fire;
 But mere contingence did the gulph extend, 605
 Regardless of convenience, use, or end.
 Now, vaunting poet! should it be confess'd,
 That from the earth the air is thus express'd;
 Since things by heavier things are upward thrown,
 Which tend with stronger gravitation down; 610
 Why are the sun, and the fair orbs of light,
 All which so far exceed the air in weight,
 Hung from the centre at a greater height? }
 Why do not these their Nature's law obey,
 Rush from above, and near the centre stay, 615 }
 And make all lighter bodies give them way?
 Tell us, Lucretius, why they ne'er pursue
 This natural bent, and this undoubted due?
 Since to the earth you give the middle place,
 To which all heavy things direct their race; 620
 If nothing does obstruct, by certain fate
 Things would in order of their different weight
 Lie

Lie round the earth, and make one mighty heap ;
 They would their place, as different strata, keep.
 Nor would the air, or interceding sky, 635
 Between the distant orbs and worlds divided lie ;
 Æther and air would claim the highest place,
 The stars and planets would the earth embrace,
 As now the ocean floats upon its face. }
 In vain you labour by mechanic rules, 630
 In vain exhaust the reason of your schools,
 These questions to resolve, and to explain
 How separate worlds were made, and separate still remain.

Since to your uncompounded atoms you
 Figures in number infinite allow, 635
 From which, by various combination, springs
 This unconfin'd diversity of things ;
 Are not, in this, design and counsel clear ?
 Does not the wise Artificer appear,
 Who the corporeal particles endued 640
 With different shape, and different magnitude,
 That from their mixtures all things might have birth,
 In the wide sea, and air, and heaven, and earth ?
 To all these figures of distinguish'd kind,
 And different sizes, are not ends assign'd ? 645
 Then own their cause did act with wise intent,
 Which did those sizes square, and every shape invent.

When atoms first the world began to frame,
 Is it not strange that every number came
 Of such a figure, and of such a size, 650
 As serv'd to found the earth, and spread the skies ?
 Had they not met in such proportion, were
 Their form and number not as now they are,

1144 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

In a rude mass they had confus'dly join'd,
 Not in a finish'd world, like this, combin'd. 655
 Did these assembled substances reflect,
 That here a beauteous frame they must erect ?
 Did they a general council wisely call,
 To lay the platform of each mighty ball ?
 To settle prudent rules, and orders make, 660
 In rearing worlds, what methods they should take ?
 To every atom was his task enjoin'd ?
 His post, and fellow-labourers, assign'd ?
 Did they consent what parts they should compose ;
 That these should æther make, or water those ? 665
 That some should be the moon, and some the earth ?
 Those give the sun, and these the planet birth ?
 If all these noble worlds were undesign'd,
 And carry'd on without a Conscious Mind ;
 Oh, happy accident ! auspicious chance ! 670
 That in such order made the work advance !
 At length to such admir'd perfection brought
 The finish'd structure, as it had been wrought
 With art transcendent and consummate thought ! }
 Since 'tis an outrage done to common sense 675
 To fix a central point in space immense ;
 Why is a middle to the earth assign'd,
 To which your ponderous bodies are inclin'd ?
 Besides, reflect how this terrestrial mass
 Does the whole sea a thousand times surpass ; 680
 Which in a line, if drawn directly down,
 More than a mile in depth is rarely known.
 Now if by chance more watery atoms came
 Than earthy, to compose this wondrous frame ;

Or

Or had they both in equal number met, 685
Which might as well have been, had Chance thought fit;

Or if the watery (we no farther press)
Were but an hundred times in number less;
This globe had lain, if not a general flood,
At least a fen, a mass of ooze and mud, 690

With no rich fruit, or verdant beauty, blest,
Wild and unpeopled, or by man, or beast.

Who will our orb's unequal face explain,
Which Epicurus made all smooth and plain?
How did thy rocks, O Earth! thy hills, arise? 695 }
How did thy giant sons invade the skies? }
Lucretius, that it happen'd thus, replies. }

Now give us leave, great Poet, to demand,
How the capacious hollow in the land
Was first produc'd, with ease to entertain 700
All the assembled waters of the main?

When earth was made, this hollow for the sea
Was form'd; but how it happen'd so to be?
It on a time fell out, that every wave
Forsook the earth, and fill'd the mighty cave, 705

Which happen'd opportunely to be there,
Where now their heads the rolling billows rear.
It then fell out, that stones did rocks compose,
That vales subsided, and that hills arose.
Thus the formation of the world you know; 710
So all events fell out, and all things happen'd so.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old nurses entertain?
Does this unfold how all things first were made
Without divine and supernatural aid? 715

His penetration has Lucretius shown,
 By saying things proceed from Chance alone,
 As their efficient cause, that is, from none?
 Put let your troops, which rang'd the plains of
 And through the vacant wing'd their careless flig
 The high command of ruling Chance obey;
 Unguided and unconscious of the way,
 Let them advance to one determin'd place,
 Prescrib'd by Chance, in all th' unmeasur'd space
 Their proper stations undirected find,
 To form a world that never was design'd;
 Let all the rolling globes, and spacious skies,
 From happy hits of heedless atoms rise;
 Be thus the earth's unmov'd foundations laid,
 Thus the thin regions of the air display'd;
 Chance shall the planets in their place suspend,
 Between those worlds th' ethereal plains extend;
 Direct the sun to that convenient seat,
 Whence he displays his lustre and his heat.
 'This labour, all this progress, is in vain,
 Unless the orbs their various motions gain:
 For let the sun in buoyant aether float,
 Nor nearer to the earth, nor more remote;
 Yet did his orb unmov'd its beams diffuse,
 He'd sure destruction to the earth produce;
 One half for heat, and one for cold, would pray,
 'This would abhor the night, and that the day:
 Did he not yearly through the zodiack pass,
 Were he not constant to his daily race,
 He would not, by alternate shade and light,
 Produce the needful change of day and night:

the various seasons of the year,
 revolving, rise and disappear.
 ingenious Atomists conceive,
 the sun could this just impulse give, 750
 the source of day so swiftly flies,
 creeps, and traverses the skies?
 you, whence these constant motions flow?
 and heads reply, they happen'd so?
 the solar orb, first mov'd by chance, 755
 and south, and east and west, advance:
 why first in these determin'd ways
 he move? Why thence he never strays?
 he ne'er, since time began, decline
 diurnal, or his annual line? 760
 does fickle Fortune steer
 the orb, that it should never err?
 or start aside, and never stray?
 the eth'ral æther miss his way?
 he ne'er beyond the tropicks go? 765
 evolve? why travel to and fro?
 ife philosopher content,
 the motions came by accident,
 undesign'd, fortuitous event?
 the luggish sun you'll not disturb, 770
 give to this terrestrial orb;
 on earth we the same question ask,
 explain, you have as hard a task.
 whence this frame, these artful scenes erect,
 and these not works less artful to effect? 775
 whence the mechanic engines e'er produce,
 or the tube of astronomic use?

148 **BLACKMORE'S POEMS.**

Why do not vessels, built and rigg'd by **Chance,**
Drawn in long order, on the billows dance ?
Might not the Sovereign Cause with greater ease 7
A navy build, than make the winds and seas ?
Let atoms once the form of letters take
By **Chance,** and let those huddled letters make
A finish'd poem by a lucky hit,
Such as the Grecian, or the Mantuan, writ ; 7
Then we'll embrace the doctrines you advance,
And yield the world's fair poem made by **Chance,**

C R E A T I O N.
B O O K V.

THE ARGUMENT.

The introduction. A description of the calamitous state of mankind, by reason of innumerable woes and sufferings to which they are obnoxious. Diseases of the body. Trouble and grief of mind. Violence and oppression. The vicissitude of human affairs, and the certain prospect of death. Whence it appears that it suits the state of mankind, and therefore is desirable, there should be a God. Arguments against the Fatalists, who assert the eternity of the world. There must be granted some self-existent and independent being. The corporeal world cannot be that being: proved from its mutability, and the variety of forms rising and disappearing in the several parts of nature; from the possibility of conceiving, without any consequent contradiction, less or more parts in the world, than are actually existent; from the possibility of plants and animals having had different shapes, and limbs, from what they now have. The pretended fatal chain of things not self-existent and independent; because all its links or parts are dependent, and obnoxious to corruption. Fate, a word without sense or meaning. Two more arguments against the eternity of the world, from the contemplation of the light of the sun, and of motion. Aristotle's scheme considered and confuted.

AH, hapless mortal man! ah, rigid fate!
 What cares attend our short, uncertain state
 How wide a front, how deep and black a rear,
 What sad varieties of grief and fear,
 Drawn in array, exert their fatal rage,
 And gall obnoxious life through every stage,
 From infancy to youth, from youth to age!

Who can compile a roll of all our woes?
 Our friends are faithless, and sincere our foes;
 The poison'd arrows of an envious tongue
 Improve our errors, and our virtues wrong;
 Th' oppressor now with arbitrary might
 Tramples on law, and robs us of our right;
 Dangers unseen on every side invade,
 And snares o'er all th' unfaithful ground are laid.

Oft' wounds from foreign violence we feel,
 Now from the ruffian's, now the warrior's, steel;
 By bruises or by labour we are pain'd;
 A bone disjointed, or a sinew strain'd;
 Now festering sores afflict our tortur'd limbs;
 Now to the yielding heart the gangrene climbs.

Acute distempers fierce our veins assail,
 Rush on with fury, and by storm prevail;
 Others with thirst dispense their stores of grief,
 And by the sap prolong the siege of life;
 While to the grave we for deliverance cry,
 And, promis'd still, are still denied to die.

See Colic, Gour, and Stone, a cruel train,
 Oppos'd by all the healing race in vain;

Their various racks and lingering plagues employ,
 Relieve each other, and by turns annoy, }
 And, tyrant like, torment, but not destroy. }
 We noxious insects in our bowels feed,
 Engender deaths, and dark destruction breed.
 The Spleen with fullen vapours clouds the brain, 35
 And binds the spirits in its heavy chain :
 Howe'er the cause fantastic may appear,
 Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere.
 Hydropic wretches by degrees decay,
 Growing the more, the more they waste away ; 40
 By their own ruins they augmented lie,
 With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry :
 And while in floods of water these expire,
 More scorching perish by the Fever's fire ;
 Stretch'd on our downy, yet uneasy beds, 45
 We change our pillows, and we raise our heads ;
 From side to side for rest in vain we turn,
 With cold we shiver, or with heat we burn ;
 Of night impatient, we demand the day ;
 The day arrives, and for the night we pray ; 50
 The night and day successive come and go,
 Our lasting pains no interruption know.

Since Man is born to so much woe and care,
 Must still new terrors dread, new sorrows bear ;
 Does it not suit the state of human kind, 55
 There should preside a good Almighty Mind ?
 A Cause Supreme, that might all nature steer,
 Avert our danger, and prevent our fear ;
 Who, when implor'd, might timely succour give,
 Solace our anguish, and our wants relieve ;

Father of comfort, might our souls sustain,
When prest with grief, and mitigate our pain?

'Tis certain something from all ages past
Without beginning was, and still will last;
For if of time one period e'er had been
When nothing was, then nothing could begin.
That things should to themselves a being give,
Reluctant reason never can conceive.

If you affirm, effects themselves produce,
You shock the mind, and contradiction chuse;
For they, 'tis clear, must act and move, before
They were in being, or had motive power;
As active causes must of right at once
Existence claim, and as effects renounce.

Then something is, which no beginning had,
A causeless Cause, or nothing could be made,
Which must by pure necessity exist,
And whose duration nothing can resist.

Let us enquire, and search by due degrees,
What, who, this Self-existent being is.

Should this material world's capacious frame
Uncaus'd and independent being claim;
It would, thus form'd and fashion'd as we see,
Derive existence from necessity,
And thro' to ages unconfined must last
Without the least diversity or waste.
Necessity, view'd with attentive thought,
Does plain impossibility denote,
That things should not exist, which actual are,
Or in another shape, or different modes appear.

But see, in all corporeal Nature's scene,
 What changes, what diversities, have been !
 Matter not long the same appearance makes,
 But shifts her old, and a new figure takes :
 If now she lies in Winter's rigid arms, 95
 Dishonour'd, and despoil'd of all her charms,
 Soft vernal airs will loose th' unkind embrace,
 And genial dews renew her wither'd face ;
 Like fabled nymphs transform'd, she's now a tree,
 Now weeps into a flood, and streaming seeks the sea ; 100
 She's now a gaudy fly, before a worm,
 Below a vapour, and above a storm ;
 This ooze was late a monster of the main,
 That turf a lowing grazer of the plain,
 A lion this did o'er the forest reign. 105 }
 Regard that fair, that branching laurel-plant,
 Behold that lovely blushing amarant ;
 One might have William's broken frame assum'd,
 And one from bright Maria's dust have bloom'd.
 These shifting scenes, these quick rotations, show
 Things from necessity could never flow, }
 But must to mind and choice precarious being owe.

Let us suppose that Nature ever was,
 Without beginning, and without a cause ;
 As her first order, disposition, frame, 115
 Must then subsist unchangeably the same ;
 So must our mind pronounce, it would not be
 Within the reach of possibility,
 That e'er the world a being could have had
 Different from what it is, or could be made 120

154 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Of more or less, or other parts, than those
 Which the corporeal universe compose.
 Now, Fatalist, we ask, if those subvert
 Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
 That we the world's existence may conceive, 125
 Though we one atom out of Nature leave;
 Though some one wandering orb, or twinkling star,
 Were absent from the heavens, which now is there;
 Though some one kind of plant, or fly, or worm,
 No being had, or had another's form? 130
 And might not other animals arise,
 Of different figure, and of different size?
 In the wide womb of possibility
 Lie many things, which ne'er may actual be;
 And more productions of a various kind 135
 Will cause no contradiction in the mind.
 'Tis possible the things in Nature found
 Might different forms and different parts have own'd:
 The boar might wear a trunk, the wolf a horn,
 The peacock's train the bittern might adorn; 140
 Strong tusks might in the horse's mouth have grown,
 And lions might have spots, and leopards none.
 But, if the world knows no superior cause,
 Obeys no sovereign's arbitrary laws;
 If absolute necessity maintains 145
 Of causes and effects the fatal chains;
 What could one motion stop, change one event?
 It would transcend the wide, the vast extent,
 The utmost stretch of possibility,
 That things, from what they are, should disagree. 150

If, to elude this reasoning, you reply,
 Things what they are, are by necessity;
 Which never else so aptly could conspire
 To serve the whole, and Nature's ends acquire;
 To form the beauty, order, harmony, 160
 Which we through all the works of Nature see:
 Ready we this assertion will allow,
 For what can more exalted wisdom show?
 With zeal we this necessity defend
 Of means directed to their useful end; 165 }
 But 'tis not that which Fatalists intend,
 Nor that which we oppose in this debate,
 An uncontrol'd necessity of fate,
 Which all things blindly does and must produce,
 Unconscious of their goodness and their use,
 Which cannot ends design, nor means convenient }
 chuse. 170 }

If you persist, and fondly will maintain
 Of causes and effects an endless train;
 That this successive series still has been,
 Will never cease, and never did begin;
 That things did always, as they do, proceed, 175
 And no First Cause, no wise Director, need:
 Say, if no links of all your fatal chain
 Free from corruption and unchang'd remain;
 If of the whole each part in time arose,
 And to a cause its borrow'd being owes; 180
 How then the whole can independent be?
 How have a being from necessity?
 Is not the whole, ye learned heads, the same
 With all the parts, and different but in name?

Could

156 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Could e'er that whole the least perfection show, 185
 Which from the parts, that form it, did not flow?
 Then, tell us, can it from its parts derive,
 What in themselves those parts had not to give?

Farther to clear the subject in debate,
 Inform us, what you understand by Fate. 190

Have you a just idea in the mind
 Of this great cause of things by you assign'd?

If you the order and dependence mean
 By which effects upon their causes lean,
 The long succession of th' efficient train, 195

And firm coherence of th' extended chain;
 Then Fate is nothing but a mode of things,

Which from continued revolution springs;
 A pure relation and a mere respect

Between the cause effective and th' effect. 200

If causes and effects themselves are that
 Which your clear-sighted schools intend by Fate;

Then Fate by no idea can be known,
 'Tis one thing only, as a heap is one;

You no distinguish'd being by it mean, 205

But all th' effects and causes that have been.

If you assert, that each efficient cause

Must act by fix'd inevitable laws;

If you affirm this necessary state,

And tell us this necessity is Fate; 210

When will you bless the world with light to see

The spring and source of this necessity?

Say, what did so dispose, so things ordain

To form the links of all the casual chain,

That

	C R E A T I O N. B O O K V.	
10	That Nature by inevitable force	157
11	Should run one ring, and keep one steady course?	215
12	That things must needs in one set order flow,	
13	And all events must happen as they do?	
14	Can you no proof of your assertion find?	
	Produce no reason to convince the mind,	220
	That Nature this determin'd way must go?	
15	Are all things thus, because they must be so?	
	We grant with ease there is necessity,	
	The Source of things should self-existent be,	
	But then He 's not a necessary cause;	225
	He freely acts by arbitrary laws:	
	He gave to beings motive energy,	
	And active things to passive did apply;	
	In such wise order all things did dispose,	
	That of events necessity arose:	230
	Without his aid, say, how you will maintain	
16	Your fatal link of causes? Hence 'tis plain,	
	While the word Fate you thus affect to use,	
	You coin a senseless term, th' unwary to amuse.	230
	You, who assert the world did ne'er commence,	
	Prepare against this reasoning your defence.	
	If solar beams, which through th' expansion dart,	
	Corporeal are, as learned schools assert;	
	Since still they flow, and no supply repays	235
	The lavish Sun his dissipated rays;	
	Grant, that his radiant orb did ne'er begin,	
	And that his motions have eternal been,	
	Then, by eternal, infinite expence,	
	By unrecruited waste, and spoils immense,	240
	By	

By certain fate to slow destruction doom'd,
 His glorious stock long since had been consum'd;
 Of light unthrifty, and profuse of day,
 The ruin'd globe had spent his latest ray,
 Dispers'd in beams eternally display'd,
 Had lost in æther roam'd, and loose in atoms stray'

Grant, that a grain of matter would outweigh
 The light the sun dispenses in a day
 Through all the stages of his heavenly way;
 That in a year the golden torrents, sent
 From the bright source, its losses scarce augment;
 Yet without end if you the waste repeat,
 Th' eternal loss grows infinitely great.
 Then, should the sun of finite bulk sustain
 In every age the loss but of a grain;
 If we suppose those ages infinite,
 Could there remain one particle of light?

Reflect, that motion must abate its force,
 As more or less obstructed in its course;
 That all the heavenly orbs, while turning round,
 Have some resistance from the medium found;
 Be that resistance ne'er so faint and weak,
 If 'tis eternal, 'twill all motion break;
 If in each age you grant the least decrease,
 By infinite succession it must cease.
 Hence, if the orbs have still resisted been
 By air, or light, or æther ne'er so thin;
 Long since their motion must have been suppress'd,
 The stars had stood, the sun had lain at rest;
 , so wild a scheme, you Fatalists have dress'

Let us the wise positions now survey
 Of Aristotle's school, who's pleas'd to say
 Nothing can move itself, no inward power
 To any being motion can procure.
 Whate'er is mov'd, its motion must derive 275
 From something else, which must an impulse give :

And yet no being motion could begin ;
 Else motion might not have eternal been.
 That matter never did begin to move,
 But in th' immense from endless ages strove, 280 }
 The Stagyrice thus undertakes to prove.

He says, of motion time the measure is ;
 Then that's eternal too, as well as this.
 Motion through ages without limit flows,
 Since time, its measure, no beginning knows. 285
 This feeble base upholds our Author's hopes,
 And all his mighty superstructure props.
 On this he all his towering fabric rears,
 Sequel on sequel heaps, to reach the spheres.

But if this definition you deny 290 }
 Of time, on which his building does rely,
 You bring his lofty Babel from the sky ;
 A thousand fine deductions you confound,
 Scatter his waste philosophy around, }
 And level all his structure with the ground. 295 }

We then this definition thus defeat :

Time is no measure, which can motion meet ;

For men of reasoning faculties will see,

That time can nothing but duration be

Of beings ; and duration can suggest 300

Nothing of or of their motion, or their rest ;

Only

Only prolong'd existence it implies,
 Whether the thing is mov'd, or quiet lies.
 This single blow will all the pile subvert,
 So proudly rais'd, but with so little art. 305

But, since the Author has such fame acquir'd,
 And as a God of science been admir'd,
 A stricter view we'll of his system take,
 And of the parts a short examen make.
 Let us observe, what light his scheme affords, 310
 His undigested heap of doubtful words.

Great Stagyrite, the lost enquirer show
 The spring, whence motion did for ever flow ;
 Since nothing of itself e'er moves or strives,
 Tell what begins, what the first impulse gives. 315

Hear how the man, who all in fame surmounts,
 For motion's spring and principle accounts.
 To his supreme, unmov'd, unactive God,
 He the first sphere appoints, a blest abode ;
 Who sits supinely on his azure throne, 320
 In contemplation of himself alone ;
 Is wholly mindless of the world, and void
 Of providential care, and unemploy'd.
 To all the spheres inferior are assign'd
 Gods subaltern, and of inferior kind : 325

On these he self-existence does confer,
 Who, as the God supreme, eternal are ;
 With admiration mov'd, and ardent love,
 They all their spheres around in order move ;
 And from these heavenly revolutions flow 330
 All motions, which are found in things below.

If you demand by what impulsive force
 The Under-Gods begin their circling course :
 He says, as things desirable excite
 Desire, and objects move the appetite ; 335
 So his first God, by kindling ardent love,
 Does all the Gods in seats inferior move :
 Thus mov'd, they move around their mighty spheres,
 With their refulgent equipage of stars ;
 From sphere to sphere communicate the dance, 340
 Whence all in heavenly harmony advance ;
 And from this motion propagated rise
 All motions in the earth, and air, and skies.
 And thus by learned Aristotle's mind
 All things were form'd, yet nothing was design'd. 345
 He owns no choice, no arbitrary will,
 No artist's hand, and no exerted skill ;
 All motion flows from necessary fate,
 Which nothing does resist, or can abate ;
 Things sink and rise, a being lose or gain 350 }
 In a coherent, undissolving chain
 Of causes and effects, which Nature's course sustain. }
 Th' unmoveable Supreme the rest does move,
 As proper objects raise desire and love ;
 They, mov'd without their choice, without consent, 355
 Move all their spheres around without intent :
 Whate'er he calls his moving cause, to chuse
 He gives that cause no power, or to refuse.
 And thus from fate all artful order springs,
 This rear'd the world, this is the rise of things. 360
 Now give us leave to ask, great Stagyrite!
 How the first God th' inferior does excite.

Of his own substance does he parts convey,
 Whose motive force the Under-Gods obey ;
 If so, he may be chang'd, he may decay. 365
 But if by steadfast gazing they are mov'd,
 And admiration of the object lov'd ;
 If those below their motive force acquire
 From the strong impulse of divine desire ;
 Tell us, what good your God Supreme can grant, ;
 Which those beneath, to make them happy, want.
 If admiration of the God Supreme,
 And heavenly raptures, should their breasts inflame,
 Is that of motion a resistless cause,
 Of motion constant to eternal laws ? 37
 Might not each second God inactive lie
 On his blue sphere, and fix his ravish'd eye
 On the Supreme Unmoveable, and ne'er
 Be forc'd to roll around his solid sphere ?
 Say, how could wonder drive them from their place ?
 How in a circle make them run their race ?
 How keep them steady in one certain pace ?
 He this a fundamental maxim lays,
 That Nature wisely acts in all her ways ;
 That she pursues the things which most conduce 38
 To order, beauty, decency, and use.
 Who can to reason this affront endure ?
 Should it derision cause, or anger more,
 To hear a deep philosopher assert
 That Nature, not endued with skill or art, 39
 Of liberty of choice, of reason void,
 Still wisely acts, where-ever she's employ'd ?

Can actions be denominated wise,
 Which from a brute necessity arise,
 Which the blind agent never did intend, 395
 The means unchosen, and unknown the end?
 On this be laid the stress of this debate;
 What wisely acts can never act by fate.
 The means and end must first be understood;
 The means, as proper; and the end, as good; 400
 The act must be exerted with intent
 By using means to gain the wish'd event.
 But can a senseless and unconscious cause,
 By foreign impulse mov'd, and fatal laws,
 This thing as good, and that as fit; respect, 405
 Design the end, and then the means elect?
 Nature, you grant, can no event intend,
 Yet that she acts with prudence you pretend: }
 So Nature wisely acts, yet acts without an end!
 Yet while this Prince of science does declare 410
 That means or ends were never Nature's care,
 That things, which seem with perfect art contriv'd,
 By the resistless force of fate arriv'd;
 This cautious master, to secure his fame,
 And 'scape the Atheist's ignominious name, 415
 Did to his Gods of all degrees allow
 Counsel, design, and power to chuse and know.
 Yet, since he's pleas'd so plainly to assert,
 His Gods no act of reasoning power exert,
 No mark of choice, or arbitrary will, 420
 Employ'd no prudence, and express'd no skill,
 In making or directing Nature's frame,
 Which from his fate inevitable came;

These Gods must, as to us, be brute and blind,
 And as unuseful, as if void of mind :
 Acting without intent, or care, or aim,
 Can they our prayer regard, or praises claim ?
 Of all the irreligious in debate,
 This shameful error is the common fate ;
 That though they cannot but distinctly see
 In Nature's works, and whole œconomy,
 Design and judgement in a high degree ;
 This judgement, this design, they ne'er allow
 Do from a cause endued with reason flow.
 The art they grant, th' artificer reject,
 The structure own, and not the architect ;
 That unwise Nature all things wisely makes,
 And prudent measures without prudence takes.

Grant that their admiration and their love
 Of the first God may all th' inferior move ;
 Grant too, though no necessity appears,
 That, with their rapture mov'd, they move their sphere
 These questions let the Stagyrite resolve,
 Why they at all, why in this way, revolve ?
 Declare by what necessity control'd,
 In one determin'd manner they are roll'd ?
 Why is their swift rotation west and east,
 Rather than north and south, or east and west ?
 Why do not all th' interior spheres obey
 The highest sphere's inevitable sway ?
 Tell us, if all celestial motions rise
 From revolutions of the starry skies,

Whence of the orbs the various motions come ?
 Why some the general road pursue ? and some
 In æther stray, and disobedient roam ? 455 }
 If yours the source of motion is, declare,
 Why this is fix'd, and that a wandering star ?
 Tell by what fate, by what resistless force,
 This orb has one, and that another course ?
 How does the learned Greek the cause unfold 460
 With equal swiftneſs why the ſun is roll'd
 Still eaſt and weſt, to mark the night and day ?
 To form the year why through th' ecliptic way ?
 What magic, what neceſſity, confines
 The ſolar orb between the tropic lines ? 465
 What charms in thoſe enchanted circles dwell,
 That with controlling power the ſun repel ?
 The Stagyrite to this no answer makes ;
 Of the vaſt globe ſo little thought he takes,
 That he to ſolve theſe queſtions never ſtrives, 470
 No cauſe or of its place or motion gives.
 But farther yet, applauded Greek, ſuppoſe
 Celeſtial motions from your ſpring aroſe ;
 That motion down to all the worlds below
 From the firſt ſphere may propagated flow : 475
 Since you of things to ſhow th' efficient ſource
 Have always to neceſſity recourſe ;
 From what neceſſity do ſpheres proceed
 With ſuch a meaſur'd, ſuch a certain ſpeed ?
 We ſain would this myſterious cauſe explore, 480
 Why motion was not either leſs or more,
 But in this juſt proportion and degree,
 As ſuits with Nature's juſt œconomy.

This is a cause, a right one too, we grant,
 But 'tis the final, we th' efficient want;
 With greater swiftness if the spheres were whirl
 The motion given to this inferior world
 Too violent had been for Nature's use,
 Of too great force mix'd bodies to produce;
 The Elements, Air, Water, Earth, and Fire,
 Which now to make compounded things conspi
 By their rude flocks could never have combin'
 Or had been disengag'd as soon as join'd:
 But then had motion in a less degree
 Been given, than that which we in Nature see;
 Of greater vigour she had stood in need,
 To mix and blend the elemental feed,
 To temper, work, incorporate, and bind
 Those principles, that thence of every kind
 The various compound beings might arise,
 Which fill the earth and sea, and store the skies
 Say, what necessity, what fatal laws,
 Did in such due proportion motion cause,
 Nor more or less, but just so much as tends
 To frame the world, and serve all Nature's end
 Ask why the highest of the rolling spheres,
 Deck'd to profusion with refulgent stars,
 And all with bright excrescences embost,
 Has the whole beauty of the heavens engroft;
 When of the others, to dispel the night,
 Each owns a single solitary light;
 Only one planet in a sphere is found,
 Marching in air his melancholy round:

Nature, he tells us, took this prudent care,
That the sublimest and the noblest sphere. 515

Should be with nobler decoration blest,
And in magnificence outshine the rest,
That so its greater ornament and state
Should bear proportion with its greater height,
It seems then Nature does not only find 520

Means to be good, beneficent, and kind,
But has for beauty and for order car'd,
Does rank, and state, and decency, regard.

Now, should he not considering men forgive,
If, sway'd by this assertion, they believe, 525

That Nature, which does decency respect,
Is something, which can reason, chuse, reflect?
Or that some wise Director must preside
O'er Nature's works, and all her motions guide?

You here should that necessity declare, 530
Why all the stars adorn the highest sphere:

Say, how is this th' effect of fatal laws,
Without reflecting on a final cause?

One sphere has all the stars; we ask you, why?
When you to beauty and to order fly, 535

You plain assert the truth which you deny;
That is, that Nature has wise ends in view,
With foresight works, and does designs pursue.

Thus all the mighty wits, that have essay'd
To explicate the means how things are made 540
By Nature's power, without the Hand Divine,
The final causes of effects assign.

They say, that this or that is so or so,
That such events in such succession flow;

Because convenience, decency, and use,
 Require, that Nature things should thus produce.
 They in their demonstrations always vaunt
 Efficient causes, which they always want.
 But thus they yield the question in debate,
 And grant the impotence of Chance and Fate :
 For, till they show by what necessity
 Things have the disposition which we see,
 Whether it be deriv'd from Fate or Chance,
 Not the least step in science they advance.

Grant Nature furnish'd, at her vast expence,
 One room of state with such magnificence,
 That it might shine above the others bright,
 Adorn'd with numerous burnish'd balls of light ;
 Does she on one by decent rules dispense
 Of constellations such a wealth immense,
 While the next sphere in amplitude and height
 Rolls on with one erratic, lonely light ?
 But be it so, the question 's still the same,
 Tell us, from what necessity it came ?

Let us the great philosopher attend,
 While to the worlds below his thoughts descend.
 His elements, earth, water, air, and fire,
 He says, to make all compound things conspire ;
 He in the midst leaves the dull earth at rest,
 In the soft bosom of the air carest ;
 The red-wing'd fire must to the moon arise,
 Hover in air, and lick contiguous skies ;
 No charms, no force, can make the fire descend,
 Nor can the earth to seats superior tend,

CREATION. BOOK V. 169

Both unmolested peace for ever own, 575

This in the middle, that beneath the moon :

Water and air not so; for they, by fate

Assign'd to constant duty, always wait ;

Ready by turns to rise or to descend,

Nature against a vacant to defend ; 580

For should a void her monarchy invade,

Should in her works the smallest breach be made,

That breach the mighty fabrick would dissolve,

And in immediate ruin all involve.

A consequence so dismal to prevent, 585

Water and air are still (as said) intent

To mount or fall, this way or that to fly,

Seek subterranean vaults, or climb the sky ;

While these with so much duty are oppress'd,

The earth and fire are privileg'd with rest. 590

These elements, 'tis clear, have not discern'd

The interest of the whole, nor are concern'd

Lest they, when once an interposing void

Has Nature's frame o'erturn'd, should be destroy'd.

Tell, why these simple elements are four? 595

Why just so many ! why not less or more ?

Does this from pure necessity proceed ?

Or say, does Nature just that number need ?

If this, you mock us, and decline the task,

You give the final cause, when we th' efficient ask. 600

If that, how often shall we call in vain

That you would this necessity explain ?

But here forgive me, famous Stagyrite,

If I esteem it idle to recite

170 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

The reasons (so you call them) which you give,
 To make us this necessity believe ;
 Reasons so trifling, so absurd, and dry,
 That those should blush, who make a grave reply.

Your elements we grant : But now declare,
 How you to form compounded things prepare, 61
 And mix your fire and water, earth and air ?
 The swift rotation of the spheres above,
 You say, must all inferior bodies move ;
 The elements in sublunary space
 Are by this impulse forc'd to leave their place ;
 By various agitations they combine
 In different forms, by different mixtures join ;
 Blended and justly temper'd, they compound
 All things in all th' inferior regions found :
 Thus beings from th' incorporated four,
 Result, by undesigning Nature's power.
 Hence metals, plants, and minerals arise,
 The clouds, and all the meteors of the skies !
 Hence all the clans that haunt the hill or wood,
 That beat the air, or cut the limpid flood !
 Ev'n man, their Lord, hence into being came,
 Breath'd the pure air, and felt the vital flame !
 Say, is not this a noble scheme, a piece
 Worthy the Stagyrice, and worthy Greece ?

But now, acute philosopher, declare 62
 How this rotation of the heavenly sphere
 Can mingle fire and water, earth and air ?
 The fire that dwells beneath the lunar ball,
 To meet ascending earth, must downward fall.

CREATION. Book V.

171

Now turn your sphere contiguous to the fire, 635

Will from its fear that element retire ?

The sphere could never drive its neighbour down,

But give a circling motion, like its own.

So give the air impression from above,

It in a whirl vertiginous would move : 640

And thus the rolling spheres can ne'er displace

The fire or air, to make a mingled mass :

The elements distinct might keep their seat,

Elude the ruffle, and your scheme defeat.

But since th' applauded author will demand 645

For complex bodies no director's hand;

Since art without an artist he maintains,

A building rears without a builder's pains ;

He comes at length to Epicurus' scheme,

Pleas'd by his model compound works to frame. 650

One all his various atoms does unite

To form mixt things ; the famous Stagyrite,

By his invented elements combin'd,

Composes beings of each different kind :

But both agree, while both alike deny 655

The Gods did e'er their care or thought apply

To form or rule this universal frame,

Which or from fate or casual concurrence came.

Whether to raise the world you are inclin'd

By this man's chance, or that man's fate, as blind; 660

If still mechanic, necessary laws

Of moving matter must all beings cause ;

If artful works from a brute cause result,

From springs unknown, and qualities occult ;

With schemes alike absurd our reason you insult.

}
And

172 **BLACKMORE'S POEM**

And now, to finish this less pleasant task,
 Of our renown'd philosopher we ask,
 How was the earth determin'd to its place ?
 Why did it first the middle point embrace ?
 What blandishments, what strong attractive pow
 What happy arts adapted to allure,
 Were by that single point of all the void
 To captivate and charm the mass employ'd ?
 Or what machines, what grapples, did it cast
 On earth, to fix it to the centre fast ?
 But if the earth, by strong enchantment caught,
 This point of all the vacant fondly sought,
 Since it is unintelligent and blind,
 Could it the way, the nearest could it find ?
 When at that point arriv'd, how did it know
 It was arriv'd, and should no farther go ?
 When in a globous form collected there,
 What wondrous cement made the parts cohere ?
 Why did the orb suspended there remain
 Fix'd and unmov'd ? what does its weight sustain
 Tell what its fall prevents ; can liquid air
 The ponderous pile on its weak columns bear ?
 The earth must, in its gravity's despight,
 Uphold itself ; our careless Stagyrite
 For its support has no provision made,
 No pillar rear'd, and no foundation laid :
 When by occult and unknown gravity
 'Tis to its station brought, it there must lie
 In undisturb'd repose ; in vain we ask him, why
 Say, if the world uncaus'd did ne'er begin,
 If Nature what it is has always been ;

CREATION. Book V.

173

Why do no arms the poet's song employ
 Before the Theban war, or siege of Troy?
 And why no elder histories relate

The rise of empires, and the turns of state? 700

If generations infinite are gone,
 Tell, why so late were arts and letters known?
 Their rise and progress is of recent date,
 And still we mourn their young imperfect state.

If unconfin'd duration we regard, 705

And time be with eternity compar'd,
 But yesterday the fages of the East
 First some crude knowledge of the stars express.
 In sacred emblems Egypt's sons conceal'd

Their mystic learning, rather than reveal'd. 710

Greece after this, for subtle wit renown'd,
 The sciences and arts improv'd or found;
 First, causes search'd, and Nature's secret ways;

First taught the bards to sing immortal lays;

The charms of musick and of painting rais'd, 715

And was for building first, and first for sculpture prais'd.

Man in mechanic arts did late excel,
 That succour life, and noxious power repel;
 Which yield supplies for necessary use,
 Or which to pleasure or to pomp conduce. 720

How late was found the loadstone's magic force,
 That seeks the north, and guides the sailor's course!

How newly did the printer's curious skill

Th' enlighten'd world with letter'd volumes fill!

But late the kindled powder did explode 725

The massy ball, and the brass tube unload;

The

774 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

The tube, to whose loud thunder Albion owns
 The laurel honours that adorn her brows;
 Which awful, during eight renown'd campaigns,
 From Belgia's hills, and Gallia's frontier plains, 730
 Did through th' admiring realms abroad proclaim
 Marlborough's swift conquests, and great Anna's name!

By this the leader of the British powers
 Shook Mezin, Lilla, and high Gandat's towers;
 Next his wide engines level'd Tournay's pride, 735
 Whose lofty walls advancing foes defy'd;

Though nitrous temptets, and clandestine death,
 Fill'd the deep caves and numerous vaults beneath,
 Which, form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,
 Ran through the faithless excavated soil. 740

See, the intrepid Briton delves his way,
 And to the caverns lets in war and day;
 Quells subterranean foes, and rises crown'd
 With spoils, from martial labour under ground.

Mons, to reward Blarignia's glorious field, 745
 To Marlborough's terrors did submissive yield.

The hero next assail'd proud Doway's head;
 And spite of confluent inundations spread
 Around, in spite of works for sure defence
 Rais'd with consummate art, and cost immense, 750
 With unexampled valour did succeed:

(Villars, thy host beheld the hardy deed!)
 Aria, Venantia, Bethune, and Bouchain,
 Of his long triumphs close th' illustrious train.

While thus his thunder did his wrath declare, 755
 d artful lightnings flash'd along the air,

Somona's castles with th' impetuous roar
 Astonish'd tremble, but their warriors more;
 Lutetia's lofty towers with terror struck
 Caught the contagion, and at distance shook. 760
 Tell, Gallic chiefs, for you have oftē heard
 His dreadful cannon, and his fire rever'd,
 Tell, how you rag'd, when your pale cohorts run
 From Marlborough's sword, the battle-scarce begun.
 Tell, Scaldis ! Legia, tell ! how to their head 565
 Your frightened waves in reflux errors fled.

While Marlborough's cannon thus prevails by land,
 Britain's sea-chiefs, by Anna's high command,
 Resistless o'er the Thuscan billows ride,
 And strike rebellowing caves on either side; 770
 Their sulphur tempests ring from shore to shore,
 Now make the Ligur start, and now the Moor.
 Hark how the sound disturbs imperious Rome,
 Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome !
 Her mixed princes hear the echoing noise, 775
 And, Albion, dread thy wrath, and awful voice.
 Aided by thee, the Austrian eagles rise
 Sublime, and triumph in Iberian skies.
 What panic fear, what anguish, what distress,
 What consternation, Gallia's sons express, 780
 While, trembling on the coast, they from afar
 View the wing'd terrors, and the floating war !

C R E A T I O N.

B O O K VI.

THE ARGUMENT.

The fabulous account of the first rise of mankind given by the ancient poets. The opinions of many of the Greek philosophers concerning that point not less ridiculous. The assertion of Epicurus and his followers, that our first parents were the spontaneous production of the earth, most absurd and incredible. The true origin of man enquired into. He is proved to be at first created by an intelligent, arbitrary cause; from the characters and impressions of contrivance, art, and wisdom, which appear in his formation. The wonderful progress of it. The figure, situation, and connexion, of the bones. The system of the veins, and that of the arteries. The manner of the circulation of the blood described. Nutrition how performed. The system of the nerves. Of the animal spirits, how made, and how employed in muscular motion and sensation. A wise intelligent cause inferred from these appearances.

THE

THE pagan world, to Canaan's realms unknown,
 Where knowledge reign'd, and light celestial shone,
 Lost by degrees their parent Adam's name,
 Forgot their flock, and wonder'd whence they came:
 Unguided, in the dark they strove to find, 5
 With fruitless toil, the source of human kind.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dress,
 Illusive dreams in mystic verse express'd,
 And, foes to natural science and divine,
 In beauteous phrase made impious notions shine, 10
 In strains sublime their different fictions sung,
 Whence the first parents of our species sprung.

Prometheus (so some elder poets say)
 Temper'd and form'd a paste of purer clay,
 To which, well mingled with the river's stream, 15
 His artful hand gave human shape and frame;
 Then, with warm life his figures to inspire,
 The bold projector stole celestial fire.

While others tell us how the human brood
 Ow'd their production to the fruitful wood; 20
 How from the laurel and the ash they sprung,
 And infants on the oak, like acorns hung:
 The crude conceptions prest the bending trees,
 Till cherish'd by the sun-beams, by degrees,
 Ripe children dropp'd on all the soil around, 25
 Peopled the woods, and overspread the ground.

Great Jupiter (so some were pleas'd to sing)
 Of fabled gods the father and the king,

178 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

The moving prayer of Æacus did grant,
 And into men and women turn'd the ant. 30

Some tell, Deucalion and his Pyrrha threw
 Obdurate stones, which o'er their shoulders flew,
 Then shifting shape receiv'd a vital flame,
 And men and women (wondrous change!) became.
 And thus the hard and stubborn race of man 35
 From animated rock and flint began.

Now to the learned schools of Greece repair,
 Who Chance the author of the world declare :
 Then judge if wise philosophers excel -
 Those idle tales, which wanton poets tell. 40

They say, at first to living things the earth
 At her formation gave spontaneous birth;
 When youthful heat was through the glebe diffus'd,
 Mankind, as well as insects, she produc'd ;
 That genial wombs by parent Chance were form'd 45
 Adapted to the soil, which, after warm'd
 And cherish'd by the sun's enlivening beam,
 With human offsprings did in embryo teem ;
 These nourish'd there a while imprison'd lay,
 Then broke their yielding bands, and forc'd their way ;
 The field a crop of reasoning creatures crown'd,
 And crying infants grovel'd on the ground ;
 A milky store was by the mother earth
 Pour'd from her bosom, to sustain the birth ;
 In strength and bulk increas'd, the earth-born race 55
 Could move, and walk, and ready change their place,
 O'er every hill and verdant pasture stray,
 Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play,

Could

Could eat the tender plant, and by degrees
 Brouse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees; 60
 The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
 And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure slake,
 The earth by these applauded schools, 'tis said,
 This single crop of men and women bred;
 Who grown adult (so Chance it seems enjoin'd) 65
 Did male and female propagate their kind.

This wise account Lucretian sages give,
 Whence our first parents their descent derive.
 Severely on this subject to dispute,
 And tales so wild, so senseless, to confute, 70
 Were with inglorious labour to disgrace
 The schools, and reason's dignity debase.
 But since, with this of man's original,
 The parts remaining of their scheme must fall
 (Yet farther to pursue the present theme), 75
 Behold how vain philosophers may dream.

Grant, Epicurus, that by casual birth
 Men sprung spontaneous from the fruitful earth.
 When on the glebe the naked infants lay,
 How were the helpless creatures fed? You say, 80
 The teeming soil did from its breasts exude
 A soft and milky liquor for their food.
 I will not ask what this apt humour made,
 Nor by what wondrous channels 'twas convey'd;
 For, if we such enquiries make, we know 85
 Your short reply, It happen'd to be so:
 Without assigning once a proper cause,
 Or solving questions by mechanic laws,

B L A C K M O R E ' S P O E M S .

every doubt your answer is the same,
 so fell out, and so by chance it came. 90
 How shall the new-born race their food command,
 Who cannot change their place, or move a hand ?
 Grant that the glebe beneath will never drink,
 Nor through its pores let the soft humour sink ;
 Will not the sun with his exhaling ray 95
 Defraud the babe, and draw his food away ?
 Since for so long a space the human birth
 Must lie expos'd and naked on the earth ;
 Say, could the tender creature; in despite
 Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night, 100
 In spite of thunder, winds, and hail, and rain,
 And all inclement air, its life maintain ?
 In vain, you say, in earth's primæval state,
 Soft was the air, and mild the cold and heat ;
 For did not then the night succeed the day ? 105
 The sun as now roll through its annual way ?
 Th' effects then on the air must be the same,
 The frosts of winter, and the summer's flame.
 In the first age, you say, the pregnant ground
 With human kind in embryo did abound, 110 }
 And pour'd her offspring on the soil around.
 But tell us, Epicurus, why the field
 Did never since one human harvest yield ?
 And why we never see one ripening birth
 Heave in the glebe, and struggle through the earth ?
 You say, that, when the earth was fresh and young
 While her prolific energy was strong,
 A race of men she in her bosom bred,
And all the fields with infant people spread :

CREATION. BOOK VI. 181

But that first birth her strength did so exhaust, 120
 The genial mother so much vigour lost,
 That, wafte'd now by age, in vain we hope
 She should again bring forth a human crop.

Mean time, she's not with labour so much worn,
 But she can fill the hills with woods adorn. 125

See, from her fertile bosom how she pours
 Verdant conceptions, and, refresh'd with showers, }
 Covers the field with corn, and paints the mead with }

See, her tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine, [flowers.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine, 130

Their parent's undecaying strength declare,
 Which with fresh labour, and unwearied care, }
 Supplies new plants, her losses to repair.

Then, since the earth retains her fruitful power
 To procreate plants, the forest to restore; 135

Say, why to nobler animals alone
 Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown?

After one birth she ceas'd not to be young,
 The glebe was succulent, the mould was strong.

Could she at once fade in her perfect bloom, 140
 Waste all her spirits, and her wealth consume?

Grant that her vigour might in part decrease,
 From like productions must she ever cease?

To form a race she might have still inclin'd,
 Though of a monstrous, or a dwarfish, kind. 145

Why did she never, by one crude essay,
 Imperfect lines and rudiments display?

In some succeeding ages had been found
 A leg or arm unfinish'd in the ground;

And sometimes in the fields might ploughing swains: 150
Turn up soft bones, and break unfashion'd veins.

But grant the earth was lavish of her power,
And spent at once her whole prolific store;
Would not so long a rest new vigour give,
And all her first fertility revive? 155

Learn, Epicurus, of th' experienc'd swain,
When frequent wounds have worth' impoverish'd plain:
Liet him a while the furrow not molest,
But leave the glebe to heavenly dews and rest;
If then he till and sow the harrow'd field, 160
Will not the soil a plenteous harvest yield?

The sun, by you, Lucretius, is assign'd
The other parent of all human kind.

But does he ever languish or decay?
Does he not equal influence display, 165
And pierce the plains with the same active ray?
If then the glebe, warm'd with the solar flame,
Men once produc'd, it still should do the same.

You say, the sun's prolific beams can form
Th' industrious ant, the gaudy fly, and worm; 170
Can make each plant, and tree, the gardener's care,
Beside their leaves, their proper insects bear:
Then might the Heavens, in some peculiar state,
Or lucky aspect, beasts and men create.

But late enquirers by their glasses find, 175
That every insect of each different kind,
In its own egg, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays:
This truth, discover'd by sagacious art,
all Lucretian arrogance subvert. 180

Proud

Proud wits, your frenzy own, and, overcome
By reason's force, be now for ever dumb.

If, learned Epicurus, we allow

Our race to earth primæval being owe,
How did the male and female sexes frame? 185

Say, if from fortune this distinction came?

Or did the conscious parent then foresee

By one conception she should barren be,

And therefore, wisely provident, design'd

Prolific pairs to propagate the kind; 190

That, thus preserv'd, the godlike race of man

Might not expire ere yet it scarce began?

Since, by these various arguments, 'tis clear

The teeming mould did not our parents bear;

By more severe enquiries let us trace 195

The origin and source of human race.

I think, I move, I therefore know I am;

While I have been, I still have been the same, }

Since, from an infant, I a man became. }

But though I am, few circling years are gone, 200

Since I in Nature's roll was quite unknown.

Then, since 'tis plain I have not always been,

I ask, from whence my being could begin?

I did not to myself existence give,

Nor from myself the secret power receive, 205 }

By which I reason, and by which I live.

I did not build this frame, nor do I know

The hidden springs from whence my motions flow.

If I had form'd myself, I had design'd

A stronger body, and a wiser mind, 210

From sorrow free, nor liable to pain ;
 My passions should obey, and reason reign.
 Nor could my being from my parents flow,
 Who neither did the parts or structure know,
 Did not my mind or body understand, 215
 My sex determine, nor my shape command :
 Had they design'd and rais'd the curious frame,
 Inspir'd my branching veins with vital flame,
 Fashion'd the heart, and hollow channels made,
 Through which the circling streams of life are play'd ;
 Had they the organs of my senses wrought,
 And form'd the wondrous principle of thought ;
 Their artful work they must have better known,
 Explain'd its springs, and its contrivance shown.

If they could make, they might preserve me too, 225
 Prevent my fears, or dissipate my woe.

When long in sickness languishing I lay,
 They with compassion touch'd did mourn and pray ;
 To soothe my pain, and mitigate my grief,
 They said kind things, yet brought me no relief. 230
 But whatsoever cause my being gave,
 The Power that made me can its creature save.

If to myself I did not being give,
 Nor from immediate parents did receive ;
 It could not from my predecessors flow, 235
 They, than my parents, could not more bestow.
 Should we the long depending scale ascend
 Of sons and fathers, will it never end ?
 If 'twill, then must we through the order run
 To some one man, whose being ne'er begun : 240
 If

CREATION. Book VI.

185

If that one man was sempiternal, why
 Did he, since independent, ever die?
 If from himself his own existence came,
 The cause, that could destroy his being, name.

To seek my Maker, thus in vain I trace 245
 The whole successive chain of human race.
 Bewilder'd I my Author cannot find,
 Till some First Cause, some Self-existent Mind,
 Who form'd, and rules all Nature, is assign'd. }

When first the womb did the crude embryo hold,
 What shap'd the parts? what did the limbs unfold?
 O'er the whole work in secret did preside,
 Give quickening vigour, and each motion guide?
 What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
 And, ere the heart was form'd, push'd on the reddening
 Then for the heart the aptest fibres strung? [stream?
 And in the breast th' impulsive engine hung?
 Say, what the various bones so wisely wrought?
 How was their frame to such perfection brought?
 What did their figures for their uses fit, 260
 Their number fix, and joints adapted knit;
 And made them all in that just order stand,
 Which motion, strength, and ornament, demand?
 What for the sinews spun so strong a thread,
 The curious loom to weave the muscles spread? 265
 Did the nice strings of tendred membranes drill,
 And perforate the nerve with so much skill,
 Then with the active stream the dark recesses fill? }
 The purple mazes of the veins display'd,
 And all th' arterial pipes in order laid, 270

What

What gave the bounding current to the blood,
And to and fro convey'd the restless flood?

The living fabrick now in pieces take,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discover, so conduce 275
To beauty, vigour, and each destin'd use;
The Atheist, if to search for truth inclin'd,
May in himself his full conviction find,
And from his body teach his erring mind. }

When the crude embryo careful Nature breeds, 280
See how she works, and how her work proceeds;
While through the mass her energy she darts,
To free and swell the complicated parts,
Which only does unravel and untwist
Th' envelop'd limbs, that previous there exist. 285

And as each vital speck, in which remains
Th' entire, but rumpled animal, contains
Organs perplex, and clues of twining veins; }
So every foetus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd; 290
Which numerous, but unquicken'd progeny,
Clasp'd and inwrap'd within each other lie:
Engendering heats these one by one unbind,
Stretch their small tubes, and hamper'd nerves unwind:
And thus, when time shall drain each magazine, 295
Crowded with men unborn, unripe, unseen,
Nor yet of parts unfolded; no increase
Can follow, all prolific power must cease.

Th' elastic spirits, which remain at rest
In the strait lodgings of the brain compress, 300

While

by the ambient womb's enlivening heat
 and awaken'd, first themselves dilate;
 quicken'd and expanded every way
 animal labourers all their force display:
 now begin to work the wondrous frame, 305
 pe the parts, and raise the vital flame;
 when th' extended fibres of the brain
 active guests no longer can restrain,
 backward spring, which due effort compels
 bounding spirits to forsake their cells; 310
 spirits, thus exploded from their seat,
 round the head to the next parts retreat,
 their admission, and their passage beat;
 pours around th' unopen'd mass they take,
 / a thousand ways their inroads make, 315
 ere resisted they their race infect,
 backward to their source their way direct.
 with a steady and alternate toil
 issue from, and to the head recoil;
 when their plastic function they discharge, 320
 their channels, and their tracks enlarge;
 the swift excursions which they make,
 flying from the brain, and leaping back,
 pierce the nervous fibre, bore the vein,
 stretch th' arterial channels, which contain 325
 various streams of life, that to and fro
 through dark meanders undirected flow;
 expected egg this gradual change betrays,
 which the brooding hen expanding heat conveys.
 beating heart, demanded first for use, 330
 first muscle nature does produce:

188 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

By this impulsive engine's constant aid
 The tepid floods are every way convey'd;
 And did not Nature's care at first provide
 The active heart, to push the circling tide,
 All progress to her work would be denied.

The salient point, so first is call'd the heart,
 Shap'd and suspended with amazing art,
 By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,
 Expels and entertains the purple guest :
 It sends from out its left contracted side
 Into th' arterial tube its vital pride;
 Which tube, prolong'd but little from its source,
 Parts its wide trunk, and takes a double course.

One channel to the head its way directs,
 One to th' inferior limbs its path inflects :
 Both smaller by degrees, and smaller grow,
 And on the parts, through which they branching go,
 A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow;
 From which by numerous convolutions wound,
 Wrapt with th' attending nerve, and twisted round,
 The complicated knots and kernels rise,
 Of various figures, and of various size.
 Th' arterial ducts, when thus involv'd, produce
 Unnumber'd glands, and of important use;
 But after, as they farther progress make,
 The appellation of a vein they take;
 For though th' arterial pipes themselves extend
 In smallest branches, yet they never end;
 The same continued circling channels run
 Back to the heart, where first their course begun.

The heart, as said, from its contractive cave
 On the left side, ejects the bounding wave ;
 Exploded thus, as splitting channels lead,
 Upward it springs, or downward is convey'd ; 365
 The crimson jets with force elastic thrown
 Ascend, and climb the mind's imperial throne ;
 Arterial streams through the soft brain diffuse,
 And water all its fields with vital dews :
 From this o'erflowing tide the curious brain 370
 Does through its pores the purer spirits strain ;
 Which to its inmost seats their passage make,
 Whence their dark rise th' extended sinews take ;
 With all their mouths the nerves these spirits drink,
 Which through the cells of the fine strainer sink ; 375
 These all the channel'd fibres every way
 For motion and sensation still convey.
 The greatest portion of th' arterial blood,
 By the close structure of the parts withstood,
 Whose narrow meshes stop the grosser flood, 380
 By apt canals and furrows in the brain,
 Which here discharge the office of a vein,
 Invert their current, and the heart regain.

The shooting streams, which through another road
 The beating engine downward did explode, 385
 To all th' inferior parts descend, and lave
 The members with their circulating wave :
 To make th' arterial treasure move as slow,
 As nature's ends demand, the channels grow
 Still more contracted, as they farther go : 390
 Besides, the glands, which o'er the body spread
 Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,

190 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Involv'd and twist'd with th' arterial duct,
 The rapid motion of the blood obstruct:
 These labyrinths the circling current stay 395
 For noble ends, which after we display.

Soon as the blood has past the winding ways,
 And various turnings of the wondrous maze,
 From the entangled knot of vessels freed,
 It runs its vital race with greater speed; 400

And from the parts and members most remote
 By these canals the streams are backward brought,
 Which are of thinner coats and fewer fibres wrought; }
 Till all the confluent rills their current join,
 And in the ample Porta-vein combine. 405

This larger channel by a thousand roads
 Enters the liver, and its store unloads;
 Which from that store by proper inlets strains
 The yellow dregs, and sends them by the veins }
 To the large cistern, which the gall contains;
 Then to the vein, we Cava name, the blood
 Calls in the scatter'd streams, and re-collects the flood.

As when the Thames advances through the plain,
 With his fresh waters to dilute the main;
 He turns and winds amidst the flowery meads, 415
 And now contracts, and now his waters spreads;
 Here in a course direct he forward tends,
 There to his head his waves retorted bends:
 See, now the sportive flood in two divides
 His silver train, now with uniting tides 420
 He wanton clasps the intercepted soil,
 And forms with erring streams the reedy isle;
 At length collecting all his watery band,
 The ocean to augment he leaves the land. 425

So the red currents in their secret maze 425
 In various rounds through dark meanders pass,
 Till all, assembled in the Cava vein,
 Bring to the heart's right side their crimson train,
 Which now compress'd with force elastic drives
 The flood, that through the secret passages strives; 430
 The road that to the lungs this store transmits
 Into unnumber'd narrow channels splits;
 The venal blood crowds through the winding ways,
 And through the tubes the broken tide conveys;
 Those numerous streams, their rosy beauty gone, 435
 Poor by expence, and faint with labour grown,
 Are in the lungs enrich'd, which re-inspire
 The languid liquors, and restore their fire.

The large arterial ducts that thither lead,
 By which the blood is from the heart convey'd, 440 }
 Through either lobe ten thousand branches spread.
 Here its bright stream the bounding current parts,
 And through the various passages swiftly darts,
 Each subtle pipe, each winding channel, fills
 With sprightly liquors, and with purple rills; 445
 The pipe, distinguish'd by its glistly rings,
 To cherish life aerial pasture brings,
 Which the soft breathing lungs with gentle force
 Constant embrace by turns, by turns divorce;
 The springy air this nitrous food impells 450 }
 Through all the spongy parts and bladder'd cells,
 And with dilating breath the vital bellows swells;
 Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
 Revives its fire, and re-ferments the blood.

Behold,

Behold, the streams now change their languid blue,
 Regain their glory, and their flame renew ;
 With scarlet honours re-adorn'd, the tide
 Leaps on, and, bright with more than Tyrian pride,
 Advances to the heart, and fills the cave
 On the left side, which the first motion gave ; 460
 Now through the same involv'd arterial ways,
 Again th' exploded jets th' impulsive engine plays.

No sons of wisdom could this current trace,
 Or of th' Ionic, or Italic race :
 From thee, Democritus, it lay conceal'd, 465
 Though yielding nature much to thee reveal'd ;
 Though with the curious knife thou didst invade
 Her dark recesses, and hast oft' display'd
 The crimson mazes, and the hollow road,
 Which to the heart conveys the reflux blood. 470
 It was to thee, great Stagyrite, unknown,
 And thy Preceptor of divine renown.
 Learning did ne'er this secret truth impart
 To the Greek masters of the healing art.
 'Twas by the Coan's piercing eye unview'd, 475
 And did attentive Galen's search elude.

Thou, wondrous Harvey ! whose immortal fame,
 By thee instructed, grateful schools proclaim ;
 Thou, Albion's pride, didst first the winding way,
 And circling life's dark labyrinth display ; 480
 Attentive from the heart thou didst pursue
 The starting flood, and keep it still in view ;
 Till thou with rapture saw'st the channels bring
 The purple currents back, and form the vital ring.

See,

CREATION. BOOK VI. 193

how the human animal is fed, 485
 nourishment is wrought, and how convey'd :
 outh, with proper faculties endued,
 retains, and then divides the food ;
 diverse rows of teeth the meat prepare,
 icht the glands fermenting juice confer ; 490
 has various tender muscles plac'd,
 icht the artful gullet is embrac'd ;
 he long funnel's curious mouth extend
 gh which ingested meats with ease descend ;
 confederate pairs for nature's use 495
 Et the fibres, and the twitch produce,
 gently pushes on the grateful food
 wide stomach, by its hollow road ;
 his long road may unobstructed go,
 scends, it bores the midriff through ; 500
 rge receiver for concoction made
 amidst the warmest bowels laid ;
 een to this, and to the adverse side
 owing liver's comfort is apply'd ;
 h, the pancreas has its proper seat, 505
 er its neighbour, and augment its heat ;
 o assist it for its destin'd use,
 mple bag is stor'd with active juice,
 can with ease subdue, with ease unbind,
 ted meats of every different kind ; 510
 owerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
 aven'd mass to milky chyle converts ;
 omach's fibres this concocted food,
 ir contraction's gentle force, exclude,

Which by the mouth on the right side descends 515
 Through the wide pass, which from that mouth depends;
 In its progression soon the labour'd chyle
 Receives the confluent rills of bitter bile,
 Which by the liver sever'd from the blood,
 And striving through the gall-pipe, here unload 520 }
 Their yellow streams, more to refine the flood;
 The complicated glands, in various ranks
 Dispos'd along the neighbouring channel's banks,
 By constant weeping mix their watery store
 With the chyle's current, and dilute it more; 525
 Th' intestine roads, infected and inclin'd,
 In various convolutions turn and wind,
 That these meanders may the progress stay,
 And the descending chyle by this delay
 May through the milky vessels find its way, 530 }
 Whose little mouths in the large channel's side
 Suck-in the flood, and drink the cheering tide:
 These numerous veins (such is the curious frame!)
 Receive the pure insinuating stream;
 But no corrupt or dreggy parts admit, 535
 To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit,
 Th' intestine spiral fibres these protrude,
 And from the winding tubes at length exclude.
 Observe, these small canals conspire to make
 With all their treasure one capacious lake, 540
 Whose common receptacle entertains
 Th' united streams of all the lacteal veins,
 Hither the rills of water are convey'd
 In curious aqueducts by nature laid,

To carry all the limpid humour strain'd, 545
 And from the blood divided by the gland ;
 Which mingling currents with the milky juice
 Makes it more apt to flow, more fit for use ;
 These liquors, which the wide receiver fill,
 Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill, 550

Another course to distant parts begin,
 Through roads that stretch along the back within ;
 This useful channel, lately known, ascends,
 And in the vein near the left shoulder ends,
 Which there unloads its wealth, that with the blood
 Now flows in one incorporated flood ;
 Soon by the vein 'tis to the heart convey'd,
 And is by that elastic engine play'd
 Into the lungs, whence, as describ'd before,
 It onward springs, and makes the wondrous tour. 560

Now all the banks the branching river laves
 With dancing streams, and animated waves ;
 New florid honours and gay youth bestows,
 Diffusing vital vigour, where it flows ;
 Supplies fresh spirits to the living frame, 565
 And kindles in the eyes a brighter flame ;
 Muscles impair'd receive new fibrous thread,
 And every bone is with rich marrow fed ;
 Nature revives, cheer'd with the wealthy tide,
 And life regal'd displays its purple pride. 570

But how the wondrous distribution 's made,
 How to each part its proper food convey'd ;
 How fibrous strings for nourishment are wrought,
 By what conveyance to the muscles brought ;

How rang'd for motion, how for beauty mix'd ; 575
 With vital cement how th' extremes are fix'd ;
 How they agree in various ways to join
 In a transverse, a straight, and crooked line ;
 Here lost in wonder we adoring stand,
 With rapture own the wise Director's hand, 580 }
 Who Nature made, and does her works command. }

Let us howe'er the theme as far pursue,
 As learn'd observers know, or think they do.

Mixt with the blood in the same circling tide,
 The rills nutritious through the vessels glide : 585
 Those pipes, still lessening as they further pass,
 Retard the progress of the flowing mass.
 The glands, that Nature o'er the body spreads,
 All artful knots of various hollow threads,
 Which lymphæducts, an artery, nerve, and vein, 590
 Involv'd and close together wound, contain,
 Make yet the motion of the streams more slow,
 Which through those mazes intricate must flow :
 And hence it comes the interrupted blood
 Distends its channels with its swelling flood ; 595
 Those channels, turgid with th' obstructed tide,
 Stretch their small holes, and make their meshes wide, }
 By skillful Nature pierc'd on every side. }
 Meantime, the labour'd chyle pervades the pores
 In all th' arterial perforated shores ; 600
 The liquid food, which through those passes strives,
 To every part just reparation gives ;
 Through holes of various figures various juice
 Insinuates, to serve for Nature's use.

See, softer fibres to the flesh are sent, 605
 While the thin membrane finer strings augment :
 The tough and strong are on the sinews laid,
 And to the bones the harder are convey'd ;
 But what the mass nutritious does divide,
 To different parts the different portions guide, 610
 What makes them aptly to the limbs adhere,
 In youth augment them, and in age repair,
 The deepest search could never yet declare. }

Nor less contrivance, nor less curious art,
 Surprize and please in every other part. 615

See, how the nerves, with equal wisdom made,
 Arising from the tender brain, pervade
 And secret pass in pairs the channel'd bone,
 And thence advance through paths and roads unknown ;
 Form'd of the finest complicated thread, 620
 These numerous cords are through the body spread ;
 A thousand branches from each trunk they send,
 Some to the limbs, some to the bowels tend ;
 Some in strait lines, some in transverse, are found,
 One forms a crooked figure, one a round ; 625
 The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
 Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings ;
 The tendons some compacted close produce,
 And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse.

These subtle channels (such is every nerve !) 630
 For vital functions, sense, and motion serve ;
 Included spirits through their secret road
 Pass to and fro, as through the veins the blood ;
 Some to the heart advancing take their way,
 Which move and make the beating muscle play ; 635

Part to the spleen, part to the liver, flows,
 These to the lungs, and to the stomach those;
 They help to labour and concoct the food,
 Refine the chyle, and animate the blood;
 Exalt the ferments, and the strainers aid,
 That, by a constant separation made,
 They may a due œconomy maintain,
 Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.

Yet we these wondrous functions ne'er perceive,
 Functions, by which we move, by which we live;
 Unconscious we these motions never heed,
 Whether they err, or by just laws proceed.

But other spirits, govern'd by the will,
 Shoot through their tracks, and distant muscles fill:
 This Sovereign by his arbitrary nod
 Restrains, or sends his ministers abroad;
 Swift and obedient to his high command,
 They stir a finger, or they lift a hand;
 They tune our voices, or they move our eyes;
 By these we walk, or from the ground arise;
 By these we turn, by these the body bend;
 Contract a limb at pleasure, or extend:
 And though these spirits, which obsequious go,
 Know not the paths through which they ready flow,
 Nor can our mind instruct them in their way,
 Of all their roads as ignorant as they;
 Yet seldom erring they attain their end,
 And reach that single part, which we intend;
 Unguided they a just distinction make,
 This muscle swell, and leave the other slack;

And when their force this limb or that infects,
 Our will the measure of that force directs ;
 The spirits which distend them, as we please,
 Exert their power, or from their duty cease.

These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad, 670
 And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road ;
 Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
 Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie.

The watchful centinels at every gate,
 At every passage to the senses wait ; 675

Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
 And their impressions to the brain convey,
 Where their report the vital envoys make,
 And with new orders are remanded back ;

Quick, as a darted beam of light, they go, 680
 Through different paths to different organs flow,
 Whence they reflect as swiftly to the brain,
 To give it pleasure, or to give it pain.

Thus has the Muse a daring wing display'd,
 Through trackless skies ambitious flight essay'd, 685

To sing the wonders of the human frame ;
 But, oh ! bewails her weak, unequal flame.
 Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
 Who Nature's mazy intricacies trace,

And to sublimer spheres of knowledge rise 690
 By manag'd fire, and late-invented eyes ;

Tell, how your search has here eluded been,
 How oft' amaz'd and ravish'd you have seen
 The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
 And master-strokes in each mechanic part. 695

Tell,

Tell, what delightful mysteries remain
Unfung, which my inferior voice disdain.

Who can this field of miracles survey,
And not with Galen all in rapture say,
Behold a God, adore him, and obey !

C R E A T I O N.

B O O K VII.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE Introduction, in imitation of King Solomon's ironical concessions to the Libertine. The Creator asserted, from the contemplation of animals. Of their sense of hearing, tasting, smelling, and especially of seeing. Of the nobler operations of animals, commonly called instincts. The Creator demonstrated farther, from the contemplation of human understanding, and the perfections of the mind. The vigour and swiftness of Thought. Simple perception. Reflexion. Of the mind's power of abstracting, uniting, and separating ideas. Of the faculty of reasoning, or deducing one proposition from two others. The power of human understanding, in inventing skillful works, and in other instances. The mind's self-determining power, or freedom of choice. Her power of electing an end, and chusing means to attain that end. Of controlling our appetites, rejecting pleasures, and chusing pain, want, and death itself, in hopes of happiness in a distant unknown state of life. The Conclusion, being a short recapitulation of the whole; with a Hymn to the Creator of the World.

WHILE

WHILE rosy Youth its perfect bloom maintains,
 Thoughtless of age, and ignorant of pains ;
 While from the heart rich streams with vigour spring,
 Bound through their roads, and dance their vital ring ;
 And spirits, swift as sun-beams through the skies, 5
 Dart through thy nerves, and sparkle in thy eyes ;
 While Nature with full strength thy sinews arms,
 Glows in thy cheeks, and triumphs in her charms ;
 Indulge thy instincts, and intent on ease
 With ravishing delight thy senses please. 10

Since no black clouds dishonour now the sky,
 No winds, but balmy genial zephyrs, fly,
 Eager embark, and to th' inviting gale
 Thy pendants loose, and spread thy silken sail ;
 Sportive advance on pleasure's wanton tide 15
 Through flowery scenes, diffus'd on either side.

See how the hours their painted wings display,
 And draw, like harness'd doves, the smiling day !
 Shall this glad spring, when active ferments climb,
 These months, the fairest progeny of time, 20
 The brightest parts in all duration's train,
 Ask thee to seize thy bliss, and ask in vain ?
 To their prevailing smiles thy heart resign,
 And wisely make the proffer'd blessings thine.

Near some fair river, on reclining land, 25
 Midst groves and fountains let thy palace stand ;
 Let Parian walls unrival'd pomp display,
 And gilded towers repel augmented day ;

Let

Let porphyry pillars in high rows uphold
 The azure roof enrich'd with veins of gold ; 30
 And the fair creatures of the sculptor's art
 Part grace thy palace, and thy garden part ;
 Here let the scentful spoils of opening flowers
 Breathe from thy citron walks, and jafmine bowers ;
 Hesperian blossoms in thy bosom smell ; 35
 Let all Arabia in thy garments dwell.

That costly banquets and delicious feasts
 May crown thy table, to regale thy guests,
 Ranfack the hills, and every park and wood,
 The lake unpeople, and despoil the flood ; 40
 Procure each feather'd luxury, that beats
 Its native air, or from its clime retreats,
 And by alternate transmigration flies
 O'er interposing seas, and changes skies ;
 Let artful cooks to raise their relish strive, 45
 With all the spicy tastes the Indies give.

While wreaths of roses round thy temples twine,
 Enjoy the sparkling blessings of the vine ;
 Let the warm nectar all thy veins inspire,
 Solace thy heart, and raise the vital fire. 50

Next let the charms of heavenly music cheer
 Thy soul with rapture listening in thy ear ;
 Let tuneful chiefs exert their skill, to show
 What artful joys from manag'd sound can flow ;
 Now hear the melting voice and trembling string ; 55
 Let Pepuch touch the lyre, and Margarita sing.

While wanton ferments swell thy glowing veins,
 To the warm passion give the slacken'd reins ;

Thy gazing eyes with blooming beauty feast,
 Receive its dart, and hug it in thy breast; 60
 From fair to fair with gay inconstance rove,
 Taste every sweet, and cloy thy soul with love.

But midst thy boundless joys, unbridled youth,
 Remember still this sad, but certain truth,
 That thou at last severely must account; 65
 To what will thy congested guilt amount!

Allow a God; he must our deeds regard;
 A righteous Judge must punish and reward:
 Yet that he rears no high tribunal here,
 Impartial justice to dispense, is clear. 70

His sword unpunish'd criminals defy,
 Nor by his thunder does the tyrant die;
 While Heaven's adorers, prest with want and pain,
 Their unrewarded innocence maintain.
 See his right hand he unextended keeps, 75
 Though long provok'd, th' unactive vengeance sleeps.

Hence we a world succeeding this infer, }
 Where he his justice will assert; prepare }
 To stand arraign'd before his awful bar. }
 Where wilt thou hide thy ignominious head? 80
 Shuddering with horror, what hast thou to plead?
 Despairing wretch! he'll frown thee from his throne,
 And by his wrath will make his being known.

Yet more Religion's empire to support,
 To push the foe, and make our last effort; 85
 Let beings with attention be review'd,
 Which, not alone with vital power endued,
 Can move themselves, can organiz'd perceive
 The various strokes, which various objects give.

C R E A T I O N. Book VII. 205

By laws mechanic can Lucretius tell 90

How living creatures see, or hear, or smell?

How is the image to the sense convey'd?

On the tun'd organ how the impulse made?

How, and by which more noble part, the brain

Perceives th' idea, can their schools explain? 95

'Tis clear, in that superior seat alone

The judge of objects has her secret throne;

Since, a limb sever'd by the wounding steel,

We still may pain, as in that member; feel.

Mark how the spirits watchful in the ear 100

Seize undulating sounds, and catch the vocal air.

Observe how others, that the tongue possess,

Which salts of various shape and size impress,

From their affected fibres upward dart,

And different tastes by different strokes impart. 105

Remark, how those, which in the nostril dwell,

That artful organ destin'd for the smell,

By vapours mov'd, their passage upward take,

And scents unpleasant or delightful make.

If in the tongue, the nostril, and the ear, 110

No skill, no wisdom, no design, appear;

Lucretians, next, regard the curious eye;

Can you no art, no prudence, there descry?

By your mechanic principles, in vain

The sense of sight you labour to explain. 115

You say, from all the objects of the eye

Thin colour'd shapes uninterrupted fly.

As wandering ghosts (so ancient poets feign)

Skim through the air, and sweep th' infernal plain;

So these light figures roam by day and night, 120
 But undiscover'd till betray'd by light.

But can corporeal forms with so much ease
 Meet in their flight a thousand images,
 And yet no conflict, no collifive force,
 Break their thin texture, and disturb their course? 125
 What fix'd their parts, and made them so cohere,
 That they the picture of the object wear ?

What is the shape, that from a body flies ?

What moves, what propagates, what multiplies, }
 And paints one image in a thousand eyes ? 130 }

When to the eye the crowding figures pass,

How in a point can all possess a place, }

And lie distinguish'd in such narrow space? }

Since all perception in the brain is made,

(Though where and how was never yet display'd) 135

And since so great a distance lies between

The eye-ball, and the seat of sense within ;

While in the eye th' arrested object stays,

Tell, what th' idea to the brain conveys ?

You say, the spirits in the optick nerve, 140

Mov'd by the intercepted image, serve

To bear th' impression to the brain, and give

The stroke, by which the object we perceive.

How does the brain, touch'd with a different stroke,

The whale distinguish from the marble rock ? 145 }

Pronounce this tree a cedar, that an oak ?

Can spirits weak or stronger blows express,

One body greater, and another less ?

How

How do they make us space and distance know?
 At once distinct a thousand objects show? 150

Lucretians, now proceed; contemplate all
 The nobler actions of the animal, }
 Which instinct some, some lower reason, call.

Say, what contexture did by chance arrive,
 Which to brute creatures did that instinct give 155

Whence they at sight discern and dread their foe,
 Their food distinguish, and their physic know?

By which the lion learns to hunt his prey,
 And the weak herd to fear and fly away?

The birds contrive inimitable nests? 160

And dens are haunted by the forest beasts?

Whence some in subterranean dwellings hide,

These in the rocks, and those in woods abide?

Whence timorous beasts, through hills and lawns pur-

By artful shifts the ravening foe elude? [sued, 165

What various wonders may observers see

In a small insect, the sagacious bee!

Mark, how the little untaught builders square

Their rooms, and in the dark their lodgings rear?

Nature's mechanics, they unwearied strive, 170

And fill with curious labyrinths the hive.

See, what bright strokes of architecture shine

Through the whole frame, what beauty, what design!

Each odoriferous cell, and waxen tower,

The yellow pillage of the rifled flower, 175

Has twice three sides, the only figure fit

To which the labourers may their stores commit

Without the loss of matter, or of room,

In all the wondrous structure of the comb.

308 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Next view, spectator, with admiring eyes, 180
 In what just order all th' apartments rise !
 So regular their equal sides cohere,
 Th' adapted angles so each other bear,
 That, by mechanic rules refin'd and bold,
 They are at once upheld, at once uphold. 185

Does not this skill ev'n vie with reason's reach ?
 Can Elucid more, can more Palladio, teach ?
 Each verdant hill th' industrious chemists climb,
 Extract the riches of the blooming thyme,
 And, provident of winter long before, 190
 They stock their caves, and hoard their flowery store ;
 In peace they rule their state with prudent care,
 Wisely defend, or wage offensive war.
 Maro, these wonders offer'd to his thought,
 Felt his known ardour, and the rapture caught : 195
 Then rais'd his voice, and in immortal lays
 Did high as Heaven the insect nation raise.

If, Epicurus, this whole artful frame
 Does not a wise Creator's hand proclaim,
 To view the intellectual world advance ; 200
 Is this the creature too of Fate or Chance ?
 Turn on itself thy godlike reason's ray,
 Thy mind contemplate, and its power survey.

What high perfections grace the human mind,
 In flesh imprison'd, and to earth confin'd ! 205
 What vigour has she ! what a piercing sight !
 Strong as the winds, and sprightly as the light !
 She moves unwear'd, as the active fire,
 And, like the flame, her flights to Heaven aspire ;

By

CREATION. BOOK VII. 209

her thoughts in never-ceasing streams 210
 lear; by night they strive in troubled dreams.
 ws ten thousand landscapes in the brain,
 of airy forms an endless train,
 all her intellectual scenes prepare,
 y turns the stage, and disappears. 215
 remoter regions of the sky
 ift-wing'd thought can in a moment fly;
 o the heights of Heaven, to be employ'd
 ing thence th' interminable void;
 k beyond the stream of time, to see 220
 gnant ocean of eternity.
 its in an instant through the zodiack run,
 s long journey for the labouring sun;
 own they shoot, as swift as darting light,
 1 opposing clouds retard their flight; 225
 h subterranean vaults with ease they sweep,
 rch the hidden wonders of the deep.
 n man with reason dignify'd is born,
 ges his naked mind adorn;
 nces or arts enrich his brain, 230
 ncy yet displays her pictur'd train:
 nate ideas can discern,
 wledge destitute, though apt to learn.
 ellectual, like the body's, eye,
 in the womb, no object can descry; 235
 lispos'd to entertain the light,
 dge of things when offer'd to the sight.
 bjects through the senses passage gain,
 l with various imagery the brain,

Th' ideas, which the mind does thence perceive,
To think and know the first occasion give.

Did she not use the senses' ministry,

Nor ever taste, or smell, or hear, or see,

• Could she possess of power perceptive be?

Wretches, who fightless into being came,

Of light or colour no idea frame.

Then grant a man his being did commence,

Deny'd by Nature each external sense,

These ports unopen'd, diffident we guess,

Th' unconscious soul no image could possess;

Though what in such a state the restless train

Of spirits would produce, we ask in vain.

The mind proceeds, and to reflection goes,

Perceives she does perceive, and knows she knows;

Reviews her acts, and does from thence conclude

She is with reason and with choice endued.

From individuals of distinguish'd kind,

By her abstracting faculty, the mind

Precisely general natures can conceive,

And birth to notions universal give;

The various modes of things distinctly shows,

A pure respect, a nice relation knows,

And sees whence each respect and each relation flows;

By her abstracting power in pieces takes

The mix'd and compound whole, which Nature makes;

On objects of the senses she refines,

Beings by Nature separated joins,

And severs qualities, which that combines.

245

250

260

The

The mind, from things repugnant, *some respects*
 In which their natures are alike *jects*, 270
 And can some difference and *unlike* for
 In things which seem entirely to agree:
 She does distinguish here, and there unite;
 The mark of judgement that, and *is* of wit.

As she can reckon, separate, and compare, 275 }
 Conceive what order, rule, proportion, are,
 So from one thought she finds can more infer;
 Maxim from maxim can by force express,
 And make discover'd truths associate *trains* connect:
 On plain foundations, which our reason *is*, 280
 She can stupendous frames of science raise;
 Notion on notion built will towering rise,
 Till th' intellectual fabrics reach the skies;
 The mathematic axioms, which appear
 By scientific demonstration clear, 285 }
 The master builders on two pillars rear:
 From two plain problems by laborious thought
 Is all the wondrous superstructure wrought.

The soul, as mention'd, can herself inspect,
 By acts reflex can view her acts direct; 290
 A task too hard for sense; for though the eye
 Its own reflected image can descry,
 Yet it ne'er saw the sight by which it sees,
 Vision can shew no colour'd images.

The mind's tribunal can reports reject 295
 Made by the senses, and their faults correct;
 The magnitude of distant stars it knows,
 Which erring sense, as twinkling tapers, shows:

212 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Crooked the shape our cheated eye believes,
 Which through a double medium it receives; 300
 Superior mind does a right judgement make,
 Declares it straight, and mends the eye's mistake.

Where dwells this sovereign arbitrary soul,
 Which does the human animal control,
 Inform each part, and agitate the whole ? 305

O'er ministerial senses does preside,
 To all their various provinces divide,
 Each member move, and every motion guide,

Which, by her secret uncontested nod,
 Her messengers the spirits sends abroad, 310
 Through every nervous pass, and every vital road,

To fetch from every distant part a train
 Of outward objects, to enrich the brain ?
 Where sits this bright intelligence enthron'd,

With numberless ideas pour'd around ? 315
 Where sciences and arts in order wait,
 And truths divine compose her god-like state ?

Can the dissecting steel the brain display, 320
 And the august apartment open lay,
 Where this great queen still chuses to reside

In intellectual pomp, and bright ideal pride ?
 Or can the eye, assisted by the glass,
 Discern the strait, but hospitable place, 325

In which ten thousand images remain,
 Without confusion, and their rank maintain ?

How does this wondrous principle of thought
 Perceive the object by the senses brought ?
 What philosophic builder will essay 330

By rules mechanic to unfold the way

How a machine must be dispos'd to think,
 Ideas how to frame, and how to link?
 Tell us, Lucretius, Epicurus, tell,
 And you in wit unrival shall excel, 335
 How through the outward sense the object flies,
 How in the soul her images arise;
 What thinking, what perception is, explain;
 What all the airy creatures of the brain;
 How to the mind a thought reflected goes, 340
 And how the conscious engine knows it knows.

The mind a thousand skilful works can frame,
 Can form deep projects to procure her aim.
 Merchants for eastern pearl and golden ore
 To cross the main, and reach the Indian shore, 345
 Prepare the floating ship, and spread the sail,
 To catch the impulse of the breathing gale.
 Warriors in framing schemes their wisdom show,
 To disappoint or circumvent the foe.
 Th' ambitious statesman labours dark designs, 350
 Now open force employs, now undermines;
 By paths direct his end he now pursues,
 By sile approaches now, and slanting views.

See, how resistless orators persuade,
 Draw out their forces, and the heart invade; 355
 Touch every spring and movement of the soul,
 This appetite excite, and that control;
 Their powerful voice can flying trops arrest,
 Confirm the weak, and melt th' obdurate breast;
 Chace from the sad their melancholy air, 360
 Sooth discontent, and solace anxious care.

When threatening tides of rage and anger rise,
 Usurp the throne, and reason's sway despise,
 When in the seats of life this tempest reigns,
 Beats through the heart, and drives along the veins;
 Sec, eloquence with force persuasive binds
 The restless waves, and charms the warring winds,
 Resistless bids tumultuous uproar cease,
 Recalls the calm, and gives the bosom peace.

Did not the mind, on heavenly joy intent, 370
 The various kinds of harmony invent?
 She the theorbo, she the viol found,
 And all the moving melody of sound?

She gave to breathing tubes a power unknown,
 To speak inspir'd with accents not their own; 375
 Taught tuneful sons of music how to sing,
 How, by vibrations of th' extended string,
 And manag'd impulse on the suffering air,
 T' extort the rapture, and delight the ear.

Sec, how celestial reason does command 380
 The ready pencil in the painter's hand;

Whose strokes affect with nature's self to vie,
 And with false life amuse the doubtful eye:
 Behold the strong emotions of the mind
 Exerted in the eyes, and in the face design'd. 385

Such is the artist's wondrous power, that we
 Ev'n pictur'd souls and colour'd passions see,
 Where without words (peculiar eloquence)
 The busy figures speak their various sense.
 What living face does more distress or woe, 390
 More finish'd shame, confusion, horror, know,
 Than what the masters of the pencil shew?

Mean time the chizel with the pencil vies ;
 The sister arts dispute the doubtful prize.
 Are human limbs, ev'n in their vital state, 395 }
 More just and strong, more free and delicate,
 Than Buonorota's curious tools create ? }
 He to the rock can vital instincts give,
 Which thus transform'd can rage, rejoice, or grieve :
 His skilful hand does marble veins inspire 400
 Now with the lover's, now the hero's fire ;
 So well th' imagin'd actors play their part,
 The silent hypocrites such power exert,
 That passions, which they feel not, they bestow,
 Affright us with their fear, and melt us with their woe.
 There Niobe leans weeping on her arm :

How her sad looks and beauteous sorrow charm !
 See, here a Venus soft in Parian stone ;
 A Pallas there to ancient fables known ;
 That from the rock arose, not from the main, 410
 This not from Jove's, but from the sculptor's brain.

Admire the carver's fertile energy,
 With ravish'd eyes his happy offspring see.
 What beauteous figures by th' unrival'd art
 Of British Gibbons from the cedar start ! 415

He makes that tree unnative charms assume,
 Usurp gay honours, and another's bloom ;
 The various fruits, which different climates bear,
 And all the pride the fields and gardens wear ;
 While from unjuicy limbs without a root 420
 New buds devis'd, and leafy branches, shoot.

As human kind can by an act direct,
 Perceive and know, then reason and reflect :

So the Self-moving Spring has power to chuse,
 These methods to reject, and those to use ; 425

She can design and prosecute an end,
 Exert her vigour, or her act suspend ;
 Free from the insults of all foreign power,
 She does her godlike liberty secure ;
 Her right and high prerogative maintains, 430

Impatient of the yoke, and scorns coercive chains ;
 She can her airy train of forms disband,
 And makes new levees at her own command ;
 O'er her ideas sovereign she presides,
 At pleasure these unites, and those divides. 435

The ready phantoms at her nod advance,
 And form the busy intellectual dance ;
 While her fair scenes to vary, or supply,
 She singles out fit images, that lie
 In memory's records, which faithful hold 440
 Objects immense in secret marks inroll'd ;
 The sleeping forms at her command awake,
 And now return, and now their cells forsake,
 On active Fancy's crowded theatre,
 As she directs, they rise or disappear. 445

Objects, which through the senses make their way,
 And just impressions to the soul convey,
 Give her occasion first herself to move,
 And to exert her hatred, or her love ;
 Ideas, which to some impulsive seem, 450
 Act not upon the mind, but that on them.
 When she to foreign objects audience gives,
 Their strokes and motions in the brain perceives,

As

As these perceptions, we ideas name,
 From her own power and active nature came, 455
 So when discern'd by intellectual light,
 Herself her various passions does excite, }
 To ill her hate, to good her appetite;
 To shun the first, the latter to procure,
 She chuses means by free elective power; 460
 She can their various habitudes survey,
 Debate their fitness, and their merit weigh,
 And, while the means suggested she compares,
 She to the rivals this or that prefers.

By her superior power the reasoning soul 465
 Can each reluctant appetite control;
 Can every passion rule, and every sense,
 Change Nature's course, and with her laws dispense;
 Our breathing to prevent, she can arrest
 Th' extension, or contraction, of the breast; 470
 When pain'd with hunger, we can food refuse,
 And wholesome abstinence, or famine chuse.
 Can the wild beast his instinct disobey,
 And from his jaws release the captive prey?
 Or hungry herds on verdant pastures lie, 475
 Mindless to eat, and resolute to die?
 With heat expiring, can the panting hart
 Patient of thirst from the cool stream depart?
 Can brutes at will imprison'd breath detain?
 Torment prefer to ease, and life disdain? 480

From all restraint, from all compulsion free,
 Unforc'd, and unnecessitated, we
 Ourselves determine, and our freedom prove,
 When this we fly, and to that object move.

218 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Had not the mind a power to will and chuse, 485
 One object to embrace, and one refuse;
 Could she not act, or not her act suspend,
 As it obstructed, or advanc'd her end;
 Virtue and Vice were names without a cause,
 This would not Hate deserve, nor that Applause; 490
 Justice in vain has high tribunals rear'd,
 Whom can her sentence punish, whom reward?
 If impious children should their father kill,
 Can they be wicked, when they cannot will;
 When only causes foreign and unseen 495
 Strike with resistless force the springs within,
 Whence in the engine man all motion must begin? }

Are vapours guilty, which the vintage blast?
 Are storms proscib'd, which lay the forest waste?
 Why lies the wretch then tortur'd on the wheel, 500
 If forc'd to treason, or compell'd to steal?
 Why does the warrior, by auspicious fate
 With laurels crown'd, and clad in robes of state,
 In triumph ride amidst the gazing throng
 Deaf with applauses, and the Poet's song; 505
 If the victorious, but the brute machine
 Did only wreaths inevitable win,
 And no wise choice or vigilance has shown,
 Mov'd by a fatal impulse, not his own?

Should trains of atoms human sense impel, 510
 Though not so fierce, so strong, so visible,
 As soldiers arin'd, and do not men arrest
 With clubs upheld and daggers at their breast;
 ' means compulsive are not plainer shown,
en russians drive, or conquerors drag us on; 515

such we're forc'd, when by an atom's sway
 we'd, as when a tyrant we obey;

by whatever cause constrain'd to act,
 merit no reward, no guilt contract.

our mind of rulers feels a conscious awe,
 respects their justice, and regards their law.

520

Rectitude and deviation knows,

vice from one, from one that virtue flows;

these she feels unlike effects within,

and virtue pleasure, and remorse from sin;

525

as of a just reward by that are fed,

and his of wrath vindictive secret dread.

our mind, which thus can rules of duty learn,

right from wrong, and good from ill, discern,

and oh, the sharp stroke of justice to prevent,

530

shame expresses, can grieve, reflect, repent;

and fate or chance her rise can never draw,

these causes know not virtue, vice, or law.

How can a life succeeding this conceive,

and bliss or woe an endless state believe.

535

Regarding the just and universal doom,

aw'd by fears of punishment to come,

our hopes excited of a glorious crown,

and certain pleasures in a world unknown;

How can the fond desires of sense restrain,

540

and once delight, and chuse distress and pain;

How can we rush on danger, can destruction face,

and all relinquish life, and death embrace;

How can afflicted virtue can adhere,

and chains and want to prosperous guilt prefer;

545
Unmov'd

Unmov'd, these wild tempestuous feats survey,
 And view serene this restless rolling sea.
 In vain the monsters, which the coast infest,
 Spend all their rage to interrupt her rest;
 Her charming song the syren sings in vain, 550
 She can the tuneful hypocrite disdain;
 Fix'd and unchang'd the faithless world behold,
 Deaf to its threats, and to its favour cold.
 Sages remark, we labour not to show
 The will is free, but that the man is so: 555
 For what enlighten'd reasoner can declare
 What human will and understanding are?
 What science from those objects can we frame
 Of which we little know, besides the name?
 The learned, who with anatomic art 560
 Dissect the mind, and thinking substance part,
 And various powers and faculties assert,
 Perhaps by such abstraction of the mind
 Divide the things, that are in nature join'd.
 What masters of the schools can make it clear 565
 Those faculties, which two to them appear,
 Are not residing in the soul the same,
 And not distinct, but by a different name?
 Thus has the Muse pursued her hardy theme,
 And sung the wonders of this artful frame. 570
 Ere yet one subterranean arch was made,
 One cavern vaulted, or one girder laid;
 Ere the high rocks did o'er the shores arise,
 Or snowy mountains tower'd amidst the skies;
 Before the watery troops fil'd off from land, 575
 And lay amidst the rocks entrench'd in sand;

Before

Before the air its bosom did unfold,
 Or burnish'd orbs in blue expansion roll'd;
 She sung how Nature then in embryo lay,
 And did the secrets of her birth display. 580

When after, at th' Almighty's high command,
 Obedient waves divided from the land;
 And shades and lazy mists were chac'd away,
 While rosy light diffus'd the tender day;
 When uproar ceas'd, and wild confusion fled, 585
 And new-born Nature rais'd her beauteous head;
 She sung the frame of this terrestrial pile,
 The hills, the rocks, the rivers, and the soil;
 She view'd the sandy frontiers, which restrain
 The noisy insults of th' imprison'd main; 590
 Rang'd o'er the wide diffusion of the waves,
 The moist cœrulean walks, and search'd the coral caves.

She then survey'd the fluid fields of air,
 And the crude seeds of meteors fashion'd there;
 Then with continued flight she sped her way, 595
 Mounted, and bold pursued the source of day;
 With wonder of celestial motions sung,
 How the pois'd orbs are in the vacant hung,
 How the bright sluices of ætherial light,
 Now shut, defend the empire of the night, 600
 And now, drawn up with wise alternate care,
 Let floods of glory out, and spread with day the air.

Then with a daring wing she soar'd sublime,
 From realm to realm, from orb to orb did climb:
 Swift through the spacious gulph she urg'd her way, 605
 At length emerg'd in empyrean day;

Where

442 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Where far, oh far, beyond what mortals see,
 In the void districts of immensity,
 The mind new suns, new planets, can explore,
 And yet beyond can still imagine more. 610

Thus in bold numbers did th' adventurous Muse
 To sing the lifeless parts of Nature chuse;
 And then advanc'd to wonders yet behind,
 Survey'd and sung the vegetable kind;
 Did lofty woods, and humble brakes review, 615
 Along the valley swept, and o'er the mountain flew.
 Then left the Muse the field and waving grove,
 And unfatigued with grateful labour strove
 To climb th' amazing heights of sense, and sing
 The power perceptive, and the inward spring 620 }
 Which agitates and guides each living thing.

She next essay'd the embryo's rise to trace
 From an unshap'd, rude, unchannel'd mass:
 Sung how the spirits wakes'd in the brain
 Exert their force, and genial toil maintain; 625
 Erect the beating heart, the channels frame,
 Unfold entangled limbs, and kindle vital flame;
 How the small pipes are in meanders laid,
 And bounding life is to and fro convey'd;
 How spirits, which for sense and motion serve, 630
 Unguided find the perforated nerve,
 Through every dark recess pursue their flight,
 Unconscious of the road, and void of sight,
 Yet, certain of the way, still guide their motions right. }

From thence a nobler flight she did essay,
 The mind's extended empire to survey.

She sung the godlike principle of thought,
 And how, from objects by the senses brought,
 The intellectual imagery is wrought;
 How she the modes of beings can discern,
 A nice respect, a meer relation learn;
 Can all the thin abstracted notions reach,
 Which Grecian wits, or, Britain, thine can teach.

Thus has the Muse strove to display a part
 Of those unnumber'd miracles of art,
 Of prudence, conduct, and of wise design,
 Which to th' attentive thought conspicuous shine.

Still, vanquish'd Atheists! will you keep the field,
 And, hard in error, still refuse to yield?
 See, all your broken arms lie spread around,
 And ignominious rout deforms the ground;
 Be wise, and once, admonish'd by a foe,
 Where lies your strength, and where your weakness, know;
 No more at Reason's solemn bar appear,
 Hardy no more scholastic weapons bear;
 Disband your feeble forces, and decline
 The war; no more in tinsel armour shine;
 Nor shake your bullrush spears, but swift repair
 To your strong place of arms, the scoffer's chair;
 And thence, supported with a mocking ring,
 Sarcastic darts and keen investives fling
 Against your foes, and scornful at your feasts
 Religion vanquish with decisive jests;
 Arm'd with resistless laughter, Heaven assail,
 Relinquish Reason, and let Mirth prevail.

Good Heaven! that men, who vaunt discerning sight,
 And arrogant from wisdom's distant height



224 BLACKMORE'S POEMS.

Look down on vulgar mortals, who revere
 A Cause Supreme, should their proud building rear }
 Without one prop the ponderous pile to bear!
 How much the Judge, who does in Heaven preside
 Re-mocks the scoffer, and contemns his pride!
 Behold, the sad unsufferable hour
 Advances near, which will his error cure;
 When he compell'd shall drink the wrathful bowl,
 And ruin'd feel immortal vengeance roll }
 Through all his veins, and drench his inmost soul.
 O'erwhelm'd with horror, sunk in deep despair,
 And lost for ever, will the wretch forbear
 To curse his madness, and blaspheme the power 680
 Of his just Sovereign, which he mock'd before?

Hail, King Supreme! of Power Immense Abyss!
 Father of Light! Exhaustless Source of Bliss!
 Thou uncreated, Self-existent Cause,
 Control'd by no superior Being's laws, 685
 Ere infant light essay'd to dart the ray,
 Smil'd heavenly sweet, and try'd to kindle day:
 Ere the wide fields of æther were display'd,
 Or silver stars cœrulean spheres inlaid;
 Ere yet the eldest child of Time was born, 690
 Or verdant pride young Nature did adorn;
 Thou art; and didst eternity employ
 In unmolested peace, in plenitude of joy,
 In its ideal frame the world, design'd
 From ages past, lay finish'd in thy mind. 695
 Conform to this divine imagin'd plan,
 With perfect art th' amazing work began.

Thy

Thy glance survey'd the solitary plains,
 Where shapeless shade inert and silent reigns ;
 Then in the dark and undistinguish'd space,
 Unfruitful, uninclos'd, and wild of face,
 Thy compass for the world mark'd out the destin'd
 place. }

Then didst Thou through the fields of barren Night
 Go forth, collected in Creating Might.
 Where Thou almighty vigour didst exert,
 Which emicant did this and that way dart
 Through the black bosom of the empty space :
 The gulphs confess th' omnipotent embrace,
 And, pregnant grown with elemental seed,
 Unfinish'd orbs and worlds in embryo breed.
 From the crude mass, Omniscient Architect,
 Thou for each part materials didst select,
 And with a master-hand thy world erect. }
 Labour'd by Thee, the globes, vast lucid buoys,
 By Thee uplifted, float in liquid skies :
 By Thy cementing word their parts cohere,
 And roll by Thy impulsive nod in air.
 Thou in the vacant didst the earth suspend,
 Advance the mountains, and the vales extend ;
 People the plains with flocks, with beasts the wood,
 And store with scaly colonies the flood.

Next, Man arose at Thy Creating Word,
 Of Thy terrestrial realms vicegerent lord.
 His soul, more artful labour, more refin'd,
 And emulous of bright Seraphic Mind,

Q

Ennobled

Ennobled by Thy Image, spotless shone,
 Prais'd Thee her author, and ador'd Thy throne :
 Able to know, admire, enjoy her God,
 She did her high felicity applaud.

Since Thou didst all the spacious worlds display,
 Homage to Thee let all obedient pay.

Let glittering stars, that dance their destin'd ring
 Sublime in sky, with vocal planets sing
 Confederate praise to Thee, O Great Creator King!

Let the thin districts of the waving air,
 Conveyancers of sound, Thy skill declare.

Let winds, the breathing creatures of the skies,

Call in each vigorous gale, that roving flies

By land or sea; then one loud triumph raise,

And all their blasts employ in songs of praise.

While painted herald-birds Thy deeds proclaim,

And on their spreading wings convey Thy fame :

Let Eagles, which in Heaven's blue concave soar,

Scornful of earth superior seats explore,

And rise with breasts erect against the sun,

Be ministers to bear Thy bright renown,

And carry ardent praises to Thy throne.

Ye fish, assume a voice; with praises fill

The hollow rock, and loud reactive hill.

Let lions with their roar their thanks express,

With acclamations shake the wilderness.

Let thunder-clouds, that float from pole to pole,

With salvos loud salute Thee as they roll.

Ye monsters of the sea, ye noisy waves,

Strike with applause the repercussive caves.

Let

Let hail and rain, let meteors form'd of fire,
 And lambent flames, in this blest work conspire.
 Let the high cedar and the mountain pine
 Lowly to thee, Great King, their heads incline,
 Let every spicy odoriferous tree
 Present its incense and its balm to Thee.

And thou, Heaven's viceroy o'er this world below,
 In this blest task superior ardour show :
 To view thyself, inflect thy reason's ray,
 Nature's replenish'd theatre survey ;
 Then all on fire the Author's skill adore,
 And in loud songs extol Creating Power.

Degenerate minds, in mazy error lost,
 May combat Heaven, and impious triumphs boast ;
 But, while my veins feel animating fires,
 And vital air this breathing breast inspires,
 Grateful to Heaven, I'll stretch a pious wing,
 And sing His praise, who gave me power to sing.

C O N T E N T S.

CREATION. Book I.	Page 39
II.	65
III.	94
IV.	121
V.	149
VI.	176
VII.	203

END OF BLACKMORE'S CREATION.

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