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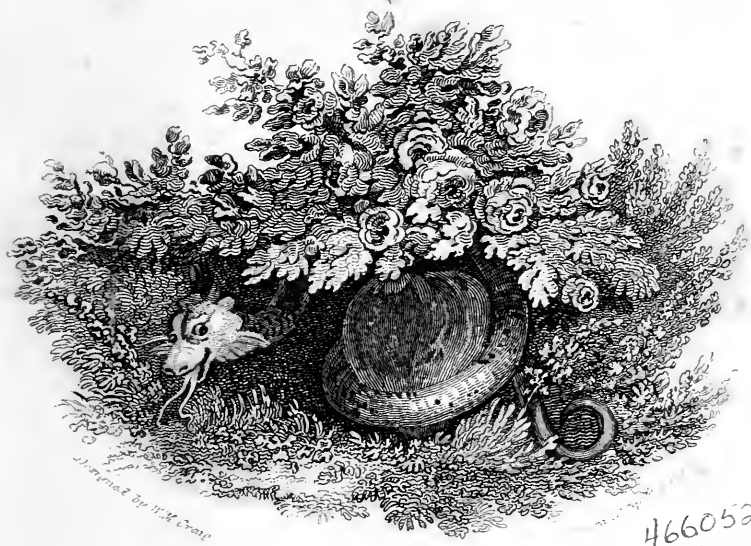






917

POEMS.  
 BY  
 WILLIAM COWPER ESQ.  
 in  
 Two Volumes  
 VOL. I.



Designed by W. M. Crane

466052  
19.9.47

*By what unseen and unsuspected Arts,  
 The serpent Error winds round human Passions*

LONDON.

1815.

PR  
3380  
AR  
1813a  
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*Madras's Sculp.*

WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

*Published by S.A. Oddy, Esq. Law, London, Sep. 1814.*





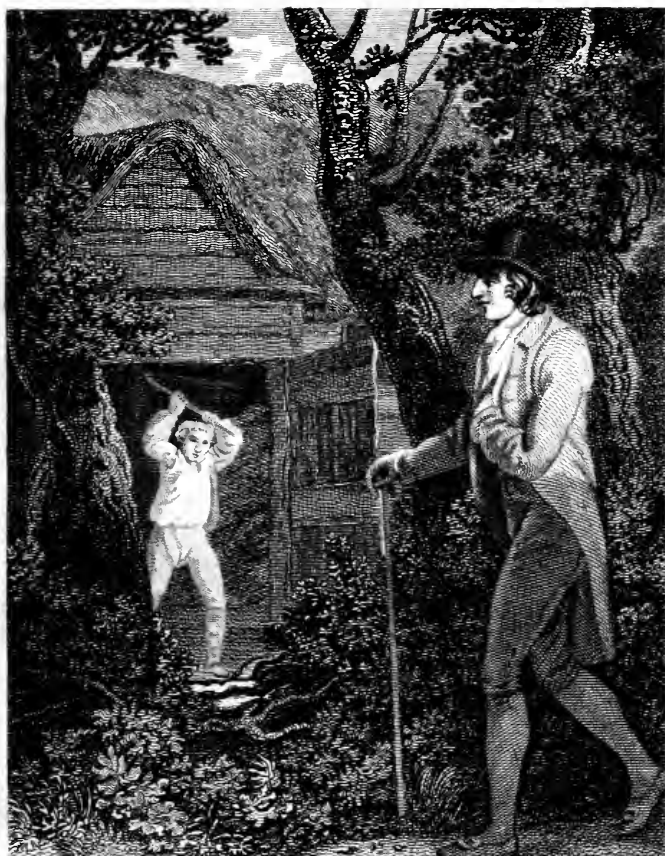
Craig del.

R. Alden Sculp.

*The instant he becomes the Serjeants care,  
His Pupil, and his torment, and his jest*

*Task Book 3<sup>d</sup>*



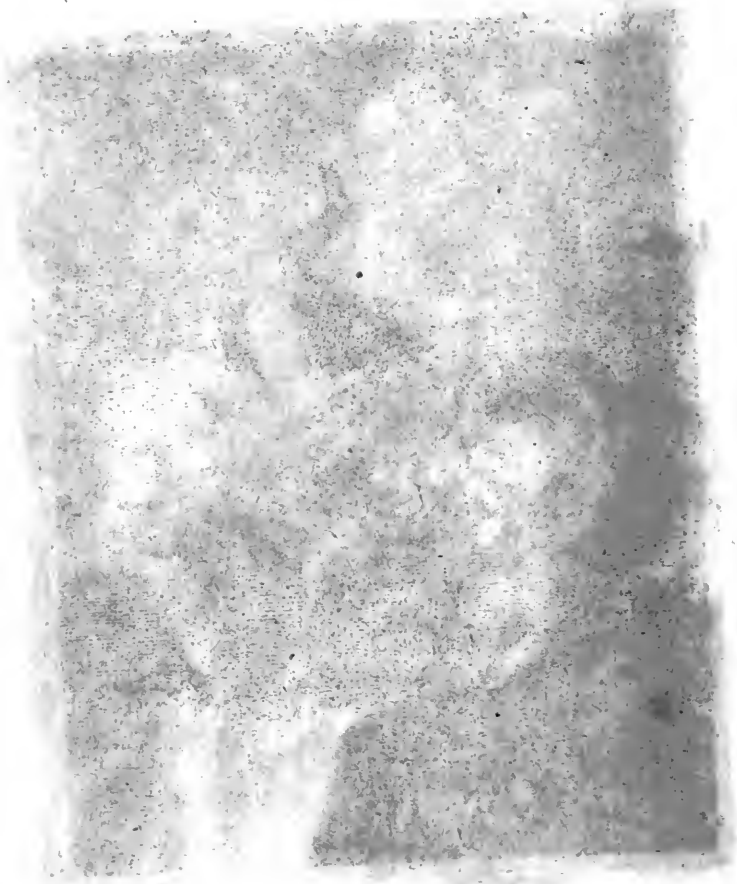


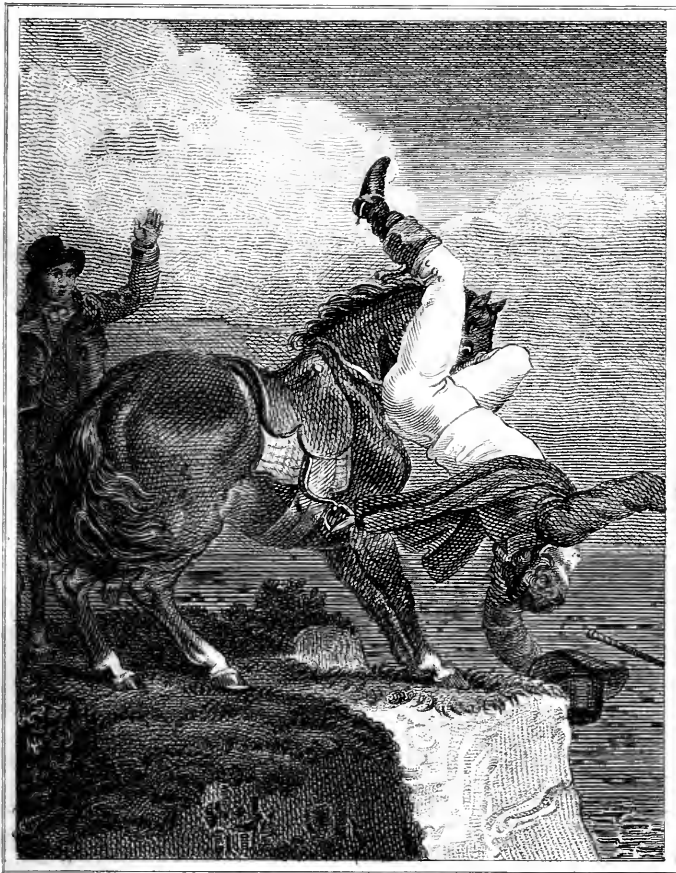
W. M. Gray delin.

W. Radford sculp.

*Thump after thump resounds the constant rattle  
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls  
Full on the destined ear*

*Task Book 27*





*Unrip del.*

*Fryman sculp.*

*At once the shock unseated him; he flew  
Sheer o'er the craggy barrier*

*Rush Book 6<sup>th</sup>*



Faint, illegible markings or text located below the main dark rectangular area. The characters are too blurry and low-contrast to be read.





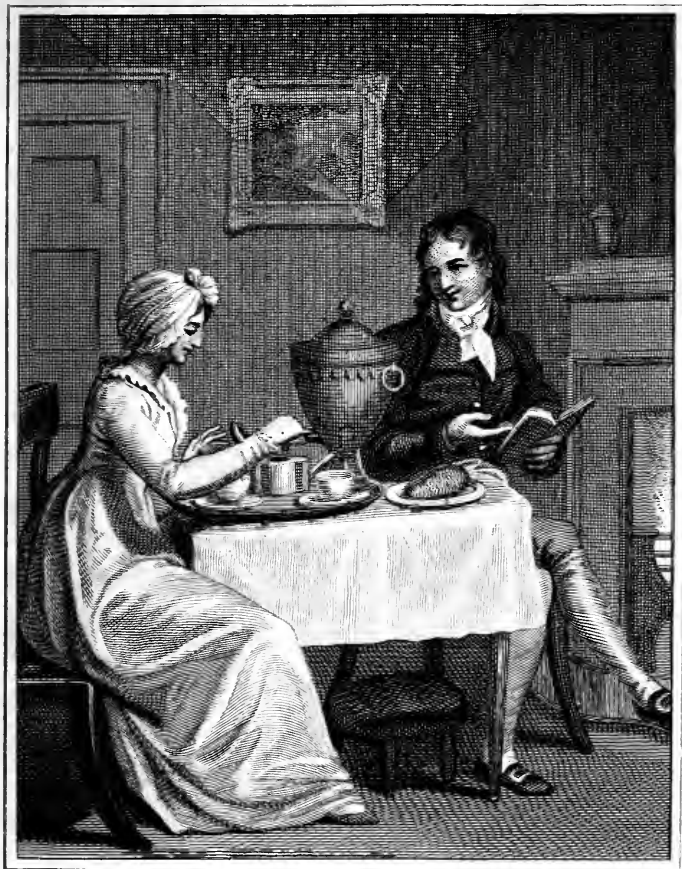
W.M. Craig del

J. Dudley sculp

*You Cottager, who weaves at her own door  
Just know and knows no more, her Bible true*  
Truth.



... ..



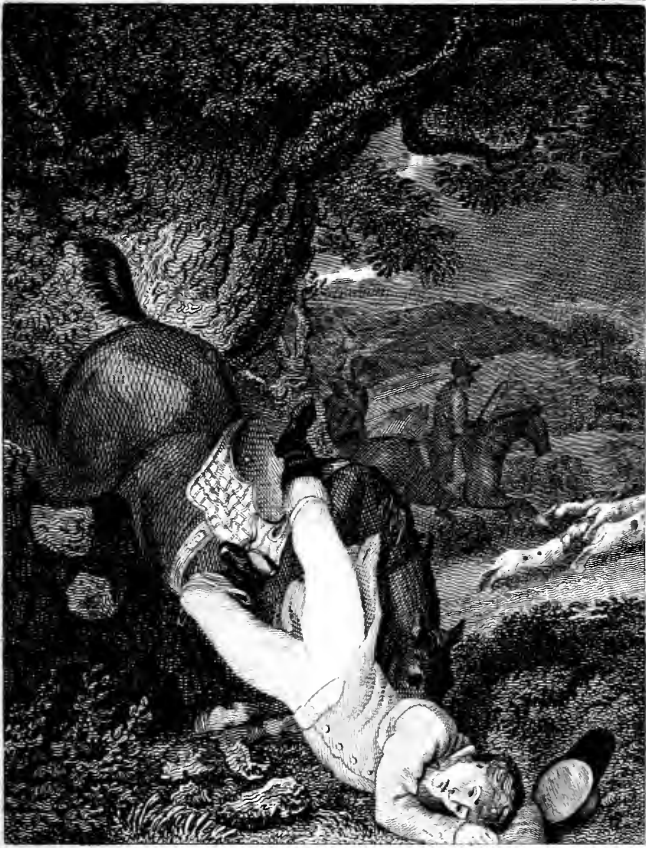
*W.M. Davis del.*

*J. Dalry sculp.*

*His warm but simple home, where he enjoys  
With her, who shares his pleasures, and his heart,  
Sweet converse, sipping calm the fragrant lymph.*

*Last Book 314*





*Crang del.*

*Rowland Smith*

*Again Impetuous to the field he flies,  
Leaps every fence but one, there falls and dies*

*Imagines of Error*



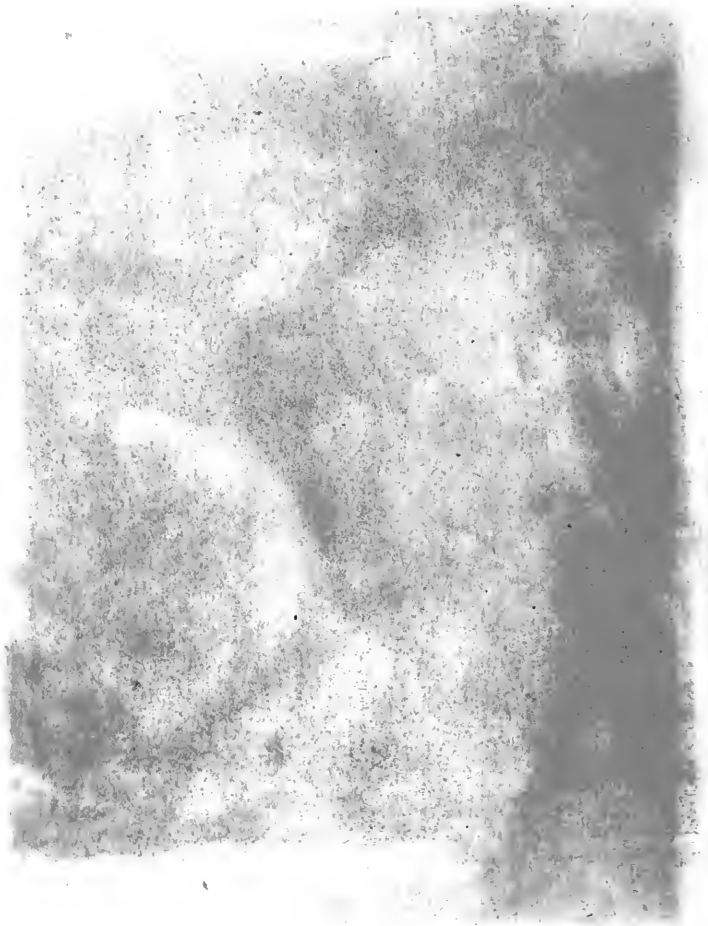


W. M. G. delin.

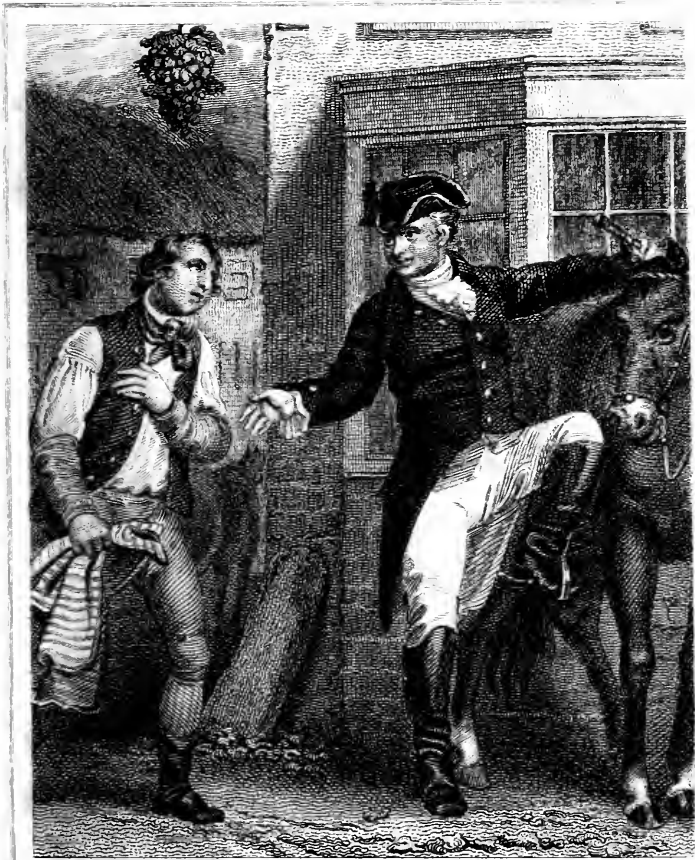
W. Riddell sculp.

*Heedless of all his pranks the sturdy churl  
Moves right towards the mark nor stops for aught*

*Folk Book 6<sup>th</sup>*







*F. K. Cray del.*

*Freeman sculp.*

*Pears are not always generous as well bred  
But Granby was  
Jack bow'd and was obliged*

*Jack Bow'd 4<sup>th</sup>*



---

# Preface

*TO THE*

**FIRST VOLUME.**

---

**W**HEN an Author, by appearing in print, requests an audience of the Public, and is upon the point of speaking for himself, whoever presumes to step before him with a preface, and to say, "Nay, but hear me first," should have something worthy of attention to offer, or he will be justly deemed officious and impertinent. The judicious reader has probably, upon other occasions, been beforehand with me in this reflection: and I am not very willing it should now be applied to me, however I may seem to expose myself to the danger of it. But the thought of having my own name perpetuated in connexion with the name in the title page, is so pleasing and flattering to the feelings of my heart,

me, was providing for me one of the principal blessings of my life; a friend and a counsellor, in whose company for almost seven years, though we were seldom seven successive waking hours separated, I always found new pleasure. A friend who was not only a comfort to myself, but a blessing to the affectionate poor people, among whom I then lived.

Some time after inclination had thus removed him from the hurry and bustle of life, he was still more secluded by a long indisposition, and my pleasure was succeeded by a proportionable degree of anxiety and concern. But a hope, that the God whom he served would support him under his affliction, and at length vouchsafe him a happy deliverance, never forsook me. The desirable crisis, I trust, is now nearly approaching. The dawn, the presage of returning day, is already arrived. He is again enabled to resume his pen, and some of the first fruits of his recovery are here presented to the public. In his principal subjects the same acumen, which distinguished him in the early period of life, is happily employed in illustrating and enforcing the truths, of which he received such deep and unalterable impressions in his maturer years. His satire, if it may be called so, is benevolent, (like the operations of the skilful and humane surgeon, who wounds

only to heal) dictated by a just regard for the honour of God, an indignant grief excited by the profligacy of the age, and a tender compassion for the souls of men.

His favourite topics are least insisted on in the piece entitled *Table Talk*; which therefore, with some regard to the prevailing taste, and that those who are governed by it, may not be discouraged at the very threshold from proceeding farther, is placed first. In most of the large Poems which follow, his leading design is more explicitly avowed and pursued. He aims to communicate his own perceptions of the truth, beauty, and influence of the religion of the Bible.---A religion which, however discredited by the misconduct of many, who have not renounced the Christian name, proves itself, when rightly understood, and cordially embraced, to be the grand *DESIDERATUM*, which alone can relieve the mind of a man from painful and unavoidable anxieties, inspire it with stable peace and solid hope, and furnish those motives and prospects, which, in the present state of things, are absolutely necessary to produce a conduct worthy of a rational creature, distinguished by a vastness of capacity, which no assemblage of earthly good can satisfy, and by a principle and pre-intimation of immortality.

At a time when hypothesis and conjecture in philosophy are so justly exploded, and little is considered as deserving the name of knowledge, which will not stand the test of experiment, the very use of the term EXPERIMENTAL in religious concerns, is by too many unhappily rejected with disgust. But we well know, that they, who affect to despise the inward feelings, which religious persons speak of, and to treat them as enthusiasm and folly, have inward feelings of their own, which, though they would, they cannot suppress. We have been too long in the secret ourselves, to account the proud, the ambitious, or the voluptuous, happy. We must lose the remembrance of what we once were, before we can believe, that a man is satisfied with himself, merely because he endeavours to appear so. A smile upon the face is often but a mask worn occasionally and in company, to prevent, if possible, a suspicion of what at the same time is passing in the heart. We know that there are people, who seldom smile when they are alone, who therefore are glad to hide themselves in a throng from the violence of their own reflections; and who, while by their looks and their language they wish to persuade us they are happy, would be glad to change their conditions with a dog. But in defiance of all their efforts they continue to think, forebode, and tremble. This we

know, for it has been our own state, and therefore we know how to commiserate it in others.---From this state the Bible relieved us---When we were led to read it with attention, we found OURSELVES described.---We learnt the causes of our inquietude ---we were directed to a method of relief---we tried, and we were not disappointed.

*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*

We are now certain, that the Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth. It has reconciled us to God, and to ourselves, to our duty, and our situation. It is the balm and cordial of the present life, and a sovereign antidote against the fear of death.

*Sed hæctenus hæc.* Some smaller pieces upon less important subjects close the volume. Not one of them, I believe, was written with a view to publication, but I was unwilling they should be omitted.

JOHN NEWTON.

*Charles Square, Hoxton,  
February 18, 1782,*

The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 description of the country, its climate, soil, and  
 productions. The author then proceeds to a  
 detailed account of the principal cities and  
 towns, and the manner in which they are  
 governed. The second part of the book  
 contains a history of the country, from the  
 earliest times to the present. The author  
 has endeavored to give a full and accurate  
 account of the various events which have  
 taken place, and to show the progress of  
 the country from a state of barbarism to  
 the present state of civilization. The third  
 part of the book is a description of the  
 manners and customs of the people, and  
 the state of their agriculture, commerce,  
 and manufactures. The author has  
 endeavored to give a full and accurate  
 account of the various branches of industry  
 and commerce, and to show the progress  
 of the country from a state of barbarism  
 to the present state of civilization.

The fourth part of the book is a  
 description of the various tribes and  
 nations which inhabit the country, and  
 the manner in which they are governed.  
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 state of civilization.



# TABLE TALK.

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*Si te fortè meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,  
Abjicito.*—————HOR. Lib. 1. Epist. 13.

---

A. **Y**OU told me, I remember, glory, built  
On selfish principles, is shame and guilt ;  
The deeds that men admire as half divine,  
Stark naught, because corrupt in their design.  
Strange doctrine this ! that without scruple tears  
The laurel that the very lightning spares ;

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 Laurels won in the Field of Honour.
 

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Brings down the warrior's trophy to the dust,  
 And eats into his bloody sword like rust.

*B.* I grant that, men continuing what they are,  
 Fierce, avaricious, proud, there must be war.  
 And never meant the rule should be applied  
 To him that fights with justice on his side.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure Parnassian dews,  
 Reward his mem'ry, dear to ev'ry muse,  
 Who, with a courage of unshaken root,  
 In honour's field advancing his firm foot,  
 Plants it upon the line that justice draws,  
 And will prevail or perish in her cause.  
 'Tis to the virtues of such men, man owes  
 His portion in the good that heav'n bestows.  
 And, when recording history displays  
 Feats of renown, though wrought in ancient days;  
 Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died  
 Where duty plac'd them, at their country's side;  
 The man that is not mov'd with what he reads,  
 That takes not fire at their heroic deeds,

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Infamy of Ambition.

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Unworthy of the blessings of the brave,  
Is base in kind, and born to be a slave.

But let eternal infamy pursue  
The wretch to nought but his ambition true  
Who, for the sake of filling with one blast  
The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste.  
Think yourself station'd on a tow'ring rock,  
To see a people scatter'd like a flock,  
Some royal mastiff panting at their heels,  
With all the savage thirst a tyger feels;  
Then view him self-proclaim'd in a gazette  
Chief monster that has plagu'd the nations yet:  
The globe and sceptre in such hands misplac'd,  
Those ensigns of dominion, how disgrac'd!  
The glass that bids man mark the fleeting hour,  
And death's own scythe, would better speak his pow'r,  
Then grace the bony phantom in their stead  
With the king's shoulder-knot and gay cockade;  
Clothe the twin brethren in each other's dress,  
The same their occupation and success,

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Man made for Kings!—rather they for him.

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*A.* 'Tis your belief the world was made for man ;  
 Kings do but reason on the self same plan :  
 Maintaing your's, you cannot their's condemn,  
 Who think, or seem to think, man made for them.

*B.* Seldom, alas ! the pow'r of logic reigns  
 With much sufficiency in royal brains :  
 Such reas'ning falls like an inverted cone,  
 Wanting its proper base to stand upon.  
 Man made for kings ! those optics are but dim  
 That tell you so—say, rather, they for him.  
 That were indeed a king-ennobling thought,  
 Could they, or would they, reason as they ought.  
 The diadem, with mighty projects lin'd,  
 To catch renown by ruining mankind,  
 Is worth, with all its gold and glitt'ring store,  
 Just what the toy will sell for, and no more.

Oh ! bright occasions of dispensing good,  
 How seldom used, how little understood !  
 To pour in virtue's lap her just reward.  
 Keep vice restrain'd behind a double guard ;

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To give Religion her unbounded Scope.

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To quell the faction that affronts the throne  
By silent magnanimity alone ;  
To nurse with tender care the thriving arts,  
Watch every beam philosophy imparts ;  
To give religion her unbridled scope,  
Nor judge by statute a believer's hope ;  
With close fidelity and love unfeign'd,  
To keep the matrimonial bond unstain'd ;  
Covetous only of a virtuous praise ;  
His life a lesson to the land he sways ;  
To touch the sword with conscientious awe,  
Nor draw it but when duty bids him draw ;  
To sheath it in the peace-restoring close  
With joy beyond what victory bestows ;  
Blest country, where these kingly glories shine !  
Blest England, if this happiness be thine !

*A.* Guard what you say ; the patriotic tribe  
Will sneer, and charge you with a bribe.—*B.* A bribe?  
The worth of his three kingdoms I defy,  
To lure me to the baseness of a lie,

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Wit strikes indiscriminately.

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And, of all lies, (be that one poet's boast)  
 The lie that flatters I abhor the most.  
 Those arts be their's who hate his gentle reign,  
 But he that loves him has no need to feign.

*A.* Your smooth eulogium, to one crown address'd,  
 Seems to imply a censure on the rest.

*B.* Quevedo, as he tells his sober tale,  
 Ask'd, when in hell, to see the royal jail;  
 Approv'd their method in all other things;  
 But where, good sir, do you confine your kings?  
 'There—said his guide—the group is full in view.  
 Indeed?—replied the Don—there are but few.  
 His black interpreter the charge disdain'd—  
 Few, fellow?—there are all that ever reign'd.  
 Wit undistinguishing, is apt to strike  
 The guilty and not guilty, both alike.  
 I grant the sarcasm is too severe,  
 And we can readily refute it here;  
 While Alfred's name, the father of his age,  
 And the Sixth Edward's grace th' historic page.

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A Monarch's Errors are forbidden Game.

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*A.* Kings then at last have but the lot of all,  
By their own conduct they must stand or fall.

*B.* True. While they live, the courtly laureat pays  
His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise ;  
And many a dunce, whose finger's itch to write,  
Adds, as he can, his tributary mite :  
A subject's faults a subject may proclaim,  
A monarch's errors are forbidden game !  
Thus, free from censure, over-aw'd by fear,  
And prais'd for virtues that they scorn to wear,  
The fleeting forms of majesty engage  
Respect, while stalking o'er life's narrow stage ;  
Then leave their crimes for history to scan,  
And ask with busy scorn, Was this the man ?

I pity king's whom worship waits upon,  
Obsequious from the cradle to the throne ;  
Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows,  
And binds a wreath about their baby brows ?  
Whom education stiffens into state,  
And death awakens from that dream too late.

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 The Insignificance of mere Parade.
 

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Oh! if servility with supple knees,  
 Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please ;  
 If smooth dissimulation, skill'd to grace  
 A devil's purpose with an angel's face ;  
 If smiling peeresses, and simp'ring peers  
 Encompassing his throne a few short years ;  
 If the gilt carriage and the pamper'd steed,  
 That wants no driving, and disdains the lead ;  
 If guards, mechanically form'd in ranks,  
 Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks,  
 Should'ring and standing as if stuck to stone,  
 While condescending majesty looks on ;  
 If monarchy consist in such base things,  
 Sighing, I say again, I pity kings !

To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood,  
 Ev'n when he labours for his country's good ;  
 To see a band, called patriot, for no cause,  
 But that they catch at popular applause,  
 Careless of all th' anxiety he feels,  
 Hook disappointment on the public wheels ;



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The Discomforts of Royalty.

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With all their flippant fluency of tongue,  
Most confident, when palpably most wrong ;  
If this be kingly, then farewell for me  
All kingship, and may I be poor and free !  
To be the Table Talk of clubs up stairs,  
To which the unwash'd artificer repairs,  
T' indulge his genius after long fatigue,  
By diving into cabinet intrigue ;  
(For what king's deem a toil, as well they may,  
To him is relaxation and mere play)  
To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail,  
But to be rudely censur'd when they fail ;  
To doubt the love his fav'rites may pretend,  
And in reality to find no friend,  
If he indulge a cultivated taste,  
His gall'ries with the works of art well grac'd,  
To hear it call'd extravagance and waste ;  
If these attendants, and if such as these,  
Must follow royalty, then welcome ease ;  
However humble and confin'd the sphere,  
Happy the state that has not these to fear.

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The Muse not an Inhabitant of Cheapside.

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*A.* Thus men, whose thoughts contemplative have  
dwelt

On situations that they never felt,  
Start up sagacious, cover'd with the dust  
Of dreaming study and pedantic rust,  
And prate and preach about what others prove,  
As if the world and they were hand and glove.  
Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares ;  
They have their weight to carry, subjects their's ;  
Poets, of all men, ever least regret  
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.  
Could you contrive the payment, and rehearse  
The mighty plan, oracular, in verse,  
No bard, how'er majestic, old or new,  
Should claim my fixt attention more than you.

*B.* Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay  
To turn the course of Helicon that way ;  
Nor would the nine consent the sacred tide  
Should purl amidst the traffic of Cheapside,  
Or tinkle in 'Change Alley, to amuse  
The leathern ears of stock-jobbers and jews.

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A Briton's Scorn of arbitrary Chains.

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*A.* Vouchsafe, at least to pitch the key of rhyme  
To themes more pertinent, if less sublime.

When ministers and ministerial arts,  
Patriots, who love good places at their hearts ;  
When admirals, extoll'd for standing still,  
Or doing nothing with a deal of skill ;  
Gen'ral, who will not conquer when they may,  
Firm friends to peace, to pleasure, and good pay ;  
When freedom, wounded almost to despair,  
Though discontent alone can find out where ;  
When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,  
I hear as mute as if a syren sung.

Or tell me, if you can, what pow'r maintains  
A Briton's scorn of arbitrary chains ?

That were a theme might animate the dead,  
And move the lips of poets cast in lead.

*B.* The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude  
Conjecture and remark, however shrewd.  
They take, perhaps, a well-directed aim,  
Who seek it in his climate and his frame.

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The Result of changeful Seasons.

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Lib'ral in all things else, yet nature here  
With stern severity deals out the year.  
Winter invades the spring, and often pours  
A chilling flood on summer's drooping flow'rs ;  
Unwelcome vapours quench autumnal beams,  
Ungenial blasts attending, curl the streams ;  
The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork  
With double toil, and shiver at their work ;  
Thus with a rigour, for his good design'd,  
She rears her fav'rite man of all mankind.  
His form robust and of elastic tone,  
Proportion'd well, half muscle and half bone,  
Supplies with warm activity and force  
A mind well lodg'd, and masculine of course.  
Hence liberty, sweet liberty inspires,  
And keeps alive, his fierce but noble fires.  
Patient of constitutional controul,  
He bears it with meek manliness of soul ;  
But, if authority grow wanton, woe  
To him that treads upon the free-born toe ;

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And the Check of Prerogative.

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One step beyond the bound'ry of the laws  
Fires him at once in freedom's glorious cause.  
Thus proud prerogative, not much rever'd,  
Is seldom felt, though sometimes seen and heard ;  
And in his cage, like parrot fine and gay,  
Is kept, to strut, look big, and talk away.

Born in a climate softer far than our's,  
Not form'd like us with such Herculean pow'rs,  
The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk,  
Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk,  
Is always happy, reign whoever may,  
And laughs the sense of mis'ry far away :  
He drinks his simple bev'rage with a gust ;  
And, feasting on an onion and a crust,  
We never feel th' alacrity and joy  
With which he shouts and carols, *Vive le Roy*,  
Fill'd with as much true merriment and glee,  
As if he heard his king to say—Slave, be free.

Thus happiness depends, as nature shows,  
Less on exterior things than most suppose.

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Freedom has Charms unknown to Slaves.

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Vigilant over all that he has made,  
 Kind Providence attends with gracious aid ;  
 Bids equity throughout his works prevail,  
 And weighs the nations in an even scale ;  
 He can encourage slav'ry to a smile,  
 And fill with discontent a British isle.

*A.* Freeman and slave, then, if the case be such,  
 Stand on a level ; and you prove too much :  
 If all men indiscriminately share  
 His fost'ring pow'r, and tutelary care,  
 As well be yok'd by despotism's hand,  
 As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.

*B.* No, Freedom has a thousand charms to show,  
 That slaves, howe'er contented never know,  
 The mind attains, beneath her happy reign,  
 The growth that nature meant she should attain ;  
 The varied fields of science, ever new,  
 Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view,  
 She ventures onward with a prosp'rous force,  
 While no base fear impedes her in her course ;

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Religion congenial with Freedom.

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Religion, richest favour of the skies,  
Stands most reveal'd before the freeman's eyes ;  
No shades of superstition blot the day,  
Liberty chases all that gloom away ;  
The soul emancipated, unoppress'd,  
Free to prove all things and hold fast the best,  
Learns much ; and, to a thousand list'ning minds,  
Communicates with joy the good she finds :  
Courage in arms, and ever prompt to show  
His manly forehead to the fiercest foe ;  
Glorious in war, but for the sake of peace,  
His spirits rising as his toils increase,  
Guards well what arts and industry have won,  
And freedom claims him for her first-born son.  
Slaves fight for what were better cast away—  
The chain that binds them, and a tyrant's sway ;  
But they, that fight for freedom, undertake  
The noblest cause mankind can have at stake :—  
Religion, virtue, truth, whate'er we call  
A blessing—freedom is the pledge of all.

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Liberty the Parent of Genius and Nurse of Fancy.

---



---

Oh liberty! the prisner's pleasing dream,  
 The poet's muse, his passion and his theme;  
 Genius is thine, and thou art fancy's nurse;  
 Lost without thee th' ennobling pow'rs of verse;  
 Heroic song from thy free touch acquires  
 Its clearest tone, the rapture it inspires;  
 Place me where winter breathes his keenest air,  
 And I will sing, if liberty be there;  
 And I will sing, at liberty's dear feet,  
 In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.

*A.* Sing where you please, in such a cause, I grant  
 An English poet's privilege to rant;  
 But is not freedom—at least, is not our's  
 Too apt to play the wanton with her pow'rs,  
 Grow freakish, and, o'erleaping every mound,  
 Spread anarchy and terror all around?

*B.* Agreed. But would you sell or slay your horse  
 For bounding and curvetting in his course;  
 Or if, when ridden with a careless rein,  
 He break away, and seek the distant plain?



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Liberty blushes at Riot and Disorder.

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No. His high metal, under good controul,  
Gives him Olympic speed, and shoots him to the goal.

Let discipline employ her wholesome arts ;  
Let magistrates alert perform their darts,  
Not skulk or put on a prudential mask,  
As if their duty were a desp'rate task ;  
Let active laws apply the needful curb  
To guard the peace that riot would disturb ;  
And liberty preserv'd from wild excess,  
Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress.  
When tumult lately burst his prison door,  
And set plebeian thousands in a roar ;  
When he usurp'd authority's just place,  
And dar'd to look his master in the face ;  
When the rude rabble's watch-word was—destroy,  
And blazing London seem'd a second Troy ;  
Liberty blush'd, and hung her drooping head,  
Beheld their progress with the deepest dread ;  
Blush'd, that effects like these she should produce,  
Worse than the deeds of galley-slaves broke loose.

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Patriotism lived, tho' Chatham died.

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She loses in such storms her very name,  
 And fierce licentiousness should bear the blame.

Incomparable gem! thy worth untold;  
 Cheap, though blood-bought; and thrown away  
 when sold;

May no foes ravish thee, and no false friend  
 Betray thee, while professing to defend;  
 Prize it ye ministers; ye monarchs, spare;  
 Ye patriots, guard it with a miser's care.

*A.* Patriots, alas! the few that have been found,  
 Where most they flourish, upon English ground,  
 The country's need have scantily supplied,  
 And the last left the scene when Chatham died.

*B.* Not so—the virtue still adorns our age,  
 Though the chief actor died upon the stage.  
 In him Demosthenes was heard again;  
 Liberty taught him her Athenian strain;  
 She cloth'd him with authority and awe,  
 Spoke from his lips, and in his looks gave law.  
 His speech, his form, his action, full of grace,  
 And all his country beaming in his face,

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Such are raised to Power by Providence.

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He stood, as some inimitable hand  
Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand,  
No sycophant or slave, that dard oppose  
Her sacred cause, but trembled when he rose ;  
And ev'ry venal stickler for the yoke  
Felt himself crushed at the first word he spoke.

Such men are rais'd to station and command,  
When Providence means mercy to a land.

He speaks, and they appear ; to him they owe  
Skill to direct, and strength to strike, the blow ;  
To manage with address, to seize with pow'r,  
The crisis of a dark decisive hour.

So Gideon earn'd a vict'ry not his own ;  
Subserviency his praise, and that alone.

Poor England! thou art a devoted deer,  
Beset with ev'ry ill but that of fear.

The nations hunt ; all mark thee for a prey ;  
They swarm around thee, and thou stand'st at bay.  
Undaunted still, though wearied and perplex'd,  
Once Chatham sav'd thee ; but who saves thee next ?

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The Piety of ancient Chivalry.

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Alas! the tide of pleasure sweeps along  
All that should be the boast of British song.  
'Tis not the wreath that once adorn'd thy brow,  
The prize of happier times, will serve thee now.  
Our ancestry: a gallant christian race,  
Patterns of every virtue, every grace,  
Confess'd a God; they kneel'd before they fought,  
And prais'd him in the victories he wrought.  
Now from the dust of antient days bring forth  
Their sober zeal, integrity, and worth;  
Courage, ungrac'd by these, affronts the skies,  
Is but the fire without the sacrifice.  
The stream that feeds the well-spring of the heart  
Not more invigorates life's noblest part,  
Than virtue quickens, with a warmth divine,  
The powr's that sin has brought to a decline.

A. Th' inestimable estimate of Brown  
Rose like a paper-kite, and charm'd the town;  
But measures, plann'd and executed well,  
Shifted the wind that rais'd it, and it fell.

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Effeminacy, Folly and Lust enfeeble.

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He trod the very self-same ground you tread,  
And victory refuted all he said.

*B.* And yet his judgment was not fram'd amiss ;  
Its error, if it err'd, was merely this—

He thought the dying hour already come,  
And a complete recov'ry struck him dumb.

But that effeminacy, folly, lust,  
Enervate and enfeeble, and needs must,  
And that a nation shamefully debas'd,  
Will be despis'd and trampled on at last,  
Unless sweet penitence her pow'rs renew,  
Is truth, if history itself be true.

There is a time, and justice marks the date,  
For long-forbearing clemency to wait ;  
That hour elaps'd, th' incurable revolt  
If punish'd, and down comes the thunder-bolt.  
Is mercy *then* put by the threat'ning blow,  
Must she perform the same kind office *now*?  
May she ! and, if offended heav'n be still  
Accessible, and pray'r prevail, she will.

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. The depravity of the present Age.

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'Tis not, however, insolence and noise,  
 The tempest of tumultuary joys,  
 Nor is it, yet, despondence and dismay,  
 Will win her visits or engage her stay ;  
 Pray'r only, and the penitential tear,  
 Can call her smiling down, and fix her here.

But when a country (one that I could name)  
 In prostitution sinks the sense of shame ;  
 When infamous venality, grown bold,  
 Writes on his bosom, *to be let or sold* ;  
 When perjury, that heav'n defying vice,  
 Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price,  
 Stamps God's own name upon a lie just made,  
 To turn a penny in the way of trade ;  
 When av'rice starves ( and never hides his face )  
 Two or three millions of the human race,  
 And not a tongue inquires, how, where, or when,  
 Though conscience will have twinges now and then ;  
 When profanation of the sacred cause  
 In all its parts, times, ministry, and laws,

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The desolation of Nineveh &c.

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Bespeaks a land, once christian, fall'n, and lost  
In all that wars against that title most ;  
What follows next let cities of great name,  
And regions long since desolate, proclaim.  
Nineveh, Babylon, and antient Rome,  
Speak to the present times, and times to come ;  
They cry aloud in ev'ry careless ear,  
Stop, while ye may ; suspend your mad career ;  
O learn, from our example and our fate,  
Learn wisdom and repentance ere too late.

Not only vice disposes and prepares  
The mind, that slumbers sweetly in her snares,  
To stoop to tyranny's usurp'd command,  
And bend her polish'd neck beneath his hand  
(A dire effect, by one of nature's laws  
Unchangeably connected with its cause ;)  
But Providence himself will intervene  
To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.  
All are his instruments ; each form of war,  
What burns at home, or threatens from afar,

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The Insolence of Power.

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Nature in arms, her elements at strife,  
The stooms that overset the joys of life,  
Are but his rods to scourge a guilty land,  
And waste it at the bidding of his hand.  
He gives the word, and mutiny soon roars  
In all her gates, and shakes her distant shores!  
The standards of all nations are unfurl'd ;  
She has one foe, and that one foe the world.  
And, if he doom that people with a frown,  
And mark them with a seal of wrath press'd down,  
Obduracy takes place ; callous and tough,  
The reprobated race grows judgment proof :  
Earth shakes beneath them and heav'n roars above ;  
But nothing scares them from the course they love :  
To the lascivious pipe and wanton song,  
That charm down fear, they frolic it along,  
With mad rapidity and unconcern,  
Down to the gulf from which is no return.  
They trust in navies, and their navies fail—  
God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail !



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Is the downfall of Nations.

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They trust in armies, and their courage dies ;  
In wisdom, wealth, in fortune, and in lies ;  
But all they trust in withers, as it must,  
When He commands, in whom they place no trust.  
Vengeance at last pours down upon their coast  
A long despis'd, but now victorious host ;  
Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge  
The noble sweep of all their privilege ;  
Gives liberty the last, the mortal shock ;  
Slips the slave's collar on, and snaps the lock.

*A.* Such lofty strains embellish what you teach,  
Mean you to prophesy, or but to preach ?

*B.* I know the mind that feels indeed the fire  
The muse imparts, and can command the lyre,  
Acts with a force, and kindles with a zeal,  
Whate'er the theme, that others never feel.  
If human woes her soft attention claim,  
A tender sympathy pervades the frame,  
She pours a sensibility divine  
Along the nerve of ev'ry feeling line.

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 The Power of the Muse.
 

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But, if a deed not tamely to be born,  
 Fire, indignation, and a sense of scorn,  
 The strings are swept with such a pow'r, so loud,  
 The storm of music shakes th' astonish'd crowd.  
 So, when remote futurity is brought  
 Before the keen inquiry of her thought,  
 A terrible sagacity informs  
 The poet's heart; he looks to distant storms;  
 He hears the thunder ere the tempest low'rs;  
 And, arm'd with strength surpassing human pow'rs,  
 Seizes events as yet unknown to man,  
 And darts his soul into the dawning plan:  
 Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name  
 Of prophet and of poet was the same;  
 Hence British poets, too, the priesthood shar'd,  
 And ev'ry hallow'd druid was a bard.  
 But no prophetic fires to me belong;  
 I play with syllables, and sport in song.

*A.* At Westminster, where little poets strive  
 To set a distich upon six and five,

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But Dullness of mere Versification.

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Where discipline helps op'ning buds of sense,  
And makes his pupils proud with silver-pence,  
I was a poet too : but modern taste  
Is so refin'd, and delicate, and chaste,  
That verse, whatever fire the fancy warms,  
Without a creamy smoothness has no charms.  
Thus, all success depending on an ear,  
And thinking I might purchase it too dear,  
If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,  
And truth cut short to make a period round,  
I judg'd a man of sense could scarce do worse  
Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

*B.* Thus reputation is a spur to wit,  
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.  
Give me the line that plows its stately course  
Like a proud swan, conq'ring the stream by force ;  
That, like some cottage beauty, strikes the heart,  
Quite unindebted to the tricks of art.  
When labour and when dullness, club in hand,  
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's, stand,

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 Writing Verses.
 

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Beating alternately, in measur'd time,  
 The clock-work tintinabulum of rhyme,  
 Exact and regular the sounds will be ;  
 But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me.

From him who rears a poem lank and long,  
 To him who strains his all into a song ;  
 Perhaps some bonny Caledonian air,  
 All birks and braes, though he was never there :  
 Or, having whelp'd a prologue with great pains,  
 Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains ;  
 A prologue interdash'd with many a stroke—  
 An art contriv'd to advertise a joke,  
 So that the jest is clearly to be seen,  
 Not in the words—but in the gap between ;  
 Manner is all in all, whate'er is writ,  
 The substitute for genius, sense, and wit.

To dally much with subjects mean and low  
 Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so.  
 Neglected talents rust into decay,  
 And ev'ry effort ends in push-pin play.

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Epic Poetry.

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The man that means success should soar above  
A soldier's feather, or a lady's glove ;  
Else, summoning the muse to such a theme,  
The fruit of all her labour is whipt-cream.  
As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—  
Stoop'd from its highest pitch to pounce a wren.  
As if the poet, purposing to wed,  
Should carve himself a wife in gingerbread.

Ages elaps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd  
And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard :  
To carry nature lengths unknown before,  
To give a Milton birth, ask'd ages more.  
Thus genius rose and set at order'd times,  
And shot a day-spring into distant climes,  
Ennobling ev'ry region that he chose ;  
He sunk in Greece, in Italy he rose ;  
And, tedious years of Gothic darkness pass'd,  
Emerg'd all splendour in our isle at last.  
Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main,  
Then show far off their shining plumes again.

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Poetry unknown in Eden.

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*A.* Is genius only found in epic lays ?

Prove this, and forfeit all pretence to praise.

Make their heroic pow'rs your own at once,

Or candidly confess yourself a dunce.

*B.* These were the chief : each interval of night

Was grac'd with many an undulating light

In less illustrious bards his beauty shone

A meteor, or a star ; in these, the sun.

The nightingale may claim the topmost bough,

While the poor grasshopper must chirp below :

Like him, unnotic'd, I, and such as I,

Spread little wings, and rather skip than fly ;

Perch'd on the meagre produce of the land,

An ell or two of prospect we command ;

But never peep beyond the thorny bound,

Or oaken fence, that hems the paddoc round.

In Eden, ere yet innocence of heart

Had faded, poetry was not an art ;

Language, above all teaching, or, if taught,

Only by gratitude and glowing thought,

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Genius a Bacchanal.

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Elegant as simplicity, and warm  
As ecstasy, unmanacled by form,  
Not prompted, as in our degen'rate days,  
By low ambition and the thirst of praise,  
Was natural as is the flowing stream,  
And yet magnificent—a God the theme ;  
That theme on earth exhausted, though above  
'Tis found as everlasting as his love,  
Man lavish'd all his thoughts on human things—  
The feats of heroes, and the wrath of kings ;  
But still, while virtue kindled his delight,  
The song was moral, and so far was right.  
'Twas thus till luxury seduc'd the mind  
To joys less innocent, as less refin'd ;  
Then genius danc'd a bacchanal ; he crown'd  
The brimming goblet, seiz'd the thyrsus, bound  
His brows with ivy, rush'd into the field  
Of wild imagination, and there reel'd,  
The victim of his own lascivious fires  
And, dizzy with delight, profan'd the sacred wires.

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Cromwell no friend to Poetry.

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Anacreon, Horace, play'd in Greece and Rome  
This Bedlam part; and others nearer home.  
When Cromwell fought for pow'r and while he reign'd  
The proud protector of the pow'r he gain'd,  
Religion harsh, intolerant, austere,  
Parent of manners like herself severe,  
Drew a rough copy of the Christian face  
Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace;  
The dark and sullen humour of the time  
Judg'd ev'ry effort of the muse a crime;  
Verse, in the finest mould of fancy cast,  
Was lumber in an age so void of taste:  
But, when the second Charles assum'd the sway,  
And arts reviv'd beneath a softer day,  
Then, like a bow long forc'd into a curve,  
The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,  
Flew to its first position with a spring  
That made the vaulted roofs of pleasure ring.  
His court, the dissolute and hateful school  
Of wantonness, where vice was taught by rule,



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Under Charles the Second Poets licentious.

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Swarm'd with a scribbling herd, as deep inlaid  
With brutal lust as ever Circe made.  
From these a long succession, in the rage  
Of rank obscenity, debauch'd their age;  
Nor ceas'd, 'till, ever anxious to redress  
Th' abuses of her sacred charge, the press,  
The muse instructed a well nurtur'd train  
Of abler votaries to cleanse the stain,  
And claim the palm for purity of song,  
That lewdness had usurp'd and worn so long.  
Then decent pleasantry and sterling sense,  
That neither gave nor would endure offence,  
Whipp'd out of sight, with satire just and keen,  
The puppy pack that had defil'd the scene.

In front of these came Addison. In him  
Humor in holiday and sightly trim,  
Sublimity and attic taste, combin'd,  
To polish, furnish, and delight, the mind.  
Then Pope, as harmony itself exact,  
In verse well disciplin'd complete compact,

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Pope's Poetry—Arbuthnot—Swift.

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Gave virtue and morality a grace,  
 That, quite eclipsing pleasure's painted face,  
 Levied a tax of wonder and applause,  
 Ev'n on the fools that trampled on their laws.  
 But he (his musical finesse was such,  
 So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)  
 Made poetry a mere mechanic art ;  
 And ev'ry warbler has his tune by heart.  
 Nature imparting her satiric gift,  
 Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,  
 With droll sobriety they rais'd a smile  
 At folly's cost, themselves unmov'd the while.  
 That constellation set, the world in vain  
 Must hope to look upon their like again.

*A.* Are we then left—*B.* Not wholly in the dark ;  
 Wit now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark,  
 Sufficient to redeem the modern race  
 From total night and absolute disgrace.  
 While servile trick and imitative knack  
 Confine the million in the beaten track,

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The Poetical Character of Churchill.

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Perhaps some courser, who disdains the road,  
Snuffs up the wind, and flings himself abroad.

Contemporaries all surpass'd, see one ;  
Short his career, indeed, but ably run ;  
Churchill ; himself unconscious of his pow'rs,  
In penury consum'd his idle hours ;  
And, like a scatter'd seed at random sown,  
Was left to spring by vigour of his own.  
Lifted at length, by dignity of thought  
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot,  
He laid his head in luxury's soft lap,  
And took, too often, there his easy nap.  
If brighter beams than all he threw not forth,  
'Twas negligence in him, not want of worth.  
Surly and slovenly, and bold and coarse,  
Too proud for art, and trusting in mere force,  
Spendthrift alike of money and of wit,  
Always at speed, and never drawing bit,  
He struck the lyre in such a careless mood,  
And so disdain'd the rules he understood,

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 Nature spring of the gift of Poetry,
 

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The laurel seem'd to wait on his command ;  
 He snatch'd it rudely from the muses' hand.  
 Nature, exerting an unwearied power,  
 Forms, opens, and gives scent to, ev'ry flow'r ;  
 Spreads the fresh verdure of the field, and leads  
 The dancing Naiads through the dewy meads :  
 She fills profuse ten thousand little throats  
 With music, modulating all their notes ;  
 And charms the woodland scenes, and wilds unknown,  
 With artless airs and concerts of her own :  
 But seldom (as if fearful of expense)  
 Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence—  
 Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought,  
 Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought ;  
 Fancy, that from the bow that spans the sky  
 Brings colours, dipt in heav'n, that never die ;  
 A soul exalted above earth, a mind  
 Skill'd in the characters that form mankind ;  
 And, as the sun in rising beauty dress'd,  
 Looks to the westward from the dappled east,

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but Churchill abundantly gifted.

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And marks, whatever clouds may interpose,  
Ere yet his race begins its glorious close ;  
An eye like his to catch the distant goal ;  
Or, ere the wheels of verse begin to roll,  
Like his to shed illuminating rays  
On ev'ry scene and subject it surveys :  
Thus grac'd, the man asserts a poet's name,  
And the world cheerfully admits the claim.  
Pity religion has so seldom found  
A skilful guide into poetic ground !  
The flow'rs would spring where'er she deign'd to stray,  
And ev'ry muse attend her in her way.  
Virtue indeed meets many a rhiming friend,  
And many a complement politely penn'd ;  
But, unattir'd in that becoming vest  
Religion weaves for her, and half undress'd,  
Stands in the desert, shiv'ring and forlorn,  
A wint'ry figure, like a wither'd thorn.  
The shelves are full, all other themes are sped ;  
Hackney'd and worn to the last flimsey thread,

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 Too much satirical and ribaldric Poetry.
 

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Satire has long since done his best ; and curst  
 And loathsome ribaldry has done his worst ;  
 Fancy has sported all her pow'rs away  
 In tales, in trifles, and in children's play ;  
 And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,  
 Whate'er we write we bring forth nothing new.  
 'Twere new indeed, to see a bard all fire,  
 Touch'd with a coal from heav'n, assume the lyre,  
 And tell the world, still kindling as he sung,  
 With more than mortal music on his tongue,  
 That He, who died below, and reigns above,  
 Inspires the song, and that his name is love.

For, after all, if merely to beguile,  
 By flowing numbers and a flow'ry style,  
 The tædium that the lazy rich endure,  
 Which now and then sweet poetry may cure ;  
 Or, if to see the name of idle self,  
 Stamp'd on the well-bound quarto, grace the shelf,  
 To float a bubble on the breath of fame,  
 Prompt his endeavour, and engage his aim,

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Sternhold and Hopkins preferred to Pope, &c.

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Debas'd to servile purposes of pride,  
 How are the pow'rs of genius misapplied !  
 The gift, whose office is the Giver's praise,  
 To trace him in his word, his works, his ways !  
 Then spread the rich discov'ry, and invite  
 Mankind to share in the divine delight.  
 Distorted from its use and just design,  
 To make the pitiful possessor shine,  
 To purchase at the fool-frequented fair  
 Of vanity, a wreath for self to wear,  
 Is profanation of the basest kind—  
 Proof of a trifling and a worthless mind.

*A.* Hail Sternhold, then; and Hopkins, hail!

*B.* Amen.

If flatt'ry, folly, lust, employ the pen ;  
 If acrimony, slander, and abuse,  
 Give it a charge to blacken and traduce ;  
 Though Butler's wit, Pope's numbers, Prior's ease,  
 With all that fancy can invent to please,  
 Adorn the polish'd periods as they fall,  
 One madrigal of their's is worth them all.

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Sternhold and Hopkins preferred to Pope, &c.

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**A.** 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe;  
To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

**B.** No matter—we could shift when they were not;  
And should, no doubt, if they were all forgot.



THE  
**PROGRESS OF ERROR.**

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*Si quid loquar audiendum.* HOR. Lib. 4. Od. 2.

SING, muse, (if such a theme, so dark, so long,  
May find a muse to grace it with a song)  
By what unseen and unsuspected arts  
The serpent error twines round human hearts ;  
Tell where she lurks, beneath what flow'ry shades,  
That not a glimpse of genuine light pervades,  
The pois'nous, black, insinuating worm  
Successfully conceals her loathsome form.

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The free Will of Man.

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Take, if ye can, ye careless and supine,  
Counsel and caution from a voice like mine !  
Truths, that the theorist could never reach,  
And observation taught me, I would teach.

Not all, whose eloquence the fancy fills,  
Musical as the chime of tinkling rills,  
Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend,  
Can trace her mazy windings to their end ;  
Discern the fraud beneath the specious lure,  
Prevent the danger, or prescribe the cure.  
The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,  
Falls soporific on the listless ear ;  
Like quicksilver, the rhet'ric they display  
Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.

Plac'd for his trial on this bustling stage,  
From thoughtless youth to ruminating age,  
Free in his will to choose or to refuse,  
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse ;  
Else, on the fatalists unrighteous plan,  
Say, to what bar amenable were man ?

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Divine Authority his Guide.

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With nought in charge, he could betray no trust ;  
And, if he fell, would fall because he must ;  
If love reward him, or if vengeance strike,  
His recompense in both unjust alike.

Divine authority within his breast  
Brings ev'ry thought, word, action, to the test ;  
Warns him or prompts, approves him or restrains,  
As reason, or as passion, takes the reins.

Heav'n from above, and conscience from within,  
Cries in his startled ear—Abstain from sin !

The world around solicits his desire,  
And kindles in his soul a treach'rous fire ;  
While, all his purposes and steps to guard,  
Peace follows virtue, as its sure reward ;  
And pleasure brings as surely in her train  
Remorse, and sorrow, and vindictive pain.

Man, thus endued with an elective voice,  
Must be supplied with objects of his choice.  
Where'er he turns, enjoyment and delight,  
Or present, or in prospect, meet his sight ;

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False Pleasures.

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Those open on the spot their honey'd store;  
These call him loudly to pursuit of more.  
His unexhausted mine the sordid vice,  
Avarice shows, and virtue is the price.  
Here various motives his ambition raise—  
Pow'r, pomp, and splendour, and the thirst of praise;  
There beauty woos him with expanded arms;  
E'en Bacchanalian madness has its charms.

Nor these alone, whose pleasures, less refin'd,  
Might well alarm the most unguarded mind,  
Seek to supplant his inexperienc'd youth,  
Or lead him devious from the path of truth;  
Hourly allurements on his passions press,  
Safe in themselves, but dang'rous in th' excess.

Hark! how it floats upon the dewy air!  
O what a dying, dying close was there!  
'Tis harmony from yon sequester'd bow'r,  
Sweet harmony, that soothes the midnight hour!  
Long ere the charioteer of day had run  
His morning course, th' enchantment was begun;

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Hunting.

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And he shall gild yon mountain's height again,  
Ere yet the pleasing toil becomes a pain.

Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent,  
That virtue points to? Can a life thus spent  
Lead to the bliss she promises the wise,  
Detach the soul from earth, and speed her to the skies?  
Ye devotees to your ador'd employ,  
Enthusiasts, drunk with an unreal joy,  
Love makes the music of the blest above,  
Heav'n's harmony is universal love;  
And earthly sounds, though sweet and well combin'd,  
And lenient as soft opiates to the mind,  
Leave vice and folly unsubdu'd behind.

Gray dawn appears; the sportsman and his train  
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain;  
'Tis he, the Nimrod of the neighb'ring lairs;  
Save that his scent is less acute than their's,  
For preserving chase, and headlong leaps,  
True beagle as the staunchest hound he keeps  
Charg'd with the folly of his life's mad scene,  
He takes offence, and wonders what you mean;

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The Clergy.

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The joy the danger and the toil o'erpay—  
'Tis exercise, and health, and length of days.  
Again impetuous to the field he flies ;  
Leaps ev'ry fence but one, there falls and dies ;  
Like a slain deer, the tumbrel brings him home,  
Unmiss'd but by his dogs and by his groom.

Ye clergy ; while your orbit is your place,  
Lights of the world, and stars of human race ;  
But, if eccentric ye forsake your sphere,  
Prodigies ominous, and view'd with fear.  
The comet's baneful influence is a dream ;  
Your's real, and pernicious in th' extreme.  
What then !—are appetites and lusts laid down,  
With the same ease that man puts on his gown ?  
Will av'rice and concupiscence give place,  
Charm'd by the sounds—Your Rev'rence, or Your  
Grace ?

No. But his own engagement binds him fast ;  
Or, if it does not, brands him to the last,  
What atheists call him—a designing knave,  
A mere church juggler, hypocrite, and slave.

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A fiddling Priest.

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Oh, laugh or mourn with me the rueful jest,  
A cassock'd huntsman and a fiddling priest!  
He from Italian songsters takes his cue:  
Set Paul to music, he shall quote him too.  
He takes the field. The master of the pack,  
Cries—Well done, saint! and claps him on the back.  
Is this the path of sanctity? Is this  
To stand a way-mark in the road to bliss?  
Himself a wand'rer from the narrow way,  
His silly sheep, what wonder if they stray?  
Go, cast your orders at your bishop's feet,  
Send your dishonour'd gown to Monmouth-street!  
The sacred function in your hands is made—  
Sad sacrilege!—no function, but a trade!

Occidius is a pastor of renown,  
When he has pray'd and preach'd the sabbath down,  
With wire and catgut he concludes the day,  
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away.  
The full concerto swells upon your ear;  
All elbows shake. Look in, and you would swear

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 Musical entertainments on the Sabbath,
 

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The Babylonian tyrant with a nod  
 Had summon'd them to serve his golden god.  
 So well that thought th' employment seems to suit,  
 Psalt'ry and sackbut, dulcimer, and flute.  
 Oh fie! 'tis evangelical and pure :  
 Observe each face, how sober and demure !  
 Ecstasy sets her stamp on ev'ry mien ;  
 Chins fall'n, and not an eye-ball to be seen.  
 Still I insist, though music heretofore  
 Has charm'd me much, (not e'en Occiduus more)  
 Love, joy, and peace, make harmony more meet  
 For sabbath ev'nings, and perhaps as sweet.

Will not the sickliest sheep of ev'ry flock  
 Resort to this example as a rock ;  
 There stand, and justify the foul abuse  
 Of sabbath hours with plausible excuse ?  
 If apostolic gravity be free  
 To play the fool on Sundays, why not we ?  
 If he the tinkling harpsichord regards  
 As inoffensive, what offence in cards ?



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censured as Mummery and Buffoonery.

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Strike up the fiddles, let us all be gay!

Laymen have leave to dance, if parsons play.

Oh Italy!—thy sabbaths will be soon

Our sabbaths, clos'd with mumm'ry and buffoon.

Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene;

Our's parcell'd out, as thine have ever been,

God's worship and the mountebank between.

What says the prophet? Let that day be blest

With holiness and consecrated rest.

Pastime and bus'ness both it should exclude,

And bar the door the moment they intrude;

Nobly distinguish'd above all the six,

By deeds in which the world must never mix.

Hear him again. He calls it a delight,

A day of luxury, observ'd aright,

When the glad soul is made heaven's welcome guest,

Sits banqueting, and God provides the feast.

But triflers are engag'd and cannot come;

Their answer to the call is—*Not at home.*

Oh the dear pleasures of the velvet plain,

The painted tablets, dealt and dealt again.

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Cards, Dice—Time sacrificed to Pleasure.

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Cards, with what rapture, and the polish'd die,  
 The yawning chasm of indolence supply!  
 Then to the dance, and make the sober moon  
 Witness of joys that shun the sight of noon.  
 Blame, cynic, if you can, quadrille, or ball,  
 The snug close party, or the splendid hall,  
 Where night down-stooping from her ebon throne,  
 Views constellations brighter than her own.  
 'Tis innocent, and harmless, and refin'd;  
 The balm of care, elysium of the mind.  
 Innocent! Oh, if venerable time  
 Slain at the foot of pleasure be no crime,  
 Then with his silver beard and magic wand,  
 Let Comus rise archbishop of the land;  
 Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe,  
 Grand metropolitan of all the tribe.

Of manners rough, and coarse athletic cast,  
 The rank debauch suits Clodio's filthy taste.  
 Rufillus, exquisitely form'd by rule,  
 Not of the moral, but the dancing school,

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Drunkenness, Debauchery, Riot.

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Wonders at Clodio's follies, in a tone  
As tragical, as others at his own.  
He cannot drink five bottles, bilk the score,  
Then kill a constable, and drink five more ;  
But he can draw a pattern, make a tart,  
And has the ladies etiquette by heart.  
Go, fool ; and, arm in arm with Clodio, plead  
Your cause before a bar you little dread ;  
But know, the law that bids the drunkard die  
Is far too just to pass the trifler by.  
Both baby-featur'd, and of infant size,  
View'd from a distance, and with heedless eyes,  
Folly and innocence are so alike,  
The diff'rence, though essential, fails to strike.  
Yet folly ever has a vacant stare,  
A simp'ring count'nance, and a trifling air ;  
But innocence, sedate, serene, erect,  
Delights us, by engaging our respect.  
Man, nature's guest by invitation sweet,  
Receives from her both appetite and treat ;

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Gluttony destructive.

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But, if he play the glutton and exceed,  
 His benefactress blushes at the deed.  
 For nature, nice, as lib'ral to dispense,  
 Made nothing but a brute the slave of sense.  
 Daniel ate pulse by choice—example rare !  
 Heav'n bless'd the youth, and made him fresh and fair.  
 Gorgonious sits, abdominous and wan,  
 Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan :  
 He snuff's far off th' anticipated joy ;  
 Turtle and ven'son all his thoughts employ ;  
 Prepares for meals as jockies take a sweat,  
 Oh, nauseous !—an emetic for a whet !  
 Will Providence o'erlook the wasted good ?  
 Temperance were no virtue if he could.

That pleasures, therefore, or what such we call,  
 Are hurtful, is a truth, confess'd by all.  
 And some, that seem to threaten virtue less,  
 Still hurtful, in th' abuse, or by th' excess.  
 Is man then only for his torment plac'd  
 The centre of delights he may not taste ?

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Abstinence only forbids Licentiousness.

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Like fabled Tantalus, condemn'd to hear  
The precious stream still purling in his ear,  
Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst  
With prohibition and perpetual thirst?  
No, wrangler—destitute of shame and sense,  
The precept, that enjoins him abstinence,  
Forbids him none but the licentious joy,  
Whose fruit, though fair, tempts only to destroy.  
Remorse, the fatal egg by pleasure laid  
In every bosom where her nest is made,  
Hatch'd by the beams of truth, denies him rest  
And proves a raging scorpion in his breast.  
No pleasure? Are domestic comforts dead?  
Are the nameless sweets of friendship fled?  
Has time worn out, or fashion put to shame,  
Good sense, good health, good conscience, and good  
fame?

All these belong to virtue, and all prove  
That virtue has a title to your love.

Have you no touch of pity, that the poor  
Stand starv'd at your inhospitable door?

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Industry recommended.

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Or if yourself, too scantily supplied,  
Need help, let honest industry provide.  
Earn, if you want ; if you abound, impart :  
These both are pleasures to the feeling heart,  
No pleasure ? Has some sickly eastern waste  
Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast ?  
Can British paradise no scenes afford  
To please her sated and indiff'rent lord ?  
Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run  
Quite to the lees ? And has religion none ?  
Brutes capable, would tell you 'tis a lie,  
And judge you from the kennel and the sty.  
Delights like these, ye sensual and profane,  
Ye are bid, begg'd, besought to entertain ;  
Call'd to these crystal streams, do ye turn off,  
Obscene, to swill and swallow at a trough ?  
Envy the beast, then, on whom heav'n bestows  
Your pleasures with no curses in the close.

Pleasure, admitted in undue degree,  
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.

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Ambition and Avarice condemned.

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'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice  
Unnerves the moral pow'rs, and mars their use ;  
Ambition, av'rice, and the lust of fame,  
And woman, lovely woman, does the same.  
The heart, surrender'd to the ruling pow'r  
Of some ungovern'd passion ev'ry hour,  
Finds, by degrees, the truths that once bore sway,  
And all their deep impressions, wear away.  
So coin grows smooth in traffic current pass'd,  
Till Cæsar's image is effac'd at last.

The breach, though small at first, soon op'ning wide,  
In rushes folly with a full-moon tide.  
Then welcome errors, of whatever size,  
To justify it by a thousand lies.  
As creeping ivy clings to wood or stone,  
And hides the ruin that it feeds upon ;  
So sophistry cleaves close to, and protects,  
Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects.  
Mortals, whose pleasures are their only care,  
First wish to be impos'd on, and then are.

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A Censure on Novels for exciting

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And, lest the fulsome artifice should fail,  
Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil.  
Not more industrious are the just and true  
To give to virtue what is virtue's due—  
The praise of wisdom, comeliness, and worth;  
And call her charms to public notice forth—  
Than vice's mean and disingenuous race  
To hide the shocking features of her face.  
Her form with dress and lotion they repair;  
Then kiss their idol, and pronounce her fair.

The sacred implement I now employ  
Might prove a mischief, or at best a toy;  
A trifle, if it move but to amuse:  
But, if to wrong the judgment and abuse,  
Worse than a poignard in the basest hand,  
It stabs at once the morals of a land.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,  
Footing it in the dance that fancy leads:  
Ye novelists, who mar what ye would mend,  
Sniv'ling and driv'ling folly without end;



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the Passions under the Disguise of a Moral.

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Whose corresponding misses fill the ream  
With sentimental frippery and dream,  
Caught in a delicate soft silken net  
By some lewd earl, or rake-hell baronet:  
Ye pimps, who, under virtue's fair pretence,  
Steal to the closet of young innocence,  
And teach her, unexperienc'd yet and green,  
To scribble as you scribbled at fifteen;  
Who, kindling a combustion of desire,  
With some cold moral think to quench the fire;  
Though all your engineering proves in vain,  
The dribbling stream ne'er puts it out again:  
Oh that a verse had pow'r and could command  
Far, far away, these flesh-flies of the land;  
Who fasten without mercy on the fair,  
And suck, and leave a craving maggot there.  
Howe'er disguis'd th' inflammatory tale,  
And covered with a fine-spun specious veil;  
Such writers, and such readers, owe the gust  
And relish of all their pleasure all to lust.

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Petronius an Enemy to Truth.

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But the muse, eagle-pinion'd, has in view  
A quarry more important still than you ;  
Down, down the wind she swims, and sails away ;  
Now stoops upon it, and now grasps the prey.

Petronius ! all the muses weep for thee ;  
But ev'ry tear shall scald thy memory :  
'The graces, too, while virtue at their shrine  
Lay bleeding under that soft hand of thine,  
Felt each a mortal stab in her own breast,  
Abhorr'd the sacrifice, and curs'd the priest.  
'Thou polish'd and high-finish'd foe to truth,  
Gray-beard corrupter of our list'ning youth,  
To purge and skim away the filth of vice,  
That, so refin'd, it might the more entice,  
Then pour it on the morals of thy son,  
To taint *his* heart, was worthy of *thine own* !  
Now, while the poison all high life pervades,  
Write, if thou can'st, one letter from the shades ;  
One, and one only, charg'd with deep regret  
'That thy worst part, thy principles, live yet ;

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Youth the Period most susceptible of Impressions.

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One sad epistle thence may cure mankind  
Of the plague spread by bundles left behind.

'Tis granted, and no plainer truth appears,  
Our most important are our earliest years ;  
The mind, impressible and soft, with ease  
Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees,  
And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clue  
That education gives her, false or true.

Plants rais'd with tenderness are seldom strong ;  
Man's coltish disposition asks the thong ;  
And, without discipline, the fav'rite child,  
Like a neglected forester, runs wild.

But we, as if good qualities would grow  
Spontaneous, take but little pains to sow ;  
We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek ;  
Teach him to fence and figure twice a week ;  
And having done, we think, the best we can,  
Praise his proficiency, and dub him man.

From school to Cam or Isis, and thence home ;  
And thence, with all convenient speed to Rome,

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A bad Tutor.

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With rev'rend tutor, clad in habit lay,  
To tease for cash, and quarrel with, all day;  
With memorandum-book for every town,  
And ev'ry post, and where the chaise broke down;  
His stock, a few French phrases got by heart;  
With much to learn, but nothing to impart,  
The youth, obedient to his sire's commands,  
Sets off a wand'rer into foreign lands.  
Surpris'd at all they meet, the gosling pair,  
With awkward gait, stretch'd neck, and silly stare,  
Discover huge cathedrals, built with stone,  
And steeples tow'ring high, much like our own;  
But show peculiar light by many a grin  
At popish practices observ'd within.

Ere long, some bowing, smirking, smart abbé,  
Remarks two loit'ers that have lost their way;  
And being always prim'd with *politesse*  
For men of their appearance and address,  
With much compassion undertakes the task  
To tell them—more than they have wit to ask:

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Affectation of Antiquarian Research.

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Points to inscriptions wheresoe'er they tread.  
Such as, when legible, were never read,  
But, being canker'd now and half worn out,  
Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt!  
Some headless hero, or some Cæsar shows—  
Defective only in his Roman nose ;  
Exhibits elevations, drawings, plans,  
Models of Herculanean pots and pans ;  
And sells them medals, which, if neither rare  
Nor ancient, will be so, preserv'd with care.

Strange the recital ! from whatever cause  
His great improvement and new lights he draws,  
The squire, once bashful, is shame-fac'd no more,  
But teems with pow'rs he never felt before ;  
Whether increas'd momentum, and the force  
With which from clime to clime he sped his course,  
( As axles sometimes kindle as they go )  
Chaf'd him, and brought dull nature to a glow ;  
Or whether clearer skies and softer air,  
That make Italian flow'rs so sweet and fair,

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An accomplished Dunce.

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Fresh'ning his lazy spirits as he ran,  
Unfolded genially, and spread the man ;  
Returning, he proclaims, by many a grace,  
By shrugs and strange contortions of his face,  
How much a dunce, that has been sent to roam,  
Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,  
And wisdom falls before exterior grace ;  
We slight the precious kernel of the stone,  
And toil to polish its rough coat alone.  
A just deportment, manners grac'd with ease,  
Elegant phrase, and figure form'd to please,  
Are qualities that seem to comprehend  
Whatever parents, guardians, schools, intend ;  
Hence an unfurnish'd and a listless mind,  
Though busy, trifling ; empty, though refine ;  
Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash  
With indolence and luxury, is trash ;  
While learning, once the man's exclusive pride,  
Seems verging fast towards the female side.

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Learning misapplied is mischievous.

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Learning itself, receiv'd into a mind  
By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd,  
Serves but to lead philosophers astray,  
Where children would with ease discern the way.  
And, of all arts sagacious dupes invent,  
To cheat themselves and gain the world's assent,  
The worst is—scripture warp'd from its intent.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleas'd,  
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well greas'd ;  
But, if the rogue have gone a cup too far,  
Left out his linch-pin, or forgot his tar,  
It suffers interruption and delay,  
And meets with hindrance in the smoothest way.  
When some hypothesis absurd and vain  
Has fill'd with all its fumes a critic's brain,  
The text that sorts not with his darling whim,  
Though plain to others, is obscure to him.  
The will made subject to a lawless force,  
All is irregular, and out of course ;  
And judgment drunk, and brib'd to lose his way,  
Winks hard, and talks of darkness at noon-day.

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The Advantages and Faults of the Press.

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A critic on the sacred book should be  
Candid and learn'd, dispassionate and free ;  
Free from the wayward bias bigots feel,  
From fancy's influence, and intemp'rate zeal :  
But, above all, (or let the wretch refrain,  
Nor touch the page he cannot but profane)  
Free from the domineering pow'r of lust ;  
A lewd interpreter is never just.

How shall I speak thee, or thy pow'r address,  
Thou god of our idolatry, the press ?  
By thee, religion, liberty, and laws,  
Exert their influence, and advance their cause ;  
By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befel,  
Diffus'd, make earth the vestibule of hell ;  
Thou fountain, at which drink the good and  
wise ;  
Thou ever-bubbling spring of endless lies ;  
Like Eden's dread probationary tree,  
Knowledge of good and evil is from thee.

No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest  
Till half mankind were like himself possess'd.



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The Prevalence of false Opinions.

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Philosophers, who darken and put out  
Eternal truth by everlasting doubt ;  
Church quacks, with passions under no command,  
Who fill the world with doctrines contraband,  
Discov'ers of they know not what, confin'd  
Within no bounds—the blind that lead the blind ;  
To streams of popular opinion drawn,  
Deposit in those shallows all their spawn.  
The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around,  
Pois'ning the waters where their swarms abound.  
Scorn'd by the nobler tenants of the flood,  
Minnows and gudgeons gorge th' unwholsome food.  
The propagated myriads spread so fast,  
E'en Leuwenhoeck himself would stand aghast,  
Employ'd to calculate th' enormous sum,  
And own' his crab-computing pow'rs o'ercome.  
Is this hyperbole ? The world well known,  
Your sober thoughts will hardly find it one.

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes  
From ev'ry hair-brain'd proselyte he makes ;

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 False Criticism.
 

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And therefore prints : himself but half deceiv'd,  
 'Till others have the soothing tale believ'd.  
 Hence comment after comment, spun as fine  
 As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line :  
 Hence the same word, that bids our lusts obey,  
 Is misapplied to sanctify their sway.  
 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend,  
 Hebrew or Syriac shall be forc'd to bend :  
 If languages and copies all cry, No—  
 Somebody prov'd it centuries ago.  
 Like trout pursued, the critic in despair,  
 Darts to the mud, and finds his safety there.  
 Women, whom custom has forbid to fly  
 The scholar's pitch, (the scholar best knows why) !  
 With all the simple and unletter'd poor  
 Admire his learning and almost adore.  
 Whoever errs, the priest can ne'er be wrong,  
 With such fine words familiar to his tongue.  
 Ye ladies ! (for, indiff'rent in your cause,  
 I should deserve to forfeit all applause)

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Nothing offensive to Virtue true to Scripture.

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Whatever shocks, or gives the least offence  
To virtue, delicacy, truth, or sense,  
(Try the criterion, 'tis a faithful guide)  
Nor has, nor can have, scripture on its side.  
None but an author knows an author's cares,  
Or fancy's fondness for the child she bears.  
Committed once into the public arms,  
The baby seems to smile with added charms.  
Like something precious ventur'd far from shore,  
'Tis valued for the danger's sake the more.  
He views it with complacency supreme,  
Solicits kind attention to his dream ;  
And daily, more enamour'd of the cheat,  
Kneels, and asks heav'n to bless the dear deceit.  
So one, whose story serves at least to show  
Men lov'd their own productions long ago,  
Woo'd an unfeeling statute for his wife,  
Nor rested till the gods had given it life.  
If some mere driv'ler suck the sugar'd fib,  
One that still needs his leading-string and bib,

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Newton, Boyle, and Locke, recommended.

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And praise his genius, he is soon repaid  
In praise applied to the same part—his head.  
For 'tis a rule, that holds for ever true,  
Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.

Patient of contradiction, as a child  
Affable, humble, diffident, and mild ;  
Such was Sir Isaac, and such Boyle and Locke ;  
Your blund'rer is as sturdy as a rock.

The creature is so sure to kick and bite,  
A muleteer's the man to set him right.  
First appetite enlists him truths sworn foe,  
Then obstinate self-will confirms him so.

Tell him he wanders ; that his error leads  
To fatal ills ; that, though the path he treads  
Be flow'ry, and he see no cause of fear,  
Death and the pains of hell attend him there ;  
In vain ; the slave of arrogance and pride,  
He has no hearing on the prudent side.

His still refuted quirks he still repeats ;  
New rais'd objections with new quibbles meets ;

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Skilful Ingenuity of Error.

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'Till, sinking in the quicksand he defends,  
He dies disputing, and the contest ends—  
But not the mischiefs ; they, still left behind,  
Like thistle-seeds, are sown by ev'ry wind.

Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill ;  
Bend the straight rule to their own crooked will ;  
And, with a clear and shining lamp supplied,  
First put it out, then take it for a guide.  
Halting on crutches of unequal size ;  
One leg by truth supported, one by lies ;  
They sidle to the goal with awkward pace,  
Secure of nothing—but to lose the race.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain ;  
And these, reciprocally, those again.  
The mind and conduct mutually imprint  
And stamp their image in each other's mint.  
Each, sire and dam of an infernal race,  
Begetting and conceiving all that's base.

None sends his arrow to the mark in view,  
Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue

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Danger of first indulging in Pleasure,

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For though, ere yet the shaft is on the wing,  
Or when it first forsakes th' elastic string,  
It err but little from th' intended line,  
It falls at last far wide of his design :  
So he, who seeks a mansion in the sky,  
Must watch his purpose with a stedfast eye ;  
That prize belongs to none but the sincere,  
The least obliquity is fatal here.

With caution taste thee sweet Circean cup :  
He that sips often, at last drinks it up.  
Habits are soon assum'd ; but, when we strive  
To strip them off, 'tis being flay'd alive.  
Call'd to the temple of impure delight,  
He that abstains, and he alone, does right.  
If a wish wander that way, call it home ;  
He cannot long be safe whose wishes roam.  
But, if you pass the threshold, you are caught ;  
Die then, if pow'r Almighty save you not.  
There, hard'ning by degrees, till double steel'd,  
Take leave of nature's God, and God reveal'd ;

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and Difficulty of relinquishing it.

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Then laugh at all you trembled at before ;  
And, joining the free-thinkers brutal roar,  
Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—  
That scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense.  
If clemency revolted by abuse  
Be damnable, then damn'd without excuse.

Some dream that they can silence when they will  
The storm of passion, and say, *Peace, be still ;*  
But, “ *Thus far and no farther,*” when address'd  
To the wild wave, or wilder human breast,  
Implies authority that never can,  
That never ought to be the lot of man.

But, muse, forbear ; long flights forebode a fall :  
Strike on the deep-ton'd chord the sum of all.

Hear the just law—the judgment of the skies !  
He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies :  
And he that *will* be cheated to the last,  
Delusions, strong as hell, shall bind him fast.  
But, if the wand'rer his mistake discern,  
Judge his own ways, and sigh for a return,

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The Cross the only Refuge from Despair.

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Bewilder'd once, must he bewail his loss  
For ever and for ever ? No—the cross !  
There, and there only (though the deist rave,  
And atheist, if earth bear so base a slave ;)   
There, and there only, is the pow'r to save.  
There no delusive hope invites despair ;  
No mock'ry meets you, no deception, there.  
The spells and charms, that blinded you before,  
All vanish there, and fascinate no more.

I am no preacher, let this hint suffice—  
The cross, once seen, is death to ev'ry vice:  
Else he that hung there suffer'd all his pain,  
Bled, groan'd, and agoniz'd, and died, in vain.



# TRUTH.

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*Pensanta trutinâ.*      HOR. Lib. II. Epist. 1.

MAN, on the dubious waves of error toss'd,  
His ship half founder'd, and his compass lost,  
Sees, far as human optics may command,  
A sleeping fog, and fancies it dry land :  
Spreads all his canvass, ev'ry sinew plies ;  
Pants for't, aims at it, enters it, and dies !  
Then farewell all self-satisfying schemes,  
His well-built systems, philosophic dreams ;

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Grace leads the right Way.

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Deceitful views of future bliss, farewell!

He reads his sentence at the flames of hell.

Hard lot of man—to toil for the reward  
 Of virtue, and yet lose it! Wherefore hard?—  
 He that would win the race must guide his horse  
 Obedient to the customs of the course;  
 Else, though unequall'd to the goal he flies,  
 A meaner than himself shall gain the prize.  
 Grace leads the right way: if you choose the wrong,  
 Take it, and perish; but restrain your tongue.  
 Charge not, with light sufficient, and left free,  
 Your wilful suicide on God's decree.

Oh how unlike the complex works of man,  
 Heav'n's easy, artless, unincumber'd plan!  
 No meretricious graces to beguile,  
 No clust'ring ornaments to clog the pile;  
 From ostentation, as from weakness, free,  
 It stands like the cerulean arch we see,  
 Majestic in its own simplicity.  
 Inscrib'd above the portal, from afar  
 Conspicuous as the brightness of a star,

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 The Necessity of Faith to attain Salvation..
 

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Legible only by the light they give,  
 Stand the soul-quick'ning words—BELIEVE, AND LIVE!  
 Too many, shock'd at what should charm them most,  
 Despise the plain direction, and are lost.  
 Heav'n on such terms! (they cry, with proud disdain)  
 Incredible, impossible, and vain!—  
 Rebel, because 'tis easy to obey;  
 And scorn for its own sake the gracious way.  
 These are the sober, in whose cooler brains  
 Some thought of immortality remains;  
 The rest, too busy, or too gay, to wait  
 On the sad theme, their everlasting state,  
 Sport for a day, and perish in a night;  
 The foam upon the waters not so light.

Who judg'd the pharisee? What odious cause  
 Expos'd him to the vengeance of the laws?  
 Had he seduc'd a virgin, wrong'd a friend,  
 Or stabb'd a man to serve some private end?  
 Was blasphemy his sin? Or did he stray  
 From the strict duties of the sacred day?

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 Folly of Ostentation contrasted with Modesty.
 

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Sit long and late at the carousing board ?  
 (Such were the sins with which he charg'd his Lord.)  
 No—the man's morals were exact. What then ?  
 'Twas his ambition to be seen of men ;  
 His virtues were his pride ; and that one vice  
 Made all his virtues gewgaws of no price ;  
 He wore them, as fine trappings, for a show ;  
 A praying, synagogue-frequenting, beau.

The self-applauding bird, the peacock, see—  
 Mark what a sumptuous pharisee is he !  
 Meridian sun-beams tempt him to unfold  
 His radiant glories ; azure, green, and gold :  
 He treads as if, some solemn music near,  
 His measur'd step were govern'd by his ear ;  
 And seems to say—Ye meaner fowl, give place ;  
 I am all splendour, dignity, and grace !

Not so the pheasant on his charms presumes ;  
 Though he, too, has a glory in his plumes.  
 He, christian like, retreats with modest mein  
 To the close copse, or far-sequester'd green,  
 And shines, without desiring to be seen,

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Solitary Devotion to religious Offices condemned.

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The plea of works, as arrogant and vain,  
Heav'n turns from with abhorrence and disdain :  
Not more affronted by avow'd neglect,  
Than by the mere dissembler's feign'd respect.  
What is all righteousness that men devise ?  
What—but a sordid bargain for the skies ?  
But Christ as soon would abdicate his own,  
As stoop from heav'n to sell the proud a throne.

His dwelling a recess in some rude rock ;  
Book, beads, and maple-dish, his meagre stock ;  
In shirt of hair and weeds of canvass dress'd,  
Girt with a bell-rope that the pope has bless'd ;  
A dust with stripes, told out for ev'ry crime,  
And sore tormented, long before his time ;  
His pray'r preferr'd to saints that cannot aid ;  
His praise postpon'd, and never to be paid ;  
See the sage hermit, by mankind admir'd,  
With all that bigotry adopts inspir'd,  
Wearing out life in his religious whim,  
'Till his religious whimsey wears out him.

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 Bodily Tortures self inflicted, condemned
 

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His works, his abstinence, his zeal, allow'd,  
 You think him humble—God accounts him proud.  
 High in demand, though lowly in pretence,  
 Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—  
 My penitential stripes, my streaming blood,  
 Have purchas'd heav'n, and prove my title good.

Turn eastward now, and fancy shall apply  
 To your weak sight her telescopic eye.  
 The bramin kindles on his own bare head  
 The sacred fire—self-torturing his trade!  
 His voluntary pains, severe and long,  
 Would give a barb'rous air to British song;  
 No grand inquisitor could worse invent,  
 Than he contrives, to suffer, well content.

Which is the saintlier worthy of the two?  
 Past all dispute, you anchorite say you.  
 Your sentence and mine differ. What's a name?  
 I say the bramin has the fairer claim.  
 If suff'rings, scripture no where recommends,  
 Devis'd by self, to answer selfish ends,

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as the mere Indulgence of Pride.

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Give saintship, then all Europe must agree  
Ten starvling hermits suffer less than he.

The truth is (if the truth may suit your ear,  
And prejudice have left a passage clear)  
Pride has attain'd its most luxuriant growth,  
And poison'd ev'ry virtue in them both.  
Pride may be pamper'd while the flesh grows lean;  
Humility may clothe an English dean;  
That grace was Cowper's—his, confess'd by all—  
Though plac'd in golden Durham's second stall.  
Not all the plenty of a bishop's board,  
His palace, and his lacqueys, and "My Lord,"  
More nourish pride, that condescending vice,  
Than abstinence, and beggary, and lice:  
It thrives in mis'ry and abundant grows;  
In mis'ry fools upon themselves impose.

But why before us protestants produce  
An Indian mystic, or a French recluse?  
Their sin is plain; but what have we to fear,  
Reform'd, and well instructed? You shall hear.

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An amorous old Woman,

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Yon ancient prude, whose wither'd features show  
She might be young some forty years ago,  
Her elbows pinion'd close upon her hips,  
Her head erect, her fan upon her lips,  
Her eye-brows arch'd, her eyes both gone astray  
To watch yon am'rous couple in their play,  
With bony and unkerchief'd neck, defies  
The rude inclemency of wintry skies.

And sails, with lappet head and mincing airs,  
Duly, at clink of bell, to morning pray'rs.

To thrift and parsimony much inclin'd,  
She yet allows herself that boy behind.

The shiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,  
With slip-shod heels, and dew-drop at his nose ;

His predecessor's coat advanc'd to wear,  
Which future pages yet are doom'd to share :

Carries her bible, tuck'd beneath his arm,  
And hides his hands, to keep his fingers warm.

She, half an angel in her own account,  
Doubts not hereafter with the saints to mount,



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Pious, vain, and hypocritical.

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Though not a grace appears, on strictest search,  
But that she fasts, and, *item*, goes to church.  
Conscious of age, she recollects her youth,  
And tells, not always with an eye to truth,  
Who spann'd her waist, and who, where'er he came,  
Scrawl'd upon glass miss Bridget's lovely name;  
Who stole her slipper, fill'd it with tokay,  
And drank the little bumper ev'ry day.  
Of temper as envenom'd as an asp;  
Censorious, and her every word a wasp;  
In faithful mem'ry she records the crimes,  
Or real, or fictitious, of the times;  
Laughs at the reputations she has torn,  
And holds them, dangling at arms length, in scorn.

Such are the fruits of sanctimonious pride,  
Of malice fed while flesh is mortified:  
Take, Madam, the reward of all your pray'rs,  
Where hermits and where bramins meet with theirs;  
Your portion is with them.—Nay, never frown;  
But, if you please, some fathoms lower down,

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No Slavery in Christianity.

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Artist, attend ! your brushes and your paint—  
Produce them—take a chair—now draw a saint.  
Oh, sorrowful and sad ! the streaming tears  
Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears !  
Is this a saint ? Throw tints and all away—  
True piety is cheerful as the day ;  
Will weep, indeed, and heave a pitying groan,  
For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.

What purpose has the King of saints in view ?  
Why falls the gospel like a gracious dew ?  
To call up plenty from the teeming earth,  
Or curse the desert with a tenfold dearth ?  
Is it that Adam's offspring may be sav'd  
From servile fear, or be the more enslav'd ?  
To loose the links that gall'd mankind before,  
Or bind them faster on, and add still more ?  
The freeborn Christian has no chains to prove ;  
Or, if a chain, the golden one of love :  
No fear attends to quench his glowing fires,  
What fear he feels his gratitude inspires.

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An artful and worthless Servant.

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Shall he for such deliv'rance, freely wrought,  
Recompense ill? He trembles at the thought.  
His Master's int'rest and his own combin'd,  
Prompt ev'ry movement of his heart and mind:  
Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince;  
His freedom is the freedom of a prince.

Man's obligations infinite, of course  
His life should prove that he perceives their force;  
His utmost he can render is but small—  
The principle and motive all in all.  
You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue,  
From top to toe the geta now in vogue,  
Genteel in figure, easy in address,  
Moves without noise, and swift as an express,  
Reports a message with a pleasing grace,  
Expert in all the duties of his place:  
Say, on what hinge does his obedience move?  
Has he a world of gratitude and love?  
No, not a spark—'tis all mere sharper's play;  
He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay;

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An observant and grateful Servant.

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Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,  
Tom quits you, with—Your most obedient, Sir.

The dinner serv'd, Charles takes his usual stand,  
Watches your eye, anticipates command ;  
Sighs, if perhaps your appetite should fail ;  
And, if he but suspects a frown, turns pale ;  
Consults all day your int'rest and your ease,  
Richly rewarded if he can but please ;  
And, proud to make his firm attachment known,  
To save your life wōld nobly risk his own.

Now which stands highest in your serious  
thought ?

Charles, without doubt, say you—and so he ought ;  
One act, that from a thankful heart proceeds,  
Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds.

Thus heav'n approves, as honest and sincere,  
The work of gen'rous love and filial fear ;  
But, with averted eyes, the omniscient Judge  
Scorns the base hireling, and the slavish drudge.

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Not to deem all Enthusiasts Hypocrites.

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Where dwell these matchless saints?—old Curio  
cries.

Ev'n at your side, Sir, and before your eyes,  
The favour'd few—th' enthusiasts you despise.  
And, pleas'd at heart, because on holy ground  
Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found,  
Reproach a people with his single fall,  
And cast his filthy raiment at them all.

Attend!—an apt similitude shall show  
Whence springs the conduct that offends you so.

See where it smokes along the sounding plain,  
Blown all aslant, a driving, dashing rain,  
Peal upon peal redoubling all around,  
Shakes it again, and faster, to the ground ;  
Now flashing wide, now glancing as in play,  
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.  
Ere yet it came the trav'ler urg'd his steed,  
And hurried, but with unsuccessful speed ;  
Now, drench'd throughout, and hopeless of his case,  
He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace.

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A Traveller sheltered from a Storm.

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Suppose, unlook'd for in a scene so rude,  
Long hid by interposing hill or wood,  
Some mansion, neat and elegantly dress'd,  
By some kind hospitable heart possess'd,  
Offer him warmth, security, and rest ;  
Think with what pleasure, safe, and at his ease,  
He hears the tempest howling in the trees ;  
What glowing thanks his lips and heart employ,  
While danger past is turn'd to present joy.  
So fares it with the sinner, when he feels  
A growing dread of vengeance at his heels :  
His conscience, like a glassy lake before,  
Lash'd into foaming waves, begins to roar ;  
The law, grown clamorous, though silent long,  
Arraigns him—charges him with ev'ry wrong—  
Asserts the rights of his offended Lord ;  
And death, or restitution, is the word :  
The last impossible, he fears the first,  
And, having well deserv'd, expects the worst.  
Then welcome refuge, and a peaceful home ;  
Oh for a shelter from the wrath to come !

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A Sinner brought to Faith and forgiven.

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Crush me, ye rocks ; ye falling mountains, hide  
Or bury me in ocean's angry tide.—  
The scrutiny of those all-seeing eyes  
I dare not—And you need not, God replies ;  
The remedy you want I freely give :  
The book shall teach you—read, believe, and live !  
'Tis done—the raging storm is heard no more,  
Mercy receives him on her peaceful shore ;  
And Justice, guardian of the dread command,  
Drops the red vengeance from his willing hand.  
A soul redeem'd demands a life of praise ;  
Hence the complexion of his future days.  
Hence a demeanour holy and unspeck'd,  
And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.  
Some lead a life unblameable and just,  
Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust :  
They never sin—or, if (as all offend)  
Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,  
The poor are near at hand, the charge is small,  
A slight gratuity atones for all !

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No Hopes for those who have no Fears.

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For, though the pope has lost his int'rest here,  
 And pardons are not sold as once they were,  
 No papist more desirous to compound,  
 Than some grave sinners upon English ground.  
 That plea refuted, other quirks they seek—  
 Mercy is infinite, and man is weak ;  
 The future shall obliterate the past,  
 And heav'n, no doubt, shall be their home at last.

Come, then—a still, small whisper in your ear—  
 He has no hope who never had a fear ;  
 And he that never doubted of his state,  
 He may, perhaps—perhaps he may—too late.

The path to bliss abounds with many a snare ;  
 Learning is one, and wit, however rare.  
 The Frenchman, first in literary fame,  
 (Mention him, if you please. Voltaire?—The same.)  
 With spirit, genius, eloquence, supplied,  
 Liv'd long, wrote much, laugh'd heartily, and died.  
 The scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew  
*Bon mots* to gall the Christian and the Jew.



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 Infidels Cowards in Sickness.
 

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An infidel in health, but what when sick ?  
 Oh—then a text would touch him at the quick.  
 View him at Paris, in his last career :  
 Surrounding throngs the demi-god revere ;  
 Exalted on his pedestal of pride,  
 And fum'd with frankincense on ev'ry side,  
 He begs their flatt'ry with his latest breath ;  
 And, smother'd in't at last, is prais'd to death !

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,  
 Pillow and bobbins all her little store ;  
 Content, though mean ; and cheerful, if not gay ;  
 Shuffling her threads about the live-long day,  
 Just earns a scanty pittance ; and at night  
 Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light :  
 She, for her humble sphere by nature fit,  
 Has little understanding, and no wit,  
 Receives no praise ; but though her lot be such,  
 (Toilsome and indigent) she renders much ;  
 ✓ Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true—  
 A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew ;

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A happy Cottager.—False Fame of a French Poet.

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And in that charter reads, with sparkling eyes,  
Her title to a treasure in the skies.

Oh, happy peasant! Oh, unhappy bard!  
His the mere tinsel, her's the rich reward;  
He prais'd, perhaps, for ages yet to come;  
She never heard of half a mile from home:  
He, lost in errors, his vain heart prefers;  
She, safe in the simplicity of her's.

Not many wise, rich, noble, or profound  
In science, win one inch of heav'nly ground.  
And is it not a mortifying thought  
The poor should gain it, and the rich should not?  
No—the volupt'aries, who ne'er forget  
One pleasure lost, lose heav'n without regret;  
Regret would rouse them, and give birth to pray'r;  
Pray'r would add faith, and faith would fix them there.

Not that the Former of us all in this,  
Or aught he does, is govern'd by caprice;  
The supposition is replete with sin,  
And bears the brand of blasphemy burnt in.

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Call to Heaven universal—Poverty a Blessing.

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Not so—the silver trumpet's heav'nly call.  
Sounds for the poor, but sounds alike for all:  
Kings are invited; and, would kings obey,  
No slaves on earth more welcome were than they:  
But royalty, nobility, and state,  
Are such a dead preponderating weight,  
That endless bliss, (how strange soe'er it seem)  
In counterpoise, flies up and kicks the beam.  
'Tis open, and ye cannot enter—why?  
Because ye will not, Conyers would reply—  
And he says much that many may dispute  
And cavil at with ease, but none refute.  
Oh, bless'd effect of penury and want,  
The seed sown there, how vig'rous is the plant!  
No soil like poverty for growth divine,  
As leanest-land supplies the richest wine.  
Earth gives too little, giving only bread,  
To nourish pride, or turn the weakest head:  
To them the sounding jargon of the schools  
Seems what it is—a cap and bells for fools:

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Piety discovered under a Coronet.

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The light they walk by, kindled from above,  
Shows them the shortest way to life and love :  
They, strangers to the controversial field,  
Where deists always foild, yet scorn to yield,  
And never check'd by what impedes the wise,  
Believe, rush forward, and possess the prize.

Envy, ye great, the dull unletter'd small :  
Ye have much cause for envy—but not all.  
We boast some rich ones whom the gospel sways ;  
And one who wears a coronet, and prays ;  
Like gleanings of an olive-tree, they show  
Here and there one upon the topmost bough.

How readily, upon the gospel plan,  
That question has its answer—What is man ?  
Sinful and weak, in ev'ry sense a wretch ;  
An instrument, whose chords, upon the stretch,  
And strain'd to the last screw that he can bear,  
Yield only discord in his Maker's ear :  
Once the blest residence of truth divine,  
Glorious as Solyma's interior shrine,

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Human Power unavailing.

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Where, in his own oracular abode,  
Dwelt visibly the light-creating God ;  
But made long since, like Babylon of old,  
A den of mischiefs never to be told :  
And she, once mistress of the realms around,  
Now scatter'd wide, and no where to be found,  
As soon shall rise and re-ascend the throne,  
By native pow'r and energy her own,  
As nature, at her own peculiar cost,  
Restore to man the glories he has lost.  
Go—bid the winter cease to chill the year ;  
Replace the wand'ring comet in his sphere ;  
Then boast (but wait for that unhop'd for hour)  
The self-restoring arm of human pow'r.  
But what is man in his own proud esteem ?  
Hear him—himself the poet and the theme :  
A monarch, cloth'd with majesty and awe ;  
His mind his kindom, and his will his law ;  
Grace in his mein, and glory in his eyes,  
Supreme on earth, and worthy of the skies,

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A Royal and Infidel Poet,

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Strength in his heart, dominion in his nod,  
And, thunderbolts excepted, quite a God!

So sings he, charm'd with his own mind and form,  
The song magnificent—the theme a worm!  
Himself so much the source of his delight,  
His Maker has no beauty in his sight.  
See where he sits, contemplative and fix'd,  
Pleasure and wonder in his features mix'd;  
His passions tam'd, and all at his controul,  
How perfect the composure of his soul!  
Complacency has breath'd a gentle gale  
O'er all his thoughts, and swell'd his easy sail:  
His books well trimm'd, and in the gayest style,  
Like regimented coxcombs, rank and file,  
Adorn his intellects as well as shelves,  
And teach him notions splendid as themselves:  
The Bible only stands neglected there—  
Though that of all most worthy of his care;  
And, like an infant, troublesome awake,  
Is left to sleep, for peace and quiet sake.

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who treated the Bible as an Imposture.

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What shall the man deserve of human kind,  
Whose happy skill and industry, combin'd,  
Shall prove (what argument could never yet)  
The Bible an imposture and a cheat ?  
The praises of the libertine, profess'd  
The worst of men, and curses of the best,  
Where should the living, weeping o'er his woes ;  
The dying, trembling at the awful close ;  
Where the betray'd, forsaken, and oppress'd,  
The thousands whom the world forbids to rest ;  
Where should they find, (those comforts at an end  
The scripture yields) or hope to find a friend ?  
Sorrow might muse herself to madness then ;  
And, seeking exile from the sight of men,  
Bury herself in solitude profound,  
Grow frantic with her pangs, and bite the ground.  
Thus often unbelief, grown sick of life,  
Flies to the tempting pool, or felon knife.  
The jury meet, the coroner is short,  
And lunacy the verdict of the court.

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Scripture the Consolation of the Afflicted.

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Reverse the sentence, let the truth be known,  
Such lunacy is ignorance alone.

They knew not, what some bishops may not know,  
That scripture is the only cure of woe.

That field of promise, how it flings abroad  
Its odour o'er the Christian's thorny road!

The soul, reposing on assur'd relief,

Feels herself happy amidst all her grief,

Forgets her labour as she toils along,

Weeps tears of joy, and bursts into a song.

But the same word, that like the polish'd share,  
Ploughs up the roots of a believer's care,

Kills, too, the flow'ry weeds, where'er they grow,

That bind the sinner's Bacchanalian brow.

Oh, that unwelcome voice of heav'nly love,

Sad messenger of mercy from above!

How does it grate upon his thankless ear,

Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear!

His will and judgment at continual strife,

That civil war imbitters all his life:



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Sinners unthankful for heavenly Promises.

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In vain he points his pow'rs against the skies,  
In vain he closes or averts his eyes,  
Truth will intrude—she bids him yet beware ;  
And shakes the sceptic in the scorner's chair.

Though various foes against the truth combine,  
Pride above all opposes her design ;  
Pride, of a growth superior to the rest,  
The subtlest serpent, with the loftiest crest,  
Swells at the thought, and, kindling into rage,  
Would hiss the cherub mercy from the stage.

And is the soul, indeed, so lost ?—she cries ;  
Fall'n from her glory, and too weak to rise ?  
Torpid and dull, beneath a frozen zone,  
Has she no spark that may be deem'd her own ?  
Grant her indebted to what zealots call  
Grace undeserv'd—yet, surely, not for all !  
Some beams of rectitude she yet displays,  
Some love of virtue, and some pow'r to praise ;  
Can lift herself above corporeal things,  
And, soaring on her own unborrow'd wings,

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The Soul equal to Exertions to secure Mercy.

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Possess herself of all that's good or true,  
Assert the skies, and vindicate her due.  
Past indiscretion is a venial crime ;  
And, if the youth, unmellow'd yet by time,  
Bore on his branch, luxuriant then and rude,  
Fruits of a blighted size, austere and crude,  
Maturer years shall happier stores produce,  
And meliorate the well concocted juice.  
Then, conscious of her meretorious zeal,  
To justice she may make her bold appeal ;  
And leave to mercy, with a tranquil mind,  
The worthless and unfruitful of mankind.  
Hear, then, how mercy slighted and defied,  
Retorts th' affront against the crown of pride.

Perish the virtue, as it ought, abhorr'd,  
And the fool with it, who insults his Lord.  
Th' atonement a Redeemer's love has wrought  
Is not for you—the righteous need it not.  
Seest thou yon harlot, wooing all she meets,  
The worn-out nuisance of the public streets ;

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The most profligate may be reclaimed.

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Herself, from morn to night, from night to morn,  
Her own abhorrence, and as much your scorn !  
The gracious show'r, unlimited and free,  
Shall fall on her, when heav'n denies it thee.  
Of all that wisdom dictates, this the drift—  
That man is dead in sin, and life a gift.

Is virtue, then, unless of Christian growth,  
Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both ?  
Ten thousand sages lost in endless woe,  
For ignorance of what they could not know ?  
That speech betrays at once a bigot's tongue—  
Charge not a God with such outrageous wrong !  
Truly, not I—the partial light men have,  
My creed persuades me, well employed, may save ;  
While he that scorns the noon-day beam, perverse,  
Shall find the blessing, unimprov'd, a curse.  
Let heathen worthies, whose exalted mind  
Left sensuality and dross behind,  
Possess, for me, their undisputed lot,  
And take, unenvied, the reward they sought.

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The Heathens had Wisdom of celestial Origin,

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But still, in virtue of a Saviour's plea,  
Not blind by choice, but destin'd not to see.  
Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame  
Celestial, though they knew not whence it came,  
Deriv'd from the same source of light and grace  
That guides the Christian in his swifter race.  
Their judge was conscience, and her rule their law :  
That rule, pursued with rev'rence and with awe,  
Led them, however fault'ring, faint, and slow,  
From what they knew to what they wish'd to know.  
But let not him that shares a brighter day  
Traduce the splendour of a noon-tide ray,  
Prefer the twilight of a darker time,  
And deem his base stupidity no crime ;  
The wretch, who slights the bounty of the skies,  
And sinks, while favour'd with the means to rise,  
Shall find them rated at their full amount,  
The good he scorn'd all carried to account.  
    Marshalling all his terrors as he came ;  
Thunder, and earthquake, and devouring flame ;

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but not so active and illuminated as Christians.

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From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law—  
Life for obedienc—death for ev'ry flaw.  
When the great Sov'reign would his will express,  
He gives a perfect rule ; what can he less ?  
And guards it with a sanction as severe  
As vengeance can inflict, or sinners fear :  
Else his own glorious rights he would disclaim,  
And man might safely trifle with his name.  
He bids him glow with unremitting love  
To all on earth, and to himself above ;  
Condemns th' injurious deed, the sland'rous tongue,  
The thought that meditates a brother's wrong :  
Brings not alone the more conspicuous part—  
His conduct—to the test, but tries his heart.

Hark ! universal nature shook and groan'd,  
'Twas the last trumpet—see the Judge enthron'd ;  
Rouse all your courage at your utmost need ;  
Now summon ev'ry virtue—stand, and plead.  
What ! silent ? Is your boasting heard no more ?  
That self-renouncing wisdom, learn'd before,

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The transcendent Joy of Believers.

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Had shed immortal glories on your brow,  
That all your virtues cannot purchase now.

All joy to the believer! He can speak—  
Trembling, yet happy; confident, yet meek.

Since the dear hour that brought me to thy foot,  
And cut up all my follies by the root,  
I never trusted in an arm but thine,  
Nor hop'd, but in thy righteousness divine:  
My pray'rs and alms, imperfect, and defil'd,  
Were but the feeble efforts of a child;  
Howe'er perform'd, it was their brightest part  
That they proceeded from a grateful heart:  
Cleans'd in thine own all-purifying blood,  
Forgive their evil, and accept their good:  
I cast them at thy feet—my only plea  
Is what it was—dependence upon thee:  
While struggling in the vale of tears below,  
That never fail'd, nor shall it fail me now,  
Angelic gratulations rend the skies:  
Pride falls unpitied, never more to rise;  
Humility is crown'd; and faith receives the prize.

## EXPOSTULATION.

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*Tantane, tam patiens, nullo certamine tolli  
Donā sines?*

VIRG.

WHY weeps the muse for England? What appears  
In England's case to move the muse to tears?  
From side to side of her delightful isle,  
Is she not cloth'd with a perpetual smile?  
Can nature add a charm, or art confer  
A new-found luxury not seen in her?

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The Advantages of England,

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Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued ?  
Or where does cold reflection less intrude ?  
Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,  
Pour'd out from plenty's overflowing horn ;  
Ambrosial gardens, in which art supplies  
The fervour and the force of Indian skies ;  
Her peaceful shores, where busy commerce waits  
To pour his golden tide through all her gates ;  
Whom fiery suns, that scorch the russet spice  
Of eastern groves, and oceans floor'd with ice  
Forbid in vain to push his daring way  
To darker climes, or climes of brighter day ;  
Whom the winds waft where'er the billows roll,  
From the world's girdle to the frozen pole ;  
The chariots, bounding in her wheel-worn streets ;  
Her vaults below where ev'ry vintage meets ;  
Her theatres, her revels, and her sports ;  
The scenes to which not youth alone resorts,  
But age, in spite of weakness and of pain,  
Still haunts, in hope to dream of youth again ;



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counteracted by her Vices like Israel.

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All speak her happy : let the muse look round  
From East to West, no sorrow can be found ;  
Or only what, in cottages confin'd,  
Sighs unregarded to the passing wind.  
Then wherefore weep for England ? What appears  
In England's case to move the muse to tears ?

The prophet wept for Israel ; wish'd his eyes  
Were fountains fed with infinite supplies :  
For Israel dealt in robbery and wrong ;  
There were the scorner's and the sland'rer's tongue ;  
Oaths, us'd as playthings or convenient tools,  
As int'rest bias'd knaves, or fashion fools ;  
Adultry neighing at his neighbour's door ;  
Oppression, labouring hard to grind the poor ;  
The partial balance, and deceitful weight ;  
The treach'rous smile, a mask for secret hate ;  
Hypocrisy, formality in pray'r,  
And the dull service of the lip, were there.  
Her women, insolent and self-caress'd,  
By vanity's unwearied finger dress'd,

---

whose People lost in Licentiousness,

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Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart  
 To modest cheeks, and borrowed one from art ;  
 Were just such trifles, without worth or use,  
 As silly pride and idleness produce ;  
 Curl'd, scented, furbelow'd and flounc'd around,  
 With feet too delicate to touch the ground,  
 They stretch'd the neck, and roll'd the wanton eye,  
 And sigh'd for ev'ry fool that flutter'd by.

He saw his people slaves to ev'ry lust,  
 Lewd, avaricious, arrogant, unjust ;  
 He heard the wheels of an avenging God  
 Groan heavily along the distant road ;  
 Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass  
 To let the military deluge pass,  
 Jerusalem a prey, her glory soil'd,  
 Her princes captive, and her treasures spoil'd ;  
 Wept till all Israel heard his bitter cry ;  
 Stamp'd with his foot ; and smote upon his thigh :  
 But wept, and stamp'd, and smote his thigh, in vain—  
 Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain,

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scorned the Prophet and became Captives.

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And sounds prophetic are too rough to suit  
Ears long accustom'd to the pleasing lute—  
They scorn'd his inspiration and his theme ;  
Pronounc'd him frantic, and his fears a dream ;  
With self-indulgence wing'd the fleeting hours,  
'Till the foe found them, and down fell the tow'r's.

Long time Assyria bound them in her chain ;  
'Till penitence had purg'd the public stain,  
And Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,  
Return'd them happy to the land they lov'd :  
There, proof against prosperity, awhile  
They stood the test of her ensnaring smile ;  
And had the grace, in scenes of peace, to show  
The virtue they had learn'd in scenes of woe.  
But man is frail, and can but ill sustain  
A long immunity from grief and pain ;  
And, after all the joys that plenty leads,  
With tip-toe step vice silently succeeds.

When he that rul'd them with a shepherd's rod,  
In form a man, in dignity a God,

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When Nations are punish'd by their Sins,

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Came, not expected in that humble guise,  
To sift and search them with unerring eyes,  
He found, conceal'd beneath a fair outside,  
The filth of rottenness and worm of pride ;  
Their piety a system of deceit,  
Scripture employ'd to sanctify the cheat ;  
The pharisee the dupe of his own art,  
Self-idoliz'd, and yet a knave at heart !

When nations are to perish in their sins,  
'Tis in the church the leprosy begins.  
The priest, whose office is, with zeal sincere,  
To watch the fountain and preserve it clear,  
Carelessly nods and sleeps upon the brink,  
While others poison what the flock must drink ;  
Or, waking at the call of lust alone,  
Infuses lies and errors of his own.  
His unsuspecting sheep believe it pure ;  
And, tainted by the very means of cure,  
Catch from each other a contagious spot,  
The foul forerunner of a gen'ral rot.

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their Misconduct originates with Priests,

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Then truth is hush'd, that heresy may preach ;  
And all is trash that reason cannot reach :  
Then God's own image on the soul impress'd  
Becomes a mock'ry, and a standing jest ;  
And faith, the root whence only can arise  
The graces of a life that wins the skies,  
Loses at once all value and esteem,  
Pronounc'd by grey-beards a pernicious dream :  
Then ceremony leads her bigots forth,  
Prepar'd to fight for shadows of no worth ;  
While truths, on which eternal things depend,  
Find not, or hardly find, a single friend :  
As soldiers watch the signal of command,  
They learn to bow, to kneel, to sit, to stand ;  
Happy to fill religion's vacant place  
With hollow form, and gesture, and grimace.

Such, when the teacher of his church was there,  
People and priest, the sons of Israel were ;  
Stiff in the letter, lax in the design  
And import of their oracles divine ;

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whose Learning is legendary and absurd,

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Their learning legendary, false, absurd,  
And yet exalted above God's own word ;  
They drew a curse from an intended good,  
Puff'd up with gifts they never understood.  
He judg'd them with as terrible a frown  
As if not love, but wrath, had brought him down :  
Yet he was gentle as soft summer airs ;  
Had grace for others' sins, but none for theirs.  
Through all he spoke a noble plainness ran—  
Rhet'ric is artifice, the work of man ;  
And tricks and turns, that fancy may devise,  
Are far too mean for him that rules the skies.  
Th' astonish'd vulgar trembled while he tore  
The mask from faces never seen before :  
He stripp'd th' impostors in the noon-day sun ;  
Show'd that they follow'd all they seem'd to shun ;  
Their pray'rs made public, their excesses kept  
As private as the chambers where they slept ;  
The temple and its holy rites profan'd  
By mumm'ries he that dwelt in it disdain'd ;

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and whose Piety hypocritical.

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Uplifted hands, that at convenient times  
Coul'd act extortion and the worst of crimes,  
Wash'd with a neatness scrupulously nice,  
And free from ev'ry taint but that of vice.  
Judgment, however tardy mends her pace  
When obstinacy once has conquer'd grace.  
They saw distemper heal'd, and life restor'd,  
In answer to the fiat of his word ;  
Confess'd the wonder, and, with daring tongue,  
Blasphem'd th' authority from which it sprung.  
They knew, by sure prognostics seen on high,  
The future tone and temper of the sky ;  
But, grave dissemblers ! could not understand  
That sin let loose speaks punishment at hand.

Ask now of history's authentic page,  
And call up evidence from ev'ry age ;  
Display with busy and laborious hand  
The blessings of the most indebted land !  
What nation will you find, whose annals prove  
So rich an int'rest in almighty love ?

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Plagues of Egypt—Woes of Canaan—Miracles.

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Where dwell they now, where dwelt in ancient day,  
A people planted, water'd, blest as they ?  
Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim  
The favours pour'd upon the Jewish name—  
Their freedom, purchas'd for them at the cost  
Of all their hard oppressors valued most ;  
Their title to a country not their own  
Made sure by prodigies 'till then unknown ;  
For them, the states they left made waste and void ;  
For them, the states to which they went destroy'd ;  
A cloud to measure out their march by day,  
By night a fire to cheer the gloomy way ;  
That moving signal summoning, when best,  
Their host to move ; and, when it stay'd, to rest.  
For them the rocks dissolv'd into a flood,  
The dews condens'd into angelic food ;  
Their very garments sacred—old, yet new,  
And Time forbid to touch them as he flew ;  
Streams, swell'd above the bank, enjoyn'd to stand,  
While they pass'd through to their appointed land ;



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God the Leader of the Jews to Victory,

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Their leader arm'd with meekness, zeal, and love,  
 And grac'd with clear credentials from above;  
 Themselves secur'd beneath the Almighty wing;  
 Their God their captain \*, lawgiver, and king;  
 Crown'd with a thousand vict'ries, and at last  
 Lords of the conquer'd soil, there rooted fast,  
 In peace possessing what they won by war,  
 Their name far publish'd, and rever'd as far;  
 Where will you find a race like theirs, endow'd  
 With all that man e'er wish'd, or heav'n bestow'd?

They, and they only, amongst all mankind,  
 Receiv'd the transcript of th' eternal mind;  
 Were trusted with his own engraven laws,  
 And constituted guardians of his cause:  
 Theirs were the prophets, theirs the priestly call,  
 And theirs, by birth, the Saviour of us all.  
 In vain the nations, that had seen them rise  
 With fierce and envious, yet admiring eyes,  
 Had sought to crush them, guarded as they were  
 By pow'r divine, and skill that could not err.

\* Vide Joshua v. 14.

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who might have resisted the Romans,

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Had they maintain'd allegiance firm and sure,  
And kept the faith immaculate and pure,  
Then the proud eagles of all-conq'ring Rome  
Had found one city not to be o'ercome ;  
And the twelve standards of the tribes unfurl'd,  
Had bid defiance to the warring world.  
But grace abus'd brings forth the foulest deeds,  
As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds.  
Cur'd of the golden calves, their fathers' sin,  
They set up self, that idol god within ;  
View'd a Deliv'rer with disdain and hate,  
Who left them still a tributary state ;  
Seiz'd fast his hand, held out to set them free  
From a worse yoke, and nail'd it to the tree :  
There was the consummation and the crown,  
The flow'r of Israel's infamy full blown ;  
Thence date their sad declension, and their fall ;  
Their woes, not yet repeal'd—thence date them all !  
Thus fell the best instructed in her day,  
And the most favour'd land, look where we may.

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had they kept their Faith entire ;

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Philosophy, indeed, on Grecian eyes  
Had pour'd the day, and clear'd the Roman skies ;  
In other climes, perhaps creative art,  
With pow'r surpassing their's perform'd her part ;  
Might give more life to marble, or might fill  
The glowing tablets with a juster skill,  
Might shine in fable, and grace idle themes  
With all th' embroid'ry of poetic dreams :  
'Twas their's alone to dive into the plan  
'That truth and mercy had reveal'd to man ;  
And, while the world beside, that plan unknown,  
Deified useless wood or senseless stone,  
They breath'd in faith their well-directed pray'rs,  
And the true God—the God of truth was their's.

Their glory faded, and their race dispers'd ;  
The last of nations now, though once the first ;  
They warn and teach the proudest, would they learn,  
Keep wisdom, or meet vengeance in your turn :  
If we escap'd not, if Heav'n spar'd not us,  
Peel'd, scatter'd, and exterminated, thus ;

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but were scattered and disgraced for their Vices.

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If vice receiv'd her retribution due  
 When we were visited, what hope for you?  
 When God arises with an awful frown,  
 To punish lust, or pluck presumption down;  
 When gifts perverted, or not duly priz'd,  
 Pleasure o'ervalued, and his grace despis'd,  
 Provoke the vengeance of his righteous hand  
 To pour down wrath upon a thankless land;  
 He will be found impartially severe;  
 Too just to wink, or speak the guilty clear.

Oh, Israel, of all nations most undone!  
 Thy diadem displac'd, thy sceptre gone;  
 Thy temple, once thy glory, fall'n and ras'd,  
 And thou a worshipper e'en where thou may'st;  
 Thy services, once holy without spot,  
 Mere shadows now, their ancient pomp forgot;  
 Thy Levites, once a consecrated host,  
 No longer Levites, and their lineage lost,  
 And thou thyself o'er ev'ry country sown,  
 With none on earth that thou canst call thine own;

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and England is warned by their Example,

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Cry aloud, thou that sittest in the dust,  
Cry to the proud, the cruel, and unjust ;  
Knock at the gates of nations, rouse their fears ;  
Say wrath is coming, and the storm appears ;  
But raise the shrillest cry in British ears.

What ails thee, restless as the waves that roar,  
And fling their foam against thy chalky shore ?  
Mistress, at least while Providence shall please,  
And trident-bearing queen of the wide seas—  
Why, having kept good faith, and often shown  
Friendship and truth to others, find'st thou none ?  
Thou that hast set the persecuted free,  
None interposes now to succour thee.  
Countries, indebted to thy pow'r, that shine  
With light deriv'd from thee, would smother thine :  
Thy very children watch for thy disgrace—  
A lawless brood ! and curse thee to thy face.  
Thy rulers load thy credit, year by year,  
With sums Peruvian mines could never clear ;  
As if, like arches built with skilful hand,  
The more 'twere prest the firmer it would stand.

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not to be misled to Ambition by false Eloquence ;

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The cry in all thy ships is still the same—  
Speed us away to battle and to fame.  
Thy mariners explore the wild expanse,  
Impatient to descry the flags of France :  
But, though they fight as thine have ever fought,  
Return asham'd, without the wreaths they sought.  
Thy senate is a scene of civil jar,  
Chaos of contrarieties at war ;  
Where sharp and solid, phlegmatic and light,  
Discordant atoms meet, ferment, and fight ;  
Where obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,  
To disconcert what policy has plann'd ;  
Where policy is busied all night long  
In setting right what faction has set wrong ;  
Where flails of oratory thresh the floor,  
That yields them chaff and dust, and nothing more.  
Thy rack'd inhabitants repine, complain,  
Tax'd till the brow of labour sweats in vain ;  
War lays a burthen on the reeling state,  
And peace does nothing to relieve the weight ;

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for Statesmen are but Instruments of Providence,

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Successive loads succeeding broils impose,  
And sighing millions prophesy the close.  
Is adverse providence, when ponder'd well,  
So dimly writ, or difficult to spell,  
Thou canst not read with readiness and ease  
Providence adverse in events like these?  
Know, then, that heavenly wisdom on this ball,  
Creates, gives birth to, guides, consummates all;  
That, while laborious and quick-thoughted man  
Snuffs up the praise of what he seems to plan,  
He first conceives, then perfects his design,  
As a mere instrument in hands divine.  
Blind to the working of that secret pow'r  
That balances the wings of ev'ry hour,  
The busy trifler dreams himself alone,  
Frames many a purpose, and God works his own.  
States thrive or wither, as moons wax and wane,  
Ev'n as his will and his decrees ordain.  
While honour, virtue, piety, bear sway,  
They flourish; and, as these decline, decay.

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and Virtue will be at last triumphant.

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In just resentment of his injur'd laws,  
He pours contempt on them, and on their cause ;  
Strikes the rough thread of error right athwart  
The web of ev'ry scheme they have at heart ;  
Bids rottenness invade and bring to dust  
The pillars of support, in which they trust,  
And do his errand of disgrace and shame  
On the chief strength and glory of the frame.  
None ever yet impeded what He wrought ;  
None bars him out from his most secret thought :  
Darkness itself before his eye is light,  
And hell's close mischief naked in his sight.

Stand now, and judge thyself.—Hast thou incurr'd  
His anger, who can waste thee with a word,  
Who poises and proportions sea and land,  
Weighing them in the hollow of his hand,  
And in whose awful sight all nations seem  
As grasshoppers, as dust, a drop, a dream ?  
Hast thou (a sacrilege his soul abhors)  
Claim'd all the glory of thy prosp'rous wars ?



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The Vanity of ascribing Success to our Fleets.

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Proud of thy fleets and armies, stol'n the gem  
Of his just praise, to lavish it on them?  
Hast thou not learn'd, what thou art often told,  
A truth still sacred, and believ'd of old,  
That no success attends on spears and swords  
Unblest, and that the battle is the Lords?  
That courage is his creature, and dismay  
The post that at his bidding speeds away,  
Ghastly in feature, and his stamm'ring tongue  
With doleful rumour and sad presage hung,  
To quell the valour of the stoutest heart,  
And teach the combatant a woman's part?  
That he bids thousands fly when none pursue,  
Saves as he will, by many or by few,  
And claims for ever, as his royal right,  
Th' event and sure decision of the fight?

Hast thou, though suckled at fair freedom's breast,  
Exported slav'ry to the conquer'd East,  
Pull'd down the tyrants India serv'd with dread,  
And rais'd thyself, a greater, in their stead?

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Subverting the old Tyranny of India to plant our own.

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Gone thither arm'd and hungry, return'd full,  
 Fed from the richest veins of the Mogul,  
 A despot big with pow'r obtain'd by wealth,  
 And that obtain'd by rapine and by stealth ?  
 With Asiatic vices stor'd thy mind,  
 But left their virtues and thine own behind ;  
 And, having truck'd thy soul, brought home the fee,  
 To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee ?

Hast thou by statute shov'd from its design  
 The Saviour's feast, his own blest bread and wine,  
 And made the symbols of atoning grace  
 An office-key, a pick-lock to a place,  
 That infidels may prove their title good  
 By an oath dipp'd in sacramental blood ?  
 A blot that will be still a blot, in spite  
 Of all that grave apologists may write ;  
 And, though a bishop toil to cleanse the stain,  
 He wipes and scours the silver cup in vain.  
 And hast thou sworn, on ev'ry slight pretence,  
 'Till perjuries are common as bad pence,

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Hypocrisy of public Fasts for our Disasters.

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While thousands, careless of the damning sin,  
Kiss the book's outside who ne'er look within?

Hast thou, when heav'n has cloth'd thee with disgrace,  
And, long provok'd, repaid thee to thy face,  
(For thou hast known eclipses, and endur'd,  
Dimness and anguish, all thy beams obscur'd,  
When sin has shed dishonour on thy brow ;  
And never of a sabler hue than now)

Hast thou, with heart perverse and conscience sear'd,  
Despising all rebuke, still persever'd,  
And, having chosen evil, scorn'd the voice  
That cried, Repent!—and gloried in thy choice?  
Thy fastings, when calamity at last  
Suggests th' expedient of a yearly fast,  
What mean they? Canst thou dream there is a pow'r  
In lighter diet, at a later hour,  
To charm to sleep the threat'ning of the skies,  
And hide past folly from all-seeing eyes?  
The fast that wins deliv'rance, and suspends  
The stroke that a vindictive God intends,

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The Crime that disgraces human Nature.

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Is to renounce hypocrisy ; to draw  
 Thy life upon the pattern of the law ;  
 To war with pleasure, idoliz'd before ;  
 To vanquish lust, and wear its yoke no more.  
 All fasting else, whate'er be the pretence,  
 Is wooing mercy by renew'd offence.

Hast thou within thee sin, that in old time  
 Brought fire from heav'n, the sex-abusing crime,  
 Whose horrid perpetration stamps disgrace  
 Baboons are free from upon human race ?  
 Think on the free and well-water'd spot  
 That fed the flocks and herds of wealthy Lot,  
 Where Paradise seem still vouchsaf'd on earth,  
 Burning and scorch'd into perpetual dearth,  
 Or, in his words who damn'd the base desire,  
 Suff'ring the vengeance of eternal fire :  
 Then nature, injur'd, scandaliz'd, defil'd,  
 Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd on, and smil'd ;  
 Beheld with joy the lovely scene defac'd,  
 And prais'd the wrath that laid her beautiés waste.

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A sincere and meek Priesthood should shun the World.

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Far be the thought from any verse of mine,  
And farther still the form'd and fix'd design,  
To thrust the charge of deeds that I detest  
Against an innocent unconscious breast :  
The man that dares traduce, because he can  
With safety to himself, is not a man :  
An individual is a sacred mark,  
Not to be pierc'd in play, or in the dark ;  
But public censure speaks a public foe,  
Unless a zeal for virtue guide the blow.

The priestly brotherhood, devout, sincere,  
From mean self-int'rest and ambition clear,  
Their hope in Heav'n, servility their scorn,  
Prompt to persuade, expostulate, and warn,  
Their wisdom pure, and giv'n them from above,  
Their usefulness insur'd by zeal and love,  
As meek as the man Moses, and withal  
As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul,  
Should fly the world's contaminating touch,  
Holy and unpolluted :—are thine such ?

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The Teacher only now fit for the simple and plain.

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Except a few with Eli's spirit blest,  
Hoplni and Phineas may describe the rest!

Where shall a teacher look, in days like these,  
For ears and hearts that he can hope to please?  
Look to the poor—the simple and the plain  
Will hear, perhaps, thy salutary strain:  
Humility is gentle, apt to learn,  
Speak but the word, will listen and return.  
Alas, not so! the poorest of the flock  
Are proud, and set their faces as a rock;  
Denied that earthly opulence they choose,  
God's better gift they scoff at, and refuse.  
The rich, the produce of a nobler stem,  
Are more intelligent, at least—try them.  
Oh, vain inquiry! they, without remorse,  
Are altogether gone a devious course;  
Where beck'ning pleasure leads them, wildly stray;  
Have burst the bands, and cast the yoke away.

Now, borne upon the wings of truth sublime,  
Review thy dim original and prime.

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The various Changes of England's Fortune.

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This island, spot of unreclaim'd rude earth  
The cradle that received thee at thy birth,  
Was rock'd by many a rough Norwegian blast,  
And Danish howlings scar'd thee as they pass'd ;  
For thou wast born amid the din of arms,  
And suck'd a breast that panted with alarms.  
While yet thou wast a grov'ling, puling chit,  
Thy bones not fashion'd, and thy joints not knit,  
The Roman taught thy stubborn knee to bow,  
Though twice a Cæsar could not bend thee now :  
His victory was that of orient light,  
When the sun's shafts disperse the gloom of night.  
Thy language at this distant moment shows  
How much the country to the conqu'ror owes :  
Expressive, energetic, and refin'd,  
It sparkles with the gems he left behind :  
He brought thy land a blessing when he came ;  
He found thee savage, and he left thee tame ;  
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide,  
And grace thy figure with a soldier's pride ;

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Caesar taught us to be Warriors,

---

He sow'd the seeds of order where he went,  
Improv'd thee far beyond his own intent,  
And, while he rul'd thee by the sword alone,  
Made thee at last a warrior like his own.  
Religion, if in heav'nly truths attir'd,  
Needs only to be seen to be admir'd ;  
But thine, as dark as witch'ries of the night,  
Was form'd to harden hearts and shock the sight.  
Thy Druids struck the well-strung harps they bore  
With fingers deeply dy'd in human gore ;  
And, while the victim slowly bled to death,  
Upon the rolling chords rung out his dying breath.

Who brought the lamp, that with awaking beams  
Dispell'd thy gloom, and broke away thy dreams,  
Tradition, now decrepid and worn out,  
Babblers of ancient fables, leaves a doubt :  
But still light reach'd thee ; and those gods of thine,  
Woden and Thor, each tott'ring in his shrine,  
Fell, broken, and defac'd, at their own door,  
As Dagon in Philistia long before.



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and Popery involed us in Darkness.

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But Rome, with sorceries and magic wand,  
Soon rais'd a cloud that darken'd ev'ry land ;  
And thine was smother'd in the stench and fog  
Of Tiber's marshes and the papal bog.  
Then priests, with bulls and briefs, and shaven crowns,  
And griping fists, and unrelenting frowns,  
Legates and delegates, with pow'rs from hell,  
Though heavenly in pretension, fleec'd thee well ;  
And to this hour, to keep it fresh in mind,  
Some twigs of that old scourge are left behind \*.  
Thy soldiery, the pope's well manag'd pack,  
Were train'd beneath his lash, and knew the smack,  
And, when he laid them on the scent of blood,  
Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood.  
Lavish of life, to win an empty tomb,  
That prov'd a mint of wealth, a mine to Rome,  
They left their bones beneath unfriendly skies,  
His worthless absolution all the prize !

\* Which may be found at Doctors' Commons.

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England formerly a Slave, her Monarchs arbitrary.

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Thou wast the veriest slave, in days of yore,  
That ever dragg'd a chain, or tugg'd an oar.  
Thy monarchs arbitrary, fierce, unjust,  
Themselves the slaves of bigotry or lust,  
Disdain'd thy counsels ; only in distress  
Found thee a goodly sponge for pow'r to press.  
Thy chiefs, the lords of many a petty fee,  
Provok'd and harrass'd, in return plagu'd thee ;  
Call'd thee away from peaceable employ,  
Domestic happiness and rural joy,  
To waste thy life in arms, or lay it down  
In causeless feuds and bick'rings of their own.  
Thy parliaments ador'd on bended knees,  
The sov'reignty they were conven'd to please ;  
Whate'er was ask'd, too timid to resist,  
Comply'd with, and were graciously dismiss'd ;  
And, if some Spartan soul a doubt express'd,  
And, blushing at the tameness of the rest,  
Dar'd to suppose the subject had a choice,  
He was a traitor by the gen'ral voice.

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Bids us now be grateful for our present Blessings.

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Oh, slave! with pow'rs thou didst not dare exert,  
Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert;  
It shakes the sides of splenetic disdain,  
Thou self-entitled ruler of the main,  
To trace thee to the date when yon fair sea,  
That clips thy shores, had no such charms for thee;  
When other nations flew from coast to coast,  
And thou hadst neither fleet nor flag to boast.

Kneel now, and lay thy forehead in the dust;  
Blush, if thou canst; not petrified, thou must;  
Act but an honest and a faithful part;  
Compare what then thou wast with what thou art;  
And, God's disposing providence confess'd,  
Obduracy itself must yield the rest.—  
Then art thou bound to serve him, and to prove,  
Hour after hour, thy gratitude and love.

Has he not hid thee, and thy favour'd land,  
For ages safe beneath his shelt'ring hand,  
Giv'n thee his blessing on the clearest proof,  
Bid nations leagu'd against thee stand aloof,

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Providence preserved us against the Spanish Armada.

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And charg'd hostility and hate to roar  
Where else they would, but not upon thy shore ?  
His pow'r secur'd thee when presumptuous Spain  
Baptiz'd her fleet invincible in vain.  
Her gloomy monarch, doubtful and resign'd  
To ev'ry pang that racks an anxious mind,  
Ask'd of the waves that broke upon his coast,  
What tidings ? and the surge replied—All lost !  
And, when the Stuart, leaning on the Scot,  
Then too much fear'd, and now too much forgot,  
Pierc'd to the very centre of the realm,  
And hop'd to seize his abdicated helm,  
'Twas but to prove how quickly, with a frown,  
He that had rais'd thee could have pluck'd thee down.  
Peculiar is the grace by thee possess'd,  
Thy foes implacable, thy land at rest ;  
Thy thunders travel over earth and seas,  
And all at home is pleasure, wealth, and ease.  
'Tis thus, extending his tempestuous arm,  
Thy Maker fills the nations with alarm ;

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Liberty illuminates our Isle, and Vice is Slavery.

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While his own heav'n surveys the troubled scene,  
 And feels no change, unshaken and serene.  
 Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,  
 Pours out a flood of splendour upon thine ;  
 Thou hast as bright an int'rest in her rays  
 As ever Roman had in Rome's best days.  
 True freedom is where no restraint is known  
 That scripture, justice, and good sense, disown,  
 Where only vice and injury are tied,  
 And all from shore to shore is free beside.  
 Such freedom is—and Windsor's hoary tow'rs  
 Stood trembling at the boldness of thy pow'rs,  
 That won a nymph on that immortal plain,  
 Like her the fabled Phœbus woo'd in vain :  
 He found the laurel only—happier you  
 Th' unfading laurel and the virgin too \* !  
 Now think if pleasure have a thought to spare ;  
 If God himself be not beneath her care ;

\* Alluding to the grant of Magna Charta, which was extorted from king John by the Barons at Runnymede near Windsor.

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The Cruelty of popish Bigotry,

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If bus'ness, constant as the wheels of time,  
Can pause an hour to read a serious rhyme ;  
If the new mail thy merchants now receive,  
Or expectation of the next give leave ;  
Oh think, if chargeable with deep arrears  
For such indulgence gilding all thy years,  
How much, though long neglected, shining yet,  
The beams of heav'nly truth have swell'd the debt !  
When persecuting zeal made royal sport  
With tortur'd innocence in Mary's court,  
And Bonner blithe as shepherd at a wake,  
Enjoy'd the show, and danc'd about the stake ;  
The sacred book, its value understood,  
Receiv'd the seal of maytyrdom in blood,  
Those holy men, so full of truth and grace,  
Seem, to reflection, of a diff'rent race ;  
Meek, modest, venerable, wise, sincere,  
In such a cause they could not dare to fear ;  
They could not purchase earth with such a prize,  
Or spare a life too short to reach the skies.

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---

and the blood shed by the Martyrs for Reformation,

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---

From them to thee convey'd along the tide,  
Their streaming hearts pour'd freely when they died ;  
Those truths, which neither use nor years impair,  
Invite thee, woo thee, to the bliss they share.  
What dotage will not vanity maintain ?  
What web too weak to catch a modern brain ?  
The moles and bats in full assembly find,  
On special search, the keen-ey'd eagle blind.  
And did they dream, and art thou wiser now ?  
Prove it—if better, I submit and bow.  
Wisdom and goodness are twin-born, one heart  
Must hold both sisters, never seen apart,  
So then—as darkness overspread the deep,  
Ere nature rose from her eternal sleep,  
And this delightful earth, and that fair sky,  
Leap'd out of nothing, call'd by the Most High ;  
By such a change thy darkness is made light,  
Thy chaos order, and thy weakness might ;  
And He, whose pow'r mere nullity obeys,  
Who found thee nothing, form'd thee for his praise.

---

calls to the Study of Christianity by these Examples,

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To praise him is to serve him, and fulfil,  
 Doing and suff'ring, his unquestion'd will ;  
 'Tis to believe what men inspir'd of old,  
 Faithful, and faithfully inform'd, unfold ;  
 Candid and just, with no false aim in view,  
 To take for truth what cannot but be true ;  
 To learn in God's own school the Christian part,  
 And bind the task assign'd thee to thine heart ;  
 Happy the man there seeking and there found,  
 Happy the nation where such men abound !

How shall a verse impress thee ? by what name  
 Shall I adjure thee not to court thy shame ?  
 By their's whose bright example, unimpeach'd,  
 Directs thee to that eminence they reach'd—  
 Heroes and worthies of days past, thy sires ?  
 Or his, who touch'd their hearts with hallow'd fires ?  
 Their names, alas ! in vain reproach an age,  
 Whom all the vanities they scorn'd engage ;  
 And his, that seraphs tremble at, is hung  
 Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,



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---

and exhorts to Gratitude for divine Favour,

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---

Or serves the champion in forensic war  
To flourish and parade with at the bar.  
Pleasure herself, perhaps, suggests a plea,  
If int'rest move thee, to persuade ev'n thee.  
By ev'ry charm that smiles upon her face,  
By joys possess'd, and joys still held in chase,  
If dear society be worth a thought,  
And if the feast of freedom cloy thee not,  
Reflect that these, and all that seems thine own,  
Held by the tenure of his will alone,  
Like angels in the service of their Lord,  
Remain with thee, or leave thee at his word ;  
That gratitude and temp'rance in our use  
Of what he gives, unsparing and profuse,  
Secure the favour, and enhance the joy,  
That thankless waste and wild abuse destroy.

But, above all, reflect—how cheap soe'er  
Those rights that millions envy thee appear,  
And, though resolv'd to risk them, and swim down  
The tide of pleasure, heedless of his frown—

---

and Dependence on its Protection,

---

That blessings truly sacred, and when giv'n  
Mark'd with the signature and stamp of heav'n,  
The word of prophesy, those truths divine  
Which make that heav'n if thou desire it thine,  
(Awful alternate! believ'd belov'd,  
Thy glory; and thy shame, if unimprov'd)  
Are never long vouchsaf'd, if push'd aside  
With cold disgust or philosophic pride;  
And that, judicially withdrawn, disgrace,  
Error, and darkness, occupy their place.

A world is up in arms, and thou, a spot  
Not quickly found if negligently sought,  
Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,  
Endur'st the brunt, and dar'st defy them all:  
And wilt thou join to this bold enterprize  
A bolder still, a contest with the skies?  
Remember, if he guard thee and secure,  
Whoe'er assails thee, thy success is sure;  
But, if he leave thee, though the skill and pow'r  
Of nations, sworn to spoil thee and devour,

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without over-rating our own Security by the Dangers of others,

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Were all collected in thy single arm,  
And thou could'st laugh away the fear of harm,  
That strength would fail, oppos'd against the push  
And feeble onset of a pigmy rush.

Say not (and, if the thought of such defence  
Should spring within thy bosom, drive it thence)  
What nation amongst all thy foes is free  
From crimes as base as any charg'd on me?  
Their measure fill'd, they too shall pay the debt  
Which God, though long forborn, will not forget.  
But know that wrath divine, when most severe,  
Makes justice still the guide of his career,  
And will not punish, in one mingled crowd,  
Them without light, and thee without a cloud.

Muse, hang this harp upon yon aged beech,  
Still murm'ring with the solemn truths I teach;  
And, while, at intervals, a cold blast sings  
Through the dry leaves, and pants upon the strings,  
My soul shall sigh in secret, and lament  
A nation scourg'd, yet tardy to repent.

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and Truth will finally triumph.

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I know the warning song is sung in vain ;  
That few will hear, and fewer heed the strain :  
But, if a sweeter voice, and one design'd  
A blessing to my country and mankind,  
Reclaim the wand'ring thousands, and bring home  
A flock so scatter'd and so wont to roam,  
Then place it once again between my knees ;  
The sound of truth will then be sure to please :  
And truth alone, where'er my life be cast,  
In scenes of plenty or the pining waste,  
Shall be my chosen theme, my glory to the last.

## HOPE.

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*—doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.*

VIRG. EN. 6.

ASK what is human life—the sage replies,  
With disappointment low'ring in his eyes,  
A painful passage o'er a restless flood,  
A vain pursuit of fugitive false good,  
A scene of fancied bliss and heart-felt care,  
Closing at last in darkness and despair.

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The Poor—Riches—Vicissitudes of Fortune.

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The poor, inur'd to drudg'ry and distress,  
Act without aim, think little, and feel less,  
And no where, but in feign'd Arcadian scenes,  
Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means.  
Riches are pass'd away from hand to hand,  
As fortune, vice, or folly, may command.  
As in a dance the pair that take the lead  
Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed,  
So shifting and so various is the plan  
By which Heav'n rules the mixt affairs of man :  
Vicissitude wheels round the motley crow'd,  
The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud ;  
Bus'ness is labour, and; man's weakness such,  
Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much,  
The very sense of it foregoes its use,  
By repetition pall'd, by age obtuse.  
Youth lost in dissipation, we deplore,  
Through life's sad remnant, what no sighs restore ;  
Our years, a fruitless race without a prize,  
Too many, yet too few to make us wise.

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But Nature is a always gay,

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Dangling his cane about, and taking snuff,  
Lothario cries, What philosophic stuff—  
Oh, querulous and weak !—whose useless brain  
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain ;  
Whose eye, reverted, weeps o'er all the past,  
Whose prospect shows thee a disheart'ning waste ;  
Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,  
And youth invigorate that frame again,  
Renew'd desire would grace with other speech  
Joys always priz'd—when plac'd within our reach.

For lift thy palsied head, shake off the gloom  
That overhangs the borders of thy tomb,  
See nature, gay as when she first began,  
With smiles alluring her admirer man ;  
She spreads the morning over eastern hills ;  
Earth glitters with the drops the night distils ;  
The sun obedient, at her call appears  
To fling his glories o'er the robe she wears ;  
Banks cloth'd with flow'rs, groves fill'd with sprightly  
sounds,  
The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds,

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---

and spreads her Blessings liberally before us.

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Streams edg'd with osiers, fatt'ning ev'ry field  
Where'er they flow, now seen and now conceal'd;  
From the blue rim where skies and mountains meet,  
Down to the very turf beneath thy feet,  
Ten thousand charms, that only fools despise,  
Or pride can look at with indiff'rent eyes,  
All speak one language, all with one sweet voice,  
Cry to her universal realm, Rejoice !  
Man feels the spur of passions and desires,  
And she gives largely more than he requires ;  
Not that, his hours devoted all to care,  
Hollow-ey'd abstinence, and lean despair,  
The wretch may pine while to his smell, taste, sight,  
She holds a paradise of rich delight ;  
But gently to rebuke his awkward fear,  
To prove that what she gives she gives sincere,  
To banish hesitation, and proclaim  
His happiness, her dear, her only aim.  
'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream,  
That heav'n's intentions are not what they seem,



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The Life of an Idler

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That only shadows are dispens'd below,  
And earth has no reality but woe.

Thus things terrestrial wear a diff'rent hue,  
As youth or age persuades ; and neither true :  
So Flora's wreath through colour'd crystal seen,  
The rose or lily appears blue or green,  
But still th' imputed tints are those alone  
The medium represents, and not their own.

To rise at noon, sit slipshod and undress'd,  
To read the news, or fiddle, as seems best,  
'Till half the world comes rattling at his door,  
To fill the dull vacuity 'till four ;  
And, just when ev'ning turns the blue vault gray,  
To spend two hours in dressing for the day ;  
To make the sun a bauble without use,  
Save for the fruits his heav'nly beams produce ;  
Quite to forget, or deem it worth no thought,  
Who bids him shine, or if he shine or not ;  
Through mere necessity to close his eyes  
Just when the larks and when the shepherds rise ;

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a dull Rotation of Insipidity.

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Is such a life, so tediously the same,  
So void of all utility or aim,  
That poor JONQUIL, with almost ev'ry breath,  
Sighs for his exit, vulgarly call'd death :  
For he, with all his follies, has a mind  
Not yet so blank, or fashionably blind,  
But now and then, perhaps, a feeble ray  
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way,  
By which he reads, that life without a plan,  
As useless as the moment it began,  
Serves merely as a soil for discontent  
To thrive in ; an incumbrance, ere half spent.  
Oh! weariness beyond what asses feel,  
That tread the circuit of the cistern wheel ;  
A dull rotation, never at a stay,  
Yesterday's face twin image of to-day ;  
While conversation, an exhausted stock,  
Grows drowsy as the clicking of a clock.  
No need, he cries, of gravity stuff'd out  
With academic dignity devout,

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Hope is the Comfort of Mankind.

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To read wise lectures—vanity the text!  
Proclaim the remedy, ye learned, next;  
For truth, self-evident, with pomp impress'd,  
Is vanity surpassing all the rest.

That remedy, not hid in deeps profound,  
Yet seldom sought where only to be found,  
While passion turns aside from its due scope  
Th' inquirer's aim—that remedy is hope.  
Life is his gift, from whom whate'er life needs,  
With ev'ry good and perfect gift, proceeds;  
Bestow'd on man, like all that we partake,  
Royally, freely, for his bounty sake;  
Transient indeed, as is the fleeting hour,  
And yet the seed of an immortal flow'r;  
Design'd, in honour of his endless love,  
To fill with fragrance his abode above;  
No trifle, howsoever short it seem,  
And, howsoever shadowy, no dream;  
Its value, what no thought can ascertain,  
Nor all an angel's eloquence explain.

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Men act like Children in using the Gifts of Providence.

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Men deal with life as children with their play,  
Who first misuse, then cast their toys away ;  
Live to no sober purpose, and contend  
That their Creator had no serious end.  
When God and man stand opposite in view,  
Man's disappointment must of course ensue.  
The just Creator condescends to write,  
In beams of inextinguishable light,  
His names of wisdom, goodness, pow'r and love,  
On all that blooms below or shines above ;  
To catch the wand'ring notice of mankind,  
And teach the world, if not perversely blind,  
His gracious attributes, and prove the share  
His offspring hold in his paternal care.  
If, led from earthly things to things divine,  
His creature thwart not his august design,  
Then praise is heard instead of reas'ning pride,  
And captious cavil and complaint subside.  
Nature employ'd in her allotted place,  
Is hand-maid to the purposes of grace ;

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Hope shews that all Things we prize are Vanity.

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By good vouchsaf'd, makes known superior good,  
And bliss not seen, by blessings understood :  
That bliss, reveal'd in scripture, with a glow  
Bright as the covenant-ensuring bow,  
Fires all his feelings with a noble scorn  
Of sensual evil, and thus Hope is born.

Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all  
That men have deem'd substantial since the fall,  
Yet has the wond'rous virtue to educe  
From emptiness itself a real use ;  
And, while she takes, as at a father's hand,  
What health and sober appetite demand,  
From fading good derives, with chemic art,  
That lasting happiness, a thankful heart.  
Hope, with uplifted foot set free from earth,  
Pants for the place of her ethereal birth,  
On steady wing sails through th' immense abyss,  
Plucks amaranthine joys from bowr's of bliss,  
And crowns the soul, while yet a mourner here,  
With wreaths like those triumphant spirits wear.

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Hope is the Anchor of Christianity.

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Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast  
The Christian vessel, and defies the blast.  
Hope! nothing else can nourish and secure  
His new-born virtue, and preserve him pure.  
Hope! let the wretch, once conscious of the joy,  
Whom now despairing agonies destroy,  
Speak, for he can, and none so well as he,  
What treasures centre, what delights, in thee.  
Had he the gems, the spices, and the land  
That boasts the treasure, all at his command;  
The fragrant grove, th' inestimable mine,  
Were light when weigh'd against one smile of thine.

Though clasp'd and cradled in his nurse's arms,  
He shine with all a cherub's artless charms,  
Man is the genuine offspring of revolt,  
Stubborn and sturdy—a wild ass's colt;  
His passions, like the wat'ry stores that sleep  
Beneath the smiling surface of the deep,  
Wait but the lashes of a wintry storm,  
To frown and roar, and shake his feeble form.

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The puny Tyranny of Schoolboys—Priests, Lawyers, Physicians,

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From infancy, through childhood's giddy maze,  
Froward at school, and fretful in his plays,  
The puny tyrant burns to subjugate  
The free republic of the whip-gig state.  
If one, his equal in athletic frame,  
Or, more provoking still, of nobler name,  
Dares step across his arbitrary views,  
An Iliad, only not in verse, ensues :  
The little Greeks look trembling at the scales,  
'Till the best tongue, or heaviest hand, prevails.  
Now see him launch'd into the world at large.  
If priest, supinely droning o'er his charge,  
Their fleece his pillow, and his weekly drawl,  
Though short, too long, the price he pays for all.  
If lawyer, loud whatever cause he plead,  
But proudest of the worst, if that succeed.  
Perhaps a grave physician, gath'ring fees,  
Punctu'lly paid for length'ning out disease ;  
No Cotton, whose humanity sheds rays  
That make superior skill his second praise.

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Soldiers, Tradesmen, all devoted to Passion and Interest.

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If arms engage him, he devotes to sport  
His date of life, so likely to be short.  
A soldier may be any thing, if brave ;  
So may a tradesman, if not quite a knave.  
Such stuff the world is made of ; and mankind,  
To passion, int'rest, pleasure, whim, resign'd,  
Insist on, as if each were his own pope,  
Forgiveness, and the privilege of hope.  
But conscience, in some awful silent hour,  
When captivating lusts have lost their pow'r—  
Perhaps when sickness, or some fearful dream,  
Reminds him of religion, hated theme !—  
Starts from the down on which she lately slept,  
And tells of laws despis'd, at least not kept ;  
Shows, with a pointing finger but no noise,  
A pale procession of past sinful joys,  
All witnesses of blessings foully scorn'd,  
And life abus'd, and not to be suborn'd.  
Mark these, she says ; these, summon'd from afar,  
Begin their march, to meet thee at the bar ;



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The Great who live in Pleasure and are dead when alive,

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There find a Judge inexorably just,  
 And perish there, as all presumption must.  
 Peace be to those (such peace as earth can give)  
 Who live in pleasure, dead ev'n while they live ;  
 Born capable, indeed, of heav'nly truth ;  
 But down to latest age, from earliest youth,  
 Their mind a wilderness through want of care,  
 The plough of wisdom never ent'ring there.  
 Peace (if insensibility may claim  
 A right to the meek honours of her name)  
 To men of pedigree, their noble race,  
 Emulous always of the nearest place  
 To any throne except the throne of grace.  
 (Let cottagers and unenlightened swains  
 Revere the laws they dream that heav'n ordains ;  
 Resort on Sundays to the house of pray'r,  
 And ask, and fancy they find, blessings there.)  
 Themselves, perhaps, when weary they retreat  
 T' enjoy cool nature in a country seat,  
 T' exchange the centre of a thousand trades,  
 For clumps, and lawns, and temples, and cascades,

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existing without Hope or Fear.

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May now and then their velvet cushions take,  
 And seem to pray for good example sake ;  
 Judging, in charity no doubt, the town  
 Pious enough, and having need of none.  
 Kind souls ! to teach their tenantry to prize  
 What they themselves, without remorse, despise :  
 Nor hope have they, nor fear, of aught to come—  
 As well for them had prophecy been dumb.  
 They could have held the conduct they pursue,  
 Had Paul of Tarsus liv'd and died a Jew ;  
 And truth, propos'd to reas'ners wise as they,  
 Is a pearl cast,—completely cast away.

They die—Death lends them, pleas'd, and as in  
 sport,

All the grim honours of his ghastly court.  
 Far other paintings grace the chamber now,  
 Where late we saw the mimic landscape glow :  
 The busy heralds hang the sable scene  
 With mournful 'scutcheons, and dim lamps between ;  
 Proclaim their titles to the croud around,  
 But they that wore them move not at the sound ;

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Nobility ends in Mortality—Men wise in self-conceit.

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The coronet, plac'd idly at their head,  
Adds nothing now to the degraded dead ;  
And ev'n the star that glitters on the bier  
Can only say—Nobility lies here.  
Peace to all such—'twere pity to offend,  
By useless censure, whom we cannot mend ;  
Life without hope can close but in despair—  
'Twas there we found them, and must leave them there.

As, when two pilgrims in a forest stray,  
Both may be lost, yet each in his own way ;  
So fares it with the multitudes beguil'd  
In vain opinion's waste and dang'rous wild.  
Ten thousand rove the brakes and thorns among,  
Some eastward, and some westward, and all wrong.  
But here, alas ! the fatal diff'rence lies—  
Each man's belief is right in his own eyes ;  
And he that blames, what they have blindly chose,  
Incurs resentment for the love he shows.

Say, botanist, within whose province fall  
The cedar and the hyssop on the wall,

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Man wild without Cultivation.

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Of all that deck the lanes, the fields, the bow'rs,  
What parts the kindred tribes of weeds and flow'rs ?  
Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combin'd,  
Distinguish ev'ry cultivated kind ;  
The want of both denotes a meaner breed,  
And Chloe from her garland picks the weed.  
Thus hopes of ev'ry sort, whatever sect  
Esteem them, sow them, rear them, and protect,  
If wild in nature, and not duly found,  
Gethsemane, in thy dear hallowed ground,  
That cannot bear the blaze of scripture light,  
Nor cheer the spirit, nor refresh the sight,  
Nor animate the soul to Christian deeds,  
(Oh cast them from thee !) are weeds, arrant weeds.

Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways,  
Diverging each from each, like equal rays,  
Himself as bountiful as April rains,  
Lord paramount of the surrounding plains,  
Would give relief of bed and board to none,  
But guests that sought it in th' appointed ONE.

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The Hospitality of Ethelred to Christians.

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And they might enter at his open door,  
Ev'n till his spacious hall would hold no more.  
He sent a servant forth by ev'ry road,  
To sound his horn and publish it abroad,  
That all might mark—knight, menial, high and low—  
An ord'nance it concern'd them much to know.  
If, after all, some headstrong hardy lout  
Would disobey, though sure to be shut out,  
Could he with reason murmur at his case,  
Himself sole author of his own disgrace?  
No! the decree was just and without flaw;  
And he that made, had right to make, the law;  
His sov'reign pow'r and pleasure unrestrain'd,  
The wrong was his who wrongfully complain'd.

Yet half mankind maintain a churlish strife  
With him the Donor of eternal life,  
Because the deed, by which his love confirms  
The largess he bestows, prescribes the terms,  
Compliance with his will your lot ensures—  
Accept it only, and the boon is your's.

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Love is not bought and sold.

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And sure it is as kind to smile and give,  
As with a frown to say—Do this, and live!  
Love is not pedlar's trump'ry bought and sold;  
He *will* give freely, or he *will* withhold;  
His soul abhors a mercenary thought,  
And him as deeply who abhors it not;  
He stipulates, indeed, but merely this—  
That man will freely take an unbought bliss,  
Will trust him for a faithful gen'rous part,  
Nor set a price upon a willing heart.  
Of all the ways that seem to promise fair,  
To place you where his saints his presence share  
This only can; for this plain cause, express'd  
In terms as plain—himself has shut the rest.  
But oh the strife, the bick'ring, and debate,  
The tidings of unpurchas'd heav'n create!  
The flirted fan, the bridle, and the toss,  
All speakers, yet all language at a loss.  
From stucco'd walls smart arguments rebound;  
And beaux, adepts in ev'ry thing profound,  
Die of disdain, or whistle off the sound.

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Vinosa thinks Christian Hope, Folly and Delusion.

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Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,  
Th' explosion of the levell'd tube excites,  
Where mould'ring abbey-walls o'erhang the glade,  
And oaks coeval spread a mournful shade.  
The screaming nations, hov'ring in mid air,  
Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there,  
And seem to warn him never to repeat  
His bold intrusion on their dark retreat.

Adieu, Vinosa cries, ere yet he sips  
The purple bumper, trembling at his lips,  
Adieu to all morality—if grace  
Make works a vain ingredient in the case!  
The Christian hope is—Waiter, draw the cork—  
If I mistake not—Blockhead! with a fork!—  
Without good works, whatever some may boast,  
Mere folly and delusion—Sir, your toast!—  
My firm persuasion is, at least sometimes,  
That heav'n will weigh man's virtues and his crimes  
With nice attention, in a righteous scale,  
And save or damn as these or those prevail.

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Rests his Confidence in God's Justice, &c.

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I plant my foot upon this ground of trust,  
 And silence every fear with—God is just.  
 But if perchance, on some dull drizzling day,  
 A thought intrude that says, or seems to say,  
 If thus th' important cause is to be tried,  
 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side ;  
 I soon recover from these needless frights,  
 And, God is merciful—sets all to rights.  
 Thus, between justice, as my prime support,  
 And mercy, fled to as the last resort,  
 I glide and steal along with heav'n in view,  
 And—pardon me—the bottle stands with you.

I never will believe, the col'nel cries,  
 The sanguinary schemes that some devise,  
 Who make the good Creator, on their plan,  
 A being of less equity than man.  
 If appetite, or what divines call lust,  
 Which men comply with, e'en because they must,  
 Be punish'd with perdition, who is pure ?  
 Then their's no doubt, as well as mine, is sure.



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 Different Kinds of Faith.—The Ensigns'.
 

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If sentence of eternal pain belong  
 To ev'ry sudden slip and transient wrong,  
 Then heav'n enjoins the fallible and frail  
 An hopeless task, and damns them if they fail!  
 My creed (whatever some creed-makers mean  
 By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene)  
 My creed is—he is safe that does his best,  
 And death's a doom sufficient for the rest.

Right, says an ensign; and, for aught I see,  
 Your faith and mine substantially agree:  
 The best of ev'ry man's performance here  
 Is to discharge the duties of his sphere.  
 A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair—  
 Honesty shines with great advantage there.  
 Fasting and pray'r sit well upon a priest—  
 A decent caution and reserve at least.  
 A soldier's best is courage in the field,  
 With nothing here that wants to be conceal'd:  
 Manly deportment, gallant, easy, gay;  
 And hand as lib'ral as the light of day.

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The Soldiers'.—The Church-bred Youths'.

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The soldier thus endow'd, who never shrinks,  
 Nor closets up his thought, whate'er he thinks,  
 Who scorns to do an injury by stealth,  
 Must go to heav'n—and I must drink his health.  
 Sir Smug, he cries, (for lowest at the board—  
 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord,  
 His shoulders witnessing by many a shrug  
 How much his feelings suffer'd—sat Sir Smug)  
 Your office is to winnow false from true ;  
 Come, prophet, drink, and tell us—What think you ?

Sighing and smiling as he takes his glass,  
 Which they that woo preferment rarely pass,  
 Fallible man, the church-bred youth replies,  
 Is still found fallible, however wise ;  
 And diff'ring judgments serve but to declare  
 That truth lies somewhere, if we knew but where.  
 Of all it ever was my lot to read,  
 Of critics now alive, or long since dead,  
 The book of all the world that charm'd me most  
 Was—well-a-day, the title page was lost !

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To take with Gratitude what Heaven bestows.

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The writer well remarks, an heart that knows  
To take with gratitude what heav'n bestows,  
With prudence always ready at our call  
To guide our use of it, is all in all.  
Doubtless it is.—To which, of my own store,  
I superadd a few essentials more ;  
But these, excuse the liberty I take,  
I wave just now, for conversation sake.—  
Spoke like an oracle, they all exclaim,  
And add Right Rev'rend to Smug's honour'd name !

And yet our lot is giv'n us in a land  
Where busy arts are never at a stand ;  
Where science points her telescopic eye,  
Familiar with the wonders of the sky ;  
Where bold enquiry, diving out of sight,  
Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light ;  
Where nought eludes the persevering quest,  
That fashion, taste, or luxury suggest.

But, above all, in her own light array'd,  
See mercy's grand apocalypse display'd !

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 The spreading of the Gospel,
 

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The sacred book no longer suffers wrong,  
 Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue ;  
 But speaks with plainness art could never mend,  
 What simplest minds can soonest comprehend.  
 God gives the word—the preachers throng around,  
 Live from his lips, and spread the glorious sound :  
 That sound bespeaks salvation on her way,  
 The trumpet of a life-restoring day !  
 'Tis heard where England's eastern glory shines,  
 And in the gulphs of her Cornubian mines.  
 And still it spreads. See Germany send forth  
 Her sons \* to pour it on the farthest north :  
 Fir'd with a zeal peculiar, *they* defy  
 The rage and rigour of a polar sky,  
 And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose  
 On icy plains, and in eternal snows.

Oh, blest within th' enclosure of your rocks,  
 Nor herds have ye to boast, nor bleating flocks ;  
 No fertilizing streams your fields divide,  
 That show, revers'd, the villas on their side ;

\* The Moravian missionaries in Greenland. Vide Krantz.

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through different Climes and Regions.

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No groves have ye ; no cheerful sound of bird,  
Or voice of turtle, in your land is heard ;  
Nor grateful eglantine regales the smell  
Of those that walk at ev'ning where ye dwell :  
But winter, arm'd with terrors here unknown,  
Sits absolute on his unshaken throne ;  
Piles up his stores amidst the frozen waste,  
And bids the mountains he has built stand fast ;  
Beckons the legions of his storms away  
From happier scenes, to make your land a prey ;  
Proclaims the soil a conquest he has won,  
And scorns to share it with the distant sun.  
--Yet truth is your's, remote, unenvied isle !  
And peace, the genuine offspring of her smile ;  
The pride of letter'd ignorance, that binds  
In chains of error our accomplish'd minds,  
That decks with all the splendour of the true,  
A false religion, is unknown to you.  
Nature indeed vouchsafes for our delight,  
The sweet vicissitudes of day and night ;

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 The Triumph of Religion over Atheism and Idolatry,
 

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Soft airs and genial moisture feed and cheer  
 Field, fruit, and flow'r, and ev'ry creature here ;  
 But brighter beams, than his who fires the skies,  
 Have ris'n at length on your admiring eyes,  
 That shoot into your darkest caves the day,  
 From which our nicer optics turn away.

Here see th' encouragement grace gives to vice,  
 The dire effect of mercy without price !  
 What were they ? what some fools are made by art,  
 They were by nature—atheists, head and heart.  
 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach  
 Was too refin'd for them, beyond their reach.  
 Not ev'n the glorious sun—though men revere  
 The monarch most that seldom will appear,  
 And though his beams, that quicken where they shine,  
 May claim some right to be esteem'd divine—  
 Not e'en the sun, desirable as rare,  
 Could bend one knee, engage one vot'ry there !  
 They were, what base credulity believes  
 True Christians are, dissemblers, drunkards, thieves.

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and the Reformation of the Manners of Barbarians.

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The full-gorged savage, at his nauseous feast  
Spent half the darkness, and snor'd out the rest,  
Was one whom justice, on an equal plan,  
Denouncing death upon the sins of man,  
Might almost have indulged with an escape,  
Chargeable only with an human shape.

What are they now?—Morality may spare  
Her grave concern, her kind suspicions, there:  
The wretch, who once sang wildly, danc'd and laugh'd,  
And suck'd in dizzy madness with his draught,  
Has wept a silent flood, revers'd his ways,  
Is sober, meek, benevolent, and prays,  
Feeds sparingly, communicates his store,  
Abhors the craft he boasted of before—  
And he that stole has learn'd to steal no more.  
Well spake the prophet, Let the desert sing,  
Where sprang the thorn the spiry fir shall spring,  
And where unsightly and rank thistles grew  
Shall grow the myrtle and luxuriant yew.

Go now, and with important tone demand  
On what foundation virtue is to stand,

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The wildest Scenes cultivated.

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If self-exalting claims be turn'd adrift,  
And grace be grace indeed, and life a gift.  
The poor reclaim'd inhabitant, his eyes  
Glist'ning at once with pity and surprise,  
Amaz'd that shadows should obscure the sight  
Of one whose birth was in a land of light,  
Shall answer, Hope, sweet hope, has set me free,  
And made all pleasures else mere dross to me.

These, amidst scenes as waste as if denied  
The common care that waits on all beside,  
Wild as if nature there, void of all good,  
Play'd only gambols in a frantic mood,  
(Yet charge not heav'nly skill with having plann'd  
A play-thing world, unworthy of his hand!)  
Can see his love, though secret evil lurks  
In all we touch, stamp'd plainly on his works;  
Deem life a blessing with its numerous woes,  
Nor spurn away a gift a God bestows.  
Hard task, indeed, o'er arctic seas to roam!  
Is hope exotic? grows it not at home?



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Leuconomus long despised from Prejudice.

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Yes, but an object, bright as orient morn,  
May press the eye too closely to be born ;  
A distant virtue we can all confess,  
It hurts our pride, and moves our envy less.

Leuconomus (beneath well-sounding Greek  
I slur a name a poet must not speak)  
Stood pilloried on infamy's high stage,  
And bore the pelting scorn of half an age ;  
The very butt of slander, and the blot  
For ev'ry dart that malice ever shot.  
The man that mentioned *him* at once dismiss'd  
All mercy from his lips, and sneer'd and hiss'd ;  
His crimes were such as Sodom never knew,  
And perjury stood up to swear all true ;  
His aim was mischief, and his zeal pretence,  
His speech rebellion against common sense ;  
A knave, when tried on honesty's plain rule,  
And, when by that of reason, a mere fool ;  
The world's best comfort was, his doom was pass'd ;  
Die when he might, he must be damn'd at last.

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Leuconomus a close Imitator of St. Paul.

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Now, truth; perform thine office; waft aside  
The curtain drawn by prejudice and pride,  
Reveal (the man is dead) to wond'ring eyes  
This more than monster in his proper guise.

He lov'd the world that hated him: the tear  
That dropped upon his Bible was sincere:  
Assail'd by scandal and the tongue of strife,  
His only answer was, a blameless life;  
And he that forg'd, and he that threw, the dart,  
Had each a brother's int'rest in his heart!  
Paul's love of Christ, and steadiness unbrib'd,  
Were copied close in him, and well transcrib'd.  
He follow'd Paul—his zeal a kindred flame,  
His apostolic charity the same,  
Like him, cross'd cheerfully tempestuous seas,  
Forsaking country, kindred, friends, and ease;  
Like him he labour'd, and, like him, content  
To bear it, suffer'd shame where'er he went.

Blush, calumny! and write upon his tomb,  
If honest eulogy can spare thee room,

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The Man devoted to Appetite the greatest of Bigots.

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Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies,  
Which, aim'd at him, have pierc'd th' offended skies;  
And say, Blot out my sin, confess'd, deplor'd,  
Against thine image in thy saint, oh Lord!  
No blinder bigot, I maintain it still,  
Than he who must have pleasure, come what will:  
He laughs, whatever weapon truth may draw,  
And deems her sharp artillery mere straw.  
Scripture, indeed, is plain; but God and he,  
On scripture-ground, are sure to disagree;  
Some wiser rule must teach him how to live,  
Than this his Maker has seen fit to give;  
Supple and flexible as Indian cane,  
To take the bend his appetites ordain;  
Contriv'd to suit frail nature's crazy case,  
And reconcile his lusts with saving grace.  
By this, with nice precision of design,  
He draws upon life's map a zig-zag line,  
That shows how far 'tis safe to follow sin,  
And where his danger and God's wrath begin.

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Hypocrisy teems with strange Conceits.

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By this he forms, as pleas'd he sports along,  
His well pois'd estimate of right and wrong ;  
And finds the modish manners of the day,  
Though loose, as harmless as an infant's play.

Build by whatever plan caprice decrees,  
With what materials, on what ground, you please ;  
Your hope shall stand unblam'd, perhaps admir'd,  
If not that hope the scripture has requir'd.  
The strange conceits, vain projects, and wild dreams,  
With which hypocrisy for ever teems,  
(Though other follies strike the public eye,  
And raise a laugh) pass unmolested by ;  
But if unblameable in word and thought,  
A *man* arise—a man whom God has taught,  
With all Elijah's dignity of tone,  
And all the love of the beloved John—  
To storm the citadels they build in air,  
And smite the untemper'd wall ; 'tis death to spare  
To sweep away all refuges of lies,  
And place, instead of quirks themselves devise,  
*Lama sabacthani* before their eyes ;

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Without Christ all Gain is Loss.

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To prove that without Christ all gain is loss,  
 All hope despair, that stands not on his cross ;  
 Except the few his God may have impress'd,  
 A tenfold frenzy seizes all the rest.

Throughout mankind, the Christian kind at least,  
 There dwells a consciousness in ev'ry breast,  
 That folly ends where genuine hope begins,  
 And he that finds his heav'n must lose his sins.  
 Nature opposes, with her utmost force,  
 This riving stroke, this ultimate divorce ;  
 And, while religion seems to be her view,  
 Hates with a deep sincerity *the true* :  
 For this—of all that ever influenc'd man,  
 Since Abel worshipp'd, or the world began—  
 This only spares no lust ; admits no plea ;  
 But makes him, if at all, completely free ;  
 Sounds forth the signal, as she mounts her car,  
 Of an eternal, universal war ;  
 Rejects all treaty ; penetrates all wiles ;  
 Scorns with the same indiff'rence frowns and smiles ;

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Pride, Passion, and Art, insensible to the Charms of Truth.

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Drives through the realms of sin, where riot reels,  
And grinds his crown beneath her burning wheels!  
Hence all that is in man—pride, passion, art,  
Pow'rs of the mind, and feelings of the heart—  
Insensible of truth's almighty charms,  
Starts at her first approach, and sounds, To arms!  
While bigotry, with well-dissembled fears,  
His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears,  
Mighty to parry and push by God's word  
With senseless noise, his argument the sword,  
Pretends a zeal for godliness and grace,  
And spits abhorrence in the Christian's face.

Parent of hope, immortal truth! make known  
Thy deathless wreaths and triumphs, all thine own:  
The silent progress of thy pow'r is such,  
Thy means so feeble, and despis'd so much,  
That few believe the wonders thou hast wrought,  
And none can teach them but whom thou hast taught.  
Oh, see me sworn to serve thee, and command  
A painter's skill into a poet's hand!

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A Life of early Gaiety and Popularity,

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That, while I, trembling, trace a work divine,  
Fancy may stand aloof from the design,  
And light, and shade, and ev'ry stroke, be thine.

If ever thou hast felt another's pain,  
If ever when he sigh'd hast sigh'd again,  
If ever on thine eye-lid stood the tear  
That pity had engender'd, drop one here !  
This man was happy—had the world's good word,  
And with it ev'ry joy it can afford ;  
Friendship and love seem'd tenderly at strife,  
Which most should sweeten his untroubled life ;  
Politely learn'd, and of a gentle race,  
Good-breeding and good sense gave all a grace,  
And, whether at the toilette of the fair  
He laugh'd and trifled, made him welcome there,  
Or, if in masculine debate he shar'd,  
Ensur'd him mute attention and regard.  
Alas, how chang'd !—Expressive of his mind,  
His eyes are sunk, arms folded, head reclin'd ;  
Those awful syllables, hell, death, and sin,  
Though whisper'd, plainly tell what works within ;

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followed by Self-reproach ;

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That conscience there performs her proper part,  
And writes a doomsday sentence on his heart !  
Forsaking, and forsaken of all friends,  
He now perceives where earthly pleasure ends ;  
Hard task—for one who lately knew no care,  
And harder still, as learnt beneath despair !  
His hours no longer pass unmark'd away,  
A dark importance saddens every day ;  
He hears the notice of the clock, perplex'd,  
And cries—perhaps eternity strikes next !  
Sweet music is no longer music here,  
And laughter sounds like madness in his ear :  
His grief the world of all her pow'r disarms ;  
Wine has no taste, and beauty has no charms :  
God's holy word, once trivial in his view,  
Now by the voice of his experience true,  
Seems, as it is, the fountain whence alone  
Must spring that hope he pants to make his own.

Now let the bright reverse be known abroad ;  
Say man's a worm, and pow'r belongs to God.



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but finally brought by Hope to Comfort.

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As when a felon, whom his country's laws  
Have justly doom'd for some atrocious cause,  
Expects, in darkness and heart-chilling fears,  
The shameful close of all his mispent years;  
If chance, on heavy pinions slowly born,  
A tempest usher in the dreaded morn,  
Upon his dungeon walls the lightning play,  
The thunder seems to summon him away,  
The warder at the door his key applies,  
Shoots back the bolt, and all his courage dies :  
If then, just then, all thoughts of mercy lost,  
When hope, long ling'ring, at last yields the ghost,  
The sound of pardon pierce his startled ear,  
He drops at once his fetters and his fear ;  
A transport glows in all he looks and speaks,  
And the first thankful tears bedew his cheeks.  
Joy, far superior joy, that much outweighs,  
The comfort of a few poor added days,  
Invades, possesses, and o'erwhelms, the soul  
Of him, whom hope has with a touch made whole.

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 The Glory of Truth,
 

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'Tis heav'n, all heav'n, descending on the wings  
 Of the glad legions of the King of kings ;  
 'Tis more—'tis God diffus'd through ev'ry part,  
 'Tis God himself triumphant in his heart !  
 Oh, welcome now the sun's once hated light,  
 His noon-day beams were never half so bright.  
 Nor kindred minds alone are call'd t' employ  
 Their hours, their days, in list'ning to his joy ;  
 Unconscious nature, all that he surveys,  
 Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his  
 praise.

These are thy glorious works, eternal truth,  
 The scoff of wither'd age and beardless youth ;  
 These move the censure and illib'ral grin  
 Of fools that hate thee and delight in sin :  
 But these shall last when night has quench'd the pole,  
 And heav'n is all departed as a scroll :  
 And when, as justice has long since decreed,  
 This earth shall blaze, and a new world succeed,  
 Then these thy glorious works, and they who share  
 That hope which can alone exclude despair,

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---

and the Merit of uniting Delight with moral Improvement.

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Shall live exempt from weakness and decay,  
the brightest wonders of an endless day.

Happy the bard, (if that fair name belong  
To him that blends no fable with his song)  
Whose lines, uniting, by an honest art,  
The faithful monitor's and poet's part,  
Seek to delight, that they may mend mankind,  
And, while they captivate, inform the mind :  
Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,  
And fruit reward his honourable toil :  
But happier far, who comfort those that wait  
To hear plain truth at Judah's hallow'd gate.  
Their language simple, as their manners meek,  
No shining ornaments have they to seek ;  
Nor labour they, nor time, nor talents, waste,  
In sorting flow'rs to suit a fickle taste ;  
But, while they speak the wisdom of the skies,  
Which art can only darken and disguise,  
Th' abundant harvest, recompense divine,  
Repays their work—the gleanings only mine.

# CHARITY.

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*Qua nihil majus meliusve terris  
Fata donavere, boniq; divi,  
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum  
Tempora priscum.*

HOR. Lib. IV. Ode 2.

FAIREST and foremost of the train, that wait  
On man's most dignified and happiest state,  
Whether we name thee Charity or love,  
Chief grace below, and all in all above,  
Prosper (I press thee with a pow'rful plea)  
A task I venture on, impell'd by thee :  
Oh, never seen but in thy blest effects,  
Or felt but in the soul that heav'n selects ;

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The Benevolence of Charity.

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Who seeks to praise thee, and to make thee known  
So other hearts, must have thee in his own.

Come, prompt me with benevolent desires,  
Teach me to kindle at thy gentle fires,  
And, though disgrac'd and slighted, to redeem  
A poet's name, by making thee the theme.

God, working ever on a social plan,  
By various ties attaches man to man :  
He made at first, though free and unconfin'd,  
One man the common father of the kind ;  
That ev'ry tribe, though placed as hit<sup>is</sup> sees best,  
Where seas or deserts part them from<sup>the</sup> rest,  
Diff'ring in language, manners, or in face,  
Might feel themselves allied to all the race.  
When Cook—lamented, and with tears as just  
As ever mingled with heroic dust—  
Steer'd Britain's oak into a world unknown,  
And in his country's glory sought his own,  
Wherever he found man, to nature true,  
The rights of man were sacred in his view.

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 Philanthropy of Captain Cook.
 

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He sooth'd with gifts, and greeted with a smile,  
 The simple native of the new-found isle ;  
 He spurn'd the wretch that slighted or withstood  
 The tender argument of kindred blood,  
 Nor would endure that any should controul  
 His free-born brethren of the southern pole.

But, though some nobler minds a law respect,  
 That none shall with impunity neglect,  
 In baser souls unnumber'd evils meet,  
 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat.  
 While Cook is lov'd for savage lives he sav'd,  
 See Cortez glorious for a world enslav'd !  
 Where wast thou then, sweet Charity ? where then,  
 Thou tutelary friend of helpless men ?  
 Wast thou in monkish cells and nunn'ries found,  
 Or building hospitals on English ground ?

No.—Mammon makes the world his legatee  
 Through fear, not love ; and heav'n abhors the fee.  
 Wherever found, (and all men need thy care)  
 Nor age nor infancy could find thee there.

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Injustice of the Conquest of India by Spain.

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The hand that slew, till it could slay no more,  
Was glu'd to the sword-hilt with Indian gore.  
Their prince, as justly seated on his throne  
As vain imperial Philip on his own,  
Trick'd out of all his royalty by art,  
That stripp'd him bare, and broke his honest heart,  
Died, by the sentence of a shaven priest,  
For scorning what they taught him to detest.  
How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze  
Of heav'n's mysterious purposes and ways!  
God stood not, though he seem'd to stand, aloof;  
And at this hour the conqu'ror feels the proof:  
The wreath he won drew down an instant curse,  
The fretting plague is in the public purse,  
The canker'd spoil corrodes the pining state,  
Starv'd by that indolence their mines create.

Oh, could their ancient Incas rise again,  
How would they take up Israel's taunting strain!  
Art thou too fall'n, Iberia? Do we see  
The robber and the murd'rer weak as we?

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The degraded State of Spanish Avarice.

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Thou, that hast wasted earth, and dar'd despise  
Alike the wrath and mercy of the skies,  
Thy pomp is in the grave, thy glory laid  
Low in the pits thine avarice has made !  
We come with joy from our eternal rest,  
To see th' oppressor in his turn oppress'd.  
Art thou the god, the thunder of whose hand  
Roll'd over all our desolated land,  
Shook principalities and kingdoms down,  
And made the mountains tremble at his frown?  
The sword shall light upon thy boasted pow'rs  
And waste them, as thy sword has wasted our's  
'Tis thus Omnipotence his law fulfils,  
And vengeance executes what justice wills.

Again—the band of commerce was design'd  
T' associate all the branches of mankind;  
And, if a boundless plenty be the robe,  
Trade is the golden girdle of the globe.  
Wise to promote whatever ends he means,  
God opens fruitful nature's various scenes:



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The Benefits of Commerce.

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Each climate needs what other climes produce,  
And offers something to the gen'ral use ;  
No land but listens to the common call,  
And in return receives supply from all.  
This genial intercourse, and mutual aid,  
Cheers what were else an universal shade,  
Calls nature from her ivy mantled den,  
And softens human rock-work into men.  
Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,  
Steps forth to fashion and refine the race ;  
Not only fills necessity's demand,  
But overcharges her capacious hand :  
Capricious taste itself can crave no more  
Than she supplies from her abounding store :  
She strikes out all that luxury can ask,  
And gains new vigour at her endless task.  
Her's is the spacious arch, the shapely spire,  
The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre ;  
From her the canvass borrows light and shade,  
And verse, more lasting, hues that never fade.

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Commerce the Production of Art, which it cherishes.

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She guides the finger o'er the dancing keys,  
Gives difficulty all the grace of ease,  
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around,  
Fast as the thirsting ear can drink the sound.

These are the gifts of art; and art thrives most  
Where commerce has enrich'd the busy coast.  
He catches all improvements in his flight.  
Spreads foreign wonders in his country's sight,  
Imports what others have invented well,  
And stirs his own to match them, or excel.  
'Tis thus, reciprocating each with each,  
Alternately the nations learn and teach;  
While providence enjoins to every soul  
An union with the vast terraqueous whole.

Heav'n speed the canvass, gallantly unfurl'd  
To furnish and accommodate a world,  
To give the pole the produce of the sun,  
And knit the unsocial climates into one—  
Soft airs and gentle heavings of the wave  
Impel the fleet whose errand is to save,

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The Succour of Countries desolated.

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To succour, wasted regions, and replace  
The smile of opulence in sorrow's face.—  
Let nothing adverse, nothing unforeseen,  
Impede the bark that plows the deep serene,  
Charg'd with a freight transcending in its worth  
The gems of India, nature's rarest birth,  
That flies, like Gabriel on his Lord's commands,  
An herald of God's love to pagan lands.  
But, ah! what wish can prosper, or what pray'r,  
For merchants, rich in cargoes of despair,  
Who drive a loathsome traffic, gage, and span,  
And buy, the muscles and the bones of man?  
The tender ties of father, husband, friend,  
All bonds of nature, in that moment end;  
And each endures, while yet he draws his breath,  
A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death.  
The sable warrior, frantic with regret  
Of her he loves, and never can forget,  
Loses in tears the far receding shore,  
But not the thought that they must meet no more;

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Condemnation of the Slave Trade,

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Depriv'd of her and freedom at a blow,  
What has he left that he can yet forego?  
Yes, to deep sadness sullenly resign'd,  
He feels his body's bondage in his mind ;  
Puts off his gen'rous nature ; and, to suit  
His manners with his fate, puts on the brute.

Oh, most degrading of all ills that wait  
On man, a mourner in his best estate !  
All other sorrows virtue may endure,  
And find submission more than half a cure ;  
Grief is itself a med'cine, and bestow'd  
T' improve the fortitude that bears the load,  
To teach the wand'rer, as his woes increase,  
The path of wisdom, all whose paths are peace ;  
But slav'ry!—virtue dreads it as her grave :  
Patience itself is meanness in a slave.  
Or, if the will and sov'reignty of God  
Bid suffer it awhile, and kiss the rod,  
Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,  
And snap the chain the moment when you may.

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as a base and detestable Merchandise ;

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Nature imprints upon whate'er we see,  
That has a heart and life in it—Be free !  
The beasts are charter'd—neither age nor force  
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse :  
He breaks the cord that held him at the rack ;  
And, conscious of an unincumber'd back,  
Snuffs up the morning air, forgets the rein,  
Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane ;  
Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs ;  
Nor stops, till, overleaping all delays,  
He finds the pasture where his fellows graze.

Canst thou, and honour'd with a Christian name,  
Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame ?  
Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead  
Expedience as a warrant for the deed ?  
So may the wolf, whom famine has made bold  
To quit the forest and invade the fold :  
So may the ruffian, who with ghostly glide,  
Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside ;  
Not he, but his emergence forc'd the door,  
He found it inconvenient to be poor.

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as Blasphemy to God, Insult to Religion,

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Has God then giv'n sweetness to the cane—  
 Unless his laws be trampled on—in vain?  
 Built a brave world, which cannot yet subsist,  
 Unless his right to rule it be dismiss'd?  
 Impudent blasphemy!—So folly pleads,  
 And av'rice being judge, with ease succeeds.

But grant the plea—and let it stand for just,  
 That man make man his prey because he *must*;  
 Still there is room for pity to abate,  
 And soothe, the sorrows of so sad a state.  
 A Briton knows—or, if he knows it not,  
 The Scripture plac'd within his reach, he ought—  
 That souls have no discriminating hue,  
 Alike important in their Maker's view;  
 That none are free from blemish since the fall;  
 And love divine has paid one price for all.  
 The wretch that works and weeps without relief  
 Has one that notices his silent grief.  
 He, from whose hands alone all pow'r proceeds,  
 Ranks its abuse among the foulest deeds,

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and Treason against Divine Authority.

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Considers *all* injustice with a frown ;  
But *marks* the man that treads his fellow down.  
Begone !—the whip and bell in that hard hand  
Are hateful ensigns of usurp'd command.  
Not Mexico could purchase kings a claim  
To scourge him, weariness his only blame.  
Remember, heav'n has an avenging rod—  
To smite the poor is treason against God !

    Trouble is grudgingly and hardly brook'd,  
While life's sublimest joys are overlook'd :  
We wander o'er a sun-burnt thirsty soil,  
Murm'ring and weary of our daily toil,  
Forget t' enjoy the palm-tree's offer'd shade,  
Or taste the fountain in the neighb'ring glade :  
Else who would lose, that had the pow'r t' improve,  
Th' occasion of transmuting fear to love ?  
Oh, 'tis a godlike privilege to save !  
And he that scorns it is himself a slave.  
Inform his mind—one flash of heav'nly day  
Would heal his heart and melt his chains away.

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But the Slave enlightened by Christianity receives Freedom,

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“Beauty for ashes” is a gift indeed !  
And slaves, by truth enlarg’d, are doubly freed.  
Then would he say, submissive at thy feet,  
While gratitude and love made service sweet,  
My dear deliv’rer out of hopeless night,  
Whose bounty bought me but to give me light,  
I was a bondman on my native plain ;  
Sin forg’d, and ignorance made fast, the chain ;  
Thy lips have shed instruction as the dew,  
Taught me what path to shun and what pursue ;  
Farewell, my former joys ! I sigh no more  
For Africa’s once lov’d, benighted shore ;  
Serving a benefactor, I am free—  
At my best home, if not exil’d from thee.

Some men make gain a fountain, whence proceeds  
A stream of lib’ral and heroic deeds.  
The swell of pity, not to be confin’d  
Within the scanty limits of the mind,  
Disdains the bank, and throws the golden sands,  
A rich deposit, on the bord’ring lands :



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Under the Protection of a generous Master.

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These have an ear for his paternal call,  
Who makes some rich for the supply of all ;  
God's gift with pleasure in his praise employ,  
And THORNTON is familiar with the joy.

Oh, could I worship aught beneath the skies  
That earth hath seen, or fancy can devise,  
Thine altar, sacred liberty should stand,  
Built by no mercenary vulgar hand,  
With fragrant turf, and flow'rs as wild and fair  
As ever dress'd a bank, or scented summer air !  
Duly, as ever on the mountain's height  
The peep of morning shed a dawning light,  
Again, when ev'ning in her sober vest  
Drew the gray curtain of the fading west,  
My soul should yield thee willing thanks and praise  
For the chief blessings of my fairest days :  
But that were sacrilege—praise is not thine,  
But his who gave thee, and preserves thee mine :  
Else I would say, and as I spake bid fly  
A captive bird into the boundless sky,

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Liberty is at home—Prisons are for the Wolves & Tigers of Mankind.

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This triple realm adores thee—thou art come  
From Sparta hither, and art here at home.  
We feel thy force still active, at his hour  
Enjoy immunity from priestly powers,  
While conscience, happier than in ancient years,  
Owns no superior but the God she fears.  
Propitious spirit! yet expunge a wrong  
Thy rights have suffer'd, and our land, too long,  
Teach mercy to ten thousand hearts, that share  
The fears and hopes of a commercial care.  
Prisons expect the wicked, and were built  
To bind the lawless, and to punish guilt;  
But shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire, and flood,  
Are mighty mischiefs, not to be withstood;  
And honest merit stands on slipp'ry ground,  
Where covert guile and artifice abound.  
Let just restraint, for public peace design'd  
Chain up the wolves and tigers of mankind;  
The foe of virtue has no claim to thee—  
But let insolvent innocence go free.

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A Tribute of Applause to the Philanthropy of Howard.

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Patron of else the most despis'd of men,  
Accept the tribute of a stranger's pen ;  
Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,  
Should be the guerdon of a noble deed ;  
I may alarm thee, but I fear the shame  
(Charity chosen as my theme and aim)  
I must incur, forgetting HOWARD'S name.  
Blest with all wealth can give thee, to resign  
Joys doubly sweet to feelings quick as thine,  
To quit the bliss thy rural scenes bestow  
To seek a nobler amidst scenes of woe,  
To traverse seas, range kingdoms, and bring home,  
Not the proud monuments of Greece or Rome,  
But knowledge such as only dungeons teach,  
And only sympathy like thine could reach ;  
That grief, sequester'd from the public stage,  
Might smooth her feathers, and enjoy her cage ;  
Speaks a divine ambition, and a zeal,  
The boldest patriot might be proud to feel.  
Oh that the voice of clamour and debate,  
That pleads for peace 'till it disturbs the state,

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Philosophy takes the Hand of Nature.

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Were hush'd in favour of thy gen'rous plea—  
The poor thy clients, and heav'ns smile thy fee!

Philosophy, that does not dream or stray,  
Walks arm in arm with nature all his way;  
Compasses earth, dives into it, ascends  
Whatever steep inquiry recommends,  
Sees planetary wonders smoothly roll  
Round other systems under her control,  
Drinks wisdom at the milky stream of light  
That cheers the silent journey of the night,  
And brings, at his return, a bosom charg'd  
With rich instruction, and a soul enlarg'd.  
The treasur'd sweets of the capacious plan  
That heav'n spreads wide before the view of man,  
All prompt his pleas'd pursuit, and to pursue  
Still prompt him, with a pleasure always new;  
He, too, has a connecting pow'r, and draws  
Man to the centre of the common cause;  
Aiding a dubious and deficient sight  
With a new medium, and a purer light.

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But human Wisdom and Philosophy are the Progeny of Sin.

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All truth is precious, if not all divine ;  
And what dilates the pow'rs must needs refine.  
He reads the skies, and, watching ev'ry change,  
Provides the faculties an ampler range ;  
And wins mankind, as his attempts prevail,  
A prouder station on the gen'ral scale.  
But reason still, unless divinely taught,  
Whate'er she learns, learns nothing as she ought ;  
The lamp of revelation only shows—  
What human wisdom cannot but oppose  
That man, in nature's richest mantle clad,  
And grac'd with all philosophy can add,  
Though fair without, and luminous within,  
Is still the progeny and heir of sin.  
Thus taught, down falls the plumage of his pride ;  
He feels his need of an unerring guide,  
And knows that, falling, he shall rise no more,  
Unless the pow'r that bade him stand restore.  
This is indeed philosophy ; this, known,  
Makes wisdom, worthy of the name, his own ;

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Self-knowledge is Man's richest Possession.

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And, without this—whatever he discuss ;  
Whether the space between the stars and us,  
Whether he measure earth, compute the sea,  
Weigh sun-beams, carve a fly, or spit a flea—  
The solemn trifler, with his boasted skill,  
Toils much, and is a solemn trifler still :  
Blind was he born, and, his misguided eyes  
Grown dim in trifling studies, blind he dies.  
Self-knowledge, truly learn'd, of course implies  
The rich possession of a nobler prize ;  
For self to self, and God to man reveal'd,  
(Two themes to nature's eye for ever seal'd)  
Are taught by rays that fly with equal pace  
From the same centre of enlight'ning grace.  
Here stay thy foot ;—how copious and how clear  
Th' overflowing well of Charity springs here !  
Hark ! 'tis the music of a thousand rills !  
Some through the groves, some down the sloping hills,  
Winding a secret or an open course,  
And all supplied from an eternal source.

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Divine Truth the parent of Charity.

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The ties of nature do but feebly bind,  
And commerce partially reclaims, mankind;  
Philosophy, without his heav'nly guide,  
May blow up self-conceit, and nourish pride;  
But, while his province is the reas'ning part,  
Has still a veil of midnight on his heart:  
'Tis truth divine, exhibited on earth,  
Gives Charity her being and her birth.

Suppose (when thought is warm, and fancy flows,  
What will not argument sometimes suppose?)  
An isle possess'd by creatures of our kind,  
Endu'd with reason, yet by nature blind.  
Let supposition lend her aid once more,  
And land some grave optician on the shore:  
He claps his lens, if haply they may see,  
Close to the part where vision ought to be;  
But finds that, though his tubes assist the sight,  
They cannot give it, or make darkness light.  
He reads wise lectures, and describes aloud  
A sense they know not, to the wond'ring crowd;

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The Soul pants to communicate the good received from its Author.

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He talks of light and the prismatic hues,  
As men of depth in erudition use ;  
But all he gains for his harangue is—Well,  
What monstrous lies some travellers will tell!  
The soul, whose sight all-quick'ning grace renews,  
Takes the resemblance of the good she views,  
As di'monds, stript of their opaque disguise,  
Reflect the noon-day glory of the skies.  
She speaks of him, her author, guardian, friend,  
Whose love knew no beginning, knows no end,  
In language warm as all that love inspires ;  
And, in the glow of her intense desires,  
Pants to communicate her noble fires.  
She sees a world stark blind to what employs  
Her eager thought, and feeds her flowing joys ;  
Though wisdom hail them, heedless of her call,  
Flies to have some, and feels a pang for all:  
Herself as weak as her support is strong,  
She feels that frailty she denied so long ;  
And, from a knowledge of her own disease,  
Learns to compassionate the sick she sees.



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Charity extends her Benevolence around.

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Here see, acquitted of all vain pretence,  
The reign of genuine Charity commence.  
Though scorn repay her sympathetic tears,  
She still is kind, and still she perseveres ;  
The truth she loves a sightless world blaspheme—  
'Tis childish dotage, a delirous dream !  
The danger they discern not they deny ;  
Laugh at their only remedy, and die.  
But still a soul thus touch'd can never cease,  
Whoever threatens war, to speak of peace :  
Pure in her aim, and in her temper mild,  
Her wisdom seems the weakness of a child.  
She makes excuses where she might condemn ;  
Reviled by those that hate her, prays for them ;  
Suspicion lurks not in her artless breast ;  
The worst suggested, she believes the best ;  
Not soon provok'd, however stung and teas'd  
And, if perhaps made angry, soon appeas'd ;  
She rather waves than will dispute her right ;  
And, injur'd, makes forgiveness her delight.

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Charity is without Ostentation.

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Such was the portrait an apostle drew ;  
The bright original was one he knew ;  
Heav'n held his hand—the likeness must be true.

When one, that holds communion with the skies,  
Has filled his urn where these pure waters rise,  
And once more mingles with us meaner things,  
'Tis ev'n as if an angel shook his wings ;  
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,  
That tells us whence his treasures are supplied.  
So, when a ship, well freighted with the stores  
The sun matures on India's spicy shores,  
Has dropt her anchor and her canvass furl'd  
In some safe haven of our western world,  
'Twere vain inquiry to what port she went ;  
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms,  
To lull the painful malady with alms ;  
But charity, not feign'd, intends alone  
Another's good—their's centres in their own ;  
And, too short liv'd to reach the realms of peace,  
Must cease for ever when the poor shall cease.

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Alms are often the Gifts of Pride and Ignorance,

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Flavia, most tender of her own good name,  
Is rather careless of her sister's fame :  
Her superfluity the poor supplies,  
But, if she touch a character, it dies.  
The seeming virtue weigh'd against the vice,  
She deems all safe, for she has paid the price:  
No charity but alms aught values she,  
Except in porcelain on her mantle-tree.  
How many deeds, with which the world has rung,  
From pride, in leagues with ignorance, have sprung!  
But God o'errules all human follies still,  
And bends the tough materials to his will.  
A conflagration, or a wintry flood,  
Has left some hundreds without home or food :  
Extravagance and av'rice shall subscribe,  
While fame and self-complacence are the bribe.  
The brief proclaim'd, it visits ev'ry pew,  
But first the squire's—a compliment but due :  
With slow deliberation he unties  
His glitt'ring purse—that envy of all eyes !  
And, while the clerk just puzzles out the psalm,  
Slides guinea behind guinea in his palm ;

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and artfully displayed for Admiration.

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'Till, finding (what he might have found before)  
 A smaller piece amidst the precious store,  
 Pinch'd close between his finger and his thumb,  
 He half exhibits, and then drops the sum.  
 Gold, to be sure !—Throughout the town 'tis told  
 How the good squire gives never less than gold.  
 From motives such as his, though not the best,  
 Springs in due time supply for the distress'd ;  
 Not less effectual than what love bestows—  
 Except that office clips it as it goes.

But, lest I seem to sin against a friend,  
 And wound the grace I mean to recommend,  
 (Though vice derided with a just design  
 Implies no trespass against love divine)  
 Once more I would adopt the graver style—  
 A teacher should be sparing of his smile.

Unless a love of virtue light the flame,  
 Satire is, more than those he brands, to blame ;  
 He hides behind a magisterial air  
 His own offences, and strips others bare ;

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Most Satirists are public Scourges.

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Affects, indeed, a most humane concern,  
That men, if gently tutor'd, will not learn ;  
That mulish folly, not to be reclaim'd  
By softer methods, must be made asham'd ;  
But (I might instance in St. Patrick's dean)  
Too often rails to gratify his spleen.  
Most sat'rists are indeed a public scourge ;  
Their mildest physic is a farrier's purge ;  
Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirr'd,  
The milk of their good purpose all to curd.  
Their zeal begotten, as their works rehearse,  
By lean despair upon an empty purse,  
The wild assassins start into the street,  
Prepar'd to poignard whomsoe'er they meet.  
No skill in swordmanship, however just,  
Can be secure against a madman's thrust ;  
And even virtue, so unfairly match'd,  
Although immortal, may be prick'd or scratch'd.  
When scandal has new minted an old lie,  
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,

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But Slander is always popular,

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'Tis called a satire, and the world appears  
 Gath'ring around it with erected ears :  
 A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd ;  
 Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud ;  
 Just as the sapience of an author's brain  
 Suggests it safe or dang'rous to be plain.  
 Strange ! how the frequent interjected dash  
 Quickens a market, and helps off the trash ;  
 Th' important letters, that include the rest,  
 Serve as a key to those that are suppress'd ;  
 Conjecture gripes the victims in his paw,  
 The world is charm'd, and Scrib escapes the law.  
 So, when the cold damp shades of night prevail,  
 Worms may be caught by either head or tail ;  
 Forcibly drawn from many a close recess,  
 They meet with little pity, no redress ;  
 Plung'd in the stream, they lodge upon the mud,  
 Food for the famish'd rovers of the flood.  
 All zeal for a reform, that gives offence  
 To peace and charity is mere pretence :

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however unmercifully it wounds the Feelings.

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A bold remark ; but which, if well applied,  
Would humble many a tow'ring poet's pride.  
Perhaps the man was in a sportive fit,  
And had no other play-place for his wit ;  
Perhaps, enchanted with the love of fame,  
He sought the jewel in his neighbour's shame ;  
Perhaps—whatever end he may pursue,  
The cause of virtue could not be his view.  
At ev'ry stroke wit flashes in our eyes ;  
The turns are quick, the polish'd points surprise,  
But shine with cruel and tremendous charms,  
That, while they please, possess us with alarms :  
So have I seen, (and hasten'd to the sight  
On all the wings of holiday delight)  
Where stands that monument of ancient pow'r,  
Nam'd with emphatic dignity—the tow'r,  
Guns, halberts, swords, and pistols, great and small,  
In starry forms dispos'd upon the wall.  
We wonder, as we gazing stand below,  
That brass and steel should make so fine a show ;

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Those Things alone are acceptable to Heaven.

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But, though we praise th' exact designer's skill,  
Account them implements of mischief still.

No works shall find acceptance, in that day  
When all disguises shall be rent away,  
That square not truly with the scripture plan,  
Nor spring from love to God, or love to man.  
As he ordains things, sordid in their birth,  
To be resolv'd into their parent earth ;  
And, though the soul shall seek superior orbs,  
Whate'er this world produces, it absorbs ;  
So self starts nothing but what tends apace  
Home to the goal where it began the race.  
Such as our motive is our aim must be ;  
If this be servile, that can ne'er be free :  
If self employ us, whatsoe'er is wrought,  
We glorify that self, not him we ought.  
Such virtues had need prove their own reward,  
The Judge of all men owes them no regard.  
True Charity, a plant divinely nurs'd,  
Fed by the love from which it rose at first,



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Which springs from love to God or Man.

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Thrives against hope ; and, in the rudest scene,  
Storms but enliven its unfading green ;  
Exub'rant is the shadow it supplies ;  
Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies.  
To look at him, who form'd us and redeem'd ;  
So glorious now, though once so disesteem'd ;  
To see a God stretch forth his human hand,  
T' uphold the boundless scenes of his command ;  
To recollect that, in a form like our's,  
He bruis'd beneath his feet th' infernal pow'rs,  
Captivity led captive, rose to claim  
The wreath he won so dearly in our name ;  
That thron'd above all height, he condescends  
To call the few that trust in him his friends ;  
That, in the heav'n of heav'ns, that space he deems  
Too scanty for th' exertion of his beams,  
And shines, as if impatient to bestow  
Life and a kingdom upon worms below ;  
That sight imparts a never-dying flame,  
Though feeble in degree, in kind the same.

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And were the Churches warmed by Charity,

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Like him, the soul, thus kindled from above,  
Spreads wide her arms of universal love ;  
And, still enlarg'd as she receives the grace,  
Includes creation in her close embrace.  
Behold a Christian!—and, without the fires  
The founder of that name alone inspires,  
Though all accomplishment, all knowledge meet,  
To make the shining prodigy complete,  
Whoever boasts that name—behold a cheat!  
Were love, in these the world's last dotting years,  
As frequent as the want of it appears,  
The churches warm'd, they would no longer hold  
Such frozen figures, stiff as they are cold ;  
Relenting forms would lose their pow'r, or cease ;  
And ev'n the dipt and sprinkled live in peace :  
Each heart would quit its prison in the breast,  
And flow in free communion with the rest,  
The statesman skill'd in projects dark and deep,  
Might burn his useless Machiavel, and sleep ;  
His budget, often fill'd, yet always poor,  
Might swing at ease behind his study door,

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Virtue, Truth, and Love, would be more prevalent.

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No longer prey upon our annual rents,  
Or scare the nation with its big contents :  
Disbanded legions freely might depart,  
And slaying man would cease to be an art.  
No learned disputants would take the field,  
Sure not to conquer, and sure not to yield ;  
Both sides deceiv'd, if rightly understood,  
Pelting each other for the public good.  
Did charity prevail, the press would prove  
A vehicle of virtue, truth, and love ;  
And I might spare myself the pains to show  
What few can learn, and all suppose they know.  
Thus have I sought to grace a serious lay  
With many a wild, indeed, but flow'ry spray,  
In hopes to gain, what else I must have lost,  
Th' attention pleasure has so much engross'd.  
But if, unhappily deceiv'd, I dream,  
And prove too weak for so divine a theme,  
Let Charity forgive me a mistake  
That zeal, not vanity, has chanc'd to make,  
And spare the poet for his subject's sake.

## CONVERSATION.

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*Nam neq; me tantum venientis sibilus austri,  
Nec percussa juvant fluctû tam litora, nec quæ  
Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.*

VIRG. Ecl. 5.

THOUGH nature weigh our talents, and dispense  
To ev'ry man his modicum of sense,  
And Conversation, in its better part,  
May be esteem'd a gift and not an art,  
Yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil,  
On culture, and the sowing of the soil.  
Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,  
But talking is not always to converse;

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Trifling in Conversation.

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Not more distinct from harmony divine,  
The constant creaking of a country sign.  
As alphabets in ivory employ,  
Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy,  
Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee  
Those seeds of science call'd his A B C ;  
So language in the mouths of the adult,  
Witness its insignificant result,  
Too often proves an implement of play,  
A toy to sport with and pass time away.  
Collect at ev'ning what the day brought forth,  
Compress the sum into its solid worth,  
And, if it weigh th' importance of a fly,  
The scales are false, or Algebra a lie.  
Sacred interpreter of human thought,  
How few respect or use thee as they ought !  
But all shall give account of ev'ry wrong,  
Who dare dishonour or defile the tongue ;  
Who prostitute it in the cause of vice,  
Or sell their glory at a market-price ;

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The blighting power of indecent Conversation,

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Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon—  
The dear-bought placeman, and the cheap buffoon.  
There is a prurience in the speech of some,  
Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb:  
His wise forbearance has their end in view;  
They fill their measure, and receive their due.  
The heathen law-givers of ancient days,  
Names almost worthy of a Christian's praise,  
Would drive them forth from the resort of men,  
And shut up ev'ry satyr in his den.  
Oh, come not ye near innocence and truth,  
Ye worms that eat into the bud of youth!  
Infectious as impure, your blighting pow'r;  
Taints in its rudiments the promis'd flow'r;  
Its odour perish'd and its charming hue,  
Thenceforth 'tis hateful, for it smells of you.  
Not ev'n the vigorous and headlong rage  
Of adolescence, or a firmer age,  
Affords a plea allowable or just;  
For making speech the pamperer of lust;

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Especially in the aged and the disgusting Effect of Oaths in it.

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But, when the breath of age commits the fault,  
'Tis nauseous as the vapour of a fault.

So wither'd stumps disgrace the sylvan scene,  
No longer fruitful, and no longer green ;  
The sapless wood, divested of the bark,  
Grows fungous, and takes fire at ev'ry spark.

Oaths terminate, as Paul observes, all strife—  
Some men have surely then a peaceful life !

Whatever subject occupy discourse,  
The feats of Vestris, or the naval force,  
Asseveration, blust'ring in your face,  
Makes contradiction such an hopeless case :  
In ev'ry tale they tell, or false or true,  
Well known, or such as no man ever knew,  
They fix attention, heedless of your pain,  
With oaths, like rivets, forc'd into the brain ;  
And ev'n when sober truth prevails throughout,  
They swear it, 'till affirmance breeds a doubt.

A Persian, humble servant of the sun,  
Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,

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A Reproof of Duellists in Debate.

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Hearing a lawyer, grave in his address,  
With adjurations ev'ry word impress,  
Suppos'd the man a bishop, or at least,  
God's name so much upon his lips, a priest ;  
Bow'd at the close with all his graceful airs,  
And begg'd an int'rest in his frequent pray'rs.

Go, quit the rank to which ye stood preferr'd,  
Henceforth associate in one common herd ;  
Religion, virtue, reason, common sense,  
Pronounce your human form a false pretence ;  
A mere disguise, in which a devil lurks,  
Who yet betrays his secret by his works.

Ye pow'rs who rule the tongue, if such there are,  
And make colloquial happiness your care,  
Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate—  
A duel in the form of a debate.  
The clash of arguments and jar of words,  
Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords,  
Decide no question with their tedious length,  
(For opposition gives opinion strength)



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The arrogance of Disputants.

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Divert the champions, prodigal of breath,  
And put the peaceably-disposed to death.  
Oh, thwart me not, sir Sophi, at ev'ry turn,  
Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern ;  
Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue,  
I am not surely always in the wrong!  
'Tis hard if all is false that I advance—  
A fool must now and then be right, by chance.  
Not that all freedom of dissent I blame ;  
No—there I grant the privilege I claim.  
A disputable point is no man's ground ;  
Rove where you please, 'tis common all around.  
Discourse may want an animated—No,  
To brush the surface and to make it flow ;  
But still remember, if you mean to please,  
To press your point with modesty and ease.  
The mark, at which my juster aim I take,  
Is contradiction for its own dear sake.  
Set your opinion at whatever pitch,  
Knots and impediments make something hitch.

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The caprice with which they

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Adopt his own, 'tis equally in vain,  
 Your thread of argument is snapt again ;  
 The wrangler, rather than accord with you,  
 Will judge himself deceiv'd, and prove it too.  
 Vociferated logic kills me quite ;  
 A noisy man is always in the right—  
 I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair,  
 Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare,  
 And, when I hope his blunders are all out,  
 Reply discreetly—To be sure—no doubt !

DUBIUS is such a scrupulous good man—  
 Yes—you may catch him tripping if you can.  
 He would not, with a peremptory tone,  
 Assert the nose upon his face his own ;  
 With hesitation admirably slow,  
 He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.  
 His evidence, if he were call'd by law  
 To swear to some enormity he saw,  
 For want of prominence and just relief,  
 Would hang an honest man, and save a thief,

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---

refuse our assent to their opinions.

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Through constant dread of giving truth offence,  
He ties up all his hearers in suspense;  
Knows what he knows as if he knew it not,  
What he remembers seems to have forgot;  
His sole opinion, whatso'er befall,  
Cent'ring at last in having none at all.  
Yet, though he tease and baulk your list'ning ear,  
He makes one useful point exceeding clear;  
Howe'er ingenious on his darling theme  
A sceptic in philosophy may seem,  
Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule  
Would only prove him a consummate fool;  
Useless in him alike both brain and speech,  
Fate having plac'd all truth above his reach,  
His ambiguities his total sum,  
He might as well be blind, and deaf, and dumb.

Where men of judgment creep and feel their way,  
The positive pronounce without dismay;  
Their want of light and intellect supplied  
By sparks absurdity strikes out of pride:

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The Proud are always most provoked by Pride.

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Without the means of knowing right from wrong,  
 They always are decisive, clear and strong.  
 Where others toil with philosophic force,  
 Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course;  
 Flings at your head conviction in the lump,  
 And gains remote conclusions at a jump:  
 Their own defect, invisible to them,  
 Seen in another, they at once condemn;  
 And, though self-idoliz'd in ev'ry case,  
 Hate their own likeness in a brother's face.  
 The cause is plain, and not to be denied,  
 The proud are always most provok'd by pride.  
 Few competitions but egender spite;  
 And those the most, where neither has a right.  
 The point of honour has been deem'd of use,  
 To teach good manners, and to curb abuse.  
 Admit it true, the consequence is clear,  
 Our polish'd manners are a mask we wear,  
 And at the bottom barb'rous still and rude;  
 We are restrain'd, indeed, but not subdued.

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The practice of Duelling—dastardly mean and low.

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The very remedy, however sure,  
Springs from the mischief it intends to cure,  
And savage in its principle appears,  
Tried, as it should be, by the fruit it bears.  
'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend  
Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end ;  
That now and then an hero must decease,  
That the surviving world may live in peace.  
Perhaps at last close scrutiny may show  
The practice dastardly, and mean, and low ;  
That men engage in it compell'd by force :  
And fear, not courage, is its proper source.  
The fear of tyrant custom, and the fear  
Lest fops should censure us, and fools should sneer.  
At least to trample on our Maker's laws,  
And hazard life for any or no cause,  
To rush into a fixt eternal state  
Out of the very flames of rage and hate,  
Or send another shiv'ring to the bar  
With all the guilt of such unnat'ral war,

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Pugelism preferable to Duelling.

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Whatever use may urge, or honour plead,  
On reason's verdict is a madman's deed.  
Am I to set my life upon a throw,  
Because a bear is rude and surly? No—  
A moral, sensible, and well-bred man  
Will not affront me, and no other can.  
Were I empow'r'd to regulate the lists,  
They should encounter with well-loaded fists;  
A Trojan combat would be something new.  
Let DARES beat ENTELLUS black and blue;  
Then each might show, to his admiring friends,  
In honourable bumps his rich amends,  
And carry, in contusions of his skull,  
A satisfactory receipt in full.

A story, in which native humour reigns,  
Is often useful, always entertains;  
A graver fact, enlisted on your side,  
May furnish illustration, well applied  
But sedentary weavers of long tales  
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.

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Repetition in Conversation makes attention lame.

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'Tis the most asinine employ on earth,  
To hear them tell of parantage and birth,  
And echo conversations, dull and dry,  
Embellished with—*He said* and *so said I*,  
At ev'ry interview their route the same,  
The repetition makes attention lame;  
We bustle up with unsuccessful speed,  
And in the saddest part cry—*Droll indeed!*  
The path of narrative with care pursue,  
Still making probability your clue;  
On all the vestages of truth attend,  
And let *them* guide you to a decent end.  
Of all ambitious man may entertain,  
The worst that can invade a sickly brain  
Is that which angles hourly for surprise,  
And baits its hook with prodigies and lies.  
Credulous infancy, or age as weak,  
Are fittest auditors for such to seek,  
Who to please others will themselves disgrace;  
Yet please not, but affront you to your face,

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*Advantages of a tale well told, and its incidents well linked.*

---

A great retailer of this curious ware,  
 Having unloaded and made many stare,  
 Can this be true?—an arch observer cries.  
 Yes, (rather mov'd) I saw it with these eyes!  
 Sir! I believe it on that ground alone;  
 I could not, had I seen it with my own.

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct;  
 The language plain and incidents well link'd,  
 Tell not as new what every body knows;  
 And new, or old, still hasten to a close;  
 There, cent'ring in a focus round and neat,  
 Let all your rays of information meet.  
 What neither yields us profit or delight  
 Is like a nurse's lullaby at night;  
 Guy Earl of Warwick and fair Eleanore,  
 Or giant killing Jack, would please me more.

The pipe, with solemn interposing puff,  
 Makes half a sentence at a time enough;  
 The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain,  
 Then pause, and puff—and speak, and pause again.



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Smokeing productive of Thirst and an Annoyance to the Fair Sex.

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Such often, like the tube they so admire,  
Important triflers! have more smoke than fire,  
Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys,  
Unfriendly to society's chief joys,  
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours  
The sex whose presence civilizes our's:  
Thou art, indeed, the drug a gard'ner wants,  
To poison vermin that infest his plants;  
But are we so to wit and beauty blind,  
As to despise the glory of our kind,  
And show the softest minds and fairest forms  
As little mercy as the grubs and worms?  
They dare not wait the riotous abuse,  
Thy thirst-creating steams at length produce,  
When wine has giv'n indecent language birth,  
And forced the flood-gates of licentious mirth;  
For sea-born Venus her attachment shows,  
Still to that element from which she rose,  
And, with a quiet which no fumes disturb,  
Sips meek infusions of a milder herb.

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Time killed by frivolous Coxcombs.

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Th' emphatic speaker dearly loves t' oppose,  
 In contact inconvenient, nose to nose,  
 As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz,  
 Touch'd with a magnet, had attracted his.  
 His whisper'd theme, dilated and at large,  
 Proves after all a wind-gun's airy charge,  
 An extract of his diary—no more,  
 A tasteless journal of the day before.  
 He walk'd abroad, o'ertaken in the rain  
 Called on a friend, drank tea, stept home again,  
 Resum'd his purpose, had a world of talk  
 With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.  
 I interrupt him with a sudden bow,  
 Adieu, dear Sir! lest you should lose it now.

I cannot talk with civet in the room,  
 A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume;  
 The sight's enough—no need to smell a beau—  
 Who thrusts his nose into a raree-show?  
 His odoriferous attempts to please,  
 Perhaps might prosper with a swarm of bees;

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Time killed by graver Coxcombs.

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But we that make no honey, though we sting,  
Poets, are sometimes apt to maul the thing.  
'Tis wrong to bring into a mixt resort,  
What makes some sick, and others *a-la-mort* ;  
An argument of cogence, we may say,  
Why such an one should keep himself away.

A graver coxcomb we may sometimes see,  
Quite as absurd, though not so light as he :  
A shallow brain behind a serious mask,  
An oracle within an empty cask,  
The solemn fop ; significant and budge ;  
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.  
He says but little, and that little said  
Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead.

His wit invites you by his looks to come,  
But when you knock it never is at home :  
'Tis like a parcel sent you by the stage,  
Some handsome present, as your hopes presage !  
'Tis heavy, bulky, and bids fair to prove  
An absent friend's fidelity and love,

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Dissatisfaction in Sickness.

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But when unpack'd your disappointment groans  
To find it stuff'd with brickbats, earth, and stones.

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,  
In making known how oft they have been sick,  
And give us, in recitals of disease,  
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees ;  
Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,  
How an emetic or cathartic sped ;  
Nothing is slightly touch'd, much less forgot,  
Nose, ears, and eyes, seem present on the spot.  
Now the distemper, spite of draught or pill,  
Victorious seem'd and now the doctor's skill ;  
And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps !  
They put on a damp night-cap and relapse ;  
They thought they must have died they were so bad—  
Their peevish hearers almost wish they had.

Some fretful tempers wince at ev'ry touch,  
You always do too little or too much :  
You speak with life, to entertain,  
Your elevated voice goes through the brain ;

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Dissatisfaction in Sickuess.

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You fall at once into a lower key,  
That's worse—the drone-pipe of an humble bee.  
The southern sash admits too strong a light,  
You rise and drop the curtain—now it's night.  
He shakes with cold—you stir the fire and strive  
To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive.  
Serve him with ven'son, and he chooses fish ;  
With soal—that's just the sort he would not wish,  
He takes what he at first profess'd to loath,  
And in due time feeds heartily on both ;  
Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown,  
He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.  
Your hope to please him, vain on ev'ry plan,  
Himself should work that wonder, if he can—  
Alas! his efforts double his distress,  
He likes your's little, and his own still less.  
Thus always teasing others, always teas'd,  
His only pleasure is—to be displeas'd.

I pity bashful men who feel the pain  
Of fancied scorn and undeserv'd disdain,

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Misapplied Bashfulness the Result of Vanity.

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And bear the marks, upon a blushing face,  
Of needless shame and self-impos'd disgrace.  
Our sensibilities are so acute,  
The fear of being silent makes us mute.  
We sometimes think we could a speech produce,  
Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose ;  
But, being tried, it dies upon the lip,  
Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip :  
Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,  
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.  
Few Frenchmen of this evil have complain'd ;  
It seems as if we Britons were ordain'd,  
By way of wholesome curb upon our pride,  
To fear each other, fearing none beside.  
The cause perhaps inquiry may descry,  
Self-searching with an introverted eye,  
Conceal'd within an unsuspected part,  
The vainest corner of our own vain heart :  
For ever aiming at the world's esteem,  
Our self-importance ruins its own scheme ;

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Misapplied Bashfulness the result of Vanity.

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In other eyes our talents rarely shown,  
Become at length so splended in our own,  
We dare not risque them into public view,  
Lest they miscarry of what seems their due.  
True modesty is a discerning grace,  
And only blushes in the proper place ;  
But counterfeit is blind, and skulks through fear,  
Where 'tis a shame to be asham'd t' appear :  
Humility the parent of the first ;  
The last by vanity produc'd and nurst.  
The circle form'd, we sit in silent state,  
Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate ;  
Yes ma'am, and no ma'am, utter'd softly, show  
Ev'ry five minutes how the minutes go ;  
Each individual suffering a constraint  
Poetry may, but colours cannot paint ;  
And, if in close committee on the sky,  
Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry ;  
And finds a changing clime an happy source  
Of wise reflection and well-tim'd discourse.

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Frivolous Pastimes amongst Coxcombs.

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We next inquire, but softly and by stealth,  
Like conservators of the public health,  
Of epidemic throats, if such there are,  
And coughs, and rheums, and phthisic, and catarrh.  
That theme exhausted, a wide chasm ensues,  
Fill'd up at last with interesting news ;  
Who danc'd with whom, and who are like to wed,  
And who is hang'd, and who is brought to bed ;  
But fear to call a more important cause,  
As if 'twere treason against English laws.  
The visit paid, with ecstasy we come,  
As from a seven years transportation, home,  
And there resume an unembarrass'd brow,  
Recov'ring what we lost we know not how,  
The faculties that seem'd reduc'd to nought,  
Expression and the privilege of thought.

The reeking, roaring hero of the chase,  
I give him over as a desp'rate case.  
Physicians write in hopes to work a cure,  
Never, if honest ones, when death is sure ;



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Clubs are Schools of coarse Fellowship and Noise.

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And though the fox he follows may be tam'd,  
A mere fox-follower never is reclaim'd.  
Some farrier should prescribe his proper course,  
Whose only fit companion is his horse,  
Or if, deserving of a better doom,  
The noble beast judge otherwise, his groom.  
Yet ev'n the rogue that serves him, though he stand  
To take his honour's orders, cap in hand,  
Prefers his fellow-grooms, with much good sense,  
Their skill a truth, his master's a pretence.  
If neither horse nor groom affect the squire,  
Where can at last his jockeyship retire ;  
Oh to the club, the scene of savage joys,  
The school of coarse good fellowship and noise ;  
There, in the sweet society of those  
Whose friendship from his boyish years he chose ;  
Let him improve his talent if he can,  
Till none but beasts acknowledge him a man.

Man's heart had been impenetrably seal'd,  
Like their's that cleave the flood or graze the field;

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 Industry acceptable to God.
 

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Had not his Maker's all-bestowing hand  
 Giv'n him a soul, and bade him understand ;  
 The reas'ning pow'r vouchsaf'd of course inferr'd  
 The pow'r to clothe that reason with his word ;  
 For all is perfect that God works on earth,  
 And he that gives conception, aids the birth.  
 If this be plain, 'tis plainly understood,  
 What uses of his boon the giver would.  
 The mind, dispatch'd upon her busy toil,  
 Should range where Providence has blest the soil ;  
 Visiting ev'ry flow'r with labour meet,  
 And gathering all her treasures sweet by sweet,  
 She should imbue the tongue with what she sips,  
 And shed the balmy blessing on the lips,  
 That good diffus'd may more abundant grow,  
 And speech may praise the pow'r that bids it flow.  
 Will the sweet warbler of the live-long night,  
 That fills the list'ning lover with delight,  
 Forget his harmony, with rapture heard,  
 To learn the twitt'ring of a meaner bird,

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Unvariableness in Nature.

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Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice,  
That odious libel on an human voice ?  
No—nature unsophisticate by man,  
Starts not aside from her Creator's plan ;  
The melody that was at first design'd  
To cheer the rude forefathers of mankind,  
Is note for note deliver'd in our ears,  
In the last scene of her six thousand years :  
Yet fashion, leader of a chatt'ring train,  
Whom man for his own hurt permits to reign,  
Who shifts and changes all things but his shape,  
And would degrade her vot'ry to an ape,  
The fruitful parent of abuse and wrong,  
Holds an usurp'd dominion o'er his tongue ;  
There sits and prompts him with his own disgrace,  
Prescribes the theme, the tone and the grimace,  
And, when accomplish'd in her wayward school,  
Calls gentleman whom she has made a fool.  
'Tis an unalterable fix'd decree  
That none could frame or ratify but she,

---

Attributes of God unthought of by the esteemed polite.

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That heav'n and hell, and righteousness and sin,  
Snares in his path and foes that lurk within,  
God and his attributes (a field of day  
Where 'tis an angel's happiness to stray,)  
Fruits of his love and wonders of his might,  
Be never nam'd in ears esteem'd polite.  
That he who dares, when she forbids, be grave,  
Shall stand proscrib'd, a madman or a knave,  
A close designer not to be believ'd,  
Or, if excus'd that charge, at least deceiv'd.  
Oh folly worthy of the nurse's lap,  
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap!  
Is it incredible, or can it seem  
A dream to any except those that dream,  
That man should love his Maker, and *that* fire,  
Warming his heart, should at his lips transpire?  
Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes,  
And veil your daring crest that braves the skies;  
That air of insolence affronts your God,  
You need his pardon, and provoke his rod:

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The Goodness of God, though Wrath is justly due.

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Now, in a posture that becomes you more  
Than that heroic strut assum'd before,  
Know, your arrears with ev'ry hour accrue,  
For mercy shown, while wrath is justly due.  
The time is short, and there are souls on earth,  
Though future pain may serve for present mirth,  
Acquainted with the woes that fear or shame,  
By fashion taught, forbade them once to name,  
And, having felt the pangs you deem a jest,  
Have prov'd them truths too big to be express'd :  
Go, seek on revelation's hallow'd ground,  
Sure to succeed, the remedy they found ;  
Touch'd by that pow'r that you have dar'd to mock,  
That makes seas stable, and dissolves the rock,  
Your heart shall yield a life-renewing stream,  
That fools, as you have done, shall call a dream,  
It happen'd, on a solemn even-tide,  
Soon after He that was our surety died,  
Two bosom friends, each pensively inclin'd,  
The scene of all those sorrows left behind,

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Holy Contemplation pleasing to God.

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Sought their own village, busied as they went,  
In musings worthy of the great event :  
They spake of him they lov'd, of him whose life,  
Though blameless, had incurr'd perpetual strife,  
Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile arts,  
A deep memorial graven on their hearts.  
The recollection, like a vein of ore,  
The farther trac'd, enrich'd them still the more ;  
They thought him, and they justly thought him, one  
Sent to do more than he appear'd t' have done ;  
T' exalt a people, and to place them high  
Above all else, and wonder'd he should die.  
Ere yet they brought their journey to an end,  
A stranger join'd them, courteous as a friend,  
And ask'd them with an engaging air,  
What their affliction was, and begg'd a share.  
Inform'd, he gather'd up the broken thread,  
And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,  
Explain'd, illustrated, and search'd so well,  
The tender theme on which they chose to dwell,

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Holy Contemplation pleasing to God.

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That reaching home, the night, they said, is near,  
We must not now be parted, sojourn here—  
The new acquaintance soon became a guest,  
And made so welcome at their simple feast,  
He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,  
And left them both exclaiming, 'Twas the Lord!  
Did not our hearts feel all he deign'd to say,  
Did they not burn within us by the way?

Now their's was converse such as it behoves  
Man to maintain, and such as God approves:  
Their views indeed were indistinct and dim,  
But yet successful, being aim'd at him.  
Christ and his character their only scope,,  
Their object, and their subject, and their hope,  
They felt what it became them much to feel,  
And, wanting him to loose the sacred seal,  
Found him as prompt as their desire was true  
To spread the new-born glories in their view.  
Well—what are ages and the lapse of time,  
Match'd against truths, as lasting as sublime?

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Truth, an Attribute of God, will stand for ever sure.

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Can length of years on God himself exact,  
Or make that fiction which was once a fact?  
No—marble and recording brass decay,  
And like the graver's mem'ry pass away;  
The works of man inherit, as is just,  
Their authors' frailty, and return to dust;  
But truth divine for ever stands secure;  
Its head is guarded as its base is sure;  
Fix'd in the rolling flood of endless years,  
The pillar of th' eternal plan appears,  
The raving storm and dashing wave defies,  
Built by that architect who built the skies.  
Hearts may be found, that harbour at this hour  
That love of Christ in all its quick'ning power;  
And lips unstain'd by folly or by strife,  
Whose wisdom, drawn from the deep well of life,  
Tastes of its healthful origin, and flows  
A Jordan for th' ablution of our woes.  
Oh days of heav'n, and nights of equal praise,  
Serene and peaceful as those heav'nly days,



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True Religion teaches Contentment.

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When souls drawn upwards, in communion sweet,  
Enjoy the stillness of some close retreat,  
Discourse, as if releas'd and safe at home,  
Of dangers past and wonders yet to come,  
And spread the sacred treasures of the breast  
Upon the lap of covenanted rest.

What, always dreaming over heav'nly things,  
Like angel heads in stone with pigeon-wings?  
Canting and whining out all day the word,  
And half the night? fanatic and absurd!  
Mine be the friend less frequent in his pray'rs,  
Who makes no bustle with his soul's affairs,  
Whose wit can brighten up a wintry day,  
And chase the splenetic dull hours away;  
Content on earth in earthly things to shine,  
Who waits for heav'n ere he becomes divine,  
Leaves saints t' enjoy those altitudes they teach,  
And plucks the fruit plac'd more within his reach.

Well spoken, Advocate of sin and shame,  
Known by thy bleating—Ignorance thy name.

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A Christian's wit is inoffensive and

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Is sparkling wit the world's exclusive right,  
The fixt fee-simple of the vain and light ?  
Can hopes of heav'n, bright prospects of an hour,  
That come to waft us out of sorrow's pow'r,  
Obscure or quench a faculty that finds  
Its happiest soil in the serenest minds ?  
Religion curbs indeed its wanton play,  
And brings the trifler under rig'rous sway,  
But gives it usefulness unknown before,  
And, purifying, makes it shine the more.  
A Christian's wit is inoffensive light,  
A beam that aids, but never grieves the sight ;  
Vig'rous in age as in the flush of youth,  
'Tis always active on the side of truth ;  
Temp'rance and peace insure its healthful state,  
And make it brightest at its latest date.  
Oh I have seen (nor hope perhaps in vain,  
Ere life go down, to see such sights again)  
A vet'ran warrior in the Christian field,  
Who never saw the sword he could not weild ;

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always active on the side of Truth.

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Grave without dulness, learned without pride,  
Exact, yet not precise, though meek, keen-ey'd ;  
A man that would have foiled, at their own play,  
A dozen would-be's of the modern day ;  
Who, when occasion justified its use,  
Had wit as bright as ready to produce,  
Could fetch from records of an earlier age,  
Or from philosophy's enlighten'd page,  
His rich materials, and regale your ear  
With strains it was a privilege to hear :  
Yet, above all, his luxury supreme,  
And his chief glory, was the gospel theme ;  
There he was copious as old Greece or Rome,  
His happy eloquence seem'd there at home,  
Ambitious not to shine or to excel,  
But to treat justly what he lov'd so well.

It moves me more perhaps than folly ought,  
When some green heads, as void of wit as thought,  
Suppose *themselves* monopolists of sense,  
And wiser men's ability pretence.

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Youth has a Sprightliness which is lost in the Decline of Life.

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Though time will wear us, and we must grow old,  
Such men are not forgot as soon as cold,  
Their fragrant mem'ry will out-last their tomb,  
Embalm'd for ever in its own perfume :  
And, to say truth, though in its early prime,  
And when unstain'd with any grosser crime,  
Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast,  
That in the valley of decline are lost,  
And virtue with peculiar charms appears,  
Crown'd with the garland of life's blooming years ;  
Yet age, by long experience well inform'd,  
Well read, well temper'd, with religion warm'd,  
That fire abated which impels rash youth,  
Proud of his speed to overshoot the truth,  
As time improves the grape's authentic juice,  
Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use,  
And claims a rev'rence in its short'ning day,  
That 'tis an honour and a joy to pay.  
The fruits of age, less fair, are yet more sound,  
Than those a brighter season pours around ;

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Fanaticism the false Fire of an overheated Mind.

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And, likes the stores autumnal suns mature,  
Through wintry rigours unimpair'd endure.

What is fanatic frenzy, scorn'd so much,  
And dreaded more than a contagious touch?  
I grant it dang'rous, and approve your fear,  
That fire is catching if you draw too near;  
But sage observers oft mistake the flame,  
And give true piety that odious name.  
To tremble (as the creature of an hour  
Ought at the view of an almighty power)  
Before his presence, at whose awful throne  
All tremble in all worlds, except your own,  
To supplicate his mercy, love his ways,  
And prize them above pleasure, wealth, or praise,  
Though common sense allow'd a casting voice,  
And, free from bias, must approve the choice,  
Convicts a man fanatic in the' extreme,  
And wild as madness in the world's esteem,  
But that disease, when soberly defin'd,  
Is the false fire of an overheated mind;

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Fanatics view the Truth with a distorted Eye.

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It views the truth with a distorted eye,  
And either warps or lays it useless by ;  
'Tis narrow, selfish, arrogant, and draws  
Its sordid nourishment from man's applause ;  
And, while at heart sin unrelinquish'd lies,  
Presumes itself chief fav'rite of the skies.  
'Tis such a light as putrefaction breeds  
In fly-blown flesh whereon the maggot feeds,  
Shines in the dark, but, usher'd into day,  
The stench remains, the lustre dies away.

True bliss, if man may reach it, is compos'd  
Of hearts in union mutually disclos'd ;  
And, farewell else all hope of pure delight,  
Those hearts should be reclaim'd, renew'd, upright.  
Bad men, profaning friendship's hallow'd name,  
Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame,  
A dark confed'racy against the laws  
Of virtue, and religion's glorious cause :  
They build each other up with dreadful skill,  
As bastions set point-blank against God's will ;

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The Pious derive Strength in communion with each other.

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Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt,  
Deeply resolv'd to shut a Saviour out ;  
Call legions up from hell to back the deed ;  
And, curst with conquest, finally succeed.  
But souls that carry on a blest exchange  
Of joys they meet with in their heav'nly range,  
And with a fearless confidence make known  
The sorrows sympathy esteems its own,  
Daily derive increasing light and force  
From such communion in their pleasant course,  
Feel less the journey's roughness and its length,  
Meet their opposers with united strength,  
And, one in heart, in int'rest, and design,  
Gird up each other to the race divine.

But Conversation, choose what theme we may,  
And chiefly when religion leads the way,  
Should flow, like waters after summer show'rs,  
Not as if rais'd by mere mechanic pow'rs.  
The Christian, in whose soul, though now distress'd,  
Lives the dear thought of joys he once possess'd,

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The Happiness of Christians treated with Indifference.

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When all his glowing language issued forth  
With God's deep stamp upon its current worth,  
Will speak without disguise, and must impart,  
Sad as it is, his undissembling heart,  
Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal,  
Or seem to boast a fire, he does not feel.

The song of Sion is a tasteless thing,  
Unless, when rising on a joyful wing,  
The soul can mix with the celestial bands,  
And give the strain the compass it demands.

Strange tidings these to tell a world who treat  
All but their own experience as deceit!  
Will they believe, though credulous enough  
To swallow much upon much weaker proof,  
That there are blest inhabitants of earth,  
Partakers of a new ethereal birth,  
Their hopes, desires, and purposes estrang'd  
From things terrestrial, and divinely chang'd,  
Their very language of a kind that speaks  
The soul's sure int'rest in the good she seeks,



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Hypocrisy of serving God by mere Constraint.

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Who deal with scripture, its importance felt.  
As Tully with philosophy once dealt,  
And in the silent watches of the night,  
And through the scenes of toil-renewing light,  
The social walk, or solitary ride,  
Keep still the dear companion at their side?  
No—shame upon a self-disgracing age,  
God's work may serve an ape upon a stage  
With such a jest as fill'd with hellish glee  
Certain invisibles as shrewd as he;  
But veneration or respect finds none,  
Save from the subjects of that work alone.  
The world grown old, her deep discernment shows,  
Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose,  
Peruses closely the true Christian's face,  
And finds it a mere mask of sly grimace,  
Usurps God's office, lays his bosom bare,  
And finds hypocrisy close lurking there,  
And serving God herself, through mere constraint,  
Concludes his unfeign'd love of him a feint.

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The Pride of good Men is Sincerity.

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And yet, God knows, look human nature through,  
 (And in due time the world shall know it too)  
 That since the flow'rs of Eden felt the blast,  
 That after man's defection laid all waste,  
 Sincerity towards th' heart-searching God,  
 Has made the new-born creature her abode,  
 Nor shall be found in unregen'rate souls  
 Till the last fire burn all between the poles.  
 Sincerity! Why 'tis his only pride ;  
 Weak and imperfect in all grace beside,  
 He knows that God demands his heart entire,  
 And gives him all his just demands require.  
 Without it, his pretensions were as vain,  
 As, having it, he deems the world's disdain ;  
 That great defect would cost him not alone  
 Man's favourable judgment, but his own ;  
 His birthright shaken, and no longer clear,  
 Than while his conduct proves his heart sincere.  
 Retort the charge, and let the world be told  
 She boasts a confidence she does not hold ;

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Presumptuous Hope and unstable Faith.

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That, conscious of her crimes, she feels instead  
A cold misgiving, and a killing dread ;  
That, while in health, the ground of her support  
Is madly to forget that life is short ;  
That sick she trembles knowing she must die,  
Her hope presumption, and her faith a lie ;  
That while she dotes, and dreams that she believes,  
She mocks her Maker, and herself deceives,  
Her utmost reach, historical assent,  
The doctrines warpt to what they never meant ;  
That truth itself is in her head as dull,  
And useless, as a candle in a scull,  
And all her love of God a groundless claim,  
A trick upon the canvass, painted flame.  
Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,  
And all her censures of the work of grace,  
Are insincere, meant only to conceal  
A dread she would not, yet is forc'd to feel ;  
That in her heart the Christian she reveres,  
And while she seems to scorn him, only fears.

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Latitude allowed to Poets.

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A poet does not work by square or line,  
As smiths and joiners perfect a design ;  
At least we moderns, our attention less,  
Beyond th' example of our sires, digress,  
And claim a right to scamper and run wide,  
Wherever chance, caprice, or fancy guide.  
The world and I fortuitously met ;  
I ow'd a trifle, and have paid the debt ;  
She did me wrong, I recompens'd the deed,  
And, having struck the balance, now proceed.  
Perhaps, however, as some years have pass'd,  
Since she and I convers'd together last,  
And I have liv'd recluse in rural shades,  
Which seldom a distinct report pervades,  
Great changes and new manners have occur'd,  
And blest reforms that I have never heard,  
And she may now be as discreet and wise,  
As once absurd in all discerning eyes.  
Sobriety, perhaps, may now be found,  
Where once intoxication press'd the ground ;

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Idols, &c. discarded as useless Lumber.

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The subtle and injurious may be just,  
And he grown chaste that was the slave of lust ;  
Arts once esteem'd may be with shame dismiss'd ;  
Charity may relax the miser's fist ;  
The gamester may have cast his cards away,  
Forgot to curse, and only kneel to pray.  
It has indeed been told me (with what weight,  
How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state)  
That fables old, that seem'd for ever mute,  
Reviv'd, are hast'ning into fresh repute,  
And gods and goddesses discarded long,  
Like useless lumber, or a stroller's song,  
Are bringing into vogue their heathen train,  
And Jupiter bids fair to rule again ;  
That certain feasts are instituted now,  
Where Venus hears the lover's tender vow ;  
That all Olympus through the country roves,  
To consecrate our few remaining groves,  
And echo learns politely to repeat  
The praise of names for ages obsolete ;

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Digression upon Idolatry.

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That having prov'd the weakness, it should seem,  
Of revelation's ineffectual beam,  
To bring the passions under sober sway,  
And give the moral springs their proper play,  
They mean to try what may at last be done,  
By stout substantial gods of wood and stone,  
And whether Roman rites may not produce  
The virtues of old Rome for English use.  
May such success attend the pious plan,  
May Mercury once more embellish man,  
Grace him again with long forgotten arts,  
Reclaim his taste, and brighten up his parts,  
Make him athletic as in days of old,  
Learn'd at the bar, in the palæstra bold,  
Divest the rougher sex of female airs,  
And teach the softer not to copy their's :  
The change shall please, nor shall it matter aught  
Who works the wonder, if it be but wrought.  
'Tis time, however, if the case stands thus,  
For us plain folks, and all who side with us,

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Thought is rare and Digression much in modern Use.

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To build our altar, confident and bold,  
And say as stern Elijah said of old—  
The strife now stands upon a fair award,  
If Isr'el's Lord be God, then serve the Lord :  
If he be silent, faith is all a whim,  
Then Baal is the god, and worship him.

Digression is so much in modern use,  
Thought is so rare, and fancy so profuse,  
Some never seem so wide of their intent,  
As when returning to the theme they meant ;  
As mendicants, whose business is to roam,  
Make ev'ry parish, but their own, their home.  
Though such continual zigzags in a book,  
Such drunken reelings have an awkward look,  
And I had rather creep to what is true,  
Than rove and stagger with no mark in view ;  
Yet to consult a little, seem'd no crime,  
The freakish humour of the present time :  
But now to gather up what seems dispers'd,  
And touch the subject I design'd at first,

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Cheerfulness consistent with Godliness.

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May prove, though much beside the rules of art,  
Best for the public, and my wisest part.  
And first, let no man charge me that I mean  
To clothe in sable every social scene,  
And give good company a face severe,  
As if they met around a father's bier;  
For tell some men, that pleasure all their bent,  
And laughter all their work, is life mispent  
Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply  
Then mirth is sin, and we should always cry.  
To find the medium asks some share of wit,  
And therefore 'tis a mark fools never hit.  
But though life's valley be a vale of tears,  
A brighter scene beyond that vale appears,  
Whose glory, with a light that never fades,  
Shoots between scatter'd rocks and op'ning shades  
And, while it shows the land the soul desires,  
The language of the land she seeks, inspires.  
Thus touch'd, the tongue receives a sacred cure  
Of all that was absurd, profane, impure;



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Truth enriches and enlivens every Scene.

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Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech  
Pursues the course that truth and nature teach ;  
No longer labours merely to produce  
The pomp of sound, or tinkle without use :  
Where'er it winds, the salutary stream,  
Sprightly and fresh, enriches ev'ry theme,  
While all the happy man possess'd before,  
The gift of nature, or the classic store,  
Is made subservient to the grand design,  
For which heav'n form'd the faculty divine.  
So, should an idiot, while at large he strays,  
Find the sweet lyre on which an artist plays,  
With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes,  
And grins with wonder at the jar he makes ;  
But let the wise and well-instructed hand  
Once take the shell beneath his just command,  
In gentle sounds it seems as it complain'd  
Of the rude injuries it late sustain'd,  
'Till tun'd at length to some immortal song,  
It sounds Jehovah's name, and pours his praise along.

# RETIREMENT.

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— *studiis florens ignobilis otii.*

VIRG. Geor. Lib. 4.

HACKNEY'D in business, wearied at that oar  
Which thousands once fast chain'd to, quit no more,  
But which, when life at ebb runs weak and low,  
All wish, or seem to wish, they could forego ;  
The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,  
Pants for the refuge of some rural shade,  
Where, all his long anxieties forgot  
Amid the charms of a sequester'd spot,

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Man formed for Heaven's high Purposes.

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Or recollected only to gild o'er  
And add a smile to what was sweet before,  
He may possess the joys he thinks he sees,  
Lay his old age upon the lap of ease,  
Improve the remnant of his wasted span,  
And, having liv'd a trifler, die a man.  
Thus conscience pleads her cause within the breast,  
Though long rebell'd against, not yet suppress'd,  
And calls a creature form'd for God alone,  
For heav'ns high purposes, and not his own ;  
Calls him away from selfish ends and aims,  
From what debilitates and what inflames,  
From cities, humming with a restless crowd,  
Sordid as active, ignorant as loud,  
Whose highest praise is that they live in vain,  
The dupes of pleasure, or the slaves of gain,  
Where works of man are cluster'd close around,  
And works of God are hardly to be found,  
To regions where in spite of sin and woe,  
Traces of Eden are still seen below,

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 Danger of Procrastination.
 

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Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove,  
 Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.  
 'Tis well if, look'd for at so late a day,  
 In the last scene of such a senseless play,  
 True wisdom will attend his feeble call,  
 And grace his action ere the curtain fall.  
 Souls that have long despis'd their heav'nly birth,  
 Their wishes all impregnated with earth,  
 For threescore years employ'd with ceaseless care  
 In catching smoke and feeding upon air,  
 Conversant only with the ways of men,  
 Rarely redeem the short remaining ten,  
 Invet'rate habits choke th' unfruitful heart,  
 Their fibres penetrate its tenderest part,  
 And, draining its nutritious pow'rs to feed  
 Their noxious growth, starve ev'ry better seed.

Happy, if full of days—but happier far,  
 If, ere we yet discern life's evening star,  
 Sick of the service of a world that feeds  
 Its patient drudges with dry chaff and weeds,

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Infinite Wisdom of God.

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We can escape from custom's idiot sway,  
To serve the Sov'reign we were born t'obey.  
Then sweet to muse upon his skill display'd  
(Infinite skill) in all that he has made!  
To trace, in nature's most minute design,  
The signature and stamp of pow'r divine,  
Contrivance intricate, express'd with ease,  
Where unassisted sight no beauty sees,  
The shapely limb and lubricated joint,  
Within the small dimensions of a point,  
Muscle and nerve miraculously spun,  
His mighty work, who speaks and it is done,  
'Th' invisible in things scarce seen reveal'd,  
To whom an atom is an ample field:  
To wonder at a thousand insect forms,  
These hatch'd, and those resuscitated worms,  
New life ordain'd and brighter scenes to share,  
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air,  
Whose shape would make them, had they bulk  
and size,  
More hideous foes than fancy can devise;

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The glorious Works of God but faintly understood.

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With helmet heads and dragon scales adorn'd,  
The mighty myriads, now securely scorn'd,  
Would mock the majesty of man's high birth,  
Despise his bulwarks, and unpeople earth :  
Then with a glance of fancy to survey,  
Far as the faculty can stretch away,  
Ten thousand rivers pour'd at his command  
From urns that never fail through every land ;  
These like a deluge with impetuous force,  
Those winding modestly a silent course ;  
The cloud-surmounting alps, the fruitful vales ;  
Seas on which ev'ry nation spreads her sails ;  
The sun, a world whence other worlds drink  
    light ;  
The crescent moon, the diadem of night ;  
Stars countless, each in his appointed place,  
Fast-anchor'd in the deep abyss of space—  
At such a sight to catch the poet's flame,  
And with a rapture like his own exclaim,  
These are thy glorious works, thou source of good,  
How dimly seen, how faintly understood !

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The glorious Works of God but faintly understood.

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Thine, and upheld by thy paternal care,  
This universal frame, thus wondrous fair ;  
Thy pow'r divine, and bounty beyond thought,  
Ador'd and prais'd in all that thou hast wrought.  
Absorb'd in that immensity I see,  
I shrink abas'd, and yet aspire to thee ;  
Instruct me, guide me, to that heav'nly day  
Thy words more clearly than thy works display,  
That, while thy truths my grosser thoughts refine,  
I may resemble thee and call thee mine.

Oh blest proficiency! surpassing all  
That men erroneously their glory call,  
The recompense that arts or arms can yield,  
The bar, the senate, or the tented field.  
Compar'd with this sublimest life below,  
Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show ?  
Thus studied, us'd and consecrated thus,  
On earth what is, seems form'd indeed for us ;  
Not as the plaything of a froward child,  
Fretful unless diverted and beguil'd,

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Earth made for Man and Man for God.

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Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires  
Of pride, ambition or impure desires,  
But as a scale by which the soul ascends  
From mighty means to more important ends,  
Securely, though by steps but rarely trod,  
Mounts from inferior beings up to God,  
And sees, by no fallacious light or dim,  
Earth made for man, and man himself for him.

Not that I meant t'approve, or would enforce,  
A superstitious and monastic course :  
Truth is not local, God alike pervades  
And fills the world of traffic and the shades,  
And may be fear'd amid the busiest scenes,  
Or scorn'd where business never intervenes.  
But 'tis not easy with a mind like our's,  
Conscious of weakness in its noblest pow'rs,  
And in a world where, other ills apart,  
The roving eye misleads the careless heart,  
To limit thought, by nature prone to stray  
Wherever freakish fancy points the way ;



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A Soul serene, friendly to the great Pursuit.

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To bid the pleadings of self-love be still,  
Resign our own and seek our Maker's will ;  
To spread the page of scripture, and compare  
Our conduct with the laws engraven there ;  
To measure all that passes in the breast,  
Faithfully, fairly, by that sacred test ;  
To dive into the secret deeps within,  
To spare no passion and no fav'rite sin,  
And search the themes, important above all,  
Ourselves and our recov'ry from our fall.  
But leisure, silence, and a mind releas'd  
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas'd,  
How to secure in some propitious hour  
The point of int'rest or the post of pow'r,  
A soul serene, and equally retir'd  
From objects too much dreaded or desir'd,  
Safe from the clamours of perverse dispute,  
At least are friendly to the great pursuit.

Op'ning the map of God's extensive plan,  
We find a little isle, this life of man ;

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Uncertainty of Life.

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Eternity's unknown expanse appears  
Circling around and limiting his years.  
The busy race examine, and explore  
Each creek and cavern of the dang'rous shore,  
With care collect what in their eyes excels,  
Some shining pebbles, and some weeds and shells ;  
Thus laden, dream that they are rich and great,  
And happiest he that groans beneath his weight :  
The waves o'ertake them in their serious play,  
And ev'ry hour sweeps multitudes away ;  
They shriek and sink, survivors start and weep,  
Pursue their sport, and follow to the deep.  
A few forsake the throng ; with lifted eyes  
Ask wealth of heav'n, and gain a real prize—  
Truth, wisdom, grace, and peace like that above,  
Seal'd with his signet whom they serve and love ;  
Scorn'd by the rest, with patient hope they wait  
A kind release from their imperfect state,  
And, unregretted, are soon snatch'd away  
From scenes of sorrow into glorious day.

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Love of Variety.

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Nor these alone prefer a life recluse,  
Who seek retirement for its proper use ;  
The love of change that lives in ev'ry breast,  
Genius, and temper, and desire of rest,  
Discordant motives in one centre meet,  
And each inclines its vot'ry to retreat.  
Some minds by nature are averse to noise,  
And hate the tumult half the world enjoys,  
The lure of av'rice, or the pompous prize  
That courts display before ambitious eyes ;  
The fruits that hang on pleasure's flow'ry stem,  
Whate'er enchants them, are no snares to them.  
To them the deep recess of dusky groves,  
Or forest where the deer securely roves,  
The fall of waters, and the song of birds,  
And hills that echo to the distant herds,  
Are luxuries excelling all the glare  
The world can boast, and her chief fav'rites share.  
With eager step, and carelessly array'd,  
For such a cause the poet seeks the shade,

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Variety of Nature.

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From all he sees he catches new delight,  
Pleas'd fancy claps her pinions at the sight,  
The rising or the setting orb of day,  
The clouds that flit, or slowly float away,  
Nature in all the various shapes she wears,  
Frowning in storms, or breathing gentle airs,  
The snowy robe her wintry state assumes,  
Her summer heats, her fruits, and her perfumes—  
All, all alike transport the glowing bard,  
Success in rhyme his glory and reward.  
O nature! whose Elysian scenes disclose  
His bright perfections at whose word they rose,  
Next to that Pow'r who form'd thee and sustains,  
Be thou the great inspirer of my strains.  
Still, as I touch the lyre, do thou expand  
Thy genuine charms, and guide an artless hand,  
That I may catch a fire but rarely known,  
Give useful light though I should miss renown,  
And, poring on thy page, whose ev'ry line  
Bears proof of an intelligence divine,

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Woe to the Man who studies Nature with a wanton Eye.

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May feel an heart enrich'd by what it pays,  
That builds its glory on its Maker's praise.  
Woe to the man whose wit disclaims its use,  
Glitt'ring in vain, or only to seduce,  
Who studies nature with a wanton eye,  
Admires the work, but slips the lesson by ;  
His hours of leisure and recess employs,  
In drawing pictures of forbidden joys,  
Retires to blazon his own worthless name,  
Or shoot the careless with a surer aim.

The lover too shuns business and alarms,  
Tender idolater of absent charms.  
Saints offer nothing in their warmest pray'rs,  
That he devotes not with a zeal like their's ;  
'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time,  
And ev'ry thought that wanders is a crime.  
In sighs he worships his supremely fair,  
And weeps a sad libation in despair,  
Adores a creature, and, devout in vain,  
Wins in return an answer of disdain.

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Too much love for one Object prevents the growth of other Virtues.

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As woodbine weds the plant within her reach,  
Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech,  
In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays  
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays,  
But does a mischief while she lends a grace,  
Strait'ning its growth by such a strict embrace—  
So love, that clings around the noblest minds,  
Forbids th' advancement of the soul he binds;  
The suitor's air indeed he soon improves,  
And forms it to the taste of her he loves,  
Teaches his eyes a language, and no less  
Refines his speech and fashions his address :  
But farewell promises of happier fruits,  
Manly designs, and learning's grave pursuits ;  
Girt with a chain he cannot wish to break,  
His only bliss is sorrow for her sake ;  
Who will may pant for glory and excel,  
Her smile his aim, all higher aims farewell !  
Thyrsis, Alexis, or whatever name  
May least offend against so pure a flame,

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Lovers can the least brook Management.

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Though sage advice of friends the most sincere  
Sounds harshly in so delicate an ear,  
And lovers of all creatures, tame or wild,  
Can least brook management, however mild,  
Yet let a poet (poetry disarms  
The fiercest animals with magic charms)  
Risqué an intrusion on thy pensive mood,  
And woo and win thee to thy proper good.  
Pastoral images and still retreats,  
Umbrageous walks and solitary seats,  
Sweet birds in concert with harmonious streams,  
Soft airs, nocturnal vigils, and day dreams,  
Are all enchantments in a case like thine,  
Conspire against thy peace with one design,  
Sooth thee to make thee but a surer prey,  
And feed the fire that wastes thy pow'rs away,  
Up—God has form'd thee with a wiser view,  
Not to be led in chains, but to subdue,  
Calls thee to cope with enemies, and first  
Points out a conflict with thyself, the worst.

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Adoration is God's just Claim, Prerogative divine.

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Woman indeed, a gift he would bestow  
 When he design'd a paradise below,  
 The richest earthly boon his hands afford,  
 Deserves to be belov'd, but not ador'd.  
 Post away swiftly to more active scenes,  
 Collect the scatter'd truths that study gleans,  
 Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,  
 No longer give an image all thine heart ;  
 Its empire is not her's, nor is it thine,  
 'Tis God's just claim, prerogative divine.

Virtuous and faithful HEBERDEN ! whose skill  
 Attempts no task it cannot well fulfil,  
 Gives melancholy up to nature's care,  
 And sends the patient into purer air.  
 Look where he comes—in this embow'r'd alcove—  
 Stand close conceal'd, and see a statue move :  
 Lips busy, and eyes fixt, foot falling slow,  
 Arms hanging idly down, hands clasp'd below,  
 Interpret to the marking eye distress,  
 Such as its symptoms can alone express.



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Sympathy contracts a kindred Pain for Woes she in vain laments.

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That tongue is silent now ; that silent tongue  
Could argue once, could jest or join the song,  
Could give advice, could censure or commend,  
Or charm the sorrows of a drooping friend.  
Renounc'd alike its office and its sport,  
Its brisker and its graver strains fall short ;  
Both fail beneath a fever's secret sway,  
And, like a summer-brook, are past away.  
This is a sight for pity to peruse  
'Till she resemble faintly what she views,  
'Till sympathy contract a kindred pain,  
Pierc'd with the woes that she laments in vain.  
This, of all maladies that man infest,  
Claims most compassion, and receives the least :  
Job felt it, when he groan'd beneath the rod  
And the barb'd arrows of a frowning God ;  
And such emolients as his friends could spare,  
Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare.  
Blest, rather curst, with hearts that never feel,  
Kept snug in caskets of close-hammer'd steel,

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Man is an Harp whose Chords disposed aright yields Harmony.

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With mouths made only to grin wide and eat,  
And minds that deem derided pain a treat,  
With limbs of British oak, and nerves of wire,  
And wit that puppet-prompters might inspire,  
Their sov'reign nostrum is a clumsy joke,  
On pangs enforc'd with God's severest stroke.  
But, with a soul that ever felt the sting  
Of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing :  
Not to molest, or irritate, or raise  
A laugh at his expence, is slender praise ;  
He that has not usurp'd the name of man  
Does all, and deems too little all, he can,  
T' assuage the throbbings of the fester'd part,  
And staunch the bleedings of a broken heart.  
'Tis not, as heads that never ache suppose,  
Forg'ry of fancy, and a dream of woes ;  
Man is an harp whose chords elude the sight,  
Each yielding harmony dispos'd aright ;  
The screws rever'd (a task which if he please  
God in a moment executes with ease),

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No Wounds like those a wounded Spirit feels.

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Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose,  
Lost, till he tune them, all their power and use.  
Then neither heathy wilds, nor schemes as fair  
As ever recompens'd the peasant's care,  
Nor soft declivities with tufted hills,  
Nor view of waters turning busy mills,  
Parks in which art preceptress nature weds,  
Nor gardens interspers'd with flow'ry beds,  
Nor gales that catch the scent of blooming groves,  
And waft it to the mourner as he roves,  
Can call up life into his faded eye,  
That passes all he sees unheeded by :  
No wounds like those a wounded spirit feels,  
No cure for such, till God who makes them, heals.  
And thou, sad suff'rer under nameless ill,  
That yields not to the touch of human skill,  
Improve the kind occasion, understand  
A Father's frown, and kiss his chast'ning hand :  
To thee the day-spring, and the blaze of noon,  
The purple ev'ning and resplendent moon,

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In God's Favour Life is found, all Bliss beside—a Shadow.

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The stars that, sprinkled o'er the vault of night,  
Seem drops descending in a show'r of light,  
Shine not, or undesir'd and hated shine,  
Seen through the medium of a cloud like thine :  
Yet seek him, in his favour life is found,  
All bliss beside—a shadow or a sound :  
Then heav'n, eclips'd so long, and this dull earth,  
Shall seem to start into a second birth ;  
Nature, assuming a more lovely face,  
Borrowing a beauty from the works of grace,  
Shall be despis'd and overlook'd no more,  
Shall fill thee with delights unfelt before,  
Impart to things inanimate a voice,  
And bid her mountains and her hills rejoice ;  
The sound shall run along the winding vales,  
And thou enjoy an Eden ere it fails.

Ye groves (the statesman at his desk exclaims,  
Sick of a thousand disappointed aims),  
My patrimonial treasure and my pride,  
Beneath your shades your gray possessor hide,

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The disappointed Statesman seeks the Haven of his native Home.

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Receive me languishing for that repose  
The servant of the public never knows.  
Ye saw me once (ah, those regretted days  
When boyish innocence was all my praise!)  
Hour after hour delightfully allot  
To studies then familiar, since forgot,  
And cultivate a taste for ancient song,  
Catching its ardour as I mus'd along ;  
Nor seldom, as propitious heav'n might send,  
What once I valued and could boast, a friend,  
Were witnesses how cordially I press'd  
His undissembling virtue to my breast ;  
Receive me now, not uncorrupt as then,  
Nor guiltless of corrupting other men,  
But vers'd in arts that, while they seem to stay  
A falling empire, hasten its decay.  
To the fair haven of my native home,  
The wreck of what I was, fatigu'd, I come ;  
For once I can approve the patriot's voice,  
And make the course he recommends my choice ;

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We rarely prize the Good we never miss.

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We meet at last in one sincere desire,  
His wish and mine both prompt me to retire.  
'Tis done—he steps into the welcome chaise,  
Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,  
That whirl away from business and debate  
The disencumber'd Atlas of the state.  
Ask not the boy, who when the breeze of morn  
First shakes the glitt'ring drops from every thorn  
Unfolds his flock, then under bank or bush  
Sits linking cherry-stones or platt'ing rush,  
How fair is freedom?—he was always free:  
To carve his rustic name upon a tree,  
To snare the mole, or with ill-fashion'd hook  
To draw th' incautious minnow from the brook,  
Are life's prime pleasures in his simple view,  
His flock the chief concern he ever knew—  
She shines but little in his heedless eyes,  
The good we never miss we rarely prize:  
But ask the noble drudge in state affairs,  
Escap'd from office and its constant cares,

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Nature in every Form inspires Delight.

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What charms he sees in freedom's smile express'd,  
In freedom lost so long, now repossess'd;  
The tongue whose strains were cogent as commands,  
Rever'd at home, and felt in foreign lands,  
Shall own itself a stamm'rer in that cause,  
Or plead its silence as its best applause.

He knows indeed that, whether dress'd or rude,  
Wild without art, or artfully subdu'd,  
Nature in ev'ry form inspires delight,  
But never mark'd her with so just a sight.  
Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store,  
With woodbine and wild roses mantled o'er,  
Green balks and furrow'd lands, the stream that  
spreads

Its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads,  
Downs that almost escape th' inquiring eye,  
That melt and fade into the distant sky,  
Beauties he lately slighted as he pass'd,  
Seem all created since he travell'd last.  
Master of all th' enjoyments he design'd,  
No rough annoyance rankling in his mind,

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Wisdom in chusing a real Friend.

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What early philosophic hours he keeps,  
How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps!  
Not sounder he that on the mainmast head,  
While morning kindles with a windy red,  
Begins a long look-out for distant land,  
Nor quits, till ev'ning-watch, his giddy stand,  
Then swift descending with a seaman's haste,  
Slips to his hammoc, and forgets the blast.  
He chooses company, but not the squire's,  
Whose wit is rudeness, whose good breeding tires;  
Nor yet the parson's who would gladly come,  
Obsequious when abroad, though proud at home;  
Nor can he much affect the neighb'ring peer,  
Whose toe of emulation treads too near;  
But wisely seeks a more convenient friend,  
With whom, dismissing forms, he may unbend!  
A man whom marks of condescending grace  
Teach, while they flatter him, his proper place;  
Who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws,  
Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause;



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All earthly Bliss is fallacious.

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Some plain mechanic, who, without pretence  
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence ;  
On whom he rests well-pleas'd his weary pow'rs,  
And talks and laughs away his vacant hours.  
The tide of life, swift always in its course,  
May run in cities with a brisker force,  
But no where with a current so serene,  
Or half so clear as in the rural scene.  
Yet how fallacious is all earthly bliss,  
What obvious truths the wisest heads may miss ;  
Some pleasures live a month, and some a year,  
But short the date of all we gather here ;  
No happiness is felt, except the true,  
That does not charm the more for being new.  
This observation, as it chanc'd, not made,  
Or if the thought occur'd, not duly weigh'd,  
He sighs—for, after all, by slow degrees,  
The spot he lov'd has lost the pow'r to please ;  
To cross his ambling pony day by day,  
Seems at the best but dreaming life away ;

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The Delights of sweet Retirement.

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The prospect such as might enchant despair,  
He views it not, or sees no beauty there ;  
With aching heart, and discontented looks,  
Returns at noon to billiards or to books,  
But feels, while grasping at his faded joys,  
A secret thirst of his renounc'd employs.  
He chides the tardiness of ev'ry post,  
Pants to be told of battles won or lost,  
Blames his own indolence, observes, though late,  
'Tis criminal to leave a sinking state,  
Flies to the levee, and, receiv'd with grace,  
Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place.

Suburban villas, highway-side retreats,  
That dread the encroachment of our growing streets,  
Tight boxes, neatly sash'd, and in a blaze  
With all a July's sun's collected rays,  
Delight the citizen, who, gasping there,  
Breathes clouds of dust, and calls it country air.  
Oh sweet retirement, who would balk the thought,  
That could afford retirement, or could not ?

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A Sense of Elegance rarely found in vulgar Minds.

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'Tis such an easy walk, so smooth and straight,  
The second milestone fronts the garden gate ;  
A step if fair, and, if a show'r approach,  
You find safe shelter in the next stage-coach.  
There, prison'd in a parlour snug and small,  
Like bottled wasps upon a southern wall,  
The man of bus'ness and his friends compress'd,  
Forget their labours, and yet find no rest ;  
But still 'tis rural—trees are to be seen  
From ev'ry window, and the fields are green ;  
Ducks paddle in the pond before the door,  
And what could a remoter scene show more ?  
A sense of elegance we rarely find  
The portion of a mean or vulgar mind,  
And ignorance of better things makes man,  
Who cannot much, rejoice in what he can ;  
And he that deems his leisure well bestow'd  
In contemplation of a turnpike road,  
Is occupied as well, employs his hours  
As wisely, and as much improves his pow'rs,

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The Ocean displays the Power and Majesty of God.

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As he that slumbers in pavilions grac'd  
With all the charms of an accomplish'd taste.  
Yet hence, alas! insolvencies; and hence  
The unpitied victim of ill-judg'd expence,  
From all his wearisome engagements freed,  
Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed.

Your prudent grand-mammas, ye modern belles,  
Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge-wells,  
When health requir'd it would consent to roam,  
Else more attach'd to pleasures found at home.  
But now alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,  
Ingenious to diversify dull life,  
In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoys,  
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys,  
And all, impatient of dry land, agree,  
With one consent, to rush into the sea.—  
Ocean exhibits, fathomless and broad,  
Much of the power and majesty of God.  
He swathes about the swelling of the deep,  
That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep;

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The slighted Works of Nature recommended to our admiring View.

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Vast as it is, it answers as it flows  
The breathings of the lightest air that blows ;  
Curling and whit'ning over all the waste,  
The rising waves obey th' increasing blast,  
Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars,  
Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores,  
'Till he that rides the whirlwind checks the rein.  
Then, all the world of waters sleeps again.—  
Nereids or Dryads, as the fashion leads,  
Now in the floods, now panting in the meads,  
Vot'ries of pleasure still, where'er she dwells,  
Near barren rocks, in palaces, or cells,  
Oh grant a poet leave to recommend  
(A poet fond of nature, and your friend)  
Her slighted works to your admiring view ;  
Her works must needs excel, who fashion'd you.  
Would ye, when rambling in your morning ride,  
With some unmeaning coxcomb at your side,  
Condemn the prattler for his idle pains,  
To waste unheard the music of his strains,

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The Beneficence of God displayed in all his Ways.

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And, deaf to all th' impertinence of tongue,  
That, while it courts, affronts and does you wrong,  
Mark well the finish'd plan without a fault,  
The seas globose and huge, th' o'erarching vault,  
Earth's millions daily fed, a world employ'd  
In gath'ring plenty yet to be enjoy'd,  
'Till gratitude grew vocal in the praise  
Of God, beneficent in all his ways ;  
Grac'd with such wisdom, how would beauty shine!  
Ye want but that to seem indeed divine.

Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid,  
Force many a shining youth into the shade,  
Not to redeem his time, but his estate,  
And play the fool, but at a cheaper rate.  
There, hid in loath'd obscurity, remov'd  
From pleasures left, but never more belov'd,  
He just endures, and with a sickly spleen  
Sighs o'er the beauties of the charming scene.  
Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme ;  
Streams tinkle sweetly in poetic chime ;

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Good-nature in general regretted and forgot.

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The warblings of the blackbird, clear and strong,  
Are musical enough in Thompson's song ;  
And Cobham's groves, and Windsor's green retreats,  
When Pope describes them, have a thousand sweets ;  
He likes the country, but in truth must own,  
Most likes it, when he studies it in town.

Poor Jack—no matter who—for when I blame  
I pity, and must therefore sink the name,  
Liv'd in his saddle, lov'd the chase, the course,  
And always, ere he mounted, kiss'd his horse.  
Th' estate his sires had own'd in ancient years  
Was quickly distanc'd, match'd against a peer's.  
Jack vanish'd, was regretted and forgot ;  
'Tis wild good-nature's never failing lot.  
At length, when all had long suppos'd him dead,  
By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead,  
My lord, alighting at his usual place,  
The Crown, took notice of an ostler's face.  
Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise  
He might escape the most observing eyes,

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Some seek Happiness in Retirement.

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And whistling, as if unconcern'd and gay,  
 Curried his nag, and look'd another way.  
 Convinc'd at last, upon a nearer view,  
 'Twas he, the same, the very Jack he knew,  
 O'erwhelm'd at once with wonder, grief, and joy,  
 He press'd him much to quit his base employ:  
 His countenance, his purse, his heart, his hand,  
 Infl'ence, and pow'r, were all at his command:  
 Peers are not always gen'rous as well-bred,  
 But Granby was, meant truly what he said.  
 Jack bow'd, and was oblig'd—confess'd 'twas strange  
 That so retir'd he should not wish a change,  
 But knew no medium between guzzling beer,  
 And his old stint—three thousand pounds a year.

Thus some retire to nourish hopeless woe;  
 Some seeking happiness not found below;  
 Some to comply with humour, and a mind  
 To social scenes by nature disinclin'd;  
 Some sway'd by fashion, some by deep disgust;  
 Some self impov'rish'd, and because they must;



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The labours of Industry are exceeded by those of Indolence.

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But few that court Retirement are aware  
Of half the toils they must encounter there.

Lucrative offices are seldom lost

For want of pow'rs proportion'd to the post :

Give ev'n a dunce th' employment he desires,

And he soon finds the talents it requires :

A business with an income at his heels

Furnishes always oil for its own wheels.

But in his arduous enterprise to close

His active years with indolent repose,

He finds the labours of that state exceed

His utmost faculties, severe indeed.

'Tis easy to resign a toilsome place,

But not to manage leisure with a grace :

Absence of occupation is not rest,

A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.

The vet'ran steed, excus'd his task at length,

In kind compassion of his failing strength,

And turn'd into the park or mead to graze,

Exempt from future service all his days,

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A Life of Ease, a difficult Pursuit.

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There feels a pleasure perfect in its kind,  
Ranges at liberty, and snuffs the wind :  
But when his lord would quit the busy road,  
To taste a joy like that he has bestow'd,  
He proves less happy than his favour'd brute,  
A life of ease a difficult pursuit.  
Thought, to the man that never thinks, may seem  
As natural as, when asleep, to dream ;  
But reveries (for human minds will act)  
Specious in show, impossible in fact,  
Those flimsy webs that break as soon as wrought,  
Attain not to the dignity of thought :  
Nor yet the swarms that occupy the brain,  
Where dreams of dress, intrigue, and pleasure reign ;  
Nor such as useless conversation breeds,  
Or lust engenders, and indulgence feeds.  
Whence, and what are we ? to what end ordain'd ?  
What means the drama by the world sustain'd ?  
Business or vain amusement, care or mirth,  
Divide the frail inhabitants of earth.

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Prevarication of no avail before the Tribunal of Heaven.

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Is duty a mere sport, or an employ ?  
Life an intrusted talent, or a toy ?  
Is there, as reason, conscience, scripture, say,  
Cause to provide for a great future day,  
When, earth's assign'd duration at an end,  
Man shall be summon'd and the dead attend ?  
The trumpet—will it sound ? the curtain rise ?  
And show th' august tribunal of the skies,  
Where no prevarication shall avail,  
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail,  
The pride of arrogant distinctions fall,  
And conscience and our conduct judge us all ?  
Pardon me, ye that give the midnight oil  
To learned cares or philosophic toil,  
Though I revere your honourable names,  
Your useful labours and important aims,  
And hold the world indebted to your aid,  
Enrich'd with the discoveries ye have made ;  
Yet let me stand excus'd, if I esteem  
A mind employ'd on so sublime a theme,

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An Idler, a useless member of Society.

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Pushing her bold inquiry to the date  
And outline of the present transient state,  
And, after poisoning her advent'rous wings,  
Settling at last upon eternal things,  
Far more intelligent, and better taught  
The strenuous use of profitable thought,  
Than ye, when happiest, and enlighten'd most,  
And highest in renown, can justly boast.

A mind unnerv'd, or indispos'd to bear  
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care,  
Whatever hopes a change of scene inspires,  
Must change her nature, or in vain retires.  
An idler is a watch that wants both hands,  
As useless if it goes as when it stands.  
Books therefore, not the scandal of the shelves,  
In which lewd sensualists print out themselves ;  
Nor those in which the stage gives vice a blow,  
With what success let modern manners show :  
Nor his who, for the bane of thousands born,  
Built God a Church, and laugh'd his word to scorn,

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Luxuries give the mind a childish taste.

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Skilful alike to seem devout and just,  
And stab religion with a sly side thrust ;  
Nor those of learn'd prologists, who chase  
A panting syllable through time and space,  
Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark,  
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's ark,  
But such as learning without false pretence,  
The friend of truth, th' associate of sound sense,  
And such as in the zeal of good design,  
Strong judgment lab'ring in the scripture mine,  
All such as manly and great souls produce,  
Worthy to live and of eternal use ;  
Behold in these what leisure hours demand,  
Amusement and true knowledge hand in hand.  
Luxury gives the mind a childish cast,  
And while she polishes, perverts the taste ;  
Habits of close attention, thinking heads,  
Become more rare as dissipation spreads,  
'Till authors hear at length, one gen'ral cry,  
Tickle and entertain us, or we die.

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Friendship well born, has honour much at heart.

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The loud demand, from year to year the same,  
Beggars invention and makes fancy lame,  
'Till farce itself, most mournfully jejune,  
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune ;  
And novels, (witness ev'ry month's review)  
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.  
The mind, relaxing into needful sport,  
Should turn to writers of an abler sort,  
Whose wit well managed, and whose classic style,  
Give truth a lustre and make wisdom smile.  
Friends, (for I cannot stint, as some have done,  
Too rigid in my view, that name to one ;  
Though one, I grant it, in the gen'rous breast  
Will stand advanc'd, a step above the rest,  
Flow'rs by that name promiscuously we call,  
But one the rose, the regent of them all)—  
Friends, not adopted with a school-boy's haste,  
But chosen with a nice discerning taste,  
Well-born, well-disciplin'd, who, plac'd apart  
From vulgar minds have honour much at heart,

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Friendship cemented by a love of virtue and a fear of God.

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And, tho' the world may think th' ingredients odd,  
The love of virtue and the fear of God!  
Such friends prevent what else wou'd soon succeed,  
A temper rustic as the life we lead,  
And keep the polish of the manners clean,  
As their's who bustle in the busiest scene;  
For solitude, however some may rave,  
Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave,  
A sepulchre in which the living lie,  
Where all good qualities grow sick and die,  
I praise the Frenchman\*, his remark was shrewd—  
How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude!  
But grant me still a friend in my retreat,  
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.  
Yet neither these delights, nor aught beside  
That appetite can ask, or wealth provide,  
Can save us always from a tedious day,  
Or shine the dulness of still life away,  
Divine communion carefully enjoy'd,  
Or sought with energy, must fill the void.

\* Bruyere.

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Judahs' promised king, an exile from the face of Saul.

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Oh sacred art, to which alone life owes  
Its happiest seasons, and a peaceful close,  
Scorn'd in a world, indebted to that scorn  
For evils daily felt and hardly born,  
Not knowing thee, we reap, with bleeding hands,  
Flow'rs of rank odour upon thorny lands,  
And, while experience cautions us in vain,  
Grasp seeming happiness, and find a pain.  
Despondence, self-deserted in her grief,  
Lost by abandoning her own relief,  
Murmuring and ungrateful discontent,  
That scorns afflictions mercifully meant,  
Those humours tart as wines upon the fret,  
Which idleness and weariness beget ;  
These, and a thousand plagues that haunt the breast,  
Fond of the phantom of an earthly rest,  
Divine communion chases, as the day  
Drives to their dens th' obedient beasts of prey.  
See Judah's promis'd king, bereft of all,  
Driv'n out an exile from the face of Saul,



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Religion no Enemy to harmless Pleasures.

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To distant caves the lonely wanderer flies,  
To seek that peace a tyrant's frown denies.  
Hear the sweet accents of his tuneful voice,  
Hear him, o'erwhelm'd with sorrow, yet rejoice ;  
No womanish or wailing grief has part,  
No, not a moment, in his royal heart ;  
'Tis manly music, such as martyrs make,  
Suff'ring with gladness for a Saviour's sake ;  
His soul exults, hope animates his lays,  
The sense of mercy kindles into praise,  
And wilds, familiar with the lion's roar,  
Ring with extatic sounds unheard before :  
'Tis love like his that can alone defeat  
The foes of man, or make a desert sweet.

Religion does not censure or exclude  
Unnumber'd pleasures harmlessly pursu'd ;  
To study culture, and with artful toil  
To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil ;  
To give dissimilar yet fruitful lands  
The grain, or herb, or plant, that each demands ;

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Religion no Enemy to harmless Pleasures.

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To cherish virtue in an humble state,  
 And share the joys your bounty may create ;  
 To mark the matchless workings of the pow'r  
 That shuts within its seed the future flow'r,  
 Bid these in elegance of form excel,  
 In colour these, and those delight the smell,  
 Sends nature forth the daughter of the skies,  
 To dance on earth, and charm all human eyes ;  
 To teach the canvass innocent deceit,  
 Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet—  
 These, these are arts pursu'd without a crime,  
 That leave no stain upon the wing of time.

Me poetry (or, rather, notes that aim  
 Feebly and vainly at poetic fame)  
 Employs, shut out from more important views,  
 Fast by the banks of the slow winding Ouse ;  
 Content if, thus sequester'd, I may raise  
 A monitor's, though not a poet's praise,  
 And while I teach an art too little known,  
 To close life wisely, may not waste my own.

## THE DOVES.

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### I.

REAS'NING at every step he treads,  
Man yet mistakes his way,  
While meaner things, whom instinct leads,  
Are rarely known to stray.

### II.

One silent eve I wander'd late,  
And heard the voice of love ;  
The turtle thus address'd her mate,  
And sooth'd the list'ning dove—

### III.

Our mutual bond of faith and truth,  
No time shall disengage  
Those blessings of our early youth,  
Shall cheer our latest age:

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The affection of Birds is often a lesson to Mankind.

---

## IV.

While innocence without disguise,  
And constancy sincere,  
Shall fill the circles of those eyes,  
And mine can read them there ;

## V.

Those ills that wait on all below  
Shall ne'er be felt by me,  
Or, gently felt, and only so,  
As being shar'd with thee.

## VI.

When lightnings flash among the trees,  
Or kites are hov'ring near,  
I fear lest thee alone they seize,  
And know no other fear.

## VII.

'Tis then I feel myself a wife,  
And press thy wedded side,  
Resolv'd an union form'd for life  
Death never shall divide.

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The affection of birds is often a lesson to mankind.

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## VIII.

But, oh! if, fickle and unchaste,  
    (Forgive a transient thought)  
Thou could become unkind at last,  
    And scorn thy present lot.

## IX.

No need of light'nings from on high,  
    Or kites with cruel beak;  
Denied th' endearments of thine eye,  
    This widow'd heart would break.

## X.

Thus sang the sweet sequester'd bird,  
    Soft as the passing wind,  
And I recorded what I heard—  
    A lesson for mankind.

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Not secure in any situation unless Providence interferes.

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## A FABLE.

A RAVEN, while with glossy breast,  
Her new-laid eggs she fondly press'd,  
And on her wicker-work high mounted  
Her chickens prematurely counted,  
(A fault philosophers might blame  
If quite exempted from the same)  
Enjoy'd at ease the genial day ;  
'Twas April as the bumpkins say,  
The legislature call'd it May.  
But suddenly a wind as high  
As ever swept a winter sky  
Shook the young leaves about her ears,  
And fill'd her with a thousand fears,  
Lest the rude blast should snap the bough,  
And spread her golden hopes below.  
But just at eve the blowing weather,  
And all her fears were hush'd together:  
And now, quoth poor unthinking Ralph,  
'Tis over, and the brood is safe ;

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Not secure in any situation unless Providence interferes.

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(For Ravens, though, as birds of omen,  
 They teach both conj'ners and old women  
 To tell us what is to befall,  
 Can't prophesy themselves at all.)  
 The morning come when neighbour Hodge,  
 Who long had mark'd her airy lodge,  
 And destin'd all the treasure there  
 A gift to his expecting fair,  
 Clim'd like a squirrel to his dray,  
 And bore the worthless prize away.

MORAL.

'Tis Providence alone secures,  
 In every change, both mine and your's:  
 Safety consists not in escape  
 From dangers of a frightful shape;  
 An earthquake may be bid to spare  
 The man that's strangled by a hair.  
 Fate steals along with silent tread  
 Found oft'nest in what least we dread,  
 Frowns in the storm with angry brow,  
 But in the sunshine strikes the blow.

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A mind neglected, leaves a dreary waste behind.

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### A COMPARISON.

THE lapse of time and rivers is the same ;  
 Both speed their journey with a restless stream,  
 The silent pace with which they steal away  
 No wealth can bribe, no pray'rs persuade to stay ;  
 Alike irrevocable both when past,  
 And a wide ocean swallows both at last.  
 Though each resemble each in ev'ry part,  
 A difference strikes at length the musing heart ;  
 Streams never flow in vain ; where streams abound,  
 How laughs the land with various plenty crown'd !  
 But time that should enrich the nobler mind,  
 Neglected, leaves a dreary waste behind.

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### A N O T H E R.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

SWEET stream that winds through yonder glade,  
 Apt emblem of a virtuous maid—



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An address to Solitude.

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Silent and chaste she steals along,  
 Far from the world's gay busy throng,  
 With gentle, yet prevailing, force,  
 Intent upon her destin'd course ;  
 Graceful and useful all she does,  
 Blessing and blest where'er she goes,  
 Pure-bosom'd as that wat'ry glass,  
 And heav'n reflected in her face.

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V E R S E S

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SELKIRK,  
 DURING HIS SOLITARY ABODE IN THE ISLAND OF  
 JUAN FERNANDEZ.

I.

I am monarch of all I survey,  
 My right there is none to dispute ;  
 From the centre all round to the sea,  
 I am lord of the fowl and the brute.  
 Oh, solitude ! where are the charms  
 That sages have seen in thy face ?  
 Better dwell in the midst of alarms,  
 Than reign in this horrible place.

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Society out of reach, Solitude becomes painful.

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## II.

I am out of humanity's reach,  
I must finish my journey alone,  
Never hear the sweet music of speech ;  
I start at the sound of my own.  
The beasts, that roam over the plain,  
My form with indifference see ;  
They are so unacquainted with man,  
Their tameness is shocking to me.

## III.

Society, friendship, and love,  
Divinely bestow'd upon man,  
Oh, had I the wings of a dove,  
How soon would I taste you again !  
My sorrows I then might assuage  
In the ways of religion and truth,  
Might learn from the wisdom of age,  
And be cheer'd by the sallies of youth.

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Society out of reach, Solitude becomes painful.

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## IV.

Religion! what treasure untold  
Resides in that heavenly word!  
More precious than silver and gold,  
Or all that this earth can afford.  
But the sound of the church-going bell  
These vallies and rocks never heard,  
Ne'er sigh'd at the sound of a knell,  
Or smil'd when a sabbath appear'd.

## V.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,  
Convey to this desolate shore  
Some cordial endearing report  
Of a land I shall visit no more.  
My friends, do they now and then send  
A wish or a thought after me?  
O tell me I yet have a friend,  
Though a friend I am never to see.

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There is Mercy in every Place to ease our Afflictions.

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## VI.

How fleet is a glance of the mind!

Compar'd with the speed of its flight,  
The tempest itself lags behind,  
And the swift winged arrows of light.  
When I think of my own native land,  
In a moment I seem to be there ;  
But alas ! recollection at hand  
Soon hurries me back to despair.

## VII.

But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,  
The beast is laid down in his lair,  
Ev'n here is a season of rest,  
And I to my cabin repair.  
There's mercy in every place ;  
And mercy, encouraging thought !  
Gives even affliction a grace,  
And reconciles man to his lot,

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The happy Effects of early application to Improvement.

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ON THE  
PROMOTION of EDW. THURLOW, Esq.  
TO THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLORSHIP OF ENGLAND.

## I.

ROUND Thurlow's head in early youth,  
And in his sportive days,  
Fairscience pour'd the light of truth,  
And genius shed his rays.

## II.

See! with united wonder, cried  
Th' experienc'd and the sage,  
Ambition in a boy supplied  
With all the skill of age!

## III.

Discernment, eloquence, and grace,  
Proclaim him born to sway  
The balance in the highest place,  
And bear the palm away.

## IV.

The praise bestow'd was just and wise;  
He sprang impetuous forth,  
Secure of conquest where the prize  
Attends superior worth.

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Peace of Mind superior to Riches and Power.

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So the best courser on the plain  
 Ere yet he starts is known,  
 And does but at the goal obtain  
 What all had deem'd his own.

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ODE TO PEACE.

I.

COME, peace of mind, delightful guest,  
 Return and make thy downy nest  
 Once more in this sad heart !  
 Nor riches I, nor pow'r, pursue,  
 Nor hold forbidden joys in view ;  
 We therefore need not part.

II.

Where wilt thou dwell, if not with me,  
 From av'rice and ambition free,  
 And pleasure's fatal wiles ?  
 For whom, alas ! dost thou prepare  
 The sweets that I was wont to share,  
 The banquet of thy smiles ?

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---

Peace of Mind, superior to Riches and Power.

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## III.

The great, the gay, shall they partake  
 The heav'n that thou alone canst make ?

And wilt thou quit the stream  
 That murmurs through the dewy mead,  
 The grove and the sequester'd shed,  
 To be a guest with them ?

## IV.

For thee I panted, thee I priz'd,  
 For thee I gladly sacrific'd  
 Whate'er I lov'd before ;  
 And shall I see thee start away,  
 And helpless, hopeless, hear thee say—  
 Farewell ! we meet no more ?

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 HUMAN FRAILTY.

## I.

WEAK and irresolute is man ;  
 The purpose of to-day,  
 Woven with pains into his plan,  
 To-morrow rends away.

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Conscience a faithful Monitor.

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## II.

The bow well bent, and smart the spring,  
Vice seems already slain ;  
But passion rudely snaps the string,  
And it revives again.

## III.

Some foe to his upright intent  
Finds out his weaker part ;  
Virtue engages his assent,  
But pleasure wins his heart.

## IV.

'Tis here the folly of the wise  
Through all his art we view ;  
And, while his tongue the charge denies,  
His conscience owns it true.

## V.

Bound on a voyage of awful length  
And dangers little known,  
A stranger to superior strength,  
Man vainly trusts his own.



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Rebellion is the Ambition of a lawless Mob.

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## VI.

But oars alone can ne'er prevail  
To reach the distant coast,  
The breath of heav'n must swell the sail,  
Or all the toil is lost.

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THE MODERN PATRIOT.

## I.

REBELLION is my theme all day ;  
I only wish 'twould come  
(As who knows but perhaps it may ?  
A little nearer home.

## II.

Yon roaring boys, who rave and fight  
On t'other side th' atlantic,  
I always held them in the right,  
But most so when most frantic.

## III.

When lawless mobs insult the court,  
That man shall be my toast,  
If breaking windows be the sport,  
Who bravely breaks the most.

---

Rebellion is the Ambition of a lawless Mob.

---

## IV.

But oh! for him my fancy culls  
 The choicest flow'rs she bears,  
 Who constitutionally pulls  
 Your house about your ears.

## V.

Such civil broils are my delight ;  
 Tho' some folks can't endure 'em,  
 Who say the mob are mad outright,  
 And that a rope must cure 'em.

## VI.

A rope! I wish we patriots had  
 Such strings for all who need 'em—  
 What! hang a man for going mad?  
 Then farewell British freedom.

---

ON OBSERVING SOME NAMES OF LITTLE NOTE

RECORDED IN THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

OH, fond attempt to give a deathless lot  
 To names ignoble, born to be forgot!

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An adjudged law case not to be found in any of the Books.

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In vain, recorded in historic page,  
 They court the notice of a future age :  
 Those twinkling tiny lustres of the land  
 Drop one by one from Fame's neglecting hand ;  
 Lethæan gulphs receive them as they fall,  
 And dark oblivion soon absorbs them all.

So when a child, as playful children use,  
 Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's new,  
 The flame extinct, he views the roving fire—  
 There goes my lady, and there goes the squire,  
 There goes the parson, oh ! illustrious spark,  
 And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk !

---

## R E P O R T

OF AN ADJUDGED CASE, NOT TO BE FOUND  
 IN ANY OF THE BOOKS.

### I.

BETWEEN Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose—  
 The spectacles set them unhappily wrong ;  
 The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,  
 To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

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An adjudged law case, not to be found in any of the Books.

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## II.

So Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause  
 With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning,  
 While chief baron Ear sat to balance the laws,  
 So fam'd for his talent in nicely discerning.

## III.

In behalf of the Nose, it will quickly appear,  
 And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly find,  
 That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,  
 Which amounts to possession time out of mind.

## IV.

Then holding the spectacles up to the court—  
 Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle,  
 As wide as the ridge of the Nose is; in short,  
 Design'd to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

## V.

Again, would your lordship a moment suppose  
 ('Tis a case that has happen'd, and may be again)  
 That the visage or countenance had not a nose!  
 Pray who wou'd, or who cou'd, wear spectacles then?

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An adjudged Law Case, &c.

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## VI.

On the whole, it appears—and my argument shows,  
With a reasoning the court will never condemn,  
That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,  
And the Nose was as plainly intended for them.

## VII.

Then shifting his side, (as a lawyer knows how)  
He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes:  
But what were his arguments few people know,  
For the court did not think they were equally wise.

## VIII.

So his lordship decreed, with a grave solemn tone,  
Decisive and clear, without one if or but—  
That, whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,  
By day-light or candle-light—Eyes should be shut.

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A Mob is without Discretion.

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ON THE

BURNING OF LORD MANSFIELD'S LIBRARY,

TOGETHER WITH HIS MSS.

BY THE MOB, IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1780.

## I.

So then—the vandals of our isle,  
 Sworn foes to sense and law,  
 Have burnt to dust a nobler pile  
 Than ever Roman saw!

## II.

And MURRAY sighs o'er Pope and Swift,  
 And many a treasure more,  
 The well-judged purchase and the gift  
 That grac'd his letter'd store.

## III.

*Their* pages mangled, burnt and torn,  
 The loss was *his alone* ;  
 But ages yet to come shall mourn,  
 The burning of *his own*.

A Mob is without Discretion.

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ON THE SAME.

I.

WHEN wit and genius meet their doom,  
In all devouring flame,  
They tell us of the fate of Rome,  
And bid us fear the same.

II.

O'er MURRAY'S loss the muses wept,  
They felt the rude alarm,  
Yet bless'd the guardian care that kept  
His sacred head from harm.

III.

There mem'ry, like the bee that's fed  
From Flora's balmy store,  
The quintessence of all he read  
Had treasur'd up before.

IV.

The lawless herd, with fury blind,  
Have done him cruel wrong,  
The flow'rs are gone—but still we find,  
The honey on his tongue.

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Mahomet's mysterious Charge,

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THE LOVE OF THE WORLD REPROVED,

OR

HYPOCRISY DETECTED\*.

THUS says the prophet of the Turk—  
Good mussulman abstain from pork ;  
There is a part in every swine  
No friend or follower of mine  
May taste, whate'er his inclination,  
On pain of excommunication.  
Such Mahomet's mysterious charge,  
And thus he left the point at large.  
Had he the sinful part express'd,  
They might with safety eat the rest ;  
But for one piece they thought it hard  
From the whole hog to be debarr'd,  
And set their wit at work to find  
What joint the prophet had in mind.

\* It may be proper to inform the reader that this piece, has already appeared in print, having found its way, though with some unnecessary additions by an unknown hand, into the Leeds Journal, without the author's privity.



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in which Hypocrisy is Detected.

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Much controversy straight arose—  
These choose the back, the belly those ;  
By some 'tis confidently said  
He meant not to forbid the head ;  
While others at that doctrine rail,  
And piously prefer the tail.  
Thus, conscience freed from ev'ry clog,  
Mahometans eat up the hog.

You laugh—'tis well.—The tale applied  
May make you laugh on t'other side.  
Renounce the world—the preacher cries.  
We do—a multitude replies.  
While one as innocent regards  
A snug and friendly game at cards ;  
And one, whatever you may say,  
Can see no evil in a play ;  
Some love a concert, or a race ;  
And others—shooting, and the chase,  
Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd,  
Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd ;

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Contention for Superiority,

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Each thinks his neighbour makes too free,  
Yet likes a slice as well as he ;  
With sophistry their sauce they sweeten,  
'Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

---

THE LILY AND THE ROSE.

I.

THE nymph must lose her female friend,  
If more admir'd than she—  
But where will fierce contention end,  
If flowers can disagree ?

II.

Within the garden's peaceful scene  
Appear'd two lovely foes,  
Aspiring to the rank of queen—  
The Lily and the Rose.

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between the Lily and the Rose.

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## III.

The Rose soon redden'd into rage,  
And, swelling with disdain,  
Appeal'd to many a poet's page  
To prove her right to reign.

## IV.

The Lily's height bespoke command—  
A fair imperial flow'r ;  
She seem'd design'd for Flora's hand,  
The sceptre of her pow'r.

## V.

This civil bick'ring and debate  
The goddess chanc'd to hear,  
And flew to save, ere yet too late,  
The pride of the parterre—

## VI.

Your's is, she said, the nobler hue,  
And your's the statelier mien ;  
And, till a third surpasses you,  
Let each be deem'd a queen.

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---

Contention for Superiority,

---



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## VII.

Thus, sooth'd and reconcil'd, each seeks  
 The fairest British fair ;  
 The seat of empire is her cheeks,  
 They reign united there.

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IDEM LATINE REDDITUM.

## I.

HEU inimicitias quoties parit æmula forma,  
 Quam raro pulchræ, pulchra placere potest ?  
 Sed fines ultrà solitos discordia tendit,  
 Cum flores ipsos bilis et ira movent.

## II.

Hortus ubi dulces præbet tacitosque recessûs,  
 Se rapit in partes gens animosa duas ;  
 Hic sibi regales Amaryllis candida cultûs,  
 Illic purpureo vindicat ore Rosa.

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---

between the Lily and the Rose.

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## III.

Ira Rosam et meritis quæsita superbia tangunt,  
Multaque ferventi vix cohibenda sinû,  
Dum sibi fautorum ciet undique nomina vatûm,  
Jusque suum, multo carmine fulta, probat.

## IV.

Altior emicat illa, et celso vertice nutat,  
Ceus flores inter non habitura parem,  
Fastiditque alios, et nata videtur in usûs  
Imperii, sceptrum, Flora quod ipsa gerat.

## V.

Nec Dea non sensit civilis murmura rixæ,  
Cui curæ est pictas pandere ruris opes.  
Deliciasque suas nunquam non prompta tueri,  
Dum licet et locus est, ut tueatur, adest.

## VI.

Et tibi forma datur procerior omnibus, inquit,  
Et tibi, principibus qui solet esse, color,  
Et donec vincat quædam formosior ambas,  
Et tibi reginæ nomen, et esto tibi.

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Those Christians best deserve the Name, who make Peace a Duty.

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## VII.

His ubi sedatus furor est, petit utraque nympham,  
 Qualem inter Veneres Anglia sola parit ;  
 Hanc penés imperium est, nihil optant amplius, hujus  
 Regnant in nitidis, et sine lite, genis.

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THE

## NIGHTINGALE AND GLOW-WORM.

A NIGHTINGALE, that all day long  
 Had cheer'd the village with his song,  
 Nor yet at eve his note suspended,  
 Nor yet when eventide was ended,  
 Began to feel, as well he might,  
 The keen demands of appetite ;  
 When, looking eagerly around,  
 He spied far off, upon the ground,  
 A something shining in the dark,  
 And knew the glow-worm by his spark ;

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---

Those Christians best deserve the Name, who make Peace a Duty.

---

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So, stooping down from hawthorn top,  
He thought to put him in his crop.

The worm, aware of his intent,  
Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent—

Did you admire my lamp, quoth he,

As much as I your minstrelsy,

You would abhor to do me wrong,

As much as I to spoil your song ;

For 'twas the self-same pow'r divine

Taught you to sing, and me to shine ;

That you with music, I with light,

Might beautify and cheer the night.

The songster heard his short oration,

And, warbling out his approbation,

Releas'd him, as my story tells,

And found a supper somewhere else.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn

Their real int'rest to discern ;

That brother should not war with brother,

And worry and devour each other ;

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Those Christians best deserve the Name, who make Peace a Duty.

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But sing and shine by sweet consent,  
 Till life's poor transient night is spent,  
 Respecting in each other's case  
 The gifts of nature and of grace.

Those Christians best deserve the name  
 Who studiously make peace their aim ;  
 Peace, both the duty and the prize  
 Of him that creeps and him that flies.



V O T U M.

O matutini rores, auræque salubres,  
 O nemora, et lætæ rivis felicibus herbæ,  
 Graminei colles, et amænæ in vallibus umbræ !  
 Fata modò dederint quas olim in rure paterno  
 Delicias, procul arte, procul formidine novi,  
 Quam vellem ignotus, quod mens mea semper aiebat,  
 Ante larem proprium placidam expectare senectam,



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When Freedom has been enjoyed, confinement is insupportable.

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Tum demùm, exactis non infeliciter annis,  
Sortiri tacitum lapidem, aut sub cespite condi!

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ON A GOLDFINCH

STARVED TO DEATH IN HIS CAGE.

I.

TIME was when I was free as air,  
The thistles downy seed my fare,  
My drink the morning dew;  
I perch'd at will on ev'ry spray,  
My form genteel, my plumage gay,  
My strains for ever new.

II.

But gaudy plumage, sprightly strain,  
And form genteel were all in vain,  
And of a transient date;  
For, caught and cag'd, and starv'd to death,  
In dying sighs my little breath,  
Soon pass'd the wiry grate.

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The folly of Men aspiring to forbidden joys.

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## III.

Thanks, gentle swain for all my woes,  
And thanks for this effectual close  
And cure of ev'ry ill!  
More cruelty could none express;  
And I, if you had shewn me less,  
Had been your pris'ner still.

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THE

## PINE-APPLE AND THE BEE.

THE pine-apples, in tripple row,  
Were basking hot, and all in blow;  
A bee of most discerning taste  
Perceiv'd the fragrance as he pass'd,  
On eager wing the spoiler came,  
And search'd for crannies in the frame,  
Urg'd his attempt on ev'ry side,  
To ev'ry pane his trunk applied;

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The folly of Men aspiring to forbidden joys.

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But still in vain, the frame was tight,  
And only pervious to the light ;  
Thus having wasted half the day,  
He trimm'd his flight another way.

Methinks, I said, in thee I find,  
The sin and madness of mankind,  
To joys forbidden man aspires,  
Consumes his soul with vain desires ;  
Folly the spring of his pursuit,  
And disappointment all the fruit.

While Cynthio ogles as she passes  
The nymph between two chariot glasses,  
She is the pine-apple, and he  
The silly unsuccessful bee.

The maid who views with pensive air  
The show-glass fraught with glitt'ring ware,  
Sees watches, bracelets, rings and locketts,  
But sighs at thought of empty pockets ;  
Like thine her appetite is keen,  
But ah, the cruel glass between !

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The folly of Men aspiring to forbidden joys.

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Our dear delights are often such,  
Expos'd to view, but not to touch:  
The sight our foolish heart inflames,  
We long for pine-apples in frames:  
With hopeless wish one looks and lingers;  
One breaks the glass, and cuts his fingers;  
But they whom truth and wisdom lead,  
Can gather honey from a weed.

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HORACE. BOOK II. ODE X.

I.

RECEIVE, dear friend, the truths I teach,  
So shalt thou live beyond the reach,  
Of adverse fortune's pow'r;  
Not always tempt the distant deep,  
Nor always timorously creep  
Along the treach'rous shore,

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The Middle State in Society, preferable to Riches.

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## II.

He, that holds fast the golden mean,  
And lives contentedly between  
    The little and the great,  
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,  
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,  
    Imbitt'ring all his state.

## III.

The tallest pines feel most the pow'r  
Of wint'ry blasts; the loftiest tow'r  
    Comes heaviest to the ground;  
The bolts, that spare the mountain's side,  
His cloud-cap'd eminence divide,  
    And spread the ruin round.

## IV.

The well-inform'd philosopher,  
Rejoices with an wholesome fear,  
    And hopes, in spite of pain;  
If winter bellow from the north,  
Soon the sweet spring comes dancing forth,  
    And nature laughs again.

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The Middle State in Society, preferable to Riches.

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## V.

What if thine heav'n be overcast,  
 The dark appearance will not last ;  
 Expect a brighter sky.  
 The God that strings the silver bow,  
 Awakes sometimes the muses too,  
 And lays his arrows by.

## VI.

If hindrances obstruct thy way,  
 Thy magnanimity display,  
 And let thy strength be seen ;  
 But oh! if Fortune fill thy sail  
 With more than a propitious gale,  
 Take half thy canvass in.

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A REFLECTION

ON THE FOREGOING ODE.

AND is this all ? Can reason do no more  
 Than bid me shun the deep and dread the shore ?

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The Christian surmounts every difficulty, by his confidence in God.

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Sweet moralist! afloat on life's rough sea,  
The christian has an art unknown to thee :  
He holds no parley with unmanly fears ;  
Where duty bids he confidently steers,  
Faces a thousand dangers at her call,  
And, trusting in his God, surmounts them all.

==

TRANSLATIONS FROM VINCENT BOURNE.

I. THE GLOW-WORM.

I.

BENEATH the hedge, or near the stream,  
A worm is known to stray ;  
That shows by night a lucid beam,  
Which disappears by day.

II.

Disputes have been, and still prevail,  
From whence his rays proceed ;  
Some give that honour to his tail,  
And others to his head.

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Not any thing in Nature is made in Vain.

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## III.

But this is sure—the hand of might,  
That kindles up the skies,  
Gives *him* a modicum of light  
Proportion'd to his size.

## IV.

Perhaps indulgent nature meant,  
By such a lamp bestow'd,  
To bid the trav'ler, as he went,  
Be careful where he trod :

## V.

Nor crush a worm, whose useful light  
Might serve, however small,  
To shew a stumbling stone by night,  
And save him from a fall.

## VI.

Whate'er she meant, this truth divine  
Is legible and plain,  
'Tis pow'r almighty bids him shine,  
Nor bids him shine in vain.



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The Jackdaw, a Bishop-like frequenter of the Church.

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## VII.

Ye proud and wealthy, let this theme  
 Teach humbler thoughts to you,  
 Since such a reptile has its gem,  
 And boasts its splendour too.

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 II. THE JACKDAW.

## I.

THERE is a bird who, by his coat  
 And by the hoarseness of his note,  
 Might be suppos'd a crow ;  
 A great frequenter of the church,  
 Where bishop-like, he finds a perch,  
 And dormitory too.

## II.

Above the steeple shines a plate,  
 That turns and turns, to indicate  
 From what point blows the weather.  
 Look up—your brains begin to swim,  
 'Tis in the clouds—that pleases him,  
 He chooses it the rather.

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The Jackdaw, a Bishop-like frequenter of the Church.

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## III.

Fond of the speculative height,  
Thither he wings his airy flight,  
    And thence securely sees  
The bustle and the raree-show  
That occupy mankind below,  
    Secure and at his ease.

## IV.

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses  
On future broken bones and bruises,  
    If he should chance to fall.  
No; not a single thought like that  
Employs his philosophic pate,  
    Or troubles it at all.

## V.

He sees, that this great roundabout—  
The world, with all its motley rout,  
    Church, army, physic, law,  
Its customs, and its bus'nesses,  
Is no concern at all of his,  
    And says—what says he?—Caw.

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The Cricket a Harbinger of Good.

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## VI.

Thrice happy bird ! I too have seen  
Much of the vanities of men ;  
    And sick of having seen 'em  
Would cheerfully these limbs resign  
For such a pair of wings as thine,  
    And such a head between 'em



## III. THE CRICKET.

## I.

LITTLE inmate, full of mirth,  
Chirping on my kitchen hearth,  
Wheresoe'er be thine abode,  
Always harbinger of good,  
Pay me for thy warm retreat  
With a song more soft and sweet ;  
In return thou shalt receive  
Such a strain as I can give.

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The Cricket, a Harbinger of Good.

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## II.

Thus thy praise shall be exprest,  
Inoffensive, welcome guest !  
While the rat is on the scout,  
And the mouse with curious snout,  
With what vermin else infest  
Ev'ry dish, and spoil the best ;  
Frisking thus before the fire,  
Thou hast all thine heart's desire.

## III.

Though in voice and shape they be  
Form'd as if akin to thee,  
Thou surpassesst, happier far,  
Happiest grasshoppers that are ;  
Their's is but a summer's song,  
Thine endures the winter long,  
Unimpair'd and shrill and clear,  
Melody throughout the year.

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Belinda and her Parrot.

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## IV.

Neither night, nor dawn of day,  
Puts a period to thy play :  
Sing then—and extend thy span  
Far beyond the date of man.  
Wretched man, whose years are spent  
In repining discontent,  
Lives not, aged though he be,  
Half a span compar'd with thee.



## IV. THE PARROT.

## I.

IN painted plumes superbly drest,  
A native of the gorgeous east,  
By many a billow tost;  
Poll gains at length the British shore,  
Part of the captain's precious store—  
A present to his toast.

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Belinda's Parrot made a Wit.

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## II.

Belinda's maids are soon preferr'd  
To teach him now and then a word,  
As Poll can master it ;  
But 'tis her own important charge  
To qualify him more at large,  
And make him quite a wit.

## III

Sweet Poll ! his doating mistress cries,  
Sweet Poll ! the mimic bird replies,  
And calls aloud for sack.  
She next instructs him in the kiss ;  
'Tis now a little one, like Miss,  
And now a hearty smack.

## IV.

At first he aims at what he hears ;  
And, list'ning close with both his ears,  
Just catches at the sound ;  
But soon articulates aloud,  
Much to th' amusement of the crowd,  
And stuns the neighbours round.

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Belinda and her Bird a well matched Pair.

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## V.

A querulous old woman's voice  
His hum'rous talent next employs—  
He scolds, and gives the lie.  
And now he sings, and now is sick—  
Here Sally, Susan, come, come quick ;  
Poor Poll is like to die!

## VI.

Belinda and her bird ! 'tis rare  
To meet with such a well match'd pair,  
The language and the tone,  
Each character in ev'ry part  
Sustain'd with so much grace and art,  
And both in unison.

## VII.

When children first begin to spell,  
And stammer out a syllable,  
We think them tedious creatures ;  
But difficulties soon abate,  
When birds are to be taught to prate,  
And women are the teachers.

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Affliction shows the same Sadness every where.

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## THE SHRUBBERY.

WRITTEN IN A TIME OF AFFLICTION.

## I.

Oh, happy shades—to me unblest!  
Friendly to peace, but not to me!  
How ill the scene that offers rest,  
And heart that cannot rest, agree!

## II.

This glassy stream, that spreading pine,  
Those alders quiv'ring to the breeze,  
Might sooth a soul less hurt than mine,  
And please, if any thing could please.

## III.

But fix'd unalterable care  
Foregoes not what she feels within,  
Shows the same sadness ev'ry where,  
And slights the season and the scene.



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Affliction shows the same Sadness every where.

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## IV.

For all that pleas'd in wood or lawn,  
While peace possess'd these silent bow'rs,  
Her animating smile withdrawn,  
Has lost its beauties and its pow'rs.

## V.

The saint or moralist should tread  
This moss-grown alley, musing, slow ;  
They seek, like me, the secret shade,  
But not, like me, to nourish woe !

## VI.

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste  
Alike admonish not to roam ;  
These tell me of enjoyments past,  
And those of sorrows yet to come.

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The Winter of Sorrow best shows the Truth of a Friend.

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## THE WINTER NOSEGAY.

## I.

WHAT nature, alas! has denied  
To the delicate growth of our isle,  
Art has in a measure supplied,  
And winter is deck'd with a smile.  
See, Mary, what beauties I bring  
From the shelter of that sunny shed,  
Where the flow'rs have the charms of the spring,  
Though abroad they are frozen and dead.

## II.

'Tis a bow'r of Arcadian sweets,  
Where Flora is still in her prime,  
A fortress, to which she retreats  
From the cruel assaults of the clime.  
While earth wears a mantle of snow,  
These pinks are as fresh and as gay  
As the fairest and sweetest that blow  
On the beautiful bosom of May.

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Mutual Forbearance necessary to the Happiness of the married State.

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## III.

See how they have safely surviv'd  
The frowns of a sky so severe ;  
Such Mary's true love, that has liv'd  
Through many a turbulent year.  
The charms of the late blowing rose  
Seem grac'd with a livelier hue,  
And the winter of sorrow best shows  
The truth of a friend such as you.

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MUTUAL FORBEARANCE

NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF THE MARRIED STATE.

THE lady thus address'd her spouse—  
What a mere dungeon is this house !  
By no means large enough ; and, was it,  
Yet this dull room, and that dark closet—  
Those hangings, with their worn-out graces,  
Long beards, long noses, and pale faces—

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Mutual Forbearance necessary to the Happiness of the married State.

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Are such an antiquated scene,  
They overwhelm me with the spleen !  
Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark,  
Makes answer quite beside the mark :  
No doubt, my dear, I bade him come,  
Engag'd myself to be at home,  
And shall expect him at the door  
Precisely when the clock strikes four.

You are so deaf, the lady cried,  
(And rais'd her voice, and frown'd beside)  
You are so sadly deaf, my dear,  
What shall I do to make you hear ?

Dismiss poor Harry ! he replies ;  
Some people are more nice than wise—  
For one slight trespass all this stir ?  
What if he did ride whip and spur,  
'Twas but a mile—your fav'rite horse  
Will never look one hair the worse.

Well, I protest 'tis past all bearing—  
Child ! I am rather hard of hearing—

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Mutual Forbearance necessary to the Happiness of the married State.

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Yes, truly—one must scream and bawl—

I tell you, you can't hear at all!

Then, with a voice exceeding low,

No matter if you hear or no.

Alas! and is domestic strife,  
That forest ill of human life,  
A plague so little to be fear'd,  
As to be wantonly incurr'd,  
To gratify a fretful passion,  
On ev'ry trivial provocation?  
The kindest and the happiest pair  
Will find occasion to forbear;  
And something, ev'ry day they live,  
To pity, and, perhaps, forgive.  
But if infirmities that fall  
In common to the lot of all—  
A blemish or a sense impair'd—  
Are crimes so little to be spar'd,  
Then farewell all that must create  
The comfort of the wedded state;

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Mutual Forbearance necessary to the Happiness of the married State.

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Instead of harmony, 'tis jar  
And tumult, and intestine war.

The love that cheers life's latest stage,  
Proof against sickness and old age,  
Preserv'd by virtue from declension,  
Becomes not weary of attention ;  
But lives, when that exterior grace  
Which first inspir'd the flame decays.  
'Tis gentle, delicate, and kind,  
To faults compassionate or blind,  
And will with sympathy endure  
Those evils it would gladly cure :  
But angry, coarse, and harsh expression  
Shows love to be a mere profession ;  
Proves that the heart is none of his  
Or soon expels him if it is.

An Invitation into the Country.

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TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON.

AN INVITATION INTO THE COUNTRY.

I.

THE swallows in their torpid state  
Compose their useless wing,  
And bees in hives as idly wait  
The call of early spring.

II.

The keenest frost that binds the stream,  
The wildest wind that blows,  
Are neither felt nor fear'd by them,  
Secure of their repose.

III.

But man, all feeling and awake,  
The gloomy scene surveys ;  
With present ills his heart must ake,  
And pant for brighter days.

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An Invitation into the Country.

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IV.

Old winter, halting o'er the mead,  
Bids me and Mary mourn ;  
But lovely spring peeps o'er his head,  
And whispers your return.

V.

Then April, with her sister May,  
Shall chase him from the bow'rs,  
And weave fresh garlands ev'ry day,  
To crown the smiling hours.

VI.

And, if a tear, that speaks regret  
Of happier times, appear,  
A glimpse of joy, that we have met,  
Shall shine, and dry the tear.



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Chloe and Euphelia.

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TRANSLATION OF PRIOR'S  
CHLOE AND EUPHELIA.

I.

MERCATOR, vigiles oculos ut fallere possit,  
Nomine sub ficto trans mare mittit opes ;  
Lené sonat liquidumque meis Euphelia chordis,  
Sed solam exoptant te, mea vota, Chlœ.

II.

Ad speculum ornabat nitidos Euphelia crines,  
Cum dixit mea lux, heus, cane, sume lyram.  
Namque lyram juxtâ positam cum carmine vidit,  
Suave quidem carmen dulcisonamque lyram.

III.

Fila lyræ vocemque paro, suspiria surgunt,  
Et miscent numeris murmura mæsta meis,  
Dumque tuæ memoro laudes, Euphelia, formæ,  
Tota anima intereà pendet ab ore Chlœs.

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 Boadicea, an Ode.
 

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## IV.

Subrabet illa pudore, et contrahit altera frontem,  
 Me torquet mea mens conscia, psallo, tremo ;  
 Atque Cupidineâ dixit Dea cincta corona,  
 Heu ! fallendi artem quam didicere parum.

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 B O A D I C E A :

AN ODE.

## I.

WHEN the British warrior queen,  
 Bleeding from the Roman rods,  
 Sought, with an indignant mien,  
 Counsel of her country's gods.

## II.

Sage beneath the spreading oak  
 Sat the Druid, hoary chief ;  
 Ev'ry burning word he spoke  
 Full of rage, and full of grief.

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Boadicea, an Ode.

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## III.

Princess ! if our aged eyes  
Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,  
'Tis because resentment ties  
All the terrors of our tongues.

## IV.

Rome shall perish—write that word  
In the blood that she has spilt ;  
Perish, hopeless and abhorr'd,  
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

## V.

Rome, for empire far renown'd,  
Tramples on a thousand states ;  
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground—  
Hark ! the Gaul is at her gates !

## VI.

Other Romans shall arise,  
Heedless of a soldier's name ;  
Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize--  
Harmony the path to fame.

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Boadicea, an Ode.

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## VII.

Then the progeny that springs  
From the forests of our land,  
Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,  
Shall a wider world command.

## VIII.

Regions Cæsar never knew  
Thy posterity shall sway,  
Where his eagles never flew,  
None invincible as they.

## IX.

Such the bard's prophetic words,  
Pregnant with celestial fire,  
Bending, as he swept the chords  
Of his sweet but awful lyre.

## X.

She, with all a monarch's pride,  
Felt them in her bosom glow ;  
Rush'd to battle, fought, and died ;  
Dying, hurl'd them at the foe.

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Peace a Source of Happiness to Mankind.

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## XI.

Ruffians, pitiless as proud,  
Heav'n awards the vengeance due ;  
Empire is on us bestow'd,  
Shame and ruin wait for you.

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HEROISM.

THERE was a time when *Ætna's* silent fire  
Slept unperceiv'd, the mountain yet entire ;  
When, conscious of no danger from below,  
She tow'r'd a cloud-capt pyramid of snow.  
No thunders shook with deep intestine sound  
The blooming groves that girdled her around.  
Her unctuous olives, and her purple vines,  
(Unfelt the fury of those bursting mines)  
The peasant's hopes, and not in vain, assur'd,  
In peace upon her sloping sides matur'd.

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What Muse can trace the Torrent of War.

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When on a day, like that of the last doom,  
A conflagration lab'ring in her womb,  
She teem'd and heav'd with an infernal birth,  
That shook the circling seas and solid earth.  
Dark and voluminous the vapours rise,  
And hang their horrors in the neighb'ring skies,  
While through the stygian veil that blots the day,  
In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play.  
But, oh! what muse, and in what pow'rs of song,  
Can trace the torrent as it burns along?  
Havoc and devastation in the van,  
It marches o'er the prostrate works of man—  
Vines, olives, herbage, forests, disappear,  
And all the charms of a Sicilian year.

Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass,  
See it an uninform'd and idle mass;  
Without a soil t' invite the tiller's care,  
Or blade that might redeem it from despair.  
Yet time at length (what will not time achieve?)  
Clothes it with earth, and bids the produce live.

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*Ætna's Fires emblematic of the Mischiefs of ambitious Pride.*

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Once more the spiry myrtle crowns the glade,  
And ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.  
Oh, bliss precarious, and unsafe retreats,  
Oh, charming paradise of short-liv'd sweets!  
The self-same gale that wafts the fragrance round  
Brings to the distant ear a sullen sound ;  
Again the mountain feels th' imprison'd foe,  
Again pours ruin on the vale below.  
Ten thousand swains the wasted scene deplore,  
That only future ages can restore.

Ye monarchs, whom the lure of honour draws,  
Who write in blood the merits of your cause,  
Who strike the blow, then plead your own defence—  
Glory your aim, but justice your pretence ;  
Behold in *Ætna's* emblematic fires  
The mischiefs your ambitious pride inspires!

Fast by the stream that bounds your just domain,  
And tells you where ye have a right to reign,  
A nation dwells, not envious of your throne,  
Studious of peace, their neighbours', and their own.

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War causes Famine, Pestilence, and pining Indigence.

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Ill-fated race! how deeply must they rue  
Their only crime, vicinity to you!  
The trumpet sounds, your legions swarm abroad,  
Through the ripe harvest lies their destin'd road;  
At ev'ry step beneath their feet they tread  
The life of multitudes, a nation's bread!  
Earth seems a garden in its loveliest dress  
Before them, and behind a wilderness.  
Famine, and pestilence, her first-born son,  
Attend to finish what the sword begun;  
And, echoing praises such as fiends might earn,  
And folly pays, resound at your return;  
A calm succeeds—but plenty, with her train  
Of heart-felt joys, succeeds not soon again.  
And years of pining indigence must show  
What scourges are the gods that rule below.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees,  
(Such is his thirst of opulence and ease)  
Plies all the sinews of industrious toil,  
Gleans up the refuge of the gen'ral spoil,



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Peace, Equity and Freedom protected in Britain's Isle.

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Rebuilds the tow'rs that smok'd upon the plain,  
 And the sun gilds the shining spires again,  
     Increasing commerce and reviving art  
 Renew the quarrel on the conqu'ror's part ;  
 And the sad lesson must be learn'd once more,  
 That wealth within is ruin at the door.

What are ye, monarchs, laurel'd heroes, say—  
 But Ætnas of the suff'ring world ye sway ?  
 Sweet nature, stripp'd of her embroider'd robe,  
 Deplores the wasted regions of her globe ;  
 And stands a witness at truth's awful bar,  
 To prove you, there, destroyers, as ye are.

Oh, place me in some heav'n-protected isle  
 Where, peace, and equity, and freedom smile ;  
 Where no volcano pours his fiery flood,  
 No crested warrior dips his plume in blood ;  
 Where pow'r secures what industry has won ;  
 Where to succeed is not to be undone ;  
 A land that distant tyrants hate in vain,  
 In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign !

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Mankind in general complain of their Situation in Life.

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### THE POET, THE OYSTER, AND SENSITIVE PLANT.

AN Oyster cast upon the shore,  
Was heard, though never heard before,  
Complaining in a speech well-worded,  
And worthy thus to be recorded—

Ah, hapless wretch! condemn'd to dwell  
For ever in my native shell;  
Ordain'd to move when others please,  
Not for my own content or ease;  
But toss'd and buffeted about  
Now *in* the water and now *out*.  
'Twere better to be born a stone,  
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,  
Than with a tenderness like mine,  
And sensibilities so fine!  
I envy that unfeeling shrub,  
Fast-rooted against ev'ry rub;

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Mankind in general complain of their Situation in Life.

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The plant he meant grew not far off,  
And felt the sneer with scorn enough ;  
Was hurt, disgusted, mortified,  
And with asperity replied.

When, cry the botanists—and stare—  
Did plants call'd sensitive grow there ?  
No matter when—a poet's muse is  
To make them grow just where she chooses.

You, shapeless nothing in a dish—  
You, that are but almost a fish—  
I scorn your coarse insinuation,  
And have most plentiful occasion  
To wish myself the rock I view,  
Or such another dolt as you :  
For many a grave and learned clerk,  
And many a gay unletter'd spark,  
With curious touch examines me,  
If I can feel as well as he ;  
And, when I bend, retire, and shrink,  
Says—Well, 'tis more than one would think !

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Mankind in general complain of their Situation in Life.

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Thus life is spent (oh, fie upon't!)  
In being touch'd, and crying—Don't!

A poet, in his ev'ning walk,  
O'erheard and check'd this idle talk.  
And your fine sense, he said, and your's,  
Whatever evil it endures,  
Deserves not, if so soon offended,  
Much to be pitied or commended.  
Disputes, though short, are far too long,  
Where both alike are in the wrong;  
Your feelings, in their full amount,  
Are all upon your own account.

You, in your grotto-work enclos'd,  
Complain of being thus expos'd;  
Yet nothing feel in that rough coat,  
Save when the knife is at your throat,  
Wherever driv'n by wind or tide,  
Exempt from ev'ry ill beside.

And, as for you, my Lady Squeamish,  
Who reckon ev'ry touch a blemish,

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Pity, Sympathy, and Love, are Feelings truly fine.

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If all the plants that can be found  
Embellishing the scene around  
Should droop and wither where they grow,  
You would not feel at all—not you.  
The noblest minds their virtue prove  
By pity, sympathy, and love ;  
These, these are feelings truly fine,  
And prove their owner half divine.

His censure reach'd them as he dealt it,  
And each by shrinking show'd he felt it.

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The Kindness of a worthy Friend deserves great Esteem.

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TO THE REV. WM. CAWTHORNE UNWIN.

I.

UNWIN, I should but ill repay  
The kindness of a friend,  
Whose worth deserves as warm a lay  
As ever friendship penn'd,  
Thy name omitted in a page  
That would reclaim a vicious age.

II.

An union form'd, as mine with thee,  
Not rashly, or in sport,  
May be as fervent in degree,  
And faithful in its sort,  
And may as rich in comfort prove,  
As that of true fraternal love.

III.

The bud inserted in the rind,  
The bud of peach or rose,  
Adorns, though diff'ring in its kind,  
The stock whereon it grows,

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Affection lights a brighter Flame than ever blazed by Art.

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With flow'r as sweet, or fruit as fair,  
As if produc'd by nature there.

IV.

Not rich, I render what I may—  
I seize thy name in haste,  
And place it in this first assay,  
Lest this should prove the last.  
'Tis where it should be—in a plan  
That holds in view the good of man.

V.

The poet's lyre, to fix his fame,  
Should be the poet's heart ;  
Affection lights a brighter flame  
Than ever blaz'd by art.  
No muses on these lines attend,  
I sink the poet in the friend.

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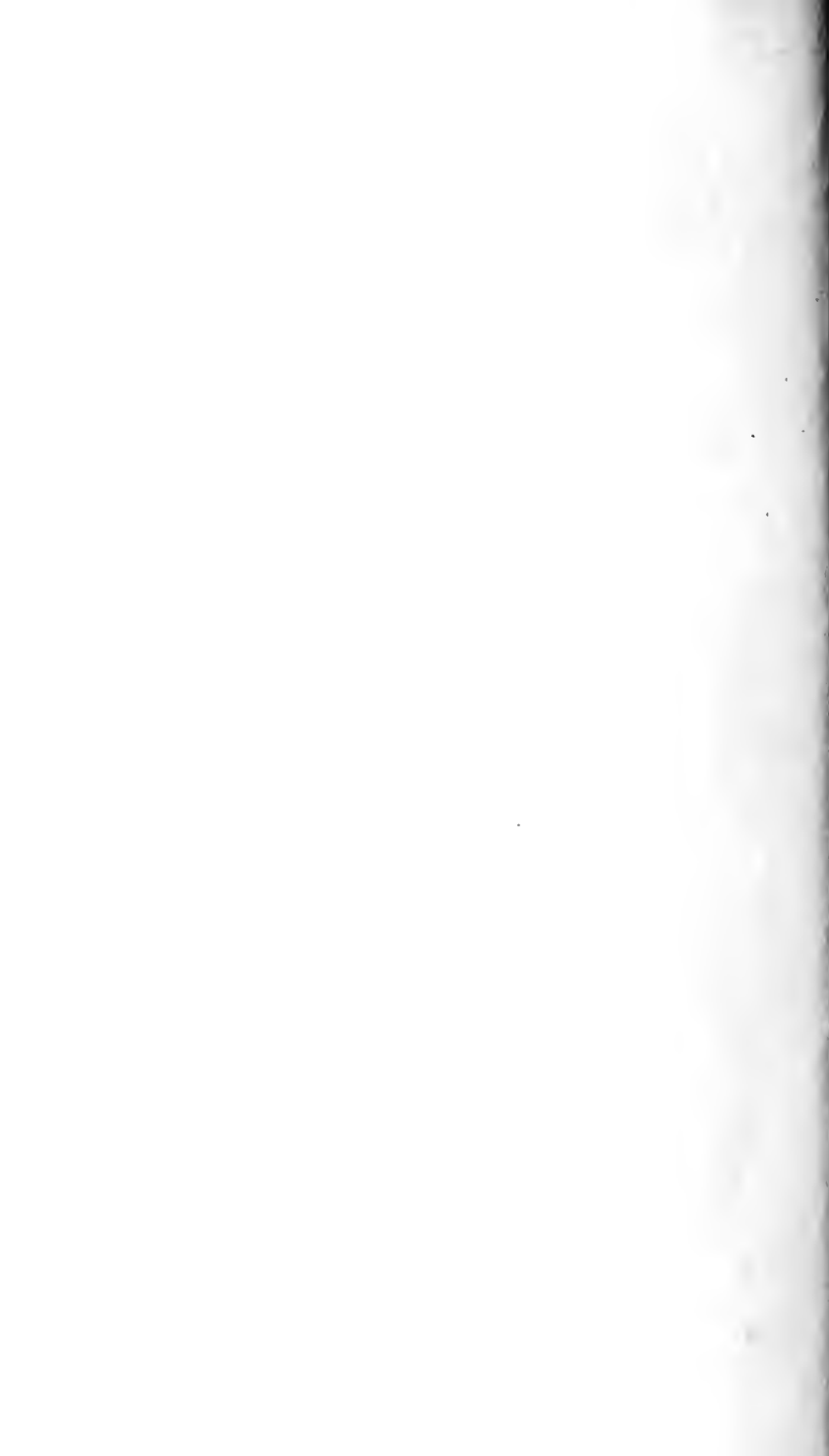
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