

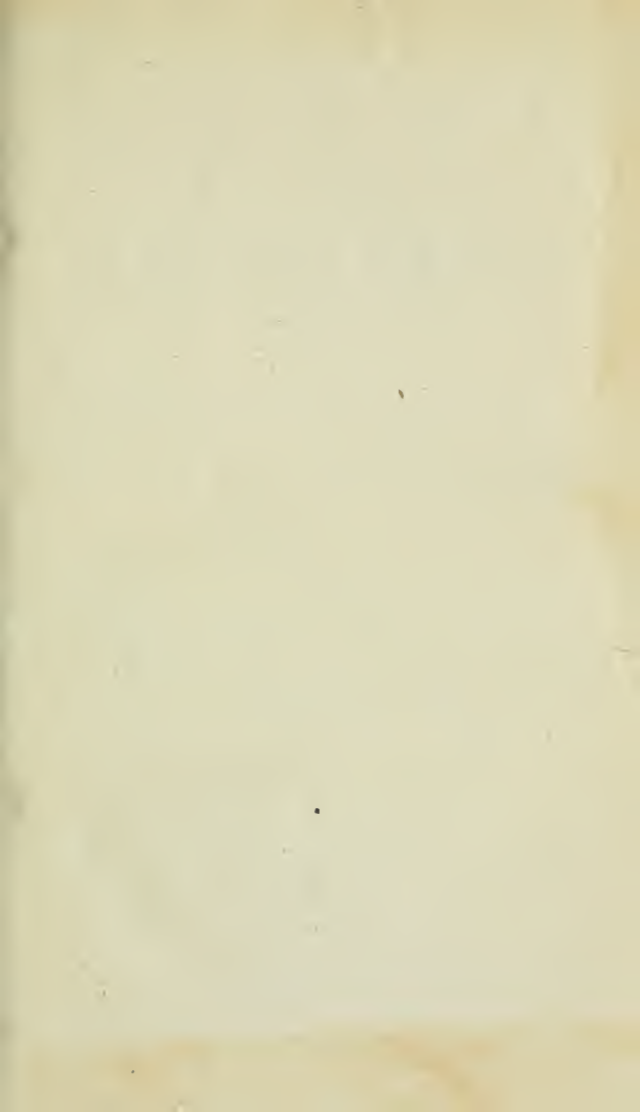


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THE  
W O R K S  
OF THE  
ENGLISH POETS.

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

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VOLUME THE THIRTY-FIRST.

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THE  
THIRTY-FIRST VOLUME  
OF THE  
ENGLISH POETS;  
CONTAINING  
HUGHES'S POEMS.

VOL. XXXI.



T H E

P O E M S

O F

J O H N H U G H E S.





# RECOMMENDATORY POEMS.

T O

MR. JOHN HUGHES,

ON HIS POEM ENTITLED,

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

**I**NSPIR'D by what melodious HUGHES has sung,  
I'll tune a lyre that long has lain unstrung:  
Awak'd from drowsy sloth, and soothing rest,  
Poetic transports fire my ravish'd breast!

What pleasure must retiring DRYDEN find,  
To see that art his skilful Muse refin'd,  
So much improv'd by those he leaves behind!  
So when a father sees a careful son  
Enlarge those coffers, which were first his own,  
With joy to heaven he lifts his aged eyes,  
Blesses his prosperous heir, and calmly dies. 5 } 10

May all your fortune, like your numbers, shine,  
And smoothly flow, without one rugged line!  
Till we confess the genius is the same,  
That guides your fortune, and poetic flame. 15

So when of old some sportive amorous god  
Vouchsaf'd awhile to leave his blest abode,  
In whatsoever form the guest appear'd,  
His heavenly lustre shone, and was rever'd.

Catherine-Hall,  
Cambridge.

W. WORTS.  
February, 1697.

## 4 RECOMMENDATORY POEMS.

T O . T H E

## M E M O R Y . O F M R . H U G H E S .

B Y M I S S J U D I T H C O W P E R . \*

R O U N D H U G H E S ' s humble, though distinguish'd  
urn,

The Muses, wreath'd with baleful cypress, mourn ;  
In every face a deep distress appears,  
Each eye o'erflows with tributary tears :  
Such was the scene, when, by the gods requir'd, 5  
Majestic Homer from the world retir'd :  
Such grief the Nine o'er Maro's tomb bestow'd ;  
And tears like these for Addison late flow'd.

Snatch'd from the earth, above its trifling praise,  
Thee, HUGHES, to happier climes thy fate conveys ; 10  
Eas'd of its load, thy gentle spirit roves  
Through realms refulgent, and celestial groves ;  
The toils of life, the pangs of death are o'er,  
And care, and pain, and sickness, are no more.  
O may the spot that holds thy blest remains 15  
(The noblest spoil earth's spacious breast contains)  
Its tribute pay ; may richest flowers around  
Spring lightly forth, and mark the sacred ground ;  
There may thy bays its shady honours spread,  
And o'er thy urn eternal odours shed ; 20

\* Daughter of Judge Cowper, afterwards married to Col. Martin Madan, author of the Progress of Poetry, &c. and still living, an ornament to her sex and age. Another of her compositions is prefixed to the Poems of Mr. Pope. N.

Immortal

Immortal as thy fame, and verse, still grow,  
Till those shall cease to live, and Thames to flow.

Nature subdued foretold the great decline,  
And every heart was plung'd in grief, but thine;  
Thy soul, serene, the conflict did maintain, 25

And trac'd the phantom death in years of pain;  
Not years of pain thy steady mind alarm'd,  
By judgment strengthen'd, and with virtue arm'd;  
Still like thyself, when sinking life ebb'd low,  
Nor rashly dar'd, nor meanly fear'd the blow; 30

Loose to the world, of every grace possess'd,  
Greatly resign'd, thou sought'st the stranger, REST:  
Firm as his fate, so thy own Phocyas dy'd,  
While the barb'd arrow trembled in his side.

Drawn by thy pen, the theory we see; 35  
The practic part, too soon! beheld in thee.

Who now shall strike the lyre with skill divine,  
Who to harmonious sounds \* harmonious numbers join!  
Who the rapacious tide of vice control,  
And, while they charm the sense, reform the soul! 40

In whom the lovely sister arts unite,  
With virtue, solid sense, and boundless wit?  
Such was the turn of thy exalted mind,  
Sparkling as polish'd gems, as purest gold refin'd.

Great Ruler of our passions! who with art 45  
Subdued the fierce, and warm'd the frozen heart,  
Bid glory in our breasts with temper beat,  
And valour, separate from feverish heat,

\* Opera of Calypso and Telemachus.

Love, in its true, its genuine lustre rise,  
And, in Eudocia, bid it charm our eyes. 50

Virtue distressed, thy happy lines disclose,  
With more of triumph than a conqueror knows :  
Touch'd by thy hand, our stubborn tempers bend,  
And flowing tears the well-wrought scene attend,  
That silent eloquence thy power approv'd ; 55  
The cause so great, 'twas generous to be mov'd.

What pleasure can the bursting heart possess,  
In the last parting, and severe distress?  
Can fame, wealth, honour, titles, joy bestow,  
And make the labouring breast with transport glow? 60  
These gaudy trifles gild our morning bright,  
But O! how weak their influence on our night!  
Then fame, wealth, honour, titles, vainly bloom,  
Nor dart one beam of comfort on the gloom ;  
But if the struggling soul a joy receives, 65  
'Tis in the just applause that conscious virtue gives :  
This blameless pride the dying HUGHES possess,  
Softened his pain, sat lightly on his breast,  
And sooth'd his unoffending soul to rest. }  
Free from the bigot's fears, or stoic's pride, 70  
Calm as our Christian hero liv'd, he dy'd.

As on the utmost verge of life he stood,  
Ready to plunge, and seize th' immortal good,  
Collecting all his rays diffus'd, in one,  
His \* last great work with heighten'd lustre shone ; 75  
There his just sentiments, transferr'd, we view'd!  
But, while our eyes the shining path pursu'd,

\* Siege of Damascus.

And steep ascent his steady judgment gain'd,  
 The shining path, alas! alone remain'd.—  
 So when the sun to worlds unknown retires, 80  
 How strong, how boldly shoot his parting fires!  
 Larger his setting orb our eyes confess,  
 Eager we gaze, and the full glory bless;  
 As o'er the heavens, sublime, his course extends,  
 With equal state, the radiant globe descends, 85  
 Sinks in a cloud of gold, and azure bright,  
 And leaves behind gay tracks of beamy light.

1720.



**I**F for ourselves the tears profusely flow,  
 Too justly we indulge the tender woe,  
 Since thou in virtue's robes wast richly drest,  
 And of fine arts abundantly possessest!  
 But if we rather should congratulate 5  
 A friend's enlargement and exalted state;  
 Resign'd to Providence, what can we less  
 Than cheerful hail thy long'd-for happiness,  
 Who now, releas'd from every piercing pain,  
 Dost in the realms of light triumphant reign! 10

February, 1719-20.

W. DUNCOMBE.\*

\* Of whom see Dr. Johnson's encomium in the Life of Hughes.

T O T H E

M E M O R Y O F M R. H U G H E S.

**O** LOST too early! and too lately known!  
 My love's intended marks receive in one;  
 Where, new to ease, and recent from thy pains,  
 With ampler joy thou tread'st the blissful plains:  
 If there, regardful of the ways of men, 5  
 Thou seest with pity what thou once hast been,  
 O gentle shade! accept this humble verse,  
 Amidst the meaner honours of thy hearse.

How does thy Phocyas warm Britannia's youth,  
 In arms to glory, and in love to truth! 10  
 Oh! if the Muse of future aught presage,  
 These seeds shall ripen in the coming age;  
 Then youths, renown'd for many a field well-fought,  
 Shall own the glorious lessons thou hast taught;  
 Honour's strict laws shall reign in every mind, 15  
 And every Phocyas his Eudocia find.

O! yet be this the lowest of thy fame,  
 To form the hero, and instruct the dame;  
 I see the Christian, friend, relation, son,  
 Burn for the glorious course that thou hast run. 20

If aught we owe thy pencil, or thy lyre,  
 Of manly strokes, or of superior fire,  
 How must thy Muse be ever own'd divine,  
 And in the sacred list unrival'd shine!  
 Nor joyous health was thine, nor downy ease; 25  
 To thee forbidden was the soft recess;

Worn

Worn with disease, and never-ceasing pain,  
 How firmly did thy soul her seat maintain!  
 Early thy side the mortal shaft receiv'd,  
 All, but the wounded hero, saw and griev'd. 30  
 No sense of smart, no anguish, could control,  
 Or turn the generous purpose of his soul.  
 Witness ye nobler arts, by Heaven design'd  
 To charm the senses, and improve the mind,  
 How through your mazes, with incessant toil, 35  
 He urg'd his way, to reap th' immortal spoil!  
 So fabled Orpheus tun'd his potent song,  
 Death's circling shades, and Stygian glooms among.

Of thy great labours this, the last \* and chief,  
 At once demands our wonder, and our grief; 40  
 Thy soul in clouded majesty till now  
 Its finish'd beauties did but partly show;  
 Wondering we saw disclos'd the ample store,  
 Griev'd in that instant, to expect no more.

So in the evening of some doubtful day, 45  
 And clouds divided with a mingled ray,  
 Haply the golden sun unveils his light,  
 And his whole glories spreads at once to sight;  
 Th' enliven'd world look up with gladsome cheer,  
 Bless the gay scene, nor heed the night so near; 50  
 Sudden, the lucent orb drops swiftly down,  
 Through western skies, to shine in worlds unknown.

March 28, 1720.

WM. COWPER.

\* The Siege of Damascus.

FROM

FROM thy long languishing, and painful strife,  
 Of breath and labour drawn, and wasting life,  
 Accomplish'd spirit! thou at length art free,  
 Born into blifs and immortality!

Thy struggles are no more; the palm is won; 5  
 Thy brows encircled with the victor's crown;  
 While lonely left, and desolate below,  
 Full grief I feel, and all a BROTHER'S woe!  
 Yet would I linger on a little space,  
 Before I close my quick-expiring race, 10  
 Till I have gather'd up, with grateful pains,  
 Thy WORKS, thy dear unperishing remains;  
 An undecaying MONUMENT to stand,  
 Rais'd to thy name by thy own skilful hand.  
 Then let me wing from earth my willing way, 15  
 To meet thy soul in blaze of living day,  
 Rapt to the skies, like thee, with joyful flight,  
 An inmate of the heavens, adopted into light!

30 March, 1720.

JABEZ HUGHES.

Ob. 17 Jan. 1731.

Anno Æt. 46.

IMMOR-



**I**MMORTAL Bard! though from the world retir'd,  
 Still known to fame, still honour'd, and admir'd!  
 While fill'd with joy, in happier realms you stray,  
 And dwell in mansions of eternal day;  
 While you, conspicuous through the heavenly choir, 5  
 With swelling rapture tune the chosen lyre;  
 Where echoing angels the glad notes prolong,  
 Or with attentive silence crown your song;  
 Forgive the Muse that in unequal lays  
 Offers this humble tribute of her praise. 10

Lost in thy works, how oft I pass the day,  
 While the swift hours steal unperceiv'd away;  
 There, in sweet union, wit and virtue charm,  
 And noblest sentiments the bosom warm;  
 The brave, the wise, the virtuous, and the fair, 15  
 May view themselves in fadeless colours there.

Through every polish'd piece correctness flows,  
 Yet each bright page with sprightly fancy glows;  
 Oh! happy elegance, where thus are join'd  
 A solid judgment, and a wit refin'd! 20

Here injur'd Phocyas and Eudocia claim  
 A lasting pity, and a lasting fame:  
 Thy heroine's softer virtues charm the sight,  
 And fill our souls with ravishing delight.  
 Exalted love and dauntless courage meet, 25  
 To make thy hero's character complete.  
 This finish'd piece the noblest pens commend,  
 And ev'n the critics are the poet's friend.

Led on by thee, those \* flowery paths I view,  
 For ever lovely, and for ever new, 30  
 Where all the Graces with joint force engage  
 To stem th' impetuous follies of the age :  
 Virtue, there deck'd in ever-blooming charms,  
 With such resistless rays of beauty warms,  
 That Vice, abash'd, confounded, skulks away, 35  
 As night retires at dawn of rosy day.

Struck with his guilt, the hardy Atheist dreads  
 Approaching fate, and trembles as he reads :  
 Vanquish'd by reason, yet ashamed to fly,  
 He dares not own a God, nor yet deny : 40  
 Convinc'd, though late, forgiveness he implores ;  
 Shrinks from the jaws of hell, and heaven adores.

Hither the wild, the frolic, and the gay,  
 As thoughtless through their wanton rounds they stray,  
 Compell'd by fame, repair with curious eye, 45  
 And their own various forms with wonder spy.  
 The censor so polite, so kindly true,  
 They see their faults, and sicken at the view.  
 Hence trifling Damon ceases to be vain ;  
 And Cloe scorns to give her lover pain : 50  
 Strephon is true, who ne'er was true before ;  
 And Cælia bids him love, but not adore.

Though ADDISON and STEELE the honour claim,  
 Here to stand foremost on the list of fame ;  
 Yet still the traces of thy hand we see, 55  
 Some of the brightest thoughts are due to thee.

\* Alluding to the Spectators written by Mr. Hughes.

While then for those illustrious bards we mourn,  
 The Muse shall visit thy DISTINGUISH'D URN ;  
 With copious tears bedew the sacred ground,  
 And plant the never-fading bay around. 60

Here through the gloom, aspiring bards, explore  
 These awful relics, and be vain no more :  
 Learning and wit, and fame itself must die ;  
 VIRTUE alone can towering reach the sky.  
 This crown'd his life. Admire not, heaven in view, 65  
 He to the glorious prize with transport flew.  
 A fate so blest should check our streaming woe,  
 He reigns above, his works survive below.

J. BUNCE,  
 Late of Trinity-Hall,  
 Cambridge.

IN MEMORIAM VIRI CLARISSIMI

JOHANNIS HUGHES.

**O**CCIDIT heu nimium fato sublatus acerbo,  
 Occidit Aonidùm decus ille dolorque fororum!  
 Quæ te, magne, tuis rapuit fors aspera, vates?  
 Quo fugis, ah! nostras nunquam rediturus in oras!  
 En! tibi ferali crinem cinxêre cupressò, 5  
 Et circum cineres Parnassia numina lugent.  
 Ipsa tuam flet adhuc, flebitque Britannia mortem:  
 Te patria exposcit, fœcundaque criminis ætas.  
 Non tua te pietas, non candida vita, nec artes  
 Ingenuæ, duro juvenem eripûere sepulchro! 10  
 Sed tibi mors longos nequicquam inviderit annos,  
 Dum maneant claræ monumenta perennia famæ,  
 Dirçæusque volet superas suus ales in auras.  
 \* Spernis trita sonans plectrum, tenuisque camœnæ  
 Haud petis auxilium: terris te plena relictis 15  
 Mens rapit impavidum, cœlique per ardua ducit.  
 Jam procul ex oculis gentes & regna recedunt;  
 Jam tellus perit, & punctum vix cernitur orbis.  
 At vos, immensi placidissima lumina mundi,  
 Sol, Luna, æterno meritas O! pangite laudes 20  
 Auctori Dominoque; suis concussa tremiscat  
 Sedibus, & magnum agnoscat Natura Parentem,  
 Dum vates arcana, parum sententia vulgi  
 Ut stet sollicitus, sublimi carmine pandit!

\* Hæc, & proxima alludunt ad sublimia illa authoris nostri  
 Poemata, quibus Tituli, HYMNUM AD CREATOREM MUNDI,  
 & ECSTASIS.

Qualis

Qualis verborum pompa ! ut ruit ore profundo 25  
Fervidus, ingenii caleat cum Spiritus ingens !

Nec minor incedis, tragico indignusve cothurno.  
Dum tuus Arabicos Phocyas ruit acer in hostes,  
Quis non æquales toto sub pectore flammam  
Concipit, & simili laudis fervescit amore ! 30

O qualis linguæ divina potentia ! quali  
Arte trahis faciles animos ; seu pectora flecti  
Dura jubes, & pulchræ acuis virtutis honore ;  
Sive intus placidos Eudocia concitet ignes ;  
Ah nimium, nimium infelix Eudocia ! quem non 35  
Sors tua sæva movet ? madidi vectigal ocelli

Quis neget ? infaustos quis non deploret amores ?  
O semper damnata pati fata aspera virtus !  
At tibi quis sensus, quæ mens, Eudocia, cum jam  
Extrahit infixam Phocyas tua flamma sagittam, 40  
Securus fati, vitamque ex vulnere fundit ?

Quis satis ingenium comis miretur Abudæ ?  
Quam piger ad pœnas, miserumque benignus in hostem !  
Exemplar vel Christianis imitabile, mores  
Digni etiam meliore fide ! O quam, nube remotâ 45  
Erroris, tanti eniteant pietatis honores !

Sed quid ego plura hîc laudare nitentia pergam ?  
Tota nitet, pulchro tota ordine fabrica surgit,  
Et delectamur passim, passimque monemur.

E Coll. Mert.  
Oxon.

L. DUNCOMBE.

Amabilis Juvenis, hujus Carminis Author,  
Obiit 26 Decem. 1730 ; Anno Ætatis 19.

“ —Nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrâ.” VIRG.

P R O.

## P R O L O G U E

T O T H E

M E M O R Y O F M R. H U G H E S.

Spoken by Mr. MILWARD, on the Revival of the SIEGE  
of DAMASCUS, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane,  
22 March, 1734-5.

**H**ERE force and fancy, with united charms,  
Mingle the sweets of love with war's alarms.  
Our author shows, in Eastern pomp array'd,  
The conquering hero, and the constant maid.  
None better knew such noble heights to soar, 5  
Though Phædra, and though Cato, charm'd before.

While in the lustre of his glowing lines,  
Th' Arabian paradise so gaily shines,  
With winy rivers, racy fruits, supply'd,  
And beauties sparkling in immortal pride, 10  
Gallants, you'll own that a resistless fire  
Did justly their enamour'd breasts inspire.

At first a numerous audience crown'd this play,  
And kind applauses mark'd its happy way,  
While he, like his own Phocyas, snatch'd from view, 15  
To fairer realms with ripen'd glory flew.  
Humane, though witty; humble, though admir'd;  
Wept by the great, the virtuous sage expir'd!

Still may the bard, beneath kind planets born,  
Whom every Grace and every Muse adorn, 20  
Whose spreading fame has reach'd to foreign lands,  
Receive some tribute too from British hands.

T H E

## T R I U M P H O F P E A C E .

OCCASIONED BY THE PEACE OF RESWICK,

1697.

**H**EAR, Britain, hear a rough unpractis'd tongue!  
 Though rough my voice, the Muse inspires the  
 song,

The heaven-born Muse; ev'n now she springs her  
 flight,

And bears my raptur'd soul through untrac'd realms  
 of light.

We mount aloft, and, in our airy way, 5  
 Retiring kingdoms far beneath survey.

Amid the rest a spacious tract appears,  
 Obscure in view, and on its visage wears  
 Black hovering mists, which, thickening by degrees,  
 Extend a low'ring storm o'er earth and seas. 10

But, lo! an Eastern light, arising high,  
 Drives the tempestuous wreck along the sky!

Then thus the Muse—Look down, my son! and see  
 The bright procession of a deity!

She spoke; the storm dispers'd; vanish'd the night; 15  
 And well-known Europe stands disclos'd to fight.

Of various states, the various bounds appear;  
 There wide Hispania, fruitful Gallia here;

C

Belgia's

Belgia's moist soil, conspicuous from afar,  
 And Flandria, long the field of a destructive war. 20  
 Germania too, with cluster'd vines o'erspread;  
 And lovely Albion from her watery bed, }  
 Beauteous above the rest, rears her auspicious head. }  
 Beneath her chalky cliffs, sea-nymphs resort,  
 And awful Neptune keeps his reedy court; 25  
 His darling Thames, rich presents in his hand  
 Of bounteous Ceres, traverses the land;  
 And seems a mighty snake, whose shining pride  
 Does through the meads in sinuous volumes glide.

Ah, charming isle! fairest of all the main! 30  
 Too long thou dost my willing eye detain.

For see a hero on the adverse strand!  
 And, lo! a blooming virgin in his hand!  
 All hail, celestial pair!—a goddess she,  
 Of heavenly birth confessed, a more than mortal, He! 35

Victorious laurels on his brows he wears;  
 Th' attending fair a branching olive bears;  
 Slender her shape, in silver bands confin'd;  
 Her snowy garments loosely flow behind, }  
 Rich with embroider'd stars, and ruffle in the wind. 40 }

But once such differing beauty met before,  
 When warrior Mars did Love's bright queen adore;  
 Ev'n Love's bright queen might seem less winning fair,  
 And Mars submit to his heroic air.

Not Jove himself, imperial Jove can show 45  
 A nobler mien, or more undaunted brow,  
 When his strong arm, through heav'n's æthereal plains,  
 Compels the kindled bolt, and awful rule maintains.

And



And now embark'd they seek the British Isles.  
 Pleas'd with the charge, propitious Ocean smiles. 50  
 Before, old Neptune smooths the liquid way ;  
 Obsequious Tritons on the surface play ;  
 And sportful dolphins, with a nimble glance,  
 To the bright sun their glittering scales advance.  
 In oozy beds profound, the billows sleep, 55  
 No clamorous winds awake the silent deep ;  
 Rebuk'd, they whisper in a gentle breeze,  
 And all around is universal peace.

Proceed, my Muse ! The following pomp declare ;  
 Say who, and what, the bright attendants were ! 60  
 First Ceres, in her chariot seated high,  
 By harness'd dragons drawn along the sky ;  
 A cornucopia fill'd her weaker hand,  
 Charg'd with the various offspring of the land,  
 Fruit, flowers, and corn ; her right a fickle bore ; 65  
 A yellow wreath of twisted wheat she wore.  
 Next father Bacchus with his tigers grac'd  
 The show, and, squeezing clusters as he pass'd,  
 Quaff'd flowing goblets of rich-flavour'd wine.  
 In order, last succeed the tuneful Nine ; 70  
 Apollo too was there ; behind him hung  
 His useless quiver, and his bow unstrung ;  
 He touch'd his golden lyre, and thus he sung. }

“ Lead on, great WILLIAM ! in thy happy reign  
 “ Peace and the Muses are restor'd again. 75  
 “ War, that fierce lion, long disdain'g law,  
 “ Rang'd uncontroll'd, and kept the world in awe, }  
 “ While trembling kingdoms crouch'd beneath his }  
 “ paw. }

" At last the reeling monster, drunk with gore,  
 " Falls at thy feet subdued, and quells his roar ; 80  
 " Tamely to thee he bends his shaggy mane,  
 " And on his neck admits the long-rejected chain.  
 " At thy protecting court, for this blest day,  
 " Attending nations their glad thanks shall pay :  
 " Not Belgia, and the rescued isle alone, 85  
 " But Europe shall her great deliverer own.  
 " Rome's mighty grandeur was not more confest,  
 " When great Antonius travell'd through the East,  
 " And crowds of monarchs did each morning wait  
 " With early homage at his palace gate. 90  
 " Hasten then, bright prince ! thy Britain's transport  
     " meet ;  
 " Hasten to her arms, and make her bliss complete !  
 " Whate'er glad news has reach'd her listening ear, }  
 " While her long-absent lord provokes her fear, }  
 " Her joys are in suspense, her pleasures un sincere. 95 }  
 " He comes, thy hero comes ! O beauteous isle !  
 " Revive thy genius with a cheerful smile !  
 " Let thy rejoicing sons fresh palms prepare,  
 " To grace the trophies of the finish'd war ;  
 " On high be hung the martial sword in sheath'd, 100  
 " The shield with ribbons dress'd, and spear with ivy  
     " wreath'd !  
 " Let speaking paint in various tablets show  
 " Past scenes of battle to the crowd below !  
 " Round this triumphant pile, in rustic dance,  
 " The shouting swains shall hand in hand advance ; 105  
     " The

“ The wealthy farmer from his toils shall cease ;  
 “ The ploughman from the yoke his smoking steers  
     “ release,  
 “ And join to solemnize the festival of peace.  
 “ No more for want of hands th’ unlabour’d field,  
 “ Choak’d with rank weeds, a sickly crop shall yield: 110  
 “ Calm peace returns ; behold her shining train !  
 “ And fruitful plenty is restor’d again.”—

Apollo ceas’d.—The Muses take the sound,  
 From voice to voice th’ harmonious notes rebound,  
 And echoing lyres transmit the volant fuge  
     around ! 115

Meanwhile the steady bark, with prosperous gales,  
 Fills the large sheets of her expanded sails,  
 And gains th’ intended port ; thick on the strand,  
 Like swarming bees, th’ assembled Britons stand,  
 And press to see their welcome sovereign land : 120

At his approach, unruly transport reigns  
 In every breast, and rapture fires their veins.  
 A general shout succeeds, as when on high  
 Exploded thunder rends the vaulted sky.  
 A short convulsion shakes the solid shore, 125  
 And rocks th’ adjacent deep, unmov’d before ;  
 Loud acclamations through the valleys ring,  
 While to Augusta’s wall the crowd attend their king.

And now behold a \* finish’d temple rise,  
 On lofty pillars climbing to the skies ! 130

\* The choir of St. Paul’s was first opened on the day of thanksgiving for the peace.

Of bulk stupendous, its proud pile it rears,  
 The gradual product of successive years.  
 An inner gate, that folds with iron leaves,  
 The charm'd spectator's entering steps receives,  
 Where curious works in twisted stems are seen 135  
 Of branching foliage, vacuous between.  
 O'er this a vocal organ, mounted high  
 On marble columns, strikes the wondering eye ;  
 And feeds at once two senses with delight,  
 Sweet to the ear, and splendid to the sight. 140  
 Marble the floor, enrich'd with native stains  
 Of various dye, and streak'd with azure veins.  
 Ev'n emulous art with nature seems to strive,  
 And the carv'd figures almost breathe and live ;  
 The painted altar, glorious to behold, 145  
 Shines with delightful blue, and dazzling gold.  
 Here first th' illustrious three, of heavenly race,  
 Religion, Liberty, and Peace, embrace ;  
 Here joyful crowds their pious thanks express,  
 For Peace restor'd, and Heaven's indulgence blefs. 150  
 Auspicious structure ! born in happy days,  
 Whose first employment is the noblest, praise !  
 So, when by just degrees th' eternal Thought  
 His six days labour to perfection brought,  
 With laws of motion first endued the whole, 155  
 And bade the heavens in destin'd circles roll,  
 The polish'd spheres commenc'd their harmony ;  
 All nature in a chorus did agree,  
 And the world's birth-day was a jubilee. }

T H E

## C O U R T O F N E P T U N E .

ON KING WILLIAM'S RETURN FROM HOLLAND,  
1699.

ADDRESSED TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

C H A R L E S M O N T A G U E , E s q .

**B**EGIN, celestial Muse! a tuneful strain  
Of Albion's prince conducted o'er the main;  
Of courts conceal'd in waves, and Neptune's watery  
reign;

Sing, from beneath, how the green deity  
Rose to the sovereign of the British sea; 5  
To power confess'd, the triple mace resign'd,  
O'er-rul'd the floods, and charg'd the rebel wind;  
Secur'd his passage homeward, and restor'd,  
Safe to the loveliest isle, the best-lov'd lord.

The generous name of MONTAGUE has long 10  
Been fam'd in verse, and grac'd the poet's song;  
In verse, himself can happy wonders do,  
The best of patrons, and of poets too.  
Amid the skilful choir that court his ear,  
If he vouchsafe these ruder lays to hear, 15  
His bright example, while to him I sing,  
Shall raise my feeble flight, and mount me on the wing.

On Albion's Eastern coast, an \* ancient town  
 O'erlooks the sea, to mariners well known ;  
 Where the swift † Stourus ends his snaky train, 20  
 And pays his watery tribute to the main :  
 Stourus, whose stream, prolific as it glides,  
 Two fertile counties in its course divides,  
 And rolls to seaward with a lover's pace :  
 There beauteous Orwell meets his fond embrace ; 25  
 They mix their amorous streams, the briny tide  
 Receives them join'd ; their crooked shores provide }  
 A spacious bay within, for anchor'd ships to ride.  
 Here, on the margin of the rolling flood,  
 Divinely fair, like sea-born Venus, stood 30  
 Britannia's genius, in a robe array'd  
 Of broider'd arms, and heraldry display'd :  
 A crown of cities charg'd her graceful brows ;  
 In waving curls her hair luxuriant flows ;  
 Celestial glories in her eyes are seen ; 35  
 Her stature tall, majestic is her mien.  
 With such a presence, through th' adoring skies  
 Shines the great parent of the deities ; }  
 Such towery honours on her temples rise,  
 When, drawn by lions, she proceeds in state ; 40  
 Trains of attendant-gods around her chariot wait ;  
 The mother-goddes, with superior grace,  
 Surveys, and numbers o'er her bright immortal race.

\* Harwich.

† The River Stoure, that runs between Suffolk and Essex.

While thus the lovely Genius hovers o'er  
 The water's brink, and from the sandy shore 45  
 Beholds th' alternate billows fall and rise  
 (By turns they sink below, by turns they mount the  
 skies) :

“ And must, she said——  
 “ Then paus'd, and drew a sigh of anxious love ;  
 “ Must my dear lord this faithless ocean prove ; 50  
 “ Escap'd the chance of war, and fraud of foes,  
 “ Wilt thou to warring waves thy sacred life expose ?  
 “ Why am I thus divided by the sea,  
 “ From all the world, and all the world in thee ?  
 “ Could sighs and tears the rage of tempests bind, 55  
 “ With tears I'd bribe the seas, with sighs the wind :  
 “ Soft-sighing gales thy canvass should inspire ;  
 “ But hence, ye boisterous storms ! far hence retire  
 “ To inland woods ; there your mad powers appease,  
 “ And scour the dusty plains, or strip the forest trees ; 60  
 “ Or lodg'd in hollow rocks profoundly sleep,  
 “ And rest from the loud labours of the deep !  
 “ Why should I fear ?——If heroes be the care  
 “ Of Heaven above, and Heaven inclines to prayer,  
 “ Thou sail'st secure ; my sons with lifted eyes, 65  
 “ And pious vows, for thee have gain'd the skies.  
 “ Come then, my much-lov'd lord ! No more th' alarms  
 “ Of wasteful war require thee from my arms.  
 “ Thy sword gives plenteous peace ; but without thee,  
 “ Peace has no charms, and plenty's poverty : 70  
 “ At length enjoy, for whom you've fought, the queen  
 “ Of islands, bright, majestic, and serene !

“ UR-

" Unveil'd from clouds, which did her form disguise,  
 " And hid a thousand beauties from thy eyes.  
 " A thousand treasures unsurvey'd invite 75  
 " Their lord to various scenes of new delight.  
 " Come see the dower I brought ! My spacious downs,  
 " My numerous counties, and my ancient towns ;  
 " Landscapes of rising mountains, shaggy woods,  
 " Green valleys, smiling meadows, silver floods, 80  
 " And plains with lowing herds enrich'd around,  
 " The hills with flocks, the flocks with fleeces crown'd.  
 " All these with native wealth thy power maintain,  
 " And bloom with blessings of thy easy reign.  
 " Haste, hoist thy sails ! and through the foamy  
     " brine, 85  
 " Rush to my arms ! henceforth be wholly mine ;  
 " After nine toilsome years, let slaughter cease,  
 " And flourish now secure, in the soft arts of peace !"  
 She said ; th' intreated winds her accents bore,  
 And wing'd the message to the Belgic shore. 90  
 The pious hero heard, nor could delay  
 To meet the lovely voice, that summon'd him away ;  
 The lovely voice, whose soft-complaining charms  
 Before had call'd the succour of his arms,  
 Nor call'd in vain ; when fir'd with generous rage 95  
 T' oppose the fury of a barbarous age,  
 Like Jove with awful thunder in his hand,  
 Through storms and fleets at sea, and foes at land,  
 He urg'd his daring way ; before his flight,  
 On silver wings, bright Glory took her flight, 100 }  
 And left, to guide his course, long shining tracks of }  
     light !

And



And now once more embark'd, propitious gales  
 Blow fresh from shore, and fill his hollow sails.  
 As when the golden god, that rules the day,  
 Drives down his flaming chariot to the sea, 105  
 And leaves the nations here involv'd in night,  
 To distant regions he transports his light ;  
 So WILLIAM's rays, by turns, two nations cheer ;  
 And when he sets to them, he rises here.

Forfaken Belgia, ere the ship withdrew, 110  
 Shed generous tears, and breath'd this soft adieu ;  
 " Since empire calls thee, and a glorious throne,  
 " Thy people's weighty interests, and thy own ;  
 " (Though struggling love would fain persuade thy  
 " stay)  
 " Go, where thy better fortune leads the way ! 115  
 " Meanwhile my loss, allow me to complain,  
 " And wish—ah no ! that partial wish were vain.  
 " Though honour'd Crete had nurs'd the thundering  
 " God,

" Crete was not always blest with his abode ;  
 " Nor was it fit, that WILLIAM's godlike mind, 120  
 " For nations born, should be to one confin'd.  
 " This only grant, since I must ask no more,  
 " Revisit once again your native shore !  
 " That hope my sorrows shall beguile ; and thou,  
 " My happy rival ! wilt that hope allow ; 125 }  
 " 'Tis all th' enjoyment, fate has left me now.  
 " So may'st thou, fair Britannia ! ever be  
 " Firm to thy sovereign's love, and his to thee !  
 " While widow'd I"—There rising sighs repress'd  
 Her fainting voice, and stifled—in the rest. 130

Now,

Now, while the bounding vessel drives before  
 The gusty gales, and leaves the lessening shore,  
 Behold the parting clouds to distance fly,  
 And golden glories, pouring from on high  
 New dress the day, and cheer th' enlighten'd sky! 135 }  
 One shooting beam, like lightning doubly bright,  
 Darts on the middle main its streaming light.  
 Lo! WILLIAM'S guardian angel there descends;  
 To Neptune's court his heavenly message tends:  
 In arms celestial, how he shines afar, 140  
 Like Pallas marching to th' awaken'd war!  
 His left hand gripes a spacious orb of shield,  
 With thousand intercepted dangers fill'd,  
 And deaths of various kind; his right displays  
 A temper'd blade, that spreads a formidable blaze. 145  
 He strikes the waves; th' obsequious waves obey,  
 And, opening in a gulph, disclose the downward way.

O Muse! by thee conducted down, I dare  
 The secrets of the watery world declare;  
 For nothing scapes thy view; to thee 'tis given, 150  
 To range the space of earth, and seas, and heaven,  
 Descry a thousand forms, conceal'd from sight,  
 And in immortal verse to give the visions light.

A rock there lies, in depth of sea profound;  
 About its clefts, rich beds of pearl abound, 155  
 Where sportful nature, covering her retreat  
 With flowing waters, holds her secret feat  
 In woods of coral, intricate she strays,  
 And wreathes the shells of fish a thousand ways,  
 And animates the spawn of all her finny race. 160 }

Th'

Th' unnumber'd species of the fertile tide,  
 In shoals, around their mighty mother, glide.  
 From out the rock's wide cavern's deep below,  
 The rushing ocean rises to its flow ;  
 And, ebbing, here retires ; within its sides, 165  
 In roomy caves the god of sea resides.

Pillars unhewn, of living stone, bear high  
 His vaulted courts ; in storms the billows fly  
 O'er th' echoing roof, like thunder through the skies,  
 And warn the ruler of the floods to rise, 170 }  
 And check the raving winds, and the swollen waves }  
 chastise.

Rich spoils, by plundering tempests hither borne,  
 An universe of wealth, the palace-rooms adorn.  
 Before its entrance, broken wrecks are seen  
 In heaps deform'd, a melancholy scene. 175

But far within, upon a mossy throne,  
 With washy ooze and samphire overgrown,  
 The sea-green king his forky sceptre rears ;  
 Awful his aspect, numerous are his years.  
 A pearly crown circles his brows divine ; 180  
 His beard and dewy hair shed trickling drops of brine.

The river-gods, his numerous progeny,  
 On beds of rushes round their parent lie.  
 Here Danube and the Rhine ; Nile's secret source  
 Dwells here conceal'd ; hence Tiber takes his course ; 185  
 Hence rapid Rhodanus his current pours ;  
 And, issuing from his urn, majestic Padus roars ; }  
 And Alpheus seeks, with silent pace, the lov'd Sici- }  
 lian shores.

But, chief in honour, Neptune's darling son,  
 The beauteous Thames lies nearest to his throne. 190  
 Nor thou, fair Boyne! shall pass unmention'd by,  
 Already sung in strains that ne'er shall die.

These, and a thousand more, whose winding trains  
 Seek various lands, the wealthy fire maintains;  
 Each day, the fluid portions he divides, 195  
 And fills their craving urns with fresh-recruited tides.  
 But not alike; for oft his partial care  
 Bestows on some a disproportion'd share;  
 From whence their swelling currents, o'er-supply'd,  
 Through delug'd fields in noisy triumph ride. 200

The God was just preparing to renew  
 His daily task, when sudden in his view  
 Appear'd the guardian power, all dazzling bright;  
 And, entering, flash'd the caves with beamy light.  
 Boyne, Rhine, the Sambre, on their banks had seen 205  
 The glorious form, and knew his martial mien;  
 In throngs th' admiring Nereids round him press'd,  
 And Tritons crowd to view the heavenly guest.  
 Then thus, advancing, he his will explains,  
 " O mighty sovereign of the liquid plains! 210  
 " Haste, to the surface of the deep repair,  
 " This solemn day requires thy presence there,  
 " To rule the storms, the rising waves restrain,  
 " And shake thy sceptre o'er the govern'd main.  
 " By breathing gales on thy dominions driven, 215  
 " To thee three kingdoms hopes in charge are given,  
 " The glory of the world, and best lov'd of heaven. }

" Behold

"Behold him figur'd here!"——He said, and held,  
 Refulgent to his view, the guardian shield.  
 On the rich mould, inwrought with skill divine, 220  
 Great WILLIAM's wars in splendid sculpture shine.  
 Here, how his saving power was first display'd,  
 And Holland rescued by his youthful aid ;  
 When, kindling in his soul, the martial flame  
 Broke fiercely out, preluding future fame, 225  
 And round the frontiers dealt avenging fire ;  
 Swift from the hot pursuit the blasted foes retire.  
 Then battles, sieges, camps are grav'd afar,  
 And the long progress of the dreadful war.  
 Above the rest, Seneffe's immortal fight, 230 }  
 In larger figures offer'd to the fight, }  
 With martial terror charms, and gives a fierce delight. }  
 Here the confederate troops are forc'd to yield,  
 Driven by unequal numbers through the field :  
 With his bright sword, young NASSAU there withstands  
 Their flight ; with prayers and blows he urges his  
 commands,  
 Upbraids their fainting force, and boldly throws  
 Himself the first amidst the wondering foes.  
 What dare not men, by such a general led ?  
 Rallying with shouts, their Hero at their head, 240  
 Fir'd with new rage, ashamed they once did fly,  
 Resolv'd t' o'ercome, or resolute to die, }  
 Through trampled heaps of slain they rush to victory. }  
 Earth trembles at the charge ; Death, Blood, and Prey, }  
 Infatiate riot all the murderous day ; 245 }  
 Nor night itself their fury can allay ;

Till

Till the pale moon, that sickens at the fight,  
Retires behind a cloud, to blind the bloody fight.

Again, the shield in savage prospect shows  
An ancient \* abbey, which rough woods inclose ; 250  
And precipices vast abruptly rise,  
Where, safe encamp'd, proud Luxemburgh defies }  
All open violence, or close surprize. }

But see ! a second Hannibal from far,  
Up the steep height, conducts th' entangled war. 255  
Brave Offory, attended with the pride  
Of English valour, charges by his side.

Inclos'd they fight ; the forests shine around  
With flashing fires ; the thunder'd hills rebound, }  
And the shock'd country, wide beneath, rebellows }  
to the found. 260 }

Forc'd from their holds, at length they speed their flight ;  
Rich tents, and stores of war, the victor's toils requite.  
Then peace ensues ; and, in a shining train,  
The friendly chiefs assemble on the plain.

An ardent zeal the Gallic general warms 265  
To see the youth, that kindled such alarms ;  
Wondering he views ; secure the foldiers press  
Round their late dread, and the glad treaty blefs.

Next, on the broad circumference is wrought  
The nine years war for lov'd Britannia fought ; 270  
The cause the same : fair Liberty betray'd,  
And banish'd Justice, fly to him for aid.

\* St. Dennis near Mons.

Here failing ships are drawn, the crowded strand,  
 And heaven's avenger hastening to the land.  
 Oppression, Fraud, Confusion, and Affright, 275 }  
 Fierce fiends, that ravag'd in the gloomy night }  
 Of lawless power, defeated, fly before his dazzling light. }  
 So to th' eclipsing moon, by the still side  
 Of some lone thicket, revelling hags provide  
 Dire charms, that threaten the sleeping neighbourhood,  
 And quaff, with magic mix'd, vast bowls of human  
 blood ;

But, when the dawn reveals the purple east,  
 They vanish fullen from th' unfinished feast.  
 Here joyful crowds triumphant arches rear  
 To their deliverer's praise; glad senates there, 285 }  
 In splendid pomp, the regal state confer. }

Hibernia's fields new triumphs then supply;  
 The rival kings, in arms, the fate of empire try.  
 See where the Boyne two warring hosts divides,  
 And rolls between the fight his murmuring tides! 290  
 In vain—hills, forests, streams, must all give place,  
 When William leads, and victory's the chase.

Thou saw'st him, Boyne! when thy charg'd waters  
 bore  
 The swimming courfers to th' opposing shore,  
 And, round thy banks, thou heard'st the murdering  
 cannons roar. 295 }

What more than mortal bravery inspir'd  
 The daring troops, by his example fir'd!  
 Thou saw'st their wondrous deeds; to Neptune's court  
 Thy flying waves convey'd the swift report,

D

And,



And, red with slaughter, to their father show'd 300  
Streams not their own, and a discolour'd flood.

Here, on th' æthereal mould, hurl'd from afar,  
Th' exploded ball had mark'd a dinted scar.  
'Twas destin'd thus; for when all glowing-red,  
The angel took it from the forge, he said; 305  
This part be left unfated from the foe!

And, scarce escap'd, once let the Hero know,  
How much to my protection he shall owe;  
Yet, from the batter'd shield, the ball shall bound,  
And on his arm inflict a scarlet wound. 310

Elsewhere, behold NAMUR's proud turrets rise,  
Majestic to the fight, advancing to the skies!  
The Meuse and Sambre here united flow,  
Nature's defence against th' invading foe:  
Industrious art her strength of walls supplies: 315  
Before the town the British army lies.

The works are mann'd; with fury they contend;  
These thunder from the plains, those from the walls  
defend.

Red globes of fire from bellowing engines fly,  
And lead a sweeping blaze, like comets, through the sky.  
The kindled region glows; with deafening sound  
They burst; their iron entrails, hurl'd around,  
Strow with thick-scatter'd deaths the crimson ground. }

See, where the genius of the war appears,  
Nor shuns the labour, nor the danger fears! 325  
In clouds of sulphurous smoke he shines more bright,  
For Glory round him waits, with beams of living light.



At length the widen'd gates a conquest own,  
And to his arms resign the yielding town.

Here, from the field return'd, with olive crown'd,  
Applauding throngs their welcome prince furround:  
Bright honours in his glorious entry shine,  
And peace restor'd concludes the great design.

Long o'er the figur'd work, with vast surprize,  
Admiring Neptune roll'd his ravish'd eyes; 335  
Then, rising from his throne, thus call'd aloud;

“Ye lovely daughters of the briny flood!  
“Haste, comb your silver locks, and straight prepare  
“To fill my train, and gaze in upper air.

“This day, majestic glories you shall see; 340  
“Come, all ye watery powers, who under me  
“Your little tridents wield, and rule the boisterous sea!  
“What God, that views the triumphs here display'd,  
“Can to such worth refuse his heavenly aid?”

He said no more—but bade two Tritons sound 345  
Their crooked shells, to spread the summons round.

Through the wide caves the blast is heard afar;  
With speed two more provide his azure car,  
A concave shell; two the finn'd courfers join:  
All wait officious round, and own th' accustom'd sign;  
The god ascends; his better hand sustains  
The three-fork'd spear, his left directs the reins.

Through breaking waves, the chariot mounts him high;  
Before its thundering course, the frothy waters fly;  
He gains the surface; on his either side, 355  
The bright attendants, rang'd with comely pride,  
Advance in just array, and grace the pompous tide.

Meanwhile Britannia's king conspicuous stood,  
 And, from his deck, survey'd the boundless flood.  
 Smooth was the glassy scene, the sun beheld 360  
 His face unclouded in the liquid field.

The gazing Nereids, in a shining train,  
 Inclose the ruler of the British main,  
 And sweetly sing; suspended winds forbear  
 Their loud complaints, the soothing lay to hear. 365

“ Hail, sacred charge, they cry; the beauties we  
 “ Of Neptune's court, are come t' attend on thee;  
 “ Accept our offer'd aid! thy potent sway,  
 “ Unbounded by the land, these watery realms obey;  
 “ And we, thy subject-powers, our dutious homage  
     “ pay. 370

“ See Neptune's self, inferior in command,  
 “ Presents his trident to thy honour'd hand!”

They said; the fire approach'd with awe profound;  
 The rite perform'd, their shells the Tritons found;  
 Swell'd with the shrill alarm, the joyful billows bound. }

Now, from the shore, Britannia first descries  
 White sails afar; then bulky vessels rise,  
 Nearer to view; her beating heart foretels  
 The pleasing news, and eager transport feels.  
 Safe to her arms, imperial Neptune bears 380  
 Th' intrusted charge, then diving disappears.

T H E  
H O U S E O F N A S S A U.

A  
P I N D A R I C O D E. 1702.

“ ————— Cælo demittitur alto  
“ Chara Dêum Soboles.”

V I R G.

---

T O H I S G R A C E  
C H A R L E S D U K E O F S O M E R S E T.

M A Y I T P L E A S E Y O U R G R A C E,

**T**HOUGH the great loss we suffered in the death of the king has been so happily supplied by her majesty's accession to the throne, and her late coronation justly filled the hearts of her subjects with joy; yet so glorious a reign as the last will always be remembered with admiration by all good and wise men; and your Grace has given sufficient proofs, that you are of that number. It can never therefore be thought too late to offer a just tribute to his late majesty's memory, and to that of his great ancestors, a race so illustriously distinguished in Europe; though this indeed might sooner have been attempted, but for many interruptions, too inconsiderable for your Grace's notice. How I have performed is humbly submitted to your Grace's judgment, and to the judgment of all

those gentlemen who are used to entertain themselves with writings of this sort. But if, through the author's want of genius, the Poem itself should be thought inconsiderable, I am sure it will have some distinction from the great names it celebrates, and the great patron it is inscribed to. And to whom should the praises of eminent virtue be addressed, but to such as are possessed of great virtues themselves? To whom can I better present the chief characters of a noble and ancient family, than to your Grace, whose family is so ancient and so noble? And here I am proud to acknowledge that some of my relations have been honoured with marks of favour from your Grace's illustrious ancestors. This I confess has long given me the ambition of offering my duty to your Grace; but chiefly that valuable character your Grace has obtained among all worthy persons. I have not room to enlarge here, nor is there any need of it on a subject so well known as your Grace's merits. Therefore I conclude with my humble request, that your Grace would favour this Ode with your acceptance, and do me the honour of believing that, among the crowd of your admirers, there is not one who is more passionately or sincerely so, than

Your Grace's most humble,

And most obedient servant,

JOHN HUGHES.

T H E  
H O U S E O F N A S S A U.

## I.

**G**ODDESS of numbers, and of thoughts sublime!  
 Celestial Muse! whose tuneful song  
 Can fix heroic acts, that glide along  
     Down the vast sea of ever-wasting time,  
 And all the gilded images can stay, 5  
 Till time's vast sea itself be roll'd away;  
 O now assist with consecrated strains!  
     Let art and nature join to raise  
     A living monument of praise  
     O'er William's great remains. 10  
 While Thames, majestically sad, and slow,  
     Seems by that reverend dome to flow,  
 Which new-interr'd his sacred urn contains.  
     If thou, O Muse, would'st e'er immortal be,  
 This song bequeaths thee immortality; 15  
     For William's praise can ne'er expire,  
     Though nature's self at last must die,  
     And all this fair-erected sky  
 Must sink with earth and sea, and melt away in fire.

## II.

Begin—the spring of virtue trace, 20  
     That, from afar-descending, flow'd  
 Through the rich veins of all the godlike race,  
 And fair renown on all the godlike race bestow'd!

This ancient source of noble blood  
 Through thee, Germania, wandering wide, 25  
 Like thy own Rhine's enriching tide,  
 In numerous branches long diffus'd its flood.  
 Rhine, scarce more ancient, never grac'd thee more,  
 Though mantling vines his comely head furround,  
 And all along his funny shore 30  
 Eternal plenty's found.

## III.

From heaven itself the illustrious line began ;  
 Ten ages in descent it ran,  
 In each descent increas'd with honours new.  
 Never did Heaven's Supreme inspire 35  
 In mortal breasts a nobler fire,  
 Nor his own image livelier drew.  
 Of pure æthereal flame their souls he made,  
 And, as beneath his forming hands they grew,  
 He bless'd the master-work, and said ; 40  
 " Go forth, my honour'd champions, go,  
 " To vindicate my cause below !  
 " Awful in power, defend for me  
 " Religion, justice, liberty,  
 " And at aspiring tyranny, 45  
 " My delegated thunder throw !  
 " For this, the great Nassovian name I raise,  
 " And still this character divine,  
 " Distinguish'd through the race shall shine,  
 " Zeal for their country's good, and thirst of virtuous  
 " praise." 50  
 Now

## IV.

Now look, Britannia, look, and see  
 Through the clear glass of history,  
 From whom thy mighty sovereign came,  
 And take a large review of far-extended fame.

See, crowds of heroes rise to fight! 55

Adolphus\*, with imperial splendor gay:

Brave Philibert, unmatch'd in fight,

Who led the German eagle to his prey;

Through Lombardy he mark'd his conquer'd way,

And made proud Rome and Naples own his unresisted  
 might. 60

His gallant † Nephew next appears,

And on his brows the wreaths of conquest wears,

Though streaming wounds the martial figure stain;

For thee, Great ‡ Charles, in battle slain,

Slain in all a soldier's pride, 65

He fell triumphant by thy side,

And falling fought, and fighting dy'd,

And lay, a manly corpse, extended on the plain.

## V.

See next, majestically great,

The founder of the Belgic state! 70

The sun of glory, which so bright

Beam'd on all the darling line,

Did, from its golden urn of light,

On William's head redoubled shine;

His youthful looks diffus'd an awe. 75

\* Adolphus the Emperor, of the House of Nassau.

† Renè of Nassau.

‡ Charles V.

Charles, who had try'd the race before,  
 And knew great merits to explore,  
 When he his rising virtue saw,  
 He put in friendship's noble claim ;  
 To his imperial court the hero brought, 80  
 And there by early honours fought  
 Alliance with his future fame.  
 O generous sympathy, that binds  
 In chains unseen the bravest minds !  
 O love to worthy deeds, in all great souls the fame! 85

## VI.

But time at last brought forth th' amazing day,  
 When Charles, resolv'd to disengage  
 From empire's toils his weary age,  
 Gave with each hand a crown away.  
 Philip, his haughty son, afraid 90  
 Of William's virtues, basely chose  
 His father's favourite to depose ;  
 His tyrant reign requir'd far other aid ;  
 And Alva's fiery duke, his scourge of vengeance, rose ;  
 With flames of inquisition rose from hell, 95  
 Of slaughter proud, and insolent in blood.  
 What hand can paint the scenes of tragic woes?  
 What tongue, sad Belgia! can thy story tell,  
 When with her lifted axe proud Murder stood,  
 And thy brave sons, in crowds unnumber'd, fell! 100  
 The sun, with horror of the sight,  
 Withdraws his sickly beams, and shrouds  
 His muffled face in fullen clouds,  
 And, on the scaffolds, faintly sheds a pale malignant  
 light. Thus



## VII.

Thus Belgia's liberty expiring lay, 105  
 And almost gasp'd her generous life away,  
 Till Orange hears her moving cries ;  
 He hears, and, marching \* from afar,  
 Brings to her aid the sprightly war.  
 At his approach, reviv'd with fresh supplies 110  
 Of gather'd strength, she on her murderers flies.  
 But Heaven, at first, resolv'd to try  
 By proofs adverse his constancy.  
 Four armies lost, † two gallant brothers slain,  
 Will he the desperate war maintain? 115  
 Though rolling tempests darken all the sky,  
 And thunder breaks around his head,  
 Will he again the faithless sea explore,  
 And, oft driven back, still quit the shore?  
 He will—his soul averse to dread, 120  
 Unwearied, still the spite of fortune braves,  
 Superior, and ‡ serene, amidst the stormy waves.

## VIII.

Such was the man, so vast his mind !  
 'The steady instrument of fate,  
 To fix the basis of a rising state ! 125  
 My Muse with horror views the scene behind,  
 And fain would draw a shade, and fain  
 Would hide his destin'd end, nor tell  
 How he—the dreaded foe of Spain,  
 More fear'd than thousands on the plain, 130  
 By the vile hand of a bold ruffian fell.

\* He was then in Germany.

† The Counts Lodowick and Henry.

‡ "Sævis tranquillus in undis," the Prince's motto.

No more—th' ungrateful prospect let us leave!  
 And, in his room, behold arise,  
 Bright as th' immortal twins that grace the skies,  
 A noble \* pair, his absence to retrieve! 135  
 In these the hero's soul survives,  
 And William doubly in his offspring lives.

## IX.

Maurice, for martial greatness, far  
 His father's glorious fame exceeds;  
 Henry alone can match his brother's deeds; 140  
 Both were, like Scipio's sons, the thunderbolts of war.  
 None e'er, than Maurice, better knew,  
 Camps, sieges, battles, to ordain;  
 None e'er, than Henry, fiercer did pursue  
 The flying foe, or earlier conquests gain. 145  
 For scarce sixteen revolving years he told,  
 When, eager for the fight, and bold,  
 Inflam'd by glory's sprightly charms,  
 His brother brought him to the field;  
 Taught his young hand the truncheon well to  
 wield, 150  
 And practis'd him betimes to arms.

## X.

Let Flandrian Newport tell of wonders wrought  
 Before her walls, that memorable day,  
 When the victorious youths in concert fought,  
 And matchless valour did display! 155  
 How, ere the battle join'd, they strove  
 With emulous honour, and with mutual love;

\* Maurice and Henry.

How Maurice, touch'd with tender care  
 Of Henry's safety, begg'd him to remove ;  
 Henry refus'd his blooming youth to spare, 160  
 But with his much-lov'd Maurice vow'd to prove  
 Th' extremes of war, and equal dangers share.  
 O generous strife ! and worthy such a pair !  
 How dear did Albert this contention pay !

Witness the floods of streaming gore ; 165  
 Witness the trampled heaps, that choak'd the plain,  
 And stopp'd the victors in their way ;  
 Witness the neighbouring sea, and sandy shore,  
 Drunk with the purple life of twice three thousand slain !

## XI.

Fortune, that on her wheel capricious stands, 170  
 And waves her painted wings, inconstant, proud,  
 Hood-wink'd, and shaking from her hands  
 Promiscuous gifts among the crowd,  
 Restless of place, and still prepar'd for flight,  
 Was constant here, and seem'd restor'd to fight ; 175  
 Won by their merit, and resolv'd to bless  
 The happy brothers with a long success—  
 Maurice, the first resign'd to fate :  
 The youngest had a longer date,  
 And liv'd the space appointed to complete 180  
 The great republic, rais'd so high before ;  
 Finish'd by him, the stately fabric bore  
 Its lofty top aspiring to the sky :  
 In vain the winds and rains around it beat ;  
 In vain, below, the waves tempestuous roar, 185  
 They dash themselves, and break, and backward fly,  
 Dispers'd and murmuring at his feet. In-

Insulting Spain the fruitless strife gives o'er,  
And claims dominion there no more.

Then Henry, ripe for immortality, 190  
His flight to heaven eternal springs,  
And, o'er his quiet grave, Peace spreads her downy  
wings.

## XII.

His son, a second William, fills his place,  
And climbs to manhood with so swift a pace,  
As if he knew, he had not long to stay : 195  
Such young Marcellus was, the hopeful grace  
Of ancient Rome, but quickly snatch'd away.

Breda beheld th' adventurous boy,  
His tender limbs in shining armour dress'd,  
Where, with his father, the hot siege he press'd. 200  
His father saw, with pleasing joy,  
His own reflected worth, and youthful charms express'd.  
But, when his country breath'd from war's alarms,  
His martial virtues lay obscure ;  
Nor could a warrior, form'd for arms, 205  
Th' inglorious rest endure ;  
But sicken'd soon, and sudden dy'd,  
And left in tears his pregnant bride,  
His bride, the daughter of Britannia's king ;  
Nor saw th' auspicious pledge of nuptial love, 210  
Which from that happy marriage was to spring,  
But with his great fore-fathers gain'd a blissful seat  
above.

## XIII.

Here pause, my Muse ! and wind up higher  
The strings of thy Pindaric lyre ! Then

Then with bold strains the lofty song pursue; 215  
 And bid Britannia once again review  
 The numerous worthies of the line.  
 See, like immortals, how they shine!  
 Each life a history alone!  
 And last, to crown the great design, 220  
 Look forward, and behold them all in one!  
 Look, but spare thy fruitless tears—  
 'Tis thy own William next appears.  
 Advance, celestial form! let Britain see  
 Th' accomplish'd glory of thy race in thee! 225

## XIV.

So, when some splendid triumph was to come,  
 In long procession through the streets of Rome,  
 The crowd beheld, with vast surprise,  
 The glittering train in awful order move,  
 To the bright temple of Feretrian Jove; 230  
 And trophies borne along employ'd their dazzled  
 eyes;

But when the laurel'd emperor, mounted high  
 Above the rest, appear'd to fight,  
 In his proud car of victory,  
 Shining with rays excessive bright, 235  
 He put the long preceding pomp to flight;  
 Their wonder could no higher rise,  
 With joy they throng his chariot wheels, and rend  
 with shouts the skies.

## XV.

To thee, great prince! to thy extensive mind,  
 Not by thy country's narrow bounds confin'd, 240  
 The

The Fates an ample scene afford ;  
 And injur'd nations claim the succour of thy sword.  
 No respite to thy toils is given,  
 Till thou ascend thy native heaven :  
 One Hydra-head cut off, still more abound, 245  
 And twins sprout up to fill the wound.  
 So endless is the task that heroes find  
 To tame the monster Vice, and to reform mankind.  
 For this, Alcides heretofore,  
 And mighty Theseus, travell'd o'er 250  
 Vast tracts of sea and land, and slew  
 Wild beasts and serpents gorg'd with human prey ;  
 From stony dens fierce lurking robbers drew,  
 And bid the cheerful traveller pass on his peaceful way.  
 Yet, though the toilsome work they long pursue,  
 To rid the world's wild pathless field,  
 Still poisonous weeds and thorns in clusters grew,  
 And large unwholesome crops did yield,  
 To exercise their hands with labours ever new.

## XVI.

Thou, like Alcides, early didst begin, 260  
 And ev'n a child didst laurels win.  
 Two snaky plagues around his cradle twin'd,  
 Sent by the jealous wife of Jove,  
 In speckled wreaths of Death they strove,  
 The mighty babe to bind : 265  
 And twisted Faction, in thy infancy,  
 Darted her forky tongue at thee.  
 But, as Jove's offspring slew his hissing foes ;

So

So thou, descended from a line  
Of Patriots no less divine, 270

Didst quench the brutal rage of those,  
Who durst thy dawning worth oppose.  
The viper Spite, crush'd by thy virtue, shed  
Its yellow juice, and at thy feet lay dead.

Thus, like the sun, did thy great Genius rise,  
With clouds around his sacred head,

Yet soon dispell'd the dropping mists, and gilded all  
the skies.

## XVII.

Great Julius, who with generous envy view'd  
The statue of brave Philip's braver son,

And wept to think what such a youth subdued,  
While, more in age, himself had yet so little done,  
Had wept much more, if he had liv'd to see

The glorious deeds achiev'd by thee ;

To see thee at a beardless age,

Stand arm'd against th' invader's rage, 285

And bravely fighting for thy country's liberty ;

While he inglorious laurels fought,

And not to save his country fought ;

While he—O stain upon the greatest name,

That e'er before was known to fame ! 290

When Rome, his awful mother, did demand

The sword from his unruly hand,

The sword she gave before,

Enrag'd, he spurn'd at her command,

Hurl'd at her breast the impious steel, and bath'd it  
in her gore. 295

## XVIII.

Far other battles thou hast won,  
 Thy standard still the public good :  
 Lavish of thine, to save thy people's blood :  
 And when the hardy task of war was done,  
 With what a mild well-temper'd mind, 300  
 (A mind unknown to Rome's ambitious son)  
 Thy powerful armies were resign'd ;  
 This victory o'er thyself was more,  
 Than all thy conquests gain'd before :  
 'Twas more than Philip's son could do, 305  
 When for new worlds the madman cry'd ;  
 Nor in his own wild breast had spy'd  
 Towers of ambition, hills of boundless pride,  
 Too great for armies to subdue.

## XIX.

O savage lust of arbitrary sway ! 310  
 Infatiate fury, which in man we find,  
 In barbarous man, to prey upon his kind,  
 And make the world, enslav'd, his vicious will obey !  
 How has this fiend Ambition long defac'd  
 Heaven's works, and laid the fair creation waste !  
 Ask silver Rhine, with springing rushes crown'd,  
 As to the sea his waters flow,  
 Where are the numerous cities now,  
 That once he saw, his honour'd banks around ?  
 Scarce are their silent ruins found ; 320  
 But, in th' ensuing age,  
 Trampled into common ground,  
 Will hide the horrid monuments of Gaul's destroying  
 rage. All



All Europe too had shar'd this wretched fate,  
 And mourn'd her heavy woes too late, 325  
 Had not Britannia's chief withstood  
 The threaten'd deluge, and repell'd,  
 To its forsaken banks, th' unwilling flood,  
 And in his hand the scales of balanc'd kingdoms held.  
 Well was this mighty trust repos'd in thee, 330  
 Whose faithful soul, from private interest free  
 (Interests which vulgar princes know),  
 O'er all its passions sat exalted high,  
 As Teneriff's top enjoys a purer sky,  
 And sees the moving clouds at distance fly below. 335

## XX.

Whoe'er thy warlike annals reads,  
 Behold reviv'd our valiant Edward's deeds.  
 \* Great Edward and his glorious son  
 Will own themselves in thee outdone,  
 Though Crecy's desperate fight eternal honours won.  
 Though the fifth Henry too does claim  
 A shining place among Britannia's kings,  
 And Agincourt has rais'd his lofty name;  
 Yet the loud voice of ever-living Fame  
 Of thee more numerous triumphs sings. 345  
 But, though no chief contends with thee,  
 In all the long records of history,  
 Thy own great deeds together strive,  
 Which shall the fairest light derive,  
 On thy immortal memory; 350

\* Edward III. and the Black Prince.

Whether Seneff's amazing field  
 To celebrated Mons shall yield;  
 Or both give place to more amazing Boyne;  
 Or if Namur's well-cover'd siege must all the rest  
 outshine!

## XXI.

While in Hibernia's fields the labouring swain 355  
 Shall pass the plough o'er skulls of warriors slain,  
 And turn up bones, and broken spears,  
 Amaz'd, he'll shew his fellows of the plain,  
 The relicks of victorious years;  
 And tell, how swift thy arms that kingdom did regain.  
 Flandria, a longer witness to thy glory,  
 With wonder too repeats thy story;  
 How oft the foes thy lifted sword have seen  
 In the hot battle, when it bled  
 At all its open veins, and oft have fled, 365  
 As if their evil genius thou hadst been:  
 How, when the blooming spring began t' appear,  
 And with new life restor'd the year,  
 Confederate princes us'd to cry;  
 "Call Britain's king—the sprightly trumpet found, 370  
 "And spread the joyful summons round!  
 "Call Britain's king, and victory!"  
 So when the flower of Greece, to battle led  
 In Beauty's cause, just vengeance swore  
 Upon the foul adulterer's head, 375  
 That from her royal lord the ravish'd Helen bore,

The

The Grecian chiefs, of mighty fame,  
 Impatient for the son of Thetis wait ;  
 At last the son of Thetis came ;

Troy shook her nodding towers, and mourn'd th' im-  
 pending fate. 380

## XXII.

O sacred Peace ! Goddess serene !  
 Adorn'd with robes of spotless white,  
 Fairer than silver floods of light !  
 How short has thy mild empire been !

When pregnant Time brought forth this new-born  
 age,

At first we saw thee gently smile  
 On the young birth, and thy sweet voice awhile  
 Sung a soft charm to martial rage ;

But soon the lion wak'd again,  
 And stretch'd his opening claws, and shook his grisly  
 mane. 390

Soon was the year of triumphs past ;  
 And Janus, ushering in a new,  
 With backward look did pompous scenes review ;  
 But his fore-face with frowns was overcast ;

He saw the gathering storms of war, 395  
 And bid his priests aloud, his iron gates unbar.

## XXIII.

But heaven its hero can no longer spare,  
 To mix in our tumultuous broils below ;  
 Yet suffer'd his foreseeing care,

Those bolts of vengeance to prepare, 400  
 Which other hands shall throw ;

That glory to a mighty queen remains,  
To triumph o'er th' extinguish'd foe ;  
\* She shall supply the thunderer's place ;  
As Pallas, from th' æthereal plains, 405  
Warr'd on the giants impious race,  
And laid their huge demolish'd works in smoky  
ruins low.

Then Anne's shall rival great Eliza's reign ;  
And William's genius, with a grateful smile,  
Look down, and bless this happy isle ; 410  
And Peace, restor'd, shall wear her olive crown again.

\* " Vicem gerit illa Tonantis ; the motto on her Majesty's  
Coronation Medals.

## O D E

## ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

## I.

A POLLO, god of sounds and verse,  
 Pathetic airs and moving thoughts inspire!  
 Whilst we thy Damon's praise rehearse:  
 Damon himself could animate the lyre.

Apollo, god of sounds and verse, 5  
 Pathetic airs and moving thoughts inspire!  
 Look down! and warm the song with thy celestial fire.

## II.

Ah, lovely youth! when thou wert here,  
 Thyself a young Apollo did appear;  
 Young as that god, so sweet a grace, 10  
 Such blooming fragrance in thy face;  
 So soft thy air, thy visage so serene,  
 That harmony ev'n in thy look was seen.

## III.

But when thou didst th' obedient strings command,  
 And join in consort thy melodious hand, 15  
 Ev'n Fate itself, such wondrous strains to hear,  
 Fate had been charm'd, had Fate an ear.  
 But what does music's skill avail?  
 When Orpheus did his loss deplore,  
 Trees bow'd attentive to his tale; 20  
 Hush'd were the winds, wild beasts forgot to roar;  
 But dear Eurydice came back no more.

## IV.

Then cease, ye sons of harmony, to mourn ;  
 Since Damon never can return.  
 See, see! he mounts, and cleaves the liquid way! 25  
 Bright choirs of angels, on the wing,  
 For the new guest's arrival stay,  
 And hymns of triumph sing.  
 They bear him to the happy seats above,  
 Seats of eternal harmony and love ; 30  
 Where artful Purcell went before.  
 Cease then, ye sons of music, cease to mourn :  
 Your Damon never will return,  
 No, never, never more !

## A N A C R E O N.

## O D E T H E T H I R D.

A T dead of night, when mortals lose  
 Their various cares in soft repose,  
 I heard a knocking at my door ;  
 Who's that, said I, at this late hour  
 Disturbs my rest?—It sobb'd and cry'd, 5  
 And thus in mournful tone reply'd.  
 " A poor unhappy child am I,  
 " That's come to beg your charity ;  
 " Pray let me in !—You need not fear ;  
 " I mean no harm, I vow and swear ; 10 }  
 " But, wet and cold, crave shelter here ;  
 " Betray'd

“ Betray’d by night, and led astray,  
 “ I’ve lost—alas! I’ve lost my way.”

Mov’d with this little tale of fate,  
 I took a lamp, and op’d the gate; 15

When see! a naked boy before  
 The threshold; at his back he wore

A pair of wings, and by his side

A crooked bow and quiver ty’d.

“ My pretty angel! come, said I, 20

“ Come to the fire, and do not cry!”

I strok’d his neck and shoulders bare,

And squeez’d the water from his hair;

Then chaf’d his little hands in mine,

And cheer’d him with a draught of wine. 25

Recover’d thus, says he; “ I’d know,

“ Whether the rain has spoil’d my bow;

“ Let’s try”—then shot me with a dart.

The venom throb’d, did ake and smart,

As if a bee had stung my heart. 30

“ Are these your thanks, ungrateful child,

“ Are these your thanks?”—Th’ impostor smil’d;

“ Farewell, my loving host, says he;

“ All’s well; my bow’s unhurt, I see;

“ But what a wretch I’ve made of thee!” 35

THE STORY OF  
PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

FROM THE FOURTH BOOK OF OVID'S  
METAMORPHOSES.

**W**HERE Babylon's proud walls, erected high  
 By fam'd Semiramis, ascend the sky,  
 Dwelt youthful Pyramus, and Thisbe fair;  
 Adjoining houses held the lovely pair.  
 His perfect form all other youths surpass'd;                   5  
 Charms such as hers no Eastern beauty grac'd.  
 Near neighbourhood the first acquaintance drew,  
 An early promise of the love t' ensue.  
 Time nurs'd the growing flame; had Fate been kind,  
 The nuptial rites their faithful hands had join'd;           10  
 But, with vain threats, forbidding parents strove  
 To check the joy; they could not check the love.  
 Each captive heart consumes in like desire;  
 The more conceal'd, the fiercer rag'd the fire.  
 Soft looks, the silent eloquence of eyes,                   15  
 And secret signs, secure from household spies,  
 Exchange their thoughts; the common wall, between  
 Each parted house, retain'd a chink, unseen  
 For ages past. The lovers soon espy'd  
 This small defect, for Love is eagle-ey'd,                   20 }  
 And in soft whispers soon the passage try'd.

Safe



Safe went the murmur'd sounds, and every day  
 A thousand amorous blandishments convey;  
 And often, as they stood on either side,  
 To catch by turns the flitting voice, they cry'd, 25  
 Why, envious wall, ah! why dost thou destroy  
 The lovers hopes, and why forbid the joy?  
 How should we bless thee, would'st thou yield to  
 charms,  
 And, opening, let us rush into each other's arms!  
 At least, if that's too much, afford a space 30  
 To meeting lips, nor shall we slight the grace;  
 We owe to thee this freedom to complain,  
 And breathe our vows, but vows, alas! in vain.  
 Thus having said, when evening call'd to rest,  
 The faithful pair on either side imprest 35  
 An intercepted kiss, then bade good-night;  
 But when th' ensuing dawn had put to flight  
 The stars; and Phœbus, rising from his bed,  
 Drank up the dews, and dry'd the flowery mead,  
 Again they meet, in sighs again disclose 40  
 Their grief, and last this bold design propose;  
 That, in the dead of night, both would deceive  
 Their keepers, and the house and city leave;  
 And lest, escap'd, without the walls they stray  
 In pathless fields, and wander from the way, 45  
 At Ninus' tomb their meeting they agree,  
 Beneath the shady covert of the tree;  
 The tree well-known near a cool fountain grew,  
 And bore fair mulberries of snowy hue.

The project pleas'd ; the sun's unwelcome light 50  
 (That slowly seem'd to move, and slack his flight)  
 Sunk in the seas ; from the same seas arose the fable  
 night ;

When, stealing through the dark, the crafty fair  
 Unlock'd the door, and gain'd the open air ;  
 Love gave her courage ; unperceiv'd she went, 55  
 Wrapp'd in a veil, and reach'd the monument.  
 Then sat beneath th' appointed tree alone ;  
 But, by the glimmering of the shining moon,  
 She sat not long, before from far she spy'd  
 A lions's approach the fountain-side ; 60  
 Fierce was her glare, her foamy paws in blood  
 Of slaughter'd bulls besmear'd, and foul with food ;  
 For reeking from the prey, the savage came,  
 To drown her thirst within the neighbouring stream.  
 Affrighted Thisbe, trembling at the sight, 65  
 Fled to a darksome den, but in her flight  
 Her veil dropp'd off behind. Deep of the flood  
 The monster drank, and, satiate, to the wood  
 Returning, found the garment as it lay,  
 And, torn with bloody feet, dispers'd it in her  
 way. 70

Belated Pyramus arriv'd, and found  
 The mark of savage feet along the sandy ground :  
 All pale he turn'd ; but soon as he beheld  
 The crimson'd vesture scatter'd o'er the field,  
 One night, he cry'd, two lovers shall destroy ! 75  
 She worthy to have liv'd long years of joy,

But

But mine's the forfeit life; unhappy maid !  
 'Twas I that slew thee, I th' appointment made ;  
 To places full of death thy innocence betray'd,  
 And came not first myself—O hither haste,  
 Ye lions all, that roam this rocky waste !  
 Tear my devoted entrails, gnaw, divide,  
 And gorge your famine in my open'd side !  
 But cowards call for death !—Thus having spoke,  
 The fatal garment from the ground he took,  
 And bore it to the tree ; ardent he kiss'd,  
 And bath'd in flowing tears the well-known vest :  
 Now take a second stain, the lover said,  
 While from his side he snatch'd his sharpen'd blade,  
 And drove it in his groin ; then from the wound  
 Withdrew the steel, and staggering fell to ground :  
 As when, a conduit broke, the streams shoot high,  
 Starting in sudden fountains through the sky,  
 So spouts the living stream, and sprinkled o'er  
 The tree's fair berries with a crimson gore,  
 While, sapp'd in purple floods, the conscious root  
 Transmits the stain of murder to the fruit.

The fair, who fear'd to disappoint her love,  
 Yet trembling with the fright, forsook the grove,  
 And sought the youth, impatient to relate  
 Her new adventure, and th' avoided fate.  
 She saw the vary'd tree had lost its white,  
 And doubting stood if that could be the right,  
 Nor doubted long ; for now her eyes beheld  
 A dying person spurn the sanguine field.

Aghast she started back, and shook with pain,  
 As rising breezes curl the trembling main.  
 She gaz'd awhile entranc'd; but when she found  
 It was her lover weltering on the ground,  
 She beat her lovely breast, and tore her hair, 110  
 Clasp'd the dear corpse, and, frantic in despair,  
 Kiss'd his cold face, supply'd a briny flood  
 To the wide wound, and mingled tears with blood.  
 Say, Pyramus, oh say, what chance severe  
 Has snatch'd thee from my arms?— 115  
 'Tis thy own Thisbe calls, look up and hear!  
 At Thisbe's name he lifts his dying eyes,  
 And, having seen her, clos'd them up, and dies.  
 But when she knew the bloody veil, and spy'd  
 The ivory scabbard empty by his side, 120  
 Ah! wretched youth, said she, by love betray'd!  
 Thy hapless hand guided the fatal blade.  
 Weak as I am, I boast as strong a love;  
 For such a deed, this hand as bold shall prove.  
 I'll follow thee to death; the world shall call 125  
 Thisbe the cause, and partner of thy fall;  
 And ev'n in death, which could alone disjoin  
 Our persons, yet in death thou shalt be mine.  
 But hear, in both our names, this dying prayer,  
 Ye wretched parents of a wretched pair! 130  
 Let in one urn our ashes be confin'd,  
 Whom mutual love and the same fate have join'd.  
 And thou, fair tree, beneath whose friendly shade,  
 One lifeless lover is already laid,

And

## TRIUMPH OF LOVE

And soon shall cover two ; for ever wear  
Death's sable hue, and purple berries bear !  
She said, and plunges in her breast the sword,  
Yet warm, and reeking from its slaughter'd lord.  
Relenting Heaven allows her last request,  
And pity touch'd their mournful parents breast. 140  
The fruit, when ripe, a purple dye retains ;  
And in one urn are plac'd their dear remains.

T H E

## TRIUMPH OF LOVE.

IN IMITATION OF OVID, AMORUM LIB. I.

ELEG. 2.

**T**ELL me, some god, whence does this change  
arise ;

Why gentle sleep forsakes my weary eyes ?  
Why, turning often, all the tedious night  
In pain I lie, and watch the springing light ?—  
What cruel dæmon haunts my tortur'd mind ? 5  
Sure, if 'twere Love, I should th' invader find ;  
Unless disguis'd he lurks, the crafty boy,  
With silent arts ingenious to destroy.  
Alas ! 'tis so—'tis fix'd the secret dart ;  
I feel the tyrant ravaging my heart. 10  
Then, shall I yield ; or th' infant flame oppose ?  
I yield !—Resistance would increase my woes :

For struggling slaves a sharper doom sustain,  
 Than such as stoop obedient to the chain.  
 I own thy power, almighty Love! I'm thine; 15  
 With pinion'd hands behold me here resign!  
 Let this submission then my life obtain;  
 Small praise 'twill be, if thus unarm'd I'm slain.  
 Go, join thy mother's doves; with myrtle braid thy  
 hair;  
 The god of war himself a chariot shall prepare; 20  
 Then thou triumphant through the shouting throng  
 Shalt ride, and move with art the willing birds along;  
 While captive youths and maids, in solemn state,  
 Adorn the scene, and on thy triumph wait.  
 There I, a later conquest of thy bow, 25 }  
 In chains will follow too; and as I go,  
 To pitying eyes the new-made wound will show.  
 Next, all that dare Love's sovereign power defy,  
 In fetters bound, inglorious shall pass by:  
 All shall submit to thee — Th' applauding crowd 30 }  
 Shall lift their hands, and sing thy praise aloud.  
 Soft looks shall in thy equipage appear,  
 With amorous play, mistake, and jealous fear.  
 Be this thy guard, great Love! be this thy train;  
 Since these extend o'er men and gods thy reign; 35 }  
 But robb'd of these, thy power is weak and vain.  
 From heaven thy mother shall thy pomp survey,  
 And, smiling, scatter fragrant showers of roses in thy  
 way;  
 Whilst thou, array'd in thy unrival'd pride,  
 On golden wheels, all gold thyself, shalt ride: 40

Thy

Thy spreading wings shall richest diamonds wear,  
 And gems shall sparkle in thy lovely hair.  
 Thus passing by, thy arm shall hurl around  
 Ten thousand fires, ten thousand hearts shall wound.  
 This is thy practice, Love, and this thy gain ; 45  
 From this thou canst not, if thou would'st, refrain ;  
 Since ev'n thy presence, with prolific heat,  
 Docs reach the heart, and active flames create.  
 From conquer'd India, so the \* jovial God,  
 Drawn o'er the plains by harness'd tigers, rode. 50  
 Then since, great Love, I take a willing place  
 Amidst thy spoils, the sacred show to grace ;  
 O cease to wound, and let thy fatal store  
 Of piercing shafts be spent on me no more.  
 No more, too powerful in my charmer's eyes, 55  
 Torment a slave, that for her beauty dies ;  
 Or look in smiles from thence, and I shall be  
 A slave no longer, but a God, like thee.

## T H E

## P I C T U R E.

**C**OME, my Muse, a Venus draw ;  
 Not the same the Grecians saw,  
 By the fam'd Apelles wrought,  
 Beauteous offspring of his thought.

F

No

\* Bacchus.



No fantastic goddess mine, 5  
 Fiction far she does outshine.

Queen of fancy! hither bring }  
 On thy gaudy-feather'd wing }  
 All the beauties of the spring.

Like the bee's industrious pains 10  
 To collect his golden gains,

So from every flower and plant  
 Gather first th' immortal paint.

Fetch me lilies, fetch me roses, 15  
 Daisies, violets, cowslip-posies,

Amaranthus, parrot-pride,  
 Woodbines, pinks, and what beside

Does th' embroider'd meads adorn;  
 Where the fawns and satyrs play

In the merry month of May. 20

Steal the blush of opening morn;  
 Borrow Cynthia's silver white, }

When she shines at noon of night,  
 Free from clouds to veil her light. }

Juno's bird his tail shall spread, 25  
 Iris' bow its colour shed,

All to deck this charming piece,  
 Far surpassing ancient Greece.

First her graceful stature show, 30  
 Not too tall, nor yet too low.

Fat she must not be, nor lean;  
 Let her shape be straight and clean;

Small her waist, and, thence increas'd,  
 Gently swells her rising breast.



Next, in comely order trace  
 All the glories of her face.  
 Paint her neck of ivory,  
 Smiling cheeks and forehead high,  
 Ruby lips, and sparkling eyes,  
 Whence resistless lightning flies. 40

Foolish muse! what hast thou done?  
 Scarce th' outlines are yet begun,  
 Ere thy pencil's thrown aside!  
 'Tis no matter, Love reply'd;  
 (Love's unlucky god stood by) 45 }  
 At one stroke behold how I  
 Will th' unfinish'd draught supply. }  
 Smiling then he took his dart,  
 And drew her picture in my heart.

## B A R N - E L M S.

**L**ET Phœbus his late happiness rehearse,  
 And grace Barn-Elms with never-dying verse!  
 Smooth was the Thames, his waters sleeping lay,  
 Unwak'd by winds that o'er the surface play;  
 When th' early god, arising from the east, 5  
 Disclos'd the golden dawn, with blushes drest.  
 First in the stream his own bright form he sees,  
 But brighter forms shine through the neighbouring  
 trees.

He speeds the rising day, and sheds his light  
 Redoubled on the grove, to gain a nearer fight. 10  
 Not with more speed his Daphne he pursu'd,  
 Nor fair Leucothoe with such pleasure view'd ;  
 Five dazzling nymphs in graceful pomp appear ;  
 He thinks his Daphne and Leucothoe here,  
 Join'd with that heavenly three, who on mount Ide 15  
 Descending once the prize of beauty try'd.

Ye verdant Elms, that towering grace this grove,  
 Be sacred still to Beauty and to Love !  
 No thunder break, nor lightning glare between  
 Your twisted boughs, but such as then was seen. 20  
 The grateful sun will every morning rise  
 Propitious here, saluting from the skies  
 Your lofty tops, indulg'd with sweetest air,  
 And every spring your losses he'll repair ;  
 Nor his own laurels more shall be his care. 25 }

ON THE FRIENDSHIP OF

PHŒBE AND ASTERIA ;

AND THE

SICKNESS OF THE FORMER.

**A**N altar raise to Friendship's holy flame,  
 Inscib'd with Phœbe's and Asteria's name !  
 Around it mingled in a solemn band,  
 Let Phœbe's lovers, and Asteria's stand,

With

With fervent vows t' attend the sacrifice ; 5 }  
 While rich perfumes from melted gums arise, }  
 To bribe for Phœbe's health the partial skies. }

Forbid it, Love, that sickly blasts consume  
 The flower of beauty in its tender bloom !  
 Shall she so soon to her own heaven retire, 10  
 Who gave so oft, yet never felt thy fire ?

Who late at splendid feasts so graceful shone,  
 By pleasing smiles and numerous conquests known ;  
 Where, 'midst the brightest nymphs, she bore the  
 prize

From all—from all but her Asteria's eyes. 15

Behold the maid, who then secure repell'd  
 The shafts of Love, by fainting sickness quell'd !  
 (As Beauty's goddess once a wound sustain'd,  
 Not from her son, but from a \* mortal's hand)

Asteria too forgets her sprightly charms, 20  
 And drooping lies within her Phœbe's arms.

Thus in romantic histories we read  
 Of tournaments by some great prince decreed,  
 Where two companion-knights their lances wield  
 With matchless force, and win, from all, the field ; 25  
 Till one, o'erheated in the course, retires,  
 And feels within his veins a fever's fires ;  
 His grieving friend his laurels throws away,  
 And mourns the dear-bought triumphs of the day.

So strict's the union of this tender pair, 30  
 What Heaven decrees for one, they both must share.

\* Diomedes.

Like meeting rivers, in one stream they flow,  
 And no divided joys or sorrows know.  
 Not the bright \* twins, preferr'd in heaven to shine,  
 Fair Leda's sons, in such a league could join. 35  
 One soul, as fables tell, by turns supply'd  
 'That heavenly pair, by turns they liv'd and dy'd :  
 But these have sworn a matchless sympathy,  
 They'll live together, or together die.

When Heaven did at Asteria's birth bestow 40  
 Those lavish charms, with which she wounds us so,  
 To form her glorious mind, it did inspire  
 A double portion of th' æthereal fire,  
 That half might afterward be thence convey'd,  
 To animate that other lovely maid. 45  
 Thus native instinct does their hearts combine,  
 In knots too close for Fortune to untwine.

So India boasts a tree, that spreads around  
 Its amorous boughs, which bending reach the ground,  
 Where taking root again, the branches raise 50  
 A second tree to meet its fond embrace ;  
 Then side by side the friendly neighbours thrive,  
 Fed by one sap, and in each other live.

Of Phœbe's health we need not send to know  
 How Nature strives with her invading foe, 55  
 What symptoms good or ill each day arise ;  
 We read those changes in Asteria's eyes.  
 Thus in some crystal fountain you may spy  
 The face of heaven, and the reflected sky,

See

\* Castor and Pollux.

See what black clouds arise, when tempests lower, 60  
 And gathering mists portend a falling shower,  
 And when the sun breaks out, with conquering ray  
 To chase the darkness, and restore the day.

Such be thy fate, bright maid! from this decline  
 Arise renew'd thy charms, and doubly shine! 65  
 And as that dawning planet was address'd  
 With offer'd incense by th' adoring east,  
 So we'll with songs thy glad recovery greet,  
 The Muse shall lay her presents at thy feet;  
 With open arms, Asteria shall receive 70  
 The dearest pledge propitious Heaven can give.  
 Fann'd by these winds, your friendship's generous fire  
 Shall burn more bright, and to such heights aspire,  
 The wondering world shall think you from above  
 Come down to teach how happy angels love. 75

S O N G.

I.

**F**A M E of Dorinda's conquest brought  
 The god of love her charms to view;  
 To wound th' unwary maid he thought,  
 But soon became her conquest too.

II.

He dropp'd, half drawn, his feeble bow, 5  
 He look'd, he rav'd, and sighing pin'd;  
 And wish'd in vain he had been now,  
 As painters falsely draw him, blind,

## III.

Disarm'd, he to his mother flies ;  
 Help, Venus, help thy wretched son ! 10  
 Who now will pay us sacrifice ?  
 For Love himself's, alas ! undone.

## IV.

To Cupid now no lover's prayer  
 Shall be address'd in suppliant sighs ;  
 My darts are gone, but oh beware, 15  
 Fond mortals, of Dorinda's eyes.

## T O

## OCTAVIA INDISPOSED.

**A**ROUND your couch whilst sighing lovers view  
 Wit, beauty, goodness, suffering all in you ;  
 So mournful is the scene, 'tis hard to tell  
 Which face betrays the sick, or who is well.  
 They feel not their own pains, while yours they share,  
 Worse tortur'd now, than lately by despair,  
 For bleeding veins a like relief is found,  
 When iron red-hot by burning stops the wound,  
 Grant, Heaven, they cry, this moment our desire,  
 To see her well, though we the next expire. 10

## B E A U T Y   A N D   M U S I C .

## I.

**Y**E swains, whom radiant beauty moves,  
 Or music's art with sounds divine,  
 Think how the rapturous charm improves,  
 Where two such gifts celestial join ;

## II.

Where Cupid's bow, and Phœbus' lyre, 5  
 In the same powerful hand are found ;  
 Where lovely eyes inflame desire,  
 While trembling notes are taught to wound.

## III.

Inquire not who's the matchless fair,  
 That can this double death bestow : 10  
 If young Harmonia's strains you hear,  
 Or view her eyes, too well you'll know.

## C U P I D ' s   R E V I E W .

**C**U P I D, survey thy shining train around  
 Of favourite nymphs, for conquest most renown'd ;  
 The lovely warriors that in bright array  
 Thy power support, and propagate thy sway.  
 Then say, what beauteous general wilt thou choose, 5  
 To lead the fair brigade against thy rebel foes ?

Behold the god advance in comely pride,  
 Arm'd with his bow, his quiver by his side :

Inferior

Inferior Cupids on their master wait ;  
 He smiles well pleas'd, and waves his wings in state. 10  
 His little hands imperial trophies bear,  
 And laurel-wreaths to grace th' elected fair.

Hyde-Park the scene for the Review he nam'd,  
 Hyde-Park for pleasure and for beauty fam'd,  
 Where, oft from western skies the god of light 15  
 Sees new-arising suns, than his more bright ;  
 Then sets in blushes, and conveys his fire  
 To distant lands, that more his beams require.  
 And now the charming candidates appear :  
 Behold Britannia's victor graces there, 20  
 Who vindicate their country's ancient claim  
 To Love's pre-eminence, and Beauty's fame.  
 Some, who, at Anna's court, in honour rais'd,  
 Adorn birth-nights, by crowding nations prais'd ;  
 Preserv'd in Kneller's pictures ever young, 25  
 In strains immortal by the Muses sung.

Around the ring th' illustrious rivals move,  
 And teach to Love himself the power of love.  
 Scarce, though a god, he can with safety gaze  
 On glory so profuse, such mingled rays; 30  
 For Love had eyes on this important day,  
 And Venus from his forehead took the blinding cloth  
 away.

Here Mira pass'd, and fix'd his wondering view,  
 Her perfect shape distinguished praises drew ;  
 Tall, beauteous, and majestic to the sight, 35  
 She led the train, and sparkled in the light.

There



There Stella claims the wreath, and pleads her eyes,  
By which each day some new adorer dies.

Serena, by good-humour doubly fair,  
With native sweetness charms, and smiling air. 40  
While Flora's youthful years and looks display  
The bloom of ripening fruits, the innocence of May,  
The opening sweets that months of pleasure bring,  
The dawn of Love, and life's indulgent spring.

'Twere endless to describe the various darts, 45  
With which the fair are arm'd to conquer hearts.  
Whatever can the ravish'd soul inspire  
With tender thoughts, and animate desire,  
All arts and virtues mingled in the train ;  
And long the lovely rivals strove in vain, 50  
While Cupid unresolv'd still search'd around the }  
plain. }

O ! could I find, said Love, the phoenix she,  
In whom at once the several charms agree ;  
That phoenix she the laurel crown should have,  
And Love himself with pride become her slave. 55

He scarce had spoke, when see—Harmonia came !  
Chance brought her there, and not desire of fame ;  
Unknowing of the choice, till she beheld  
The god approach to crown her in the field.  
Th' unwilling maid, with wondrous modesty, 60  
Disclaim'd her right, and put the laurel by :  
Warm blushes on her tender cheeks arise,  
And double softness beautify'd her eyes.

At this, more charm'd, the rather I bestow,  
Said Love, these honours you in vain forego ; 65  
Take

Take then the wreath, which you, victorious fair,  
Have most deserv'd, yet least affect to wear.

T O A

B E A U T I F U L L A D Y,

P L A Y I N G O N T H E O R G A N.

**W**HEN fam'd Cecilia on the organ play'd,  
And fill'd with moving sounds the tuneful  
frame,

Drawn by the charm, to hear the sacred maid,  
From heaven, 'tis said, a listening angel came.

Thus ancient legends would our faith abuse ; 5

In vain——for were the bold tradition true,

While your harmonious touch that charm renews,

Again the seraph would appear to you.

O happy fair ! in whom with purest light,

Virtue's united beams with beauty shine ! 10

Should heavenly guests descend to bless our sight,

What form more lovely could they wear than thine?

S O N N E T.

**J**E mourrai de trop de plaisir

Si je le trouve favourable ;

Je mourrai de trop de desir

Se je la trouve inexorable.

Ainsi

Ainsi je ne sçaurois guerir 5  
 De la douleur qui me possede ;  
 Je suis assuré de perir  
 Par le mal, ou par le remede.

## I N E N G L I S H.

**I** DIE with too transporting joy,  
 If she I love rewards my fire ;  
 If she's inexorably coy,  
 With too much passion I expire.

No way the fates afford to shun 5  
 The cruel torment I endure ;  
 Since I am doom'd to be undone  
 By the disease or by the cure.

## T O A

## P A I N T E R.

**P** A I N T E R, if thou canst safely gaze  
 On all the wonders of that face ;  
 If thou hast charms to guard a heart  
 Secure by secrets of thy art ;  
 O! teach the mighty charm, that we 5  
 May gaze securely too, like thee.

Canst

Canst thou Love's brightest lightning draw,  
 Which none e'er yet unwounded saw?  
 To what then wilt thou next aspire,  
 Unless to imitate Jove's fire? 10  
 Which is a less adventurous pride,  
 Though 'twas for that Salmoneus dy'd.  
 That beauteous, that victorious fair,  
 Whose chains so many lovers wear;  
 Who with a look can arts infuse, 15  
 Create a Painter, or a Muse;  
 Whom crowds with awful rapture view;  
 She sits serene, and smiles on you!  
 Your genius thus inspir'd will soar  
 To wondrous heights unknown before, 20  
 And to her beauty you will own  
 Your future skill and fix'd renown.

So when of old great Ammon's son,  
 Adorn'd with spoils in battle won,  
 In graceful picture chose to stand, 25  
 The work of fam'd Apelles' hand;  
 "Exert thy fire, the monarch said,  
 "Now be thy boldest strokes display'd,  
 "To let admiring nations see  
 "Their dreaded victor drawn by thee; 30  
 "To others thou may'st life impart,  
 "But I'll immortalize thy art!"

T O T H E  
A U T H O R O F  
F A T A L F R I E N D S H I P,  
A T R A G E D Y.

**A**S when Camilla once, a warlike dame,  
 In bloody battles won immortal fame,  
 Forsook her female arts, and chose to bear  
 The ponderous shield, and heave the massy spear,  
 Superior to her sex, so swift she flew 5  
 Around the field, and such vast numbers slew,  
 That friends and foes, alike surpris'd, behold }  
 The brave Virago desperately bold, }  
 And thought her Pallas in a human mould. }  
 Such is our wonder, matchless maid! to see 10  
 The tragic laurel thus deserv'd by thee.

Still greater praise is yours; Camilla shines  
 For ever bright in Virgil's sacred lines,  
 You in your own.—

Nor need you to another's bounty owe, 15  
 For what yourself can on yourself bestow;  
 So monarchs in full health are wont to rear,  
 At their own charge, their future sepulchre.

Who thy perfections fully would commend,  
 Must think how others their vain hours mispend, 20  
 In trifling visits, pride, impertinence,  
 Dress, dancing, and discourse devoid of sense;

To

To twirl a fan, to please some foolish beau,  
 And sing an empty song, the most they know ;  
 In body weak, more impotent of mind. 25  
 Thus some have represented woman-kind.  
 But you, your sex's champion, are come forth  
 To fight their quarrel, and assert their worth ;  
 Our Salick law of wit you have destroy'd,  
 Establish'd female claim, and triumph'd o'er our pride.  
 While we look on, and with repining eyes  
 Behold you bearing off so rich a prize,  
 Spite of ill-nature, we are forc'd t' approve  
 Such dazzling charms, and, spite of envy, love.  
 Nor is this all th' applause that is your due, 35  
 You stand the first of stage-reformers too ;  
 No vicious strains pollute your moral scene,  
 Chaste are your thoughts, and your expression clean ;  
 Strains such as yours the strictest test will bear :  
 Sing boldly then, nor busy censure fear, 40 }  
 Your virgin voice offends no virgin ear.  
 Proceed in tragic numbers to disclose  
 Strange turns of fate, and unexpected woes.  
 Reward, and punish ! awfully dispense  
 Heaven's judgments, and declare a Providence ; 45  
 Nor let the comic Muse your labours share,  
 'Tis meanness, after this, the sock to wear :  
 Though that too merit praise, 'tis nobler toil  
 T' extort a tear, than to provoke a smile.  
 What hand, that can design a history, 50  
 Would copy low-land boors at Snic-a-Snee ?

Accept

Accept this tribute, madam, and excuse  
 The hasty raptures of a stranger Muse.  
 1698.

O N

D I V I N E P O E T R Y.

**I**N Nature's golden age, when new-born day  
 Array'd the skies, and earth was green and gay;  
 When God, with pleasure, all his works survey'd,  
 And virgin innocence before him play'd;  
 In that illustrious morn, that lovely spring, 5  
 The Muse, by Heaven inspir'd, began to sing.  
 Descending angels, in harmonious lays,  
 Taught the first happy pair their Maker's praise.  
 Such was the sacred art—We now deplore  
 The Muse's loss, since Eden is no more. 10  
 When Vice from hell rear'd up its hydra-head,  
 Th' affrighted maid, with chaste Astræa, fled,  
 And sought protection in her native sky;  
 In vain the heathen Nine her absence would supply.  
 Yet to some few, whose dazzling virtues shone 15  
 In ages past, her heavenly charms were known.  
 Hence learn'd the bard, in lofty strains to tell  
 How patient Virtue triumph'd over hell;  
 And hence the chief, who led the chosen race  
 Through parting seas, deriv'd his songs of praise : 20

G

She

She gave the rapturous ode, whose ardent lay  
 Sings female force, and vanquish'd Sifera ;  
 She tun'd to pious notes the psalmist's lyre,  
 And fill'd Ifaiah's breast with more than Pindar's fire!

S O N G.

WRITTEN FOR THE LATE DUKE OF  
 GLOUCESTER'S BIRTH-DAY.

I.

WHILE Venus in her snowy arms  
 The God of battles held,  
 And sooth'd him with her tender charms,  
 Victorious from the field ;  
 By chance she cast a lovely smile,  
 Propitious, down to earth,  
 And view'd in Britain's happy isle  
 Great Gloucester's glorious birth.

II.-

Look, Mars, she said ; look down, and see  
 A child of royal race !  
 Let's crown the bright nativity  
 With every princely grace :  
 Thy heavenly image let me bear,  
 And shine a Mars below ;  
 From you his mind to warlike care,  
 I'll softer gifts bestow.

III. Thus



## III.

Thus at his birth two deities  
 Their blessings did impart ;  
 And love was breath'd into his eyes,  
 And glory form'd his heart.  
 His childhood makes of war a game ;  
 Betimes his beauty charms  
 The fair; who burn'd with equal flame  
 For him, as he for arms.

20

1699.

O N A

P E A C O C K,

FINELY CUT IN VELLUM

B Y M O L I N D A .

**W**HEN Fancy did Molinda's hand invite,  
 Without the help of colour, shade, or light,  
 To form in vellum, spotless as her mind,  
 The fairest image of the feather'd kind;  
 Nature herself a strict attendance paid,  
 Charm'd with th' attainments of th' illustrious maid,  
 Inspir'd her thought, and, smiling, said, I'll see  
 How well this fair-one's art can copy me.

5

So to her favourite Titian once she came,  
 To guide his pencil, and attest his fame,

10

G 2

With

With transport granting all that she could give,  
And bid his works to wondering ages live.

Nor with less transport here the goddess sees  
The curious piece advance by slow degrees;  
At last such skill in every part was shown, 15  
It seem'd a new creation of her own;  
She starts, to view the finish'd figure rise,  
And spread his ample train, enrich'd with eyes;  
To see, with lively grace, his form express'd,  
The stately honours of his rising crest, 20 }  
His comely wings, and his soft silky breast!  
The leaves of creeping vines around him play,  
And Nature's leaves less perfect seem than they.

O matchless bird! whose race, with nicest care,  
Heaven seems in pleasure to have form'd so fair! 25  
From whose gay plumes ev'n Phœbus with delight  
Sees his own rays reflected doubly bright!  
Though numerous rivals of the wing there be  
That share our praise, when not compar'd to thee,  
Soon as thy rising glories strike our eyes, 30  
Their beauty shines no more, their lustre dies.  
So when Molinda, with superior charms,  
Dazzles the ring, and other nymphs disarms,  
To her the rallying Loves and Graces fly,  
And, fixing there, proclaim the victory. 35

No wonder, then, since she was born t' excel,  
'This bird's fair image she describes so well:  
Happy, as in some temple thus to stand,  
Immortaliz'd by her successful hand.

O N

## LUCINDA'S TEA-TABLE.

POETS invoke, when they rehearse  
 In happy strains their pleasing dreams,  
 Some Muse unseen to crown their verse,  
 And boast of Heliconian streams :

But here, a real Muse inspires 5  
 (Who more reviving streams imparts)  
 Our fancies with the Poets fires,  
 And with a nobler flame our hearts.

While from her hand each honour'd guest 10  
 Receives his cup with liquor crown'd,  
 He thinks 'tis Jove's immortal feast,  
 And Venus deals the nectar round.

As o'er each fountain, Poets sing,  
 Some lovely guardian-nymph has sway,  
 Who from the consecrated spring, 15  
 Wild beasts and satyrs drives away :

So hither dares no savage press,  
 Who Beauty's sovereign power defies;  
 All, drinking here, her charms confess,  
 Proud to be conquer'd by her eyes. 20

G 3

When

When Phœbus try'd his herbs in vain  
 On Hyacinth, had she been there,  
 With tea she would have cur'd the swain,  
 Who only then had dy'd for her.

January 1, 1701.

T H E

M A R C H.

VICTORIA comes! she leaves the forag'd groves!  
 Her flying camp of Graces and of Loves  
 Strike all their tents, and for the march prepare,  
 And to new scenes of triumph wait the fair.

Unlike the slaves which other warriors gain, 5  
 That loath subjection, and would break their chain,  
 Her rural slaves their absent victor mourn,  
 And wish not liberty, but her return.

The conquer'd countries droop, while she's away,  
 And slowly to the spring their contribution pay. 10  
 While cooing turtles, doubly now alone,  
 With their lost loves another loss bemoan.

Mean time in peopled cities crowds press on,  
 And jealous seem who shall be first undone.  
 Victories, like Fame, before th' invader fly, 15  
 And lovers yet unseeing haste to die.

While she with careless unelated mind,  
 Hears daily conquests which she ne'er design'd;  
 In her a soft, yet cruel heart is found,  
 Averse to cure, and vainly griev'd to wound. 20

WRITTEN

## WRITTEN IN A LADY'S PRAYER-BOOK.

SO fair a form, with such devotion join'd!  
 A virgin body, and a spotless mind!  
 Pleas'd with her prayers, while Heaven propitious sees  
 The lovely votarefs on her bended knees,  
 Sure it must think some angel loft its way, 5  
 And happening on our wretched earth to stray;  
 Tir'd with our follies, fain would take its flight,  
 And begs to be restor'd to those blest realms of light.

## O D E

## O N T H E

## S P R I N G.

## F O R T H E M O N T H O F M A Y.

## I.

WANTON Zephyr, come away!  
 On this sweet, this silent grove,  
 Sacred to the Muse and Love,  
 In gentle whisper'd murmurs play!  
 Come let thy soft, thy balmy breeze 5  
 Diffuse thy vernal sweets around  
 From sprouting flowers, and blossom'd trees;  
 While hills and echoing vales resound  
 With notes, which wing'd musicians sing  
 In honour to the bloom of spring. 10

## II.

Lovely season of desire!  
 Nature smiles with joy to see  
 The amorous months led on by thee,  
 That kindly wake her genial fire.  
 The brightest object in the skies, 15  
 The fairest lights that shine below,  
 The sun, and Mira's charming eyes,  
 At thy return more charming grow:  
 With double glory they appear,  
 To warm and grace the infant year. 20

## H O R A C E,

## O D E III. B O O K III.

The design of this Ode was to insinuate to Augustus the danger of transferring the seat of the empire from Rome to Troy, which we are informed he once entertained thoughts of.

## I.

**T**HE man to right inflexibly inclin'd,  
 Poising on Virtue's base his mind,  
 Rests in himself secure,  
 Indissolubly firm in good;  
 Let tempests rise, and billows rage, 5  
 All rock within, he can unmov'd endure  
 The foaming fury of the flood,  
 When bellowing winds their jarring troops engage,  
 Or

Or wasteful civil tumults roll along  
 With fiercer strength, and louder roar, 10  
 Driving the torrent of the throng,  
 And gathering into power.

Let a proud tyrant cast a killing frown ;  
 Or Jove in angry thunder on the world look down ;  
 Nay, let the frame of nature crack, 15  
 And all the spacious globe on high,  
 Shatter'd with universal rack,  
 Come tumbling from the sky :  
 Yet he'll survey the horrid scene  
 With steady courage and undaunted mien, 20  
 The only thing serene !

II.

Thus Pollux and great Hercules,  
 Roam'd through the world, and blest the nations round,  
 Till, rais'd at length to heavenly palaces,  
 Mankind, as gods, their benefactions crown'd ; 25  
 With these, Augustus shall for ever shine,  
 And stain his rosy lips in cups divine.  
 Thus his fierce tigers dauntless Bacchus bear ;  
 The glaring savages resist in vain,  
 Impatient of the bit, and fretting on the rein ; 30  
 Through yielding clouds he drives th' impetuous car,  
 Great Romulus pursued the shining trace,  
 And leapt the lake, where all  
 The rest of mortals fall,  
 And with his \* father's horses scour'd the same bright  
 airy race. 35

\* Romulus was supposed to be the son of Mars by the priestess  
 Ilia.

III. Then

## III.

Then in full senate of the deities,  
 Settling the seats of power, and future fate,  
 Juno began the high debate,  
 And with this righteous sentence pleas'd the skies:  
 " O Troy! she said, O hated Troy! 40  
 " A \* foreign woman, and a † boy,  
 " Lewd, partial, and unjust,  
 " Shook all thy proudest towers to dust ;  
 " Inclin'd to ruin from the time,  
 " Thy king did mock two powers divine, 45  
 " And ras'd thy fated walls in perjury,  
 " But doubly damn'd by that offence,  
 " Which did Minerva's rage incense,  
 " And offer'd wrong to me.  
 " No more the treacherous ravisher 50  
 " Shines in full pomp and youthful charms ;  
 " Nor Priam's impious house with Hector's spear,  
 " Repels the violence of Grecian arms.

## IV.

" Our feuds did long embroil the mortal rout,  
 " At last the storm is spent, 55  
 " My fury with it ebbing out,  
 " These terms of peace content ;  
 " To Mars I grant among the stars a place  
 " For his son Romulus, of Trojan race ;  
 " Here shall he dwell in these divine abodes, 60  
 " Drink of the heavenly bowl,  
 " And in this shining court his name enrol,

\* Helen.

† Paris.

" With



“ With the serene and ever-vacant gods ;

“ While seas shall rage between his Rome and Troy,

“ The horrid distance breaking wide, 65

“ The banish'd Trojans shall the globe enjoy,

“ And reign in every place beside ;

“ While beasts insult my \* judge's dust, and hide

“ Their litter in his curfed tomb,

“ The shining capitol of Rome 70

“ Shall overlook the world with awful pride,

“ And Parthians take their law from that eternal

“ dome.

V.

“ Let Rome extend her fame to every shore ;

“ And let no banks or mounds restrain

“ Th' impetuous torrent of her wide command ; 75

“ The seas from Europe, Africk part in vain ;

“ Swelling above those floods, her power

“ Shall, like its Nile, o'erflow the Lybian land.

“ Shining in polish'd steel, she dares

“ The glittering beams of gold despise, 80

“ Gold, the great source of human cares,

“ Hid wisely deep from mortal eyes,

“ Till, fought in evil hour by hands unblest,

“ Opening the dark abodes,

“ There issued forth a direful train of woes, 85

“ That give mankind no rest ;

“ For gold, devoted to th' infernal gods,

“ No native human uses knows.

\* Paris.

## VI.

- " Where'er great Jove did place  
     " The bounds of nature yet unseen,                   90  
 " He meant a goal of glory to the race  
     " The Roman arms shall win :  
 " Rejoicing, onward they approach  
 " To view the outworks of the world,  
 " The maddening fires, in wild debauch,                   95  
 " The snows and rains unborn, in endless eddies  
     " whirl'd !

## VII.

- " 'Tis I, O Rome, pronounce these fates behind,  
 " But will thy reign with this condition bind,  
     " That no false filial piety,  
     " In idle shapes deluding thee,                   100  
     " Or confidence of power,  
 " Tempt thee again to raise a Trojan tower ;  
     " Troy, plac'd beneath malignant stars,  
     " Haunted with omens still the same,  
 " Rebuilt, shall but renew the former flame,                   105  
 " Jove's wife and sister leading on the wars.  
     " Thrice let her shine with brazen walls,  
     " Rear'd up by heavenly hands ;  
     " And thrice in fatal dust she falls,  
     " By faithful Grecian bands ;                   110  
 " Thrice the dire scene shall on the world return,  
 " And captive wives again their sons and husbands  
     " mourn."

But

But stop, presumptuous Muse, thy daring flight,  
 Nor hope in thy weak lyric lay,  
 The heavenly language to display, 115  
 Or bring the counsels of the gods to light.

## GREENWICH-PARK.

THE Paphian isle was once the blest abode  
 Of Beauty's goddess and her archer-god.  
 There blissful bowers and amorous shades were seen,  
 Fair cypress walks, and myrtles ever green.  
 'Twas there, surrounded by a hallow'd wood, 5  
 Sacred to love, a splendid temple stood;  
 Where altars were with costly gums perfum'd,  
 And lovers sighs arose, and smoke from hearts con-  
 sum'd.

Till, thence remov'd, the queen of beauty flies  
 To Britain, fam'd for bright victorious eyes. 10  
 Here fix'd, she chose a sweeter seat for love,  
 And Greenwich-park is now her Cyprian grove.

Nor fair Parnassus with this hill can vie,  
 Which gently swells into the wondering sky,  
 Commanding all that can transport our sight, 15  
 And varying with each view the fresh delight.  
 From hence my Muse prepares to wing her way,  
 And wanton, like the Thames, through smiling meads  
 would stray;

Describe the groves beneath, the sylvan bowers,  
 The river's winding train, and great Augusta's towers.

But

But see!—a living prospect drawing near  
 At once transports, and raises awful fear!  
 Love's favourite band, selected to maintain  
 His choicest triumphs, and support his reign.  
 Muse, pay thy homage here—yet oh beware!  
 And draw the glorious scene with artful care,  
 For foolish praise is satire on the fair.

25 }

Behold where bright Urania does advance,  
 And lightens through the trees with every glance!  
 A careless pleasure in her air is seen;  
 Diana shines with such a graceful mien,  
 When in her darling woods she's feign'd to rove,  
 The chase pursuing, and avoiding love.  
 At flying deer the goddess boasts her aim,  
 But Cupid shews the nymph a nobler game.  
 Th' unerring shafts so various fly around,  
 'Tis hard to say which gives the deepest wound.  
 Or if with greater glory we submit,  
 Pierc'd by her eyes, her humour, or her wit.

30

35

See next her charming sister, young and gay,  
 In beauty's bloom like the sweet month of May!  
 The sportful nymph, once in the neighbouring grove  
 Surpris'd by chance the sleeping god of love;  
 His head reclin'd upon a tuft of green,  
 And by him scatter'd lay his arrows bright and keen;  
 She tied his wings, and stole his wanton darts,  
 Then, laughing, wak'd the tyrant lord of hearts;  
 He smil'd,—and said—'Tis well, insulting fair!  
 Yet how you sport with sleeping Love beware!  
 My loss of darts I quickly can supply,  
 Your looks shall triumph for Love's deity:

50

And

And though you now my feeble power disdain,  
You once perhaps may feel a lover's pain.

Though Helen's form, and Cleopatra's charms,  
The boast of fame, once kindled dire alarms: 55

Those dazzling lights the world no more must view,  
And scarce would think the bright description true,  
Did not that ray of beauty, more divine,  
In Mira's eyes by transmigration shine.

Her shape, her air, proportion, lovely face, 60  
And matchless skin contend with rival grace;  
And Venus' self, proud of th' officious aid,  
With all her charms adorns th' illustrious maid.

But hark! — what more than mortal sounds are  
these?

Be still, ye whispering winds, and moving trees! 65

A second Mira does all hearts surprise,  
At once victorious with her voice and eyes.

Her eyes alone can tenderest love inspire,  
Her heavenly voice improves the young desire.

So western gales in fragrant gardens play 70  
On buds produc'd by the sun's quickening ray,  
And spread them into life, and gently chide their  
stay. }

We court that skill, by which we're sure to die;  
The modest fair would fain our suit deny,  
And sings unwillingly with trembling fear, 75

As if concern'd our ruin is so near;  
So generous victors softest pity know,  
And with reluctance strike the fatal blow.

Engaging Cynthia's arm'd with every grace;  
 Her lovely mind shines cheerful through her face, 80 }  
 A sacred lamp in a fair crystal case.  
 Not Venus star, the brightest of the sphere,  
 Smiles so serene, or casts a light so clear.  
 O happy brother of this wondrous fair!  
 The best of sisters well deserves thy care; 85  
 Her sighing lovers, who in crowds adore,  
 Would wish thy place, did they not wish for more.  
 What angels are, when we desire to know,  
 We form a thought by such as she below,  
 And thence conclude they're bright beyond compare,  
 Compos'd of all that's good, and all that's fair.

There yet remains unnam'd a dazzling throng  
 Of nymphs, who to these happy shades belong.  
 O Venus! lovely queen of soft desires!  
 For ever dwell where such supply thy fires! 95  
 May Virtue still with Beauty share the sway,  
 And the glad world with willing zeal obey!

T O

## M O L I N D A.

**T**H' inspiring Muses and the God of Love,  
 Which most should grace the fair Molinda strove:  
 Love arm'd her with his bow and keenest darts,  
 The Muses more enrich'd her mind with arts.  
 Through

Though Greece in shining temples heretofore      5  
 Did Venus and Minerva's powers adore,  
 The ancients thought no single goddess fit,  
 To reign at once o'er Beauty and o'er Wit;  
 Each was a separate claim; till now we find  
 The different titles in Molinda join'd.      10  
 From hence, when at the court, the park, the play,  
 She gilds the evening, or improves the day,  
 All eyes regard her with transporting fire,  
 One sex with envy burns, and one with fierce desire:  
 But when withdrawn from public shew and noise,      15  
 In silent works her fancy she employs,  
 A smiling train of Arts around her stand,  
 And court improvement from her curious hand.  
 She, their bright patroness, o'er all presides,  
 And with like skill the pen and needle guides;      20  
 By this we see gay filken landscapes wrought,  
 By that the landscape of a beauteous thought:  
 Whether her voice in tuneful airs she moves,  
 Or cuts dissembled flowers and paper groves,  
 Her voice transports the ear with soft delight,      25  
 Her flowers and groves surprise the ravish'd sight;  
 Which ev'n to Nature's wonders we prefer;  
 All but that wonder Nature form'd in her.

## A L E T T E R

T O A

## F R I E N D I N T H E C O U N T R Y .

**W**HILST thou art happy in a blest retreat,  
 And free from care dost rural songs repeat,  
 Whilst fragrant air fans thy poetic fire,  
 And pleasant groves with sprightly notes inspire,  
 (Groves, whose recesses and refreshing shade 5  
 Indulge th' invention, and the judgment aid)  
 I, midst the smoke and clamours of the town,  
 That choke my Muse, and weigh my fancy down,  
 Pass my unactive hours ;——  
 In such an air, how can soft numbers flow, 10  
 Or in such soil the sacred laurel grow?  
 All we can boast of the poetic fire,  
 Are but some sparks that soon as born expire.  
 Hail happy woods! harbours of peace and joy!  
 Where no black cares the mind's repose destroy! 15  
 Where grateful Silence unmolested reigns,  
 Assists the Muse, and quickens all her strains.  
 Such were the scenes of our first parents' love,  
 In Eden's groves with equal flames they strove,  
 While warbling birds, soft whispering breaths of  
 wind, 20  
 And murmuring streams, to grace their nuptials join'd.  
 All nature smil'd; the plains were fresh and green,  
 Unstain'd the fountains, and the heavens serene.

Ye



Ye blest remains of that illustrious age!

Delightful springs and woods!— 25

Might I with you my peaceful days live o'er,

You, and my friend, whose absence I deplore,

Calm as a gentle brook's unruffled tide

Should the delicious flowing minutes glide;

Discharg'd of care, on unfrequented plains, 30

We'd sing of rural joys in rural strains.

No false corrupt delights our thoughts should move,

But joys of friendship, poetry, and love.

While others fondly feed ambition's fire,

And to the top of human state aspire, 35

That from their airy eminence they may

With pride and scorn th' inferior world survey,

Here we should dwell obscure, yet happier far than }  
they.

V E R S E S

PRESENTED TO A LADY,

WITH A DRAWING (BY THE AUTHOR) OF CUPID.

WHEN generous Dido in disguise cares'd  
This god, and fondly clasp'd him to her breast,

Soon the sly urchin storm'd her tender heart,

And amorous flames dispers'd through every part.

In vain she strove to check the new-born fire, 5

It scorn'd her weak essays, and rose the higher:

In vain from feasts and balls relief she sought,  
 The Trojan youth alone employ'd her thought:  
 Yet Fate oppos'd her unrewarded care;  
 Forsaken, scorn'd, she perish'd in despair. 10

No such event, fair nymph, you need to fear,  
 Smiles, without darts, alone attend him here;  
 Weak and unarm'd, not able to surprize,  
 He waits for influence from your conquering eyes.  
 Heaven change the omen, then; and may this prove 15  
 A happy prelude to successful love!

H O R A C E,

B O O K I. O D E XXII.

“ Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus,

“ Non eget Mauri jaculis, neque arcu,” &c.

IMITATED IN PARAPHRASE.

I.

**H**ENCE slavish fear! thy Stygian wings display!

Thou ugly fiend of hell, away!

Wrapp'd in thick clouds, and shades of night,

To conscious souls direct thy flight!

There

There brood on guilt, fix there a loath'd embrace, 5  
 And propagate vain terrors, frights,  
 Dreams, goblins, and imagin'd sprights,  
 Thy visionary tribe, thy black and monstrous race.  
 Go, haunt the slave that stains his hands in gore!  
 Possess the perjur'd mind, and rack the usurer more, 10  
 Than his oppression did the poor before.

II.

Vainly, you feeble wretches, you prepare  
 The glittering forgery of war;  
 The poison'd shaft, the Parthian bow, and spear  
 Like that the warlike Moor is wont to wield, 15  
 Which pois'd and guided from his ear  
 He hurls impetuous through the field;  
 In vain you lace the helm, and heave in vain the  
 shield;  
 He's only safe, whose armour of defence  
 Is adamantine innocence. 20

III.

If o'er the steepy Alps he go,  
 Vast mountains of eternal snow,  
 Or where fam'd Ganges and Hydaspes flow;  
 If o'er parch'd Libya's desert land,  
 Where threatening from afar 25  
 Th' affrighted traveller  
 Encounters moving hills of sand;  
 No sense of danger can disturb his rest;  
 He fears no human force, nor savage beast;  
 Impenetrable courage steels his manly breast. 30

## IV.

Thus, late within the Sabine grove,  
 While free from care, and full of love,  
 I raise my tuneful voice, and stray  
 Regardless of myself and way,  
 A grizly wolf, with glaring eye, 35  
 View'd me unarm'd, yet pass'd unhurtful by.  
 A fiercer monster ne'er, in quest of food,  
 Apulian forests did molest ;  
 Numidia never saw a more prodigious beast ;  
 Numidia, mother of the yellow brood, 40  
 Where the stern lion shakes his knotted mane,  
 And roars aloud for prey, and scours the spacious plain.

## V.

Place me where no soft breeze of summer wind  
 Did e'er the stiffen'd soil unbind,  
 Where no refreshing warmth e'er durst invade, 45  
 But Winter holds his unmolested seat,  
 In all his hoary robes array'd,  
 And rattling storms of hail, and noisy tempests beat.  
 Place me beneath the scorching blaze  
 Of the fierce sun's immediate rays, 50  
 Where house or cottage ne'er were seen,  
 Nor rooted plant or tree, nor springing green ;  
 Yet, lovely Lalage, my generous flame  
 Shall ne'er expire ; I'll boldly sing of thee,  
 Charm'd with the music of thy name, 55  
 And guarded by the gods of Love and Poetry.

HORACE,

## H O R A C E,

## BOOK II. ODE XVI.

## T O G R O S P H U S.

“ Otium Divos rogat in patenti

“ Prensus *Ægæo*,” &c.

## IMITATED IN PARAPHRASE.

## I.

INDULGENT Quiet! power serene,  
 Mother of Peace, and Joy, and Love!  
 O say, thou calm propitious queen,  
 Say, in what solitary grove,  
 Within what hollow rock, or winding cell, 5  
 By human eyes unseen,  
 Like some retreated Druid dost thou dwell?  
 And why, illusive goddess! why,  
 When we thy mansion would surround,  
 Why dost thou lead us through enchanted ground,  
 To mock our vain research, and from our wishes fly?

## II.

The wandering sailors, pale with fear,  
 For thee the gods implore,  
 When the tempestuous sea runs high,  
 And when, through all the dark benighted sky; 15

No friendly moon or stars appear  
 To guide their steerage to the shore:  
 For thee the weary soldier prays ;  
 Furious in fight the sons of Thrace ,  
 And Medes, that wear majestic by their side 20  
     A full-charg'd quiver's decent pride,  
 Gladly with thee would pass inglorious days,  
     Renounce the warrior's tempting praise,  
     And buy thee, if thou might'st be sold,  
 With gems, and purple vests, and stores of plunder'd  
     gold. 25

## III.

But neither boundless wealth, nor guards that wait  
     Around the consul's honour'd gate,  
     Nor anti-chambers with attendants fill'd,  
 The mind's unhappy tumults can abate,  
     Or banish fullen cares, that fly 30  
     Across the gilded rooms of state,  
     And their foul nests, like swallows, build  
 Close to the palace-roofs, and towers that pierce the sky.  
 Much less will nature's modest wants supply ;  
     And happier lives the homely swain, 35  
     Who, in some cottage, far from noise,  
     His few paternal goods enjoys,  
     Nor knows the sordid lust of gain,  
     Nor with Fear's tormenting pain  
     His hovering steps destroys. 40

IV. Vain

## IV.

Vain man! that in a narrow space  
 At endless game projects the daring spear!  
 For short is life's uncertain race;  
 Then why, capricious mortal! why  
 Dost thou for happiness repair 45  
 To distant climates, and a foreign air?  
 Fool! from thyself thou canst not fly,  
 Thyself, the source of all thy care.  
 So flies the wounded stag, provok'd with pain,  
 Bounds o'er the spacious downs in vain; 50  
 The feather'd torment sticks within his side,  
 And from the smarting wound a purple tide  
 Marks all his way with blood, and dyes the grassy plain.

## V.

But swifter far is execrable Care  
 Than stags, or winds that through the skies 55  
 Thick-driving snows and gather'd tempests bear;  
 Pursuing Care the sailing ship out-flies,  
 Climbs the tall vessel's painted sides;  
 Nor leaves arm'd squadrons in the field,  
 But with the marching horsemen rides, 60  
 And dwells alike in courts and camps, and makes all  
 places yield.

## VI.

Then, since no state's completely blest,  
 Let's learn the bitter to allay  
 With gentle mirth, and wisely gay  
 Enjoy at least the present day, 65  
 And leave to fate the rest.

Nor

Nor with vain fear of ills to come  
 Anticipate th' appointed doom.  
 Soon did Achilles quit the stage,  
 The hero fell by sudden death; 70  
 While Tithon to a tedious wasting age  
 Drew his protracted breath.  
 And thus old partial Time, my friend,  
 Perhaps unask'd to worthless me  
 Those hours of lengthen'd life may lend, 75  
 Which he'll refuse to thee.

## VII.

Thee shining wealth and plenteous joys surround,  
 And, all thy fruitful fields around,  
 Unnumber'd herds of cattle stray.  
 Thy harness'd steeds with sprightly voice 80  
 Make neighbouring vales and hills rejoice,  
 While smoothly thy gay chariot flies o'er the swift  
 measur'd way.  
 To me the stars, with less profusion kind,  
 An humble fortune have assign'd,  
 And no untuneful lyric vein, 85  
 But a sincere contented mind,  
 That can the vile malignant crowd disdain.



## T H E

## B I R T H O F T H E R O S E .

F R O M T H E F R E N C H .

**O** N C E, on a solemn festal day  
 Held by th' immortals in the skies,  
 Flora had summon'd all the deities  
 That rule o'er gardens, or survey  
 The birth of greens and springing flowers,      5  
 And thus address'd the genial powers.

Ye shining graces of my courtly train,  
 The cause of this assembly know!  
 In sovereign majesty I reign  
 O'er the gay flowery universe below;      10  
 Yet, my increasing glory to maintain,  
 A queen I'll choose with spotless honour fair,  
 The delegated crown to wear.  
 Let me your counsel and assistance ask,  
 'T' accomplish this momentous task.      15

The deities that stood around,  
 At first return'd a murmuring sound;  
 Then said, Fair goddesses, do you know  
 The factious feuds this must create,  
 What jealous rage and mutual hate      20  
 Among the rival flowers will grow?

The vilest thistle that infests the plain  
 Will think his tawdry painted pride  
 Deserves the crown; and, if deny'd,  
 Perhaps with traitor-plots molest your reign. 25  
 Vain are your fears, Flora reply'd,  
 'Tis fix'd—and hear how I'll the cause decide.

Deep in a venerable wood  
 Where oaks, with vocal skill endued,  
 Did wondrous oracles of old impart, 30  
 Beneath a little hill's inclining side,  
 A grotto's seen where nature's art  
 Is exercis'd in all her smiling pride.  
 Retir'd in this sweet grassy cell,  
 A lovely wood-nymph once did dwell. 35  
 She always pleas'd; for more than mortal fire  
 Shone in her eyes, and did her charms inspire;  
 A Dryad bore the beauteous nymph, a Sylvan was her  
 fire.

Chaste, wise, devout, she still obey'd  
 With humble zeal Heaven's dread commands, 40  
 To every action ask'd our aid,  
 And oft before our altars pray'd;  
 Pure was her heart, and undefil'd her hands.  
 She's dead—and from her sweet remains  
 The wondrous mixture I would take, 45  
 This much desir'd, this perfect flower to make.  
 Assist, and thus with our transforming pains,  
 We'll dignify the garden-beds, and grace our favourite  
 plains.

Th'

Th' applauding deities with pleasure heard,  
 And for the grateful work prepar'd. 50  
 A busy face the god of gardens wore ;  
 Vertumnus of the party too,  
 From various sweets th' exhaling spirits drew ;  
 While, in full canisters, Pomona bore  
 Of richest fruits a plenteous store ; 55  
 And Vesta promis'd wondrous things to do.  
 Gay Venus led a lively train  
 Of Smiles and Graces: the plump god of wine  
 From clusters did the flowing nectar strain,  
 And fill'd large goblets with his juice divine. 60  
 Thus charg'd, they seek the honour'd shade  
 Where liv'd and died the spotless maid.  
 On a soft couch of turf the body lay ;  
 Th' approaching deities press'd all around,  
 Prepar'd the sacred rites to pay 65  
 In silence, and with awe profound.  
 Flora thrice bow'd, and thus was heard to pray.  
 Jove ! mighty Jove ! whom all adore ;  
 Exert thy great creative power !  
 Let this fair corpse be mortal clay no more ; 70  
 Transform it to a tree, to bear a beauteous flower —  
 Scarce had the goddess spoke ; when see !  
 The nymph's extended limbs the form of branches  
 wear :  
 Behold the wondrous change, the fragrant tree !  
 To leaves was turn'd her flowing hair ; 75  
 And rich diffus'd perfumes regal'd the wanton air.  
 Heavens !

Heavens! what new charm, what sudden light,  
 Improves the grot, and entertains the sight!  
 A sprouting bud begins the tree t' adorn;  
 The large, the sweet vermilion flower is born! 80  
 The goddess thrice on the fair infant breath'd,  
 To spread it into life, and to convey  
 The fragrant soul, and every charm bequeath'd  
 To make the vegetable princess gay;  
 Then kiss'd it thrice: the general silence broke, 85  
 And thus in loud rejoicing accents spoke.

Ye flowers at my command attendant here,  
 Pay homage, and your sovereign Rose revere!  
 No sorrow on your drooping leaves be seen;  
 Let all be proud of such a queen, 90  
 So fit the floral crown to wear,  
 To glorify the day, and grace the youthful year.

Thus speaking, she the new-born favourite crown'd;  
 The transformation was complete;  
 The deities with songs the queen of flowers did greet:  
 Soft flutes and tuneful harps were heard to sound;  
 While now to heaven the well-pleas'd goddess flies  
 With her bright train, and reascends the skies.

S I X C A N T A T A S,

O R

P O E M S F O R M U S I C

A F T E R T H E M A N N E R O F T H E I T A L I A N S .

S E T T O M U S I C B Y M R . P E P U S C H .

“ Non ante vulgatas per artes,  
Verba loquor focianda chordis.”

H O R .

---

T H E

P R E F A C E,

(A S I T W A S P R I N T E D B E F O R E T H E M U S I C .)

T O T H E

L O V E R S O F M U S I C .

**M**R. Pepusch having desired that some account should be prefixed to these Cantatas relating to the words, it may be proper to acquaint the public, that they are the first Essays of this kind, and  
were

were written as an experiment of introducing a sort of composition which had never been naturalized in our language. Those who are affectedly partial to the Italian tongue, will scarce allow music to speak any other; but if reason may be admitted to have any share in these entertainments, nothing is more necessary than that the words should be understood, without which the end of vocal music is lost. The want of this occasions a common complaint, and is the chief, if not the only reason, that the best works of Scarlati and other Italians, except those performed in operas, are generally but little known or regarded here. Besides, it may be observed, without any dishonour to a language which has been adorned by some writers of excellent genius, and was the first among the moderns in which the art of poetry was revived and brought to any perfection, that in the great number of their operas, serenatas, and cantatas, the words are often much inferior to the composition; and though, by their abounding with vowels, they have an inimitable aptness and facility for notes, the writers for music have not always made the best use of this advantage, or seem to have relied on it so much as to have regarded little else; so that Mr. Waller's remark on another occasion may be frequently applied to them.

“ Soft words, with nothing in them, make a song.”

Yet so great is the force of sounds well chosen and skilfully executed, that as they can hide indifferent sense,

sense, and a kind of associated pleasure arises from the words though they are but mean; so the impression cannot fail of being in proportion much greater, when the thoughts are natural and proper, and the expressions unaffected and agreeable.

Since, therefore, the English language, though inferior in smoothness, has been found not incapable of harmony, nothing would perhaps be wanting towards introducing the most elegant style of music, in a nation which has given such generous encouragements to it, if our best poets would sometimes assist this design, and make it their diversion to improve a sort of verse, in regular measures, purposely fitted for music, and which, of all the modern kinds, seems to be the only one that can now properly be called lyrics.

It cannot but be observed on this occasion, that since poetry and music are so nearly allied, it is a misfortune that those who excel in one, are often perfect strangers to the other. If, therefore, a better correspondence were settled between the two sister arts, they would probably contribute to each other's improvement. The expressions of harmony, cadence, and a good ear, which are said to be so necessary in poetry, being all borrowed from music, shew at least, if they signify any thing, that it would be no improper help for a poet to understand more than the metaphorical sense of them. And on the other hand, a composer can never judge where to lay the accent

of his music, who does not know, or is not made sensible, where the words have the greatest beauty and force.

There is one thing in compositions of this sort which seems a little to want explaining, and that is the recitative music, which many people hear without pleasure, the reason of which is, perhaps, that they have a mistaken notion of it. They are accustomed to think that all music should be air; and being disappointed of what they expect, they lose the beauty that is in it of a different kind. It may be proper to observe therefore, that the recitative style in composition is founded on that variety of accent which pleases in the pronunciation of a good orator, with as little deviation from it as possible. The different tones of the voice, in astonishment, joy, sorrow, rage, tenderness in affirmations, apostrophes, interrogations, and all the varieties of speech, make a sort of natural music, which is very agreeable; and this is what is intended to be imitated, with some helps by the composer, but without approaching to what we call a tune or air; so that it is but a kind of improved elocution or pronouncing the words in musical cadences, and is indeed wholly at the mercy of the performer to make it agreeable or not, according to his skill or ignorance, like the reading of verse, which is not every one's talent. This short account may possibly suffice to shew how properly the recitative has a place in compositions of any length, to relieve the ear



ear with a variety, and to introduce the airs with the greater advantage.

As to Mr. Pepusch's success in these compositions, I am not at liberty to say any more than that he has, I think, very naturally expressed the sense of the words. He is desirous the public should be informed that they are not only the first he has attempted in English, but the first of any of his works published by himself; and as he wholly submits them to the judgment of the lovers of this art, it will be a pleasure to him to find that his endeavours to promote the composing of music in the English language, after a new model, are favourably accepted.

## C A N T A T A I.

O N

## E N G L I S H B E A U T Y.

R E C I T A T I V E.

W H E N Beauty's goddesses from the ocean sprung,  
 Ascending, o'er the waves she cast a smile  
 On fair Britannia's happy isle,  
 And rais'd her tuneful voice, and thus she sung.

A I R.

Hail Britannia! hail to thee, 5  
 Fairest island of the sea!  
 Thou my favourite land shalt be.  
 Cyprus too shall own my sway,  
 And dedicate to me its groves;  
 Yet Venus and her train of Loves 10  
 Will with happier Britain stay.  
 Hail Britannia! hail to thee,  
 Fairest island of the sea!  
 Thou my favourite land shalt be.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Britannia heard the notes diffusing wide, 15  
 And saw the power whom gods and men adore,  
 Approaching nearer with the tide,  
 And in a rapture loudly cry'd,  
 ·O welcome! ·welcome to my shore!

## A I R.

Lovely isle! so richly blest! 20  
 Beauty's palm is thine confests'd.  
 Thy daughters all the world outshine,  
 Nor Venus' self is so divine.  
 Lovely isle! so richly blest!  
 Beauty's palm is thine confests'd. 25

## C A N T A T A II.

## A L E X I S.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

SEE,—from the silent grove Alexis flies,  
 And seeks with every pleasing art  
 To ease the pain, which lovely eyes  
 Created in his heart.  
 To shining theatres he now repairs, 5  
 To learn Camilla's moving airs,  
 Where thus to Music's power the swain address'd his  
 prayers.

## A I R.

Charming sounds! that sweetly languish,  
 Music, O compose my anguish!  
 Every passion yields to thee; 10  
 Phœbus, quickly then relieve me;  
 Cupid shall no more deceive me;  
 I'll to sprightlier joys be free.

## RECITATIVE.

Apollo heard the foolish swain ;  
 He knew, when Daphne once he lov'd, 15  
 How weak, t' assuage an amorous pain,  
 His own harmonious art had prov'd,  
 And all his healing herbs how vain.  
 Then thus he strikes the speaking strings,  
 Preluding to his voice, and sings. 20

## AIR.

Sounds, though charming, can't relieve thee ;  
 Do not, shepherd, then deceive thee,  
     Music is the voice of love.  
 If the tender maid believe thee,  
     Soft relenting, 25  
     Kind consenting,  
 Will alone thy pain remove.

## CANTATA III.

## ON THE

## SPRING.

[WITH VIOLINS.]

## AIR.

**F**RAGRANT Flora ! haste, appear,  
 Goddess of the youthful year !  
     Zephyr gently courts thee now ;

On thy buds of roses playing,  
 All thy breathing sweets displaying, 5  
     Hark, his amorous breezes blow!  
 Fragrant Flora! haste, appear!  
 Goddess of the youthful year!  
     Zephyr gently courts thee now.

## RECITATIVE.

Thus on a fruitful hill, in the fair bloom of spring,  
 The tuneful Colinet his voice did raise,  
 The vales remurmur'd with his lays,  
 And listening birds hung hovering on the wing,  
 In whispering sighs soft Zephyr by him flew,  
 While thus the shepherd did his song renew. 15

## AIR.

Love and pleasures gaily flowing,  
 Come this charming season grace!  
 Smile, ye fair! your joys bestowing,  
 Spring and youth will soon be going,  
     Seize the blessings ere they pass: 20  
 Love and pleasures gaily flowing,  
 Come this charming season grace!

## C A N T A T A IV.

## M I R A N D A.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

**M**IRANDA's tuneful voice and fame  
 Had reach'd the wondering skies ;  
 From heaven the god of music came,  
 And own'd a pleas'd surprize ;  
 Then in a soft melodious lay, 5  
 Apollo did these grateful praises pay.

## A I R.

Matchless charmer ! thine shall be  
 The highest prize of harmony.

Phœbus ever will inspire thee,

And th' applauding world admire thee ; 10

All shall in thy praise agree.

Matchless charmer ! thine shall be

The highest prize of harmony.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

The god then summon'd every Muse t' appear,

And hail their sister of the quire ; 15

Smiling they stood around, her soothing strains to hear,

And fill'd her happy soul with all their fire.

## A I R.

O harmony ! how wondrous sweet,

Dost thou our cares allay !

When

When all thy moving graces meet, 20  
 How softly dost thou steal our easy hours away!  
 O harmony! how wondrous sweet,  
 Dost thou our cares allay!

## C A N T A T A V.

## C O R Y D O N.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

**W**HILE Corydon the lonely shepherd try'd  
 His tuneful flute, and charm'd the grove,  
 The jealous nightingales, that strove  
 To trace his notes, contending dy'd;  
 At last he hears within a myrtle shade 5  
 An echo answer all his strain;  
 Love stole the pipe of sleeping Pan, and play'd;  
 Then with his voice decoys the listening swain.

## A I R. [with a flute.]

Gay shepherd, to befriend thee,  
 Here pleasing scenes attend thee, 10  
 O this way speed thy pace!  
 If music can delight thee,  
 Or visions fair invite thee,  
 This bower's the happy place.  
 Gay shepherd, to befriend thee, 15  
 Here pleasing scenes attend thee,  
 O this way speed thy pace!

## RECITATIVE.

The shepherd rose, he gaz'd around,  
 And vainly fought the magic sound;  
 The God of Love his motion spies, 20  
     Lays by the pipe, and shoots a dart  
     Through Corydon's unwary heart,  
 Then, smiling, from his ambush flies;  
 While in his room, divinely bright,  
 The reigning beauty of the groves surpris'd the shep-  
     herd's sight. 25

## AIR.

Who, from love his heart securing,  
     Can avoid th' enchanting pain?  
 Pleasure calls with voice alluring,  
     Beauty softly binds the chain.  
 Who from love his heart securing, 30  
     Can avoid th' enchanting pain?

## C A N T A T A VI.

## THE

## C O Q U E T.

## RECITATIVE.

**A**IRY Cloe, proud and young,  
 The fairest tyrant of the plain,  
 Laugh'd at her adoring swain.  
 He sadly sigh'd—She gayly sung,  
 And, wanton, thus reproach'd his pain. 5

AIR.



## A I R.

Leave me, silly shepherd, go ;  
 You only tell me what I know,  
 You view a thousand charms in me ;  
 Then cease thy prayers, I'll kinder grow,  
 When I can view such charms in thee. 10

Leave me, silly shepherd, go ;  
 You only tell me what I know,  
 You view a thousand charms in me.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Amyntor, fir'd by this disdain,  
 Curs'd the proud fair, and broke his chain ; 15  
 He rav'd, and at the scorner swore,  
 And vow'd he'd be Love's fool no more—  
 But Cloe smil'd, and thus she call'd him back again.

## A I R.

Shepherd, this I've done to prove thee,  
 Now thou art a man, I love thee ; 20  
 And without a blush resign.

But ungrateful is the passion,  
 And destroys our inclination,  
 When, like slaves, our lovers whine.  
 Shepherd, this I've done to prove thee, 25  
 Now thou art a man, I love thee,  
 And without a blush resign.

THE PRAISES OF  
HEROIC VIRTUE.

FROM THE FRAGMENTS OF TYRTÆUS.

TRANSLATED IN THE YEAR 1701,

ON OCCASION OF

THE KING OF FRANCE'S BREAKING  
THE PEACE OF RESWICK.

O Spartan youths! what fascinating charms  
Have froze your blood? why rust your idle arms?  
When with awaken'd courage will you go,  
And minds resolv'd, to meet the threatening foe?  
What! shall our vile lethargic sloth betray 5  
To greedy neighbours an unguarded prey?  
Or can you see their armies rush from far,  
And sit secure amidst the rage of war?  
Ye gods! how great, how glorious 'tis to see  
The warrior-hero fight for liberty, 10  
For his dear children, for his tender wife,  
For all the valued joys, and soft supports of life!  
Then let him draw his sword, and take the field,  
And fortify his breast behind the spacious shield.

Nor

Nor fear to die ; in vain you shun your fate, 15  
 Nor can you shorten, nor prolong its date ;  
 For life's a measur'd race, and he that flies  
 From darts and fighting foes, at home inglorious dies ;  
 No grieving crowds his obsequies attend ;  
 But all applaud and weep the soldier's end, 20  
 Who, desperately brave, in fight sustains  
 Inflicted wounds, and honourable stains,  
 And falls a sacrifice to glory's charms :  
 But if a just success shall crown his arms,  
 For his return the rescued people wait, 25  
 To see the guardian genius of the state ;  
 With rapture viewing his majestic face,  
 His dauntless mien, and every martial grace,  
 They'll bless the toils he for their safety bore,  
 Admire them living, and when dead adore. 30

## UNDER THE PRINT OF

T O M B R I T T O N,

THE MUSICAL SMALL-COAL MAN.

**T**HOUGH mean thy rank, yet in thy humble cell  
 Did gentle peace and arts unpurchas'd dwell.  
 Well pleas'd Apollo thither led his train,  
 And music warbled in her sweetest strain :  
 Cyllenius so, as fables tell, and Jove, 5  
 Came willing guests to poor Philemon's grove.  
 Let useles pomp behold, and blush to find  
 So low a station, such a liberal mind.

SONG.

## S O N G.

T H E

## F A I R T R A V E L L E R.

I.

**I**N young Aftrea's sparkling eye,  
 Refiftlefs Love has fix'd his throne ;  
 A thousand lovers bleeding lie  
 For her, with wounds they fear to own.

II.

While the coy beauty speeds her flight  
 To diftant groves from whence ſhe came ;  
 So lightning vaniſhes from fight,  
 But leaves the foreſt in a flame !

5

## A C A N T A T A.

S E T B Y M R. D. P U R C E L L.

A I R.

**L**O V E, I defy thee !  
 Venus, I fly thee !  
 I'm of chaſte Diana's train.  
 Away, thou winged boy !  
 Thou bear'ſt thy darts in vain,  
 I hate the languid joy,  
 I mock the trifling pain.

5

Love

Love, I defy thee!

Venus, I fly thee!

I'm of chaste Diana's train.

10

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Bright Venus and her son stood by,

And heard a proud disdainful fair

Thus boast her wretched liberty;

They scorn'd she should the raptures share,

Which their happier captives know,

15

Nor would Cupid draw his bow

To wound the nymph, but laugh'd out this reply.

## A I R.

Proud and foolish! hear your fate!

Waste your youth, and sigh too late

For joys which now you say you hate.

20

When your decaying eyes

Can dart their fires no more,

The wrinkles of threescore

Shall make you vainly wise.

Proud and foolish! hear your fate!

25

Waste your youth, and sigh too late

For joys which now you say you hate.

## S O N G.

**W**OULD you gain the tender creature,

Softly—gently—kindly—treat her!

Suffering is the lover's part:

Beauty by constraint possessing,

You enjoy but half the blessing,

5

Lifeless charms without the heart.

C U P I D

## C U P I D A N D S C A R L A T I.

A

C A N T A T A.

S E T B Y M R. P E P U S C H.

R E C I T A T I V E.

**O**N silver Tyber's vocal shore,  
 The fam'd Scarlati strook his lyre,  
 And strove, with charms unknown before,  
 The springs of tuneful sound t' explore,  
 Beyond what art alone could e'er inspire; 5  
 When see—the sweet essay to hear,  
 Venus with her son drew near,  
 And pleas'd to ask the master's aid,  
 The mother goddess smiling said.

A I R.

Harmonious son of Phœbus, see, 10  
 'Tis Love, 'tis little Love I bring.  
 The queen of beauty sues to thee,  
 To teach her wanton boy to sing.

R E C I T A T I V E.

The pleas'd musician heard with joy,  
 And, proud to teach th' immortal boy,

15  
 Did

Did all his songs and heavenly skill impart;  
 The boy, to recompense his art,  
 Repeating did each song improve,  
 And breath'd into his airs the charms of love,  
 And taught the master thus to touch the heart. 20

## A I R.

Love inspiring,  
 Sounds persuading,  
 Makes his darts resistless fly;  
 Beauty aiding,  
 Arts aspiring, 25  
 Gives them wings to rise more high.

## A

## C A N T A T A.

SET WITH SYMPHONIES

B Y

SIGNIOR NICOLINI HAYM.

## A I R.

**Y**E tender powers! how shall I move  
 A careless maid that laughs at love?  
 Cupid to my succour fly:  
 Come with all thy thrilling darts,  
 Thy melting flames to soften hearts; 5  
 Conquer for me, or I die!  
 Ye tender powers! how shall I move  
 A careless maid that laughs at love?  
 Cupid, to my succour fly!

K

R E.

## RECITATIVE.

Thus, in a melancholy shade, 10  
 A pensive lover to his aid  
 Invok'd the god of warm desire ;  
 Love heard him, and, to gain the maid,  
 Did this successful thought inspire.

## AIR.

Take her humour, smile, be gay, 15  
 In her favourite follies join,  
 That's the charm will make her thine.  
 Cast thy serious airs away,  
     Freely courting,  
     Toying, sporting, 20  
 Sooth her hours with amorous play.  
 Take her humour, smile, be gay,  
 In her favourite follies join,  
 That's the charm will make her thine.



P A S T O R A,

A C A N T A T A.

S E T B Y M R. P È P U S C H.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

O N fam'd Arcadia's flowery plains,  
 The gay Pastora once was heard to sing;  
 Close by a fountain's crystal spring,  
 She warbled out her merry strains.

## A I R.

Shepherds, would you hope to please us, 5  
 You must every humour try;  
 Sometimes flatter, sometimes tease us,  
 Often laugh, and sometimes cry.

Shepherds, would you hope to please us,  
 You must every humour try. 10

Soft denials

Are but trials,

You must follow when we fly.

Shepherds, would you hope to please us,  
 You must every humour try. 15

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Damon, who long ador'd the sprightly maid,  
 Yet never durst his love relate,  
 Resolv'd at last to try his fate;  
 He sigh'd!—She smil'd!—He kneel'd and pray'd!

She frown'd ;—He rose, and walk'd away, 20  
 But soon returning look'd more gay,  
 And sung and danc'd, and on his pipe a cheerful  
 echo play'd.

A I R. [with an echo of flutes.]  
 Pastora fled to a shady grove ;  
 Damon view'd her,  
 And pursued her ; 25  
 Cupid laugh'd, and crown'd his love.  
 The nymph look'd back, well pleas'd to see  
 That Damon ran as swift as she.

Pastora fled to a shady grove ;  
 Damon view'd her, 30  
 And pursued her ;  
 Cupid laugh'd, and crown'd his love.

## A

## PASTORAL MASQUE.

SCENE, A PROSPECT OF A WOOD.

Enter a Shepherd, and sings.

YE nymphs and shepherds of the grove,  
 That know the pleasing pains of love,  
 Eager for th' expected blessing,  
 Sighing, panting for possessing!

Leave

Leave your flocks, and haste away,                   5  
     With solemn state,  
     To celebrate  
 Cupid and Hymen's holiday.

Enter a band of shepherds on one side with garlands; on the other side, shepherdesses with canisters of flowers.

## C H O R U S.

From the echoing hills, and the jovial plains,  
 Where pleasure, and plenty, and happiness reigns;  
 We leave our flocks, and haste away,  
     With solemn state  
     To celebrate  
 Cupid and Hymen's holiday.

[A dance here.]

Scene opening discovers a pleasant bower, with the God of Love asleep, attended by Cupids, some playing with his bow, others sharpening his arrows, &c. On each side the bower, walks of cypress trees, and fountains playing; a distant landscape terminates the prospect.

Verse for a shepherdess, with flutes.

See the mighty Power of Love,                   15  
 Sleeping in a Cyprian grove!  
 Nymphs and shepherds, gently shed  
 Spices round his sacred head;

K 3

On

On his lovely body shower  
 Leaves of roses, virgin lilies, 20  
 Cowslips, violets, daffodilies,  
 And with garlands drefs the bower.

Rittornel of flutes. After which Cupid rifes, and fings  
 with his bow drawn.

Yield to the god of foft desires!  
 Whofe gentle influence infpires  
 Every creature 25  
 Throughout nature  
 With fprightly joys and genial fires.

Chorus of the fhepherds and nymphs.

Hail, thou potent deity!  
 Every creature  
 Throughout nature 30  
 Owns thy power as well as we.

Enter Hymen in a faffron-coloured robe, a chaplet of  
 flowers on his head, and in his hand the nuptial torch;  
 attended by priests.

### H Y M E N .

Behold a greater power than he,  
 Behold the marriage deity!

Chorus, by Hymen's attendants.

Behold the marriage deity!

C U P I D ,

C U P I D, smiling.

Behold the god of household strife, 35  
 That spoils the happy lover's life,  
 And turns a mistress to a wife!

H Y M E N.

Foolish and inconstant boy!  
 Thine's a transitory joy;  
 Sudden fits in Pleasure's fever; 40  
 Hymen's blessings last for ever.

C U P I D.

Hymen's bondage lasts for ever;  
 Love's free pleasures failing never.

H Y M E N.

Love's stolen pleasures, insincere,  
 Purchas'd at a rate too dear, 45  
 Shame and sorrow will destroy,  
 If Hymen license not the joy.

[Both together.]

Then let us join hands and unite.

Last Chorus of the shepherds and nymphs.

How happy, how happy, how happy are we,  
 Where Cupid and Hymen in consort agree! 50  
 We'll revel all day with sports and delight,  
 And Hymen and Cupid shall govern the night.

A

C A N T A T A.

SET BY MR. GALLIARD.

RECITATIVE.

**V**ENUS! thy throne of beauty now resign!  
 Behold on earth a conquering fair,  
 Who more deserves Love's crown to wear!  
 Not thy own star so bright in heaven does shine.  
 Ask of thy son her name, who with his dart      5  
 Has deeply grav'd it in my heart:  
 Or ask the god of tuneful sound,  
     Who sings it to his lyre,  
     And does this maid inspire  
 With his own art, to give a surer wound.      10

A I R.

Hark! the groves her songs repeat;  
 Echo lurks in hollow springs,  
 And, transported while she sings,  
 Learns her voice, and grows more sweet;  
 Could Narcissus see or hear her,      15  
 From his fountain he would fly,  
 And, with awe approaching near her,  
 For a real beauty die.

Hark!

Hark! the groves her songs repeat;  
 Echo lurks in hollow springs, 20  
 And, transported while she sings,  
 Learns her voice, and grows more sweet.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Yet Venus once again my suit attend!  
 And when from heaven you shall descend,  
 This shining empress to array, 25  
 When you present her all your train of Loves,  
 Your chariot, and your murmuring doves,  
 Tell her she wants one charm to make the rest more gay,  
 Then smiling to th' harmonious beauty say:

## A I R.

To a lovely face and air, 30  
 Let a tender heart be join'd.  
 Love can make you doubly fair;  
 Music's sweeter when you're kind.  
 To a lovely face and air,  
 Let a tender heart be join'd. 35

## A

## F R A G M E N T.

**I**N every age, to brighter honours born,  
 Which loveliest nymphs and sweetest bards adorn,  
 Beauty and Wit each other's aid require,  
 And poets sing what once the fair inspire;

The

The fair for ever thus her charms prolong, 5  
 And live rewarded in the tuneful song.  
 Thus Sachariffa shines in Waller's lays,  
 And she, who rais'd his genius, shares his praise.  
 Each does in each a mutual life infuse,  
 Th' inspiring Beauty, the recording Muse. 10

. . . . .

## C L A U D I A N U S.

IN EPITHALAMIO HONORII ET MARIÆ.

**C**UNCTATUR stupefacta Venus. Nunc ora puellæ,  
 Nunc flavam niveo miratur vertice matrem.  
 Hæc modo crescenti, plenæ par altera lunæ :  
 Affurgit ceu fortè minor sub matre virenti  
 Laurus : & ingentes ramos, olimque futuras 5  
 Promittit jam parva comas : vel flore sub uno,  
 Ceu geminæ Pæstana rosæ per jugera regnant.  
 Hæc largo matura die, faturataque vernis  
 Roribus, indulget spatio : latet altera nodo,  
 Nec teneris audet foliis admittere soles. 10

### T R A N S L A T E D.

Venus coming to a nuptial ceremony, and entering the room, sees the bride and her mother sitting together, &c. On which occasion Claudian makes the following description.

**T**HE Goddess paus'd; and, held in deep amaze,  
 Now views the mother's, now the daughter's  
 face;

Different



Different in each, yet equal beauty glows,  
 That, the full moon, and this, the crescent shows:  
 Thus, rais'd beneath its parent tree is seen 5  
 The laurel shoot, while, in its early green,  
 Thick-sprouting leaves and branches are essay'd,  
 And all the promise of a future shade.  
 Or, blooming thus, in happy Pæstan fields,  
 One common stock two lovely roses yields; 10  
 Mature by vernal dews, this dares display  
 Its leaves full blown, and boldly meets the day;  
 That, folded in its tender nonage lies,  
 A beauteous bud, nor yet admits the skies.

## A

C A N T A T A.

SET BY MR. PEPUSCH.

## A I R.

**F**OOLISH Love! I scorn thy darts,  
 And all thy little wanton arts,  
 To captivate unmanly hearts.  
 Shall a woman, proud and coy,  
 Make me languish for a toy? 5  
 Foolish Love! I scorn thy darts,  
 And all thy little wanton arts,  
 To captivate unmanly hearts.

RECI-

## RECITATIVE.

Thus Strephon mock'd the power of Love, and swore  
 His freedom he would still maintain, 10  
 Nor ever wear th'inglorious chain,  
 Or slavishly adore.  
 But when Lamira cross'd the plain,  
 The shepherd gaz'd, and thus revers'd his strain.

## A I R.

Love, I feel thy power divine, 15  
 And blushing now my heart resign!  
 Ye swains, my folly don't despise;  
 But look on fair Lamira's eyes,  
 Then tell me if you can be wise.  
 Love, I feel thy power divine, 20  
 And blushing now my heart resign!

## T H E

## S O L D I E R I N L O V E.

## A

## C A N T A T A.

SET WITH SYMPHONIES BY MR. PEPUSCH.

## A I R.

**W**HY, too amorous hero! why  
 Dost thou the war forego,  
 At Celia's feet to lie,

And

And fighting tell thy woe?  
 Can you think that sneaking air 5  
 Fit to move th' unpitying fair?  
 She laughs to see thee trifle so.  
 Why, too amorous hero! why  
 Dost thou the war forego,  
 At Celia's feet to lie, 10  
 And fighting tell thy woe?

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Cleander heard not this advice,  
 Nor would his languishing refrain.  
 But while to Celia once he pray'd in vain,  
 By chance his image in a glass he spies, 15  
 And, blushing at the sight, he grew a man again.

A I R. [with a trumpet.]

Hark! the trumpet sounds to arms!  
 I come, I come, the warrior cries,  
 And from scornful Celia flies,  
 To court Victoria's charms. 20  
 Celia beholds his alter'd brow,  
 And would regain her lover now.  
 Hark! the trumpet sounds to arms!  
 I come, I come, the warrior cries,  
 And from scornful Celia flies, 25  
 To court Victoria's charms.

A N

O D E

IN PRAISE OF

M U S I C.

PERFORMED AT STATIONER'S HALL,  
1703.

Descende Cælo, & dic age tibiâ  
Regina longum Calliope melos!  
Seu voce nunc mavis acutâ,  
Seu fidibus, Cytharâve Phœbi.

HOR.

---

[Begin with a Chorus.]

I.

**A**WAKE, cœlestial Harmony!  
Awake, cœlestial Harmony!

Turn thy vocal sphere around,  
Goddeſs of melodious ſound.

Let the trumpet's ſhrill voice,

And the drum's thundering noiſe,

Rouze every dull mortal from ſorrows profound.

2

5

See,

See, see!

The mighty power of Harmony!

Behold how soon its charms can chase 10

Grief and gloom from every face!

How swift its raptures fly,

And thrill through every soul, and brighten every  
eye!

## II.

Proceed, sweet charmer of the ear!

Proceed; and through the mellow flute, 15

The moving lyre,

And solitary lute,

Melting airs, soft joys inspire:

Airs for drooping Hope to hear,

Melting as a lover's prayer; 20

Joys to flatter dull Despair,

And softly sooth the amorous fire.

## CHORUS.

Melting airs, soft joys inspire:

Airs for drooping Hope to hear,

Melting as a lover's prayer; 25

Joys to flatter dull Despair,

And softly sooth the amorous fire.

## III.

Now let the sprightly violin

A louder strain begin;

And

And now 30

Let the deep-mouth'd organ blow,  
Swell it high, and sink it low.

Hark!—how the treble and base  
In wanton fugues each other chace,  
And swift divisions run their airy race! 35  
Through all the travers'd scale they fly,  
In winding labyrinths of harmony:  
By turns they rise and fall, by turns we live and die.

C H O R U S.

In winding labyrinths of harmony,  
Through all the travers'd scale they fly: 40  
By turns they rise and fall, by turns we live and die.

IV.

Ye sons of art, once more renew your strains;  
In loftier verse, and loftier lays,  
Your voices raise,  
To music's praise! 45  
A nobler song remains.  
Sing how the great Creator-God,  
On wings of flaming cherubs rode,  
To make a world; and round the dark abyss,  
Turn'd the \* golden compasses, 50  
The compasses in Fate's high storehouse found;  
Thus far extend, he said; be this  
O World, thy measur'd bound,

\* Milton.

Mean while a thousand harps were play'd on high ;  
 Be this thy measur'd bound, 55  
 Was echo'd all around ;  
 And now arise, ye Earth, and Seas, and Sky !  
 A thousand voices made reply,  
 Arise, ye Earth, and Seas, and Sky.

## V.

What can Music's power control? 60  
 When Nature's sleeping soul  
 Perceiv'd th' enchanting sound,  
 It wak'd, and shook off foul deformity ;  
 The mighty melody  
 Nature's secret chains unbound ; 65  
 And Earth arose, and Seas, and Sky.  
 Aloft expanded spheres were slung,  
 With shining luminaries hung ;  
 A vast Creation stood display'd,  
 By Heaven's inspiring Music made. 70

## C H O R U S.

O wondrous force of Harmony !

## VI.

Divinest art, whose fame shall never cease !  
 Thy honour'd voice proclaim'd the Saviour's birth ;  
 When Heaven vouchsaf'd to treat with Earth,  
 Music was herald of the peace : 75  
 L Thy

Thy voice could best the joyful tidings tell ;  
 Immortal mercy ! boundless love !  
 A God descending from above,  
 To conquer Death and Hell.

## VII.

There yet remains an hour of fate, 80  
 When music must again its charms employ ;  
     The Trumpet's sound  
 Shall call the numerous nations under ground.  
     The numerous nations straight  
 Appear ; and some with grief, and some with joy, 85  
     Their final sentence wait.

## GRAND CHORUS.

Then other arts shall pass away :  
 Proud Architecture shall in ruins lie,  
     And Painting fade and die,  
 Nay Earth, and Heaven itself, in wasteful fire decay. 90  
     Music alone, and Poesy,  
     Triumphant o'er the flame, shall see  
     The world's last blaze.  
 The tuneful sisters shall embrace,  
     And praise and sing, and sing and praise, 95  
 In never-ceasing choirs to all eternity.



## A P O L L O   A N D   D A P H N E.

A

C A N T A T A.

S E T B Y M R. G A L L I A R D.

R E C I T A T I V E.

DAPHNE, the beautiful, the coy,  
 Along the winding shore of Peneus flew,  
 To shun Love's tender, offer'd joy;  
 Though 'twas a god that did her charms pursue.  
 While thus Apollo, in a moving strain, 5  
 Awak'd his lyre, and softly breath'd his amorous pain.

A I R.

Fairest mortal! stay and hear;  
 Cannot Love, with Music join'd,  
 Touch thy unrelenting mind?  
 Turn thee, leave thy trembling fear; 10  
 Fairest mortal! stay and hear;  
 Cannot Love, with Music join'd,  
 Touch thy unrelenting mind?

R E C I T A T I V E.

The river's echoing banks with pleasure did prolong  
 The sweetly-warbled sounds, and murmur'd with the  
 song. 15

L 2

Daphne

Daphne fled swifter, in despair,  
 To 'scape the god's embrace :  
 And to the genius of the place,  
 She sigh'd this wondrous prayer :

## A I R.

Father Peneus, hear me, aid me ! 20  
 Let some sudden change invade me ;  
 Fix me rooted on thy shore.  
 Cease, Apollo, to persuade me ;  
 I am Daphne now no more.  
 Father Peneus, hear me, aid me ! 25  
 Let some sudden change invade me ;  
 Fix me rooted on thy shore.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Apollo wondering stood to see  
 The nymph transform'd into a tree.  
 Vain were his lyre, his voice, his tuneful art, 30  
 His passion, and his race divine ;  
 Nor could th' eternal beams that round his temples  
 shine,  
 Melt the cold virgin's frozen heart.

## A I R.

Nature alone can love inspire ;  
 Art is vain to move desire. 35  
 If nature once the fair incline,  
 To their own passion they resign.  
 Nature alone can love inspire ;  
 Art is vain to move desire.

A THOUGHT

## A

## T H O U G H T I N A G A R D E N.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1704.

**D**ELIGHTFUL mansion! blest retreat!  
 Where all is silent, all is sweet!  
 Here Contemplation prunes her wings,  
 The raptur'd Muse more tuneful sings,  
 While May leads on the cheerful hours, 5  
 And opens a new world of flowers.  
 Gay Pleasure here all drestes wears,  
 And in a thousand shapes appears.  
 Pursu'd by Fancy, how she roves  
 Through airy walks, and museful groves; 10  
 Springs in each plant and blossom'd tree,  
 And charms in all I hear and see!  
 In this elysium while I stray,  
 And Nature's fairest face survey,  
 Earth seems new-born, and life more bright; 15 }  
 Time steals away, and smooths his flight;  
 And thought's bewilder'd in delight. }  
 Where are the crowds I saw of late?  
 What are those tales of Europe's fate?  
 Of Anjou, and the Spanish crown; 20  
 And leagues to pull usurpers down?  
 Of marching armies, distant wars;  
 Of factions, and domestic jars?  
 L 3 Sure

Sure these are last night's dreams, no more ;  
 Or some romance, read lately o'er ; 25  
 Like Homer's antique tale of Troy,  
 And powers confederate to destroy  
 Priam's proud house, the Dardan name,  
 With him that stole the ravish'd dame,  
 And, to possess another's right, 30  
 Durst the whole world to arms excite.  
 Come, gentle Sleep, my eye-lids close,  
 These dull impressions help me lose :  
 Let Fancy take her wing, and find  
 Some better dream to sooth my mind ; 35  
 Or waking let me learn to live ;  
 The prospect will instruction give.  
 For see, where beauteous Thames does glide  
 Serene, but with a fruitful tide ;  
 Free from extremes of ebb and flow, 40  
 Not swell'd too high, nor sunk too low :  
 Such let my life's smooth current be,  
 Till from Time's narrow shore set free,  
 It mingle with th' eternal sea ; }  
 And, there enlarg'd, shall be no more 45  
 That trifling thing it was before.

A W I S H,

T O T H E

N E W Y E A R, 1705:

## I.

**J**ANUS! great leader of the rolling year,  
 Since all that's past no vows can e'er restore,  
 But joys and griefs alike, once hurry'd o'er,  
 No longer now deserve a smile or tear ;  
 Close the fantastic scenes—but grace 5  
 With brightest aspects thy foreface,  
 While Time's new offspring hastens to appear.  
 With lucky omens guide the coming hours,  
 Command the circling seasons to advance,  
 And form their renovatèd dance, 10  
 With flowing pleasures fraught, and blest'd by friendly  
 powers.

## II.

Thy month, O Janus! gave me first to know  
 A mortal's trifling cares below ;  
 My race of life began with thee.  
 Thus far, from great misfortunes free, 15  
 Contented, I my lot endure,  
 Nor Nature's rigid laws arraign,  
 Nor spurn at common ills in vain,  
 Which folly cannot shun, nor wise reflection cure.

L 4

III. But

## III.

But oh!—more anxious for the year to come, 20  
 I would foreknow my future doom.  
 Then tell me, Janus, canst thou spy  
 Events that yet in embryo lie  
 For me, in time's mysterious womb?  
 Tell me—nor shall I dread to hear, 25  
 A thousand accidents severe ;  
 I'll fortify my soul the load to bear,  
 If love rejected add not to its weight,  
 To finish me in woes, and crush me down with fate.

## IV.

But if the goddess, in whose charming eyes, 30  
 More clearly written than in fate's dark book,  
 My joy, my grief, my all of future fortune lies ;  
 If she must, with a less propitious look  
 Forbid my humble sacrifice,  
 Or blast me with a killing frown ; 35  
 If, Janus, this thou see'st in store,  
 Cut short my mortal thread, and now  
 Take back the gift thou did'st bestow!  
 Here let me lay my burden down,  
 And cease to love in vain, and be a wretch no more. 40

## C A N T A T A.

S E T B Y M R. G A L L I A R D.

**W**HILE on your blooming charms I gaze,  
 Your tender lips, your soft enchanting eyes,  
 And all the Venus in your face,  
 I'm fill'd with pleasure and surprize :  
 But, cruel goddess! when I find  
 Diana's coldness in your mind, 5  
 How can I bear that fix'd disdain?  
 My pleasure dies, and I but live in pain.

## A I R.

Tyrant Cupid! when, relenting,  
 Will you touch the charmer's heart? 10  
 Sooth her breast to soft consenting,  
 Or remove from mine the dart!  
 Tyrant Cupid! when, relenting,  
 Will you touch the charmer's heart?

## R E C I T A T I V E.

But see! while to my passion voice I give, 15  
 Th' applauded beauty, doubly bright,  
 Seems in the moving tale to take delight,  
 And looks as she would let me live;  
 And yet she chides, but with so sweet an air,  
 That while she love denies, she yet forbids despair. 20

## A I R.

Fear not, doubting fair ! t' approve me ;

Can you love me ?

Frown not, if you answer no ;

If you answer, frown not, no.

When again I ask, pursuing,

25

If you'll stay and see my ruin ?

Fly—but let me with you go !

Blush not, doubting fair ! t' approve me ;

Can you love me ?

Smile, and every fear forego !

30



A N

O D E

F O R

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

TO THE MEMORY OF THE MOST NOBLE

WILLIAM DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

ANNO MDCCVII.

SET TO MUSIC BY MR. PEPUSCH.

---

[OVERTURE OF SOFT MUSIC.]

B R I T A N N I A.

RECITATIVE.

**Y**E generous Arts and Muses, join ;  
While down your cheeks the streaming sorrows  
flow,

Let murmuring strings with the soft voice combine  
T' express the melody of woe.

And

And thou, Augusta! rife and wait 5  
 With decent honours on the great ;  
 Condole my lofs, and weep Devonia's fate.

A I R. [with flutes.]

Queen of cities! leave awhile  
 Thy beauteous fmile,  
 Turn to tender grief thy joy. 10  
 From thy fhore of Thames replying,  
 Gentleft echoes, fainting, dying,  
 Shall their forrow too employ.  
 Queen of cities! leave awhile  
 Thy beauteous fmile, 15  
 Turn to tender grief thy joy.

A U G U S T A.

R E C I T A T I V E.

'Tis fame's chief immortality,  
 Britannia, to be mourn'd by thee.  
 I know the lofs ; from midnight skies  
 Ill omens late did ftrike my eyes ; 20  
 Near the radiant northern car  
 I look'd, and faw a falling ftar.

A I R.

## A I R.

Lands remote the loss will hear;  
 From rocks reporting,  
 Seas transporting, 25  
 Will the wafte'd sorrow bear.  
 Winds that fly  
 Will softly sigh,  
 A star has left the British sphere.  
 Lands remote, &c. 30

## B R I T A N N I A.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Great George! whose azure emblems of renown  
 Are the fair gifts of Britain's crown,  
 Patron of my illustrious isle!  
 Thou saw'st thy order late express'd  
 With added brightness on Devon's breast; 35  
 Meet the companion knight, and own him with a smile.

D U E T T O F O R B R I T A N N I A  
 A N D A U G U S T A.

BRIT. To shade his peaceful grave,  
 Let growing palms extend!  
 AUG. To grace his peaceful grave,  
 Let hovering Loves attend! 40  
 BOTH. { To shade, &c.  
 { To grace, &c.

BRIT.

BRIT. And wakeful Fame defend,

AUG. And grateful Truth commend,

BOTH. The generous and the brave!

45

AUGUSTA.

RECITATIVE.

Now shall Augusta's sons their skill impart,

And summon the dumb sister art,

In marble life to show,

What the patriot was below.

Here, let a weeping Cupid stand,

50

And wound himself with his own dart;

There place the ducal crown, the sword, the wand,

The mark of Anna's trust and his command.

AIR.

Lofty birth and honours shining,

55

Bring a light on noble minds.

Every courtly grace combining,

Every generous action joining,

With eternal laurel binds.

Lofty birth and honours shining,

Bring a light on noble minds.

60

BRITANNIA.

RECITATIVE.

Behold fair Liberty attend,

And in Devonian's loss bewail a friend.

See o'er his tomb perpetual lamps she lights,

Then, on his urn the goddess writes:

“ Preserve, O urn! his silent dust,  
 “ Who faithful did obey  
 “ Princes like Anna, good and just,  
 “ Yet scorn’d his freedom to betray;  
 “ And, hated by all tyrants, chose  
 “ The glory to have such his foes.”

70

## A U G U S T A.

## RECITATIVE.

Genius of Britain! give thy sorrows o'er:  
 A grateful tribute thou hast paid  
 To thy Devonian's noble shade;  
 Now vainly weep the dead no more!  
 For see—the duke and patriot still survives,  
 And in his great successor lives.

75

## B R I T A N N I A.

## RECITATIVE.

I own the new-arising light,  
 I see paternal grandeur shine,  
 Descending through th' illustrious line,  
 In the same royal favours bright.

80

Last **DUETTO**, with all the instruments.

**BRIT.** Gently smooth thy flight, O Time!

**AUG.** Smoothly wing thy flight, O Time!

**BOTH.** And as thou flying growest old,

Still this happy race behold

In Britannia's court sublime.

85

**BRIT.**

BRIT. Lead along their smiling hours ;

AUG. Long produce their smiling hours ;

BOTH. Blest by all auspicious powers.

BRIT. Gently smooth thy flight, O Time !

AUG. Smoothly wing thy flight, O Time ! 90

BOTH. And as thou flying growest old,

Still this happy race behold

In Britannia's court sublime.

E P I L O G U E,

SPOKEN BY MR. MILLS,

At the Queen's Theatre, on his Benefit-night, February 16, 1709; a little before the Duke of Marlborough's going for Holland.

W H E T H E R our stage all others does excel  
 In strength of wit, we'll not presume to tell :  
 But this, with noble, conscious pride, we'll say,  
 No Theatre such glories can display ;  
 Such worth conspicuous, beauty so divine, 5  
 As in one British audience mingled shine.  
 Who can, without amazement, turn his sight,  
 And mark the awful circle here to-night ?  
 Warriors, with ever-living laurels, brought  
 From empires fav'd, from battles bravely fought, 10  
 Here sit ; whose matchless story shall adorn  
 Scenes yet unwrit, and charm e'en ages yet unborn.  
 Yet who would not expect such martial fire,  
 That sees what eyes those gallant deeds inspire ?

Valour

Valour and beauty still were Britain's claim, 15 }  
 Both are her great prerogatives of fame ; }  
 By both the Muses live, from both they catch their }  
 flame.

Then as by you, in solid glory bright,  
 Our envy'd isle through Europe spreads her light,  
 And rising honours every year sustain, 20  
 And mark the golden track of Anne's distinguish'd  
 reign ;

So, by your presence here, we'll strive to raise  
 To nobler heights our action and our plays ;  
 And poets from your favours shall derive  
 That immortality they boast to give. 25

## W R I T T E N I N A W I N D O W

A T

G R E E N H I T H E.

**G**REAT president of light, and eye of day,  
 As through this glass you cast your visual ray,  
 And view with nuptial joys two brothers blest,  
 And see us celebrate the genial feast,  
 Confess that in your progress round the sphere,  
 You've found the happiest youths and brightest beauties  
 here.

M

T H E

## THE TOASTERS.

**W**HILE circling healths inspire your sprightly  
 wit,  
 And on each glass some beauty's praise is writ,  
 You ask, my friends, how can my silent Muse  
 To Montague's soft name a verse refuse?  
 Bright though she be, of race victorious sprung, 5  
 By wits ador'd, and by court-poets sung;  
 Unmov'd I hear her person call'd divine,  
 I see her features uninspiring shine;  
 A softer fair my soul to transport warms,  
 And, she once nam'd, no other nymph has charms. 10

## TOFTS AND MARGARETTA.

**M**MUSIC has learn'd the discords of the state,  
 And concerts jar with whig and tory hate.  
 Here Somerset and Devonshire attend  
 The British Tofts, and every note commend;  
 To native merit just, and pleas'd to see 5  
 We've Roman arts, from Roman bondage free:  
 There fam'd L'Epine does equal skill employ,  
 While listening peers crowd to th' ecstatic joy:  
 Bedford, to hear her song, his dice forsakes,  
 And Nottingham is raptur'd when she shakes: 10  
 Lull'd



Lull'd statesmen melt away their drowfy cares  
 Of England's safety, in Italian airs.  
 Who would not fend each year blank paffes o'er,  
 Rather than keep fuch ftangers from our fhore?

## T H E

## W A N D E R I N G B E A U T Y.

## I.

**T**HE Graces and the wandering Loves  
 Are fled to diftant plains,  
 To chafe the fawns, or deep in groves  
 To wound admiring fwains.  
 With their bright miftrefs there they ftay,  
 Who turns her carelefs eyes  
 From daily triumphs; yet, each day,  
 Beholds new triumphs in her way,  
 And conquers while fhe flies.

## II.

But fee! implor'd by moving prayers, 10  
 To change the lover's pain,  
 Venus her harnes'd doves prepares,  
 And brings the fair again.  
 Proud mortals, who this maid purfue,  
 Think you fhe'll e'er resign? 15  
 Ceafe, fools, your wifhes to renew,  
 Till fhe grows flefh and blood like you,  
 Or you, like her, divine!

## D I A L O G U E

D E

## L' A M O U R E T D U P O È T E

LE P. **A**MOUR, je ne veux plus aimer ;  
 J'abjure à jamais ton empire :  
 Mon cœur, lassé de son martire,  
 A résolu de se calmer.

L'AM. Contre moi, qui peut t'animer ? 5  
 Iris dans ses bras te rapelle.

LE P. Non, Iris est une infidelle ;  
 Amour, je ne veux plus aimer.

L'AM. Pour toi, j'ai pris soin d'enflamer 10  
 Le cœur d'une beauté nouvelle ;  
 Daphné.—Le P. Non, Daphné n'est que belle ;  
 Amour, je ne veux plus aimer.

L'AM. D'un soupir, tu peux désarmer  
 Dirce, jusqu'ici si sauvage.

LE P. Elle n'est plus dans le bel âge ; 15  
 Amour, je ne veux plus aimer.

L'AM.

## D I A L O G U E

FROM THE FRENCH OF

MONSIEUR DE LA MOTTE.

POET. **N**O, Love—I ne'er will love again ;  
 Thy tyrant empire I abjure ;  
 My weary heart resolves to cure  
 Its wounds, and ease the raging pain.

LOVE. Fool ! canst thou fly my happy reign ? 5  
 Iris recalls thee to her arms.

POET. She's false—I hate her perjur'd charms ;  
 No, Love—I ne'er will love again.

LOVE. But know for thee I've toil'd to gain 10  
 Daphné, the bright, the reigning toast.

POET. Daphné but common eyes can boast ;  
 No, Love—I ne'er will love again.

LOVE. She who before scorn'd every swain,  
 Dircé, shall for one sigh be thine.

POET. Age makes her rays too faintly shine ; 15  
 No, Love—I ne'er will love again.

M 3

LOVE.

L'Am. Mais si je t'aidois à charmer  
La jeune, la brillante Flore.—  
Tu rougis—vas-tu dire encore,  
Amour, je ne veux plus aimer.

20

Le P. Non, Dieu charmant, daigne former  
Pour nous une chaîne éternelle ;  
Mais pour tout ce qui n'est point elle,  
Amour, je ne veux plus aimer.

L O V E

LOVE. But should I give thee charms t' obtain  
Flora, the young, the bright, the gay!  
I see thee blush—now, rebel, say,  
No, Love—I ne'er will love again.

20

POET. No, charming God, prepare a chain  
Eternal for that fair and me!  
Yet still know every fair but she,  
I've vow'd I ne'er will love again.

M †

VENUS

## VENUS AND ADONIS,

## A CANTATA.

SET BY MR. HANDEL.

## RECITATIVE.

**B**EHOLD where weeping Venus stands!

What more than mortal grief can move

The bright, th' immortal Queen of Love?

She beats her breast, she wrings her hands;

And hark, she mourns, but mourns in vain,

Her beautiful, lov'd Adonis, slain.

The hills and woods her loss deplore;

The Naiads hear, and flock around;

And Echo sighs, with mimic sound,

Adonis is no more!

Again the goddess raves, and tears her hair;

Then vents her grief, her love, and her despair.

## AIR.

Dear Adonis, beauty's treasure,

Now my sorrow, once my pleasure;

O return to Venus' arms!

Venus never will forsake thee;

Let the voice of Love o'ertake thee,

And revive thy drooping charms.

RECI-

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Thus, Queen of Beauty, as the poets feign,  
 While thou didst call the lovely swain; 20  
 Transform'd by heavenly power,  
 The lovely swain arose a flower,  
 And, smiling, grac'd the plain.  
 And now he blooms, and now he fades;  
 Venus and gloomy Proserpine 25  
 Alternate claim his charms divine;  
 By turns restor'd to light, by turns he seeks the shades.

## A I R.

Transporting joy,  
 Tormenting fears,  
 Reviving smiles, 30  
 Succeeding tears,  
 Are Cupid's various train.  
 The tyrant boy  
 Prepares his darts,  
 With soothing wiles, 35  
 With cruel arts,  
 And pleasure blends with pain.

## CANTATA.

## C A N T A T A.

## P A S T O R A L

SET BY DR. PEPUSCH.

## RECITATIVE.

**Y**OUNG Strephon, by his folded sheep,  
 Sat wakeful on the plains :  
 Love held his weary eyes from sleep,  
 While, silent in the vale,  
 The listening nightingale,  
 Forgot her own, to hear his strains.  
 And now the beauteous Queen of Night,  
 Unclouded and serene,  
 Sheds on the neighbouring sea her silver light ;  
 The neighbouring sea was calm and bright ; 10  
 The shepherd sung inspir'd, and bless'd the lovely scene.

## A I R.

While the sky and seas are shining,  
 See, my Flora's charms they wear ;  
 Secret Night, my joys divining,  
 Pleas'd my amorous tale to hear, 15  
 Smiles, and softly turns her sphere.  
 While the sky and seas are shining,  
 See, my Flora's charms they wear.

RECI-



## R E C I T A T I V E.

Ah, foolish Strephon! change thy strain;  
 The lovely scene false joy inspires: 20  
 For look, thou fond, deluded swain,  
 A rising storm invades the main!  
 The planet of the night,  
 Inconstant, from thy sight  
 Behind a cloud retires. 25  
 Flora is fled; thou lov'st in vain:  
 Ah, foolish Strephon! change thy strain.

## A I R.

Hope beguiling,  
 Like the moon and ocean smiling,  
 Does thy easy faith betray; 30  
 Flora ranging,  
 Like the moon and ocean changing,  
 More inconstant proves than they.

B E A U T Y,

A N O D E.

## I.

**F**AIR rival to the god of day,  
 Beauty, to thy celestial ray  
 A thousand sprightly fruits we owe;  
 Gay wit, and moving eloquence,  
 And every art t' improve the sense, 5  
 And every grace that shines below.

II. Not.

## II.

Not Phæbus does our songs inspire,  
 Nor did Cyllenius form the lyre,  
 'Tis thou art music's living spring;  
 To thee the poet tunes his lays, 10  
 And, sweetly warbling Beauty's praise,  
 Describes the power that makes him sing.

## III.

Painters from thee their skill derive,  
 By thee their works to ages live,  
 For ev'n thy shadows give surprize, 15  
 As when we view in crystal streams  
 The morning sun, and rising beams,  
 That seem to shoot from other skies.

## IV.

Enchanting vision! who can be  
 Unmov'd that turns his eyes on thee? 20  
 Yet brighter still thy glories shine,  
 And double charms thy power improve,  
 When Beauty, dress'd in smiles of love,  
 Grows, like its parent Heaven, divine!

M Y R A,

A C A N T A T A.

SET BY DR. PEPUSCH.

A I R.

**L**OVE frowns in beauteous Myra's eyes;  
 Ah, nymph! those cruel looks give o'er.  
 While Love is frowning, Beauty dies,  
 And you can charm no more.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Mark, how when fullen clouds appear, 5  
 And wintry storms deface the year,  
 The prudent cranes no longer stay,  
 But take the wing, and through the air,  
 From the cold region fly away,  
 And far o'er land and seas to warmer climes repair. 10  
 Just so, my heart—But see—Ah no!  
 She smiles—I will not, cannot go.

A I R.

Love and the Graces smiling,  
 In Myra's eyes beguiling,  
 Again their charms recover. 15  
 Would you secure your duty,  
 Let kindness aid your beauty,  
 Ye fair, to sooth the lover.

A L E X.

A L E X A N D E R ' s F E A S T :

O R T H E

P O W E R O F M U S I C :

A N

O D E

I N H O N O U R O F S T. C E C I L I A ' s D A Y .

B Y M R. D R Y D E N .

A L T E R E D F O R M U S I C B Y M R. H U G H E S .

I.

R E C I T A T I V E .

'T W A S at the royal feast, for Persia won  
 By Philip's warlike son ;  
 Aloft in awful state,  
 The godlike hero fate  
 On his imperial throne : 5  
 His valiant peers were plac'd around ;  
 Their brows with roses and with myrtles bound.

A I R .

Lovely Thais by his side  
 Blooming fat in beauty's pride.  
 Happy, happy, happy pair ! 10  
 None but the brave deserves the fair!

I I . R E C I -

## II.

## RECITATIVE.

Timotheus plac'd on high,  
 Amid the tuneful quire,  
 With flying fingers touch'd the lyre ;  
 Trembling the notes ascend the sky,                   15  
     And heavenly joys inspire.  
     The song began from Jove,  
     Who left his blissful seats above ;  
     (Such is the power of mighty Love!)  
 A dragon's fiery form bely'd the god ;                   20  
     Sublime on radiant spires he rode,  
     When he to fair Olympia press'd,  
     And while he fought her snowy breast ;  
     Then round her slender waist he curl'd,  
 And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the  
     world.   25

The listening crowd adore the lofty sound,  
 A present deity, they shout around ;  
 A present deity, the echoing roofs rebound !

## A I R.

With ravish'd ears  
 The monarch hears,   30  
     Assumes the god,  
     Affects the nod,  
 And seems to shake the spheres.

## III. RECI-

## III.

## RECITATIVE.

The praise of Bacchus then the sweet musician sung,  
 Of Bacchus ever fair, and ever young : 35  
 Behold he comes, the victor god!  
 Flush'd with a purple grace,  
 He shews his honest face ;  
 As when, by tigers drawn, o'er India's plains he rode,  
 While, loud with conquest and with wine, 40  
 His jolly troop around him reel'd along,  
 And taught the vocal skies to join  
 In this applauding song.

## DUETTO.

Bacchus ever gay and young,  
 First did drinking joys ordain : 45  
 1. Bacchus' blessings are a treasure,  
 2. Drinking is the soldier's pleasure.  
 1. Rich the treasure!  
 2. Sweet the pleasure!  
 BOTH. Sweet is pleasure after pain! 50

## IV.

## RECITATIVE.

Fir'd with the sound, the king grew vain ;  
 Fought all his battles o'er again,  
 And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew  
 the slain.  
 The master saw the madness rise,  
 His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes ; 55  
 And

And while he Heaven and Earth defy'd,  
 He chose a mournful muse,  
 Soft pity to infuse ;  
 Then thus he chang'd his song, and check'd his pride.

## A I R.

See Darius great and good, 60  
 By too severe a fate,  
 Fall'n from his high estate ;  
 Behold his flowing blood !  
 On earth th' expiring monarch lies,  
 With not a friend to close his eyes. 65

## V.

## R E C I T A T I V E .

With downcast looks the joyless victor fate,  
 Revolving in his alter'd soul  
 The various turns of chance below ;  
 And, now and then, a sigh he stole,  
 And tears began to flow. 70  
 The mighty master smil'd to see  
 That love was in the next degree,  
 'Twas but a kindred sound to move :  
 For pity melts the mind to love.  
 Softly sweet in Lydian measures, 75  
 Soon he sooth'd his soul to pleasures.

## A I R. [with flutes.]

War is toil and trouble,  
 Honour is an airy bubble,

N

Never

Never ending, still beginning,  
 Fighting still, and still destroying, 80  
 If the world be worth thy winning,  
 Think, O think it, worth enjoying;  
 Lovely Thais sits beside thee,  
 Take the good the gods provide thee.

## VI.

## RECITATIVE.

'The prince, unable to conceal his pain, 85  
 Gaz'd on the fair,  
 Who caus'd his care,  
 And sigh'd and look'd, sigh'd and look'd,  
 Sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again:  
 At length, with love and wine at once oppress'd, 90  
 The vanquish'd victor sunk upon her breast.

## DUETTO.

1. Phœbus, patron of the lyre,  
 2. Cupid, god of soft desire,  
 1. Cupid, god of soft desire,  
 2. Phœbus, patron of the lyre, 95  
 1 and 2. How victorious are your charms!  
 1. Crown'd with conquest,  
 2. Full of glory,  
 1 and 2. See a monarch fall'n before ye,  
 Chain'd in beauty's clasping arms! 100

## VII. RE-



## VII.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Now strike the golden lyre again ;  
 A louder yet, and yet a louder strain :  
 Break his bands of sleep afunder,  
 Rouze him, like a rattling peal of thunder.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound 105  
 Has rais'd up his head,  
 As awak'd from the dead,  
 And amaz'd he stares around !

A I R. [with symphonies.]

Revenge, revenge, Alecto cries,  
 See the furies arise ! 110  
 See the snakes that they rear,  
 How they hiss in their hair,  
 And the sparkles that flash from their eyes !

## VIII.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Behold a ghastly band,  
 Each a torch in his hand ! 115  
 Those are Grecian ghosts, that in battle were slain,  
 And unbury'd remain,  
 Inglorious on the plain.  
 Give the vengeance due  
 To the valiant crew. 120

Behold how they toss their torches on high,  
 How they point to the Persian abodes,  
 And glittering temples of their hostile gods :

## A I R.

The princes applaud with a furious joy ;  
 And the king seiz'd a flambeau, with zeal to destroy ;  
     Thais led the way,  
     To light him to his prey,  
 And, like another Helen, fir'd another Troy.

## I X.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

Thus, long ago,  
 Ere heaving bellows learn'd to blow, 130  
     While organs yet were mute ;  
 Timotheus, to his breathing flute,  
     And founding lyre,  
 Could swell the soul to rage, or kindle soft desire.  
 At last divine Cecilia came, 135  
     Inventress of the vocal frame ;  
 The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,  
     Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
     And added length to solemn sounds,  
 With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before.

## A I R.

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,  
     Or both divide the crown ;  
 He rais'd a mortal to the skies,  
     She drew an angel down.

## S O N G S.

## I.

**T**HY origin's divine, I see,  
 Of mortal race thou canst not be;  
 Thy lip a ruby lustre shows;  
 Thy purple cheek outshines the rose,  
 And thy bright eye is brighter far  
 Than any planet, any star.  
 Thy fordid way of life despise,  
 Above thy slavery, Silvia, rise;  
 Display thy beauteous form and mien,  
 And grow a goddess, or a queen.

## II.

**C**ONSTANTIA, see, thy faithful slave  
 Dies of the wound thy beauty gave!  
 Ah! gentle nymph, no longer try  
 From fond pursuing love to fly.

Thy pity to my love impart,  
 Pity my bleeding aching heart,  
 Regard my sighs and flowing tears,  
 And with a smile remove my fears.

A wedded wife if thou wouldst be,  
 By sacred Hymen join'd to me,  
 Ere yet the western sun decline,  
 My hand and heart shall both be thine.

## III.

**T**HRI**C**E lov'd Constantia, heavenly fair,  
 For thee a servant's form I wear;  
 Though blest with wealth, and nobly born,  
 For thee, both wealth and birth I scorn:  
 Trust me, fair maid, my constant flame  
 For ever will remain the same;  
 My love, that ne'er will cease, my love  
 Shall equal to thy beauty prove.

## T R A N S L A T E D

## F R O M

## P E R S I A N V E R S E S,

Alluding to the Custom of Women being buried with  
 their Husbands, and Men with their Wives.

**E**TERNAL are the chains which here  
 The generous souls of lovers bind,  
 When Hymen joins our hands, we swear  
 To be for ever true and kind;  
 And when, by death, the fair are snatch'd away,  
 Left we our solemn vows should break,  
 In the same grave our living corpse we lay,  
 And willing the same fate partake.

## A N O T H E R.

**M**Y dearest spouse, that thou and I  
 May shun the fear which first shall die,  
 Clasp'd in each other's arms we'll live,  
 Alike consum'd in love's soft fire,  
 That neither may at last survive;  
 But gently both at once expire.

O N

A R Q U E Ä N A S S A

O F

C O L O P H O S.

**A**RQUEÄNASSA's charms inspire  
 Within my breast a lover's fire;  
 Age, its feeble spite displaying,  
 Vainly wrinkles all her face,  
 Cupids, in each wrinkle playing,  
 Charm my eyes with lasting grace:  
 But, before old Time pursued her,  
 Ere he sunk these little caves,  
 How I pity those who view'd her,  
 And in youth were made her slaves!

N 4

O N

O N

F U L V I A,

T H E

W I F E O F A N T H O N Y.

FROM THE LATIN OF AUGUSTUS CÆSAR.

**W**HILE from his consort false Antonius flies,  
 And dotes on Glaphyra's far brighter eyes,  
 Fulvia, provok'd, her female arts prepares,  
 Reprisals seeks, and spreads for me her snares.  
 "The husband's false."—But why must I endure  
 This nauseous plague, and her revenge procure?  
 What though she ask?—How happy were my doom,  
 Should all the discontented wives of Rome  
 Repair in crowds to me, when scorn'd at home!  
 "'Tis war," she says "if I refuse her charms:"  
 Let's think—she's ugly.—Trumpets, found to arms!

H U D I B R A S I M I T A T E D.

W R I T T E N I N 1710.

**O** Blessed time of reformation,  
 That's now beginning through the nation!  
 The Jacks bawl loud for church triumphant,  
 And swear all Whigs shall kiss the rump on't.

See

See how they draw the beastly rabble  
With zeal and noises formidable,  
And make all cries about the town  
Join notes to roar fanatics down !  
As bigots give the sign about,  
They stretch their throats with hideous shout.  
Black tinkers bawl aloud “ to fettle  
“ Church privilege ”—for “ mending kettle.”  
Each sow-gelder that blows his horn,  
Cries out “ to have dissenters sworn.”  
The oyster-wenches lock their fish up,  
And cry “ no presbyterian bishop ! ”  
The mouse-trap men lay save-alls by,  
And ’gainst “ low-church men ” loudly cry ;  
A creature of amphibious nature,  
That trims betwixt the land and water,  
And leaves his mother in the lurch,  
To side with rebels ’gainst the church !  
Some cry for “ penal laws,” instead  
Of “ pudding-pies, and gingerbread : ”  
And some, for “ brooms, old boots, and shoes,”  
Roar out, “ God bless our commons house ! ”  
Some bawl “ the votes ” about the town,  
And wish they ’d “ vote dissenters down.”  
Instead of “ kitchen-stuff,” some cry,  
“ Confound the late whig-ministry ! ”  
And some, for “ any chairs to mend,”  
The commons late address commend.  
Some for “ old gowns for china ware,”  
Exclaim against “ extempore prayer : ”

And

And some for "old suits, cloaks, or coat,"  
Cry, "D—n your preachers without notes!"  
He that cries "coney-skins, or onions,"  
Blames "toleration of opinions,"  
Blue-apron whores, that sit with furrnety,  
Rail at "occasional conformity."  
Instead of "cucumbers to pickle,"  
Some cry aloud, "no conventicle!"  
Masons, instead of "building houses,"  
To "build the church," would starve their spouses,  
And gladly leave their trades, for storming  
The meeting-houses, or informing.  
Bawds, strumpets, and religion-haters,  
Pimps, pandars, atheists, fornicators,  
Rogues, that, like Falstaff, scarce know whether  
A church's inside's stone or leather,  
Yet join the parsons and the people,  
To cry "the church,"—but mean "the steeple."

If, holy mother, such you'll own  
For your true sons, and such alone,  
Then Heaven have mercy upon you,  
But the de'il take your beastly crew!



A N  
O D E  
T O T H E  
C R E A T O R O F T H E W O R L D :  
O C C A S I O N E D B Y T H E  
F R A G M E N T S O F O R P H E U S :

“ Quid prius dicam solitis parentis

“ Laudibus ?——

“ Qui mare & terras variisque mundum

“ Temperat horis ?

“ Unde nil majus generatur ipso,

“ Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum.”

HORAT.

# I N T R O D U C T I O N

TO THE FOLLOWING

O D E.

**T**HAT the praises of the Author of Nature, which is the fittest subject for the sublime way of writing, was the most ancient use of Poetry, cannot be learned from a more proper instance (next to examples of holy writ) than from the Greek fragments of Orpheus; a relique of great antiquity: they contain several verses concerning God, and his making and governing the universe; which, though imperfect, have many noble hints and lofty expressions. Yet, whether these verses were indeed written by that celebrated Father of Poetry and Music, who preceded Homer, or by Onomacritus, who lived about the time of Pisistratus, and only contain some of the doctrines of Orpheus, is a question of little use or importance.

A large paraphrase of these in French verse has been prefixed to the translation of Phocylides, but in a flat style, much inferior to the design. The following Ode, with many alterations and additions proper to a modern poem, is attempted upon the same model, in a language which, having stronger sinews than the French, is, by the confession of their best critic Rapin, more capable of sustaining great subjects.

A N

O D E

T O T H E

C R E A T O R O F T H E W O R L D .

I.

**O** MUSE unfeign'd! O true celestial fire,  
 Brighter than that which rules the day,  
 Descend! a mortal tongue inspire  
 To sing some great immortal lay!  
 Begin, and strike aloud the consecrated lyre!  
 Hence, ye profane! be far away!  
 Hence all ye impious slaves that bow  
 To idol lusts, or altars raise,  
 And to false heroes give fantastic praise!  
 And hence ye gods, who to a crime your spurious beings  
 owe!  
 But hear, O Heaven, and Earth, and Seas profound!  
 Hear, ye fathom'd deeps below,  
 And let your echoing vaults repeat the sound;  
 Let nature, trembling all around,  
 Attend her master's awful name,  
 From whom heaven, earth, and seas, and all the wide  
 creation came.

II. He

## II.

He spoke the great command ; and Light,  
 Heaven's eldest-born and fairest child,  
 Flash'd in the lowering face of ancient Night,  
 And, pleas'd with its own birth, serenely smil'd.  
 The Sons of Morning, on the wing,  
 Hovering in choirs, his praises sung,  
 When from th' unbounded vacuous space  
 A beauteous rising world they saw,  
 When Nature shew'd her yet unfinish'd face,  
 And motion took th' establish'd law  
 To roll the various globes on high ;  
 When Time was taught his infant wings to try,  
 And from the barrier sprung to his appointed race.

## III.

Supreme, Almighty, still the same !  
 'Tis he, the great inspiring mind,  
 That animates and moves this universal frame,  
 Present at once in all, and by no place confin'd.  
 Not Heaven itself can bound his sway ;  
 Beyond th' untravell'd limits of the sky,  
 Invisible to mortal eye  
 He dwells in uncreated day.  
 Without beginning, without end ; 'tis he  
 That fillst' unmeasur'd growing orb of vast immensity.

IV. What

## IV.

What power but his can rule the changeful main,  
And wake the sleeping storm, or its loud rage restrain?

When winds their gather'd forces try,  
And the chaf'd ocean proudly swells in vain,

His voice reclaims th' impetuous roar ;

In murmuring tides th' abated billows fly,

And the spent tempest dies upon the shore.

The meteor world is his, heaven's wintry store,

The moulded hail, the feather'd snow ;

The summer breeze, the soft refreshing shower,

The loose divided cloud, and many-colour'd bow ;

The crooked lightning darts around,

His sovereign orders to fulfil ;

The shooting flame obeys th' eternal will,

Launch'd from his hand, instructed where to kill,

Or rive the mountain oak, or blast th' unshelter'd  
ground.

## V.

Yet, pleas'd to bless, indulgent to supply,

He, with a father's tender care,

Supports the numerous family

That peoples earth, and sea, and air.

From Nature's giant race, th' enormous elephant,

Down to the insect worm and creeping ant ;

From th' eagle, sovereign of the sky,

To each inferior feather'd brood ;

From crowns and purple majesty

To humble shepherds on the plain,

His hand unseen divides to all their food,

And the whole world of life sustains.

## VI. At

## VI.

At one wide view his eye surveys  
 His works, in every distant clime ;  
 He shifts the seasons, months, and days,  
 The short-liv'd offspring of revolving time ;  
 By turns they die, by turns are born ;  
 Now cheerful Spring the circle leads,  
 And strows with flowers the smiling meads ;  
 Gay Summer next, whom ruffet robes adorn,  
 And waving fields of yellow corn ;  
 Then Autumn, who with lavish stores the lap of  
 Nature spreads ;  
 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the dance,  
 (Like feeble age oppress'd with pain)  
 A heavy season does maintain,  
 With driving snows, and winds and rain ;  
 Till Spring, recruited to advance,  
 The various year rolls round again.

## VII.

But who, thou great Ador'd, who can withstand  
 The terrors of thy lifted hand,  
 When, long provok'd, thy wrath awakes,  
 And conscious Nature to her center shakes ?  
 Rais'd by thy voice, the thunder flies,  
 Hurling pale fear and wild confusion round,  
 How dreadful is th' inimitable sound,  
 The shock of earth and seas, and labour of the skies!  
 Then

Then where's Ambition's haughty crest?  
 Where the gay head of wanton Pride?  
 See! tyrants fall, and with the opening ground  
 Would take them quick to shades of rest,  
 And in their common parent's breast  
 From thee their bury'd forms for ever hide;  
 In vain—for all the elements conspire,  
 The shatter'd earth, the rushing sea,  
 Tempestuous air, and raging fire,  
 To punish vile mankind, and fight for thee;  
 Nor death itself can intercept the blow,  
 Eternal is the guilt, and without end the woe.

## VIII.

O Cyrus! Alexander! Julius! all  
 Ye mighty lords that ever rul'd this ball!  
 Once gods of earth, the living destinies  
 That made a hundred nations bow!  
 Where's your extent of empire now!  
 Say where preserv'd your phantom glory lies?  
 Can brass the fleeting thing secure?  
 Enshrin'd in temples does it stay?  
 Or in huge amphitheatres endure  
 The rage of rolling Time, and scorn decay?  
 Ah no! the mouldering monuments of Fame  
 Your vain deluded hopes betray,  
 Nor shew th' ambitious founder's name,  
 Mix'd with yourselves in the same mass of clay.

## IX.

Proceed, my Muse! Time's wasting thread pursue,  
 And see at last th' unravel'd clue,  
 When cities sink, and kingdoms are no more,  
 And weary Nature shall her work give o'er.  
 Behold th' Almighty Judge on high!  
 See in his hand the book of fate!  
 Myriads of spirits fill the sky  
 T' attend, with dread solemnity,  
 The world's last scene, and time's concluding date.  
 The feeble race of short-liv'd Vanity  
 And sickly Pomp at once shall die;  
 Foul Guilt to midnight caves will shrink away,  
 Look back, and tremble in her flight,  
 And curse at Heaven's pursuing light,  
 Surrounded with the vengeance of that day.  
 How will you then, ye impious, 'scape your doom,  
 Self-judg'd, abandon'd, overcome?  
 Your clouds of painted blifs shall melt before your  
 fight.  
 Yet shall you not the giddy chace refrain,  
 Nor hope more solid blifs t' obtain,  
 Nor once repeat the joys you knew before;  
 But sigh, a long eternity of pain,  
 Toft in an ocean of desire, yet never find a shore.

## X.

But see where the mild sovereign sits prepar'd  
 His better subjects to reward!  
 Where am I now! what power divine  
 Transports me! what immortal splendors shine!



Torrents of glory that oppress the sight!  
 What joys, celestial King! thy throne surround!  
 The sun, who, with thy borrow'd beams so bright,  
 Sees not his peer in all the starry round,  
     Would here diminish'd fade away,  
     Like his pale sister of the night,  
 When she resigns her delegated light,  
     Lost in the blaze of day.  
 Here wonder only can take place;—  
 Then, Muse, th' adventurous flight forbear!  
 These mystic scenes thou canst no farther trace;  
 Hope may some boundless future bliss embrace,  
     But what, or when, or how, or where,  
 Are mazes all, which Fancy runs in vain;  
 Nor can the narrow cells of human brain  
 The vast immeasurable thought contain.

T O

M R. A D D I S O N,

O N H I S

T R A G E D Y O F C A T O.

**T**HOUGH Cato shines in Virgil's epic song,  
 Prescribing laws among th' Elyfian throng;  
 Though Lucan's verse, exalted by his name,  
 O'er gods themselves has rais'd the hero's fame;

The Roman stage did ne'er his image see,  
 Drawn at full length; a task reserv'd for thee.  
 By thee we view the finish'd figure rise,  
 And awful march before our ravish'd eyes;  
 We hear his voice, asserting virtue's cause;  
 His fate renew'd our deep attention draws,  
 Excites by turns our various hopes and fears,  
 And all the patriot in thy scene appears.

On Tyber's bank thy thought was first inspir'd;  
 'Twas there, to some indulgent grove retir'd,  
 Rome's ancient fortunes rolling in thy mind,  
 Thy happy Muse this manly work design'd:  
 Or in a dream thou saw'st Rome's genius stand,  
 And, leading Cato in his sacred hand,  
 Point out th' immortal subject of thy lays,  
 And ask this labour to record his praise

'Tis done—the hero lives and charms our age!  
 While nobler morals grace the British stage.  
 Great Shakespeare's ghost, the solemn strain to hear,  
 (Methinks I see the laurel'd shade appear!)  
 Will hover o'er the scene, and wondering view  
 His favourite Brutus rival'd thus by you.  
 Such Roman greatness in each action shines,  
 Such Roman eloquence adorns your lines,  
 That sure the Sibyls books this year foretold,  
 And in some mystic leaf was found inroll'd,  
 ' Rome, turn thy mournful eyes from Afric's shore,  
 ' Nor in her sands thy Cato's tomb explore!

' When

‘ When thrice six hundred times the circling fun  
 ‘ His annual race shall through the zodiack run,  
 ‘ An isle remote his monument shall rear,  
 ‘ And every generous Briton pay a tear.’

A D V I C E T O M R. P O P E,

ON HIS INTENDED TRANSLATION OF

H O M E R'S I L I A D, 1714.

**O** THOU, who, with a happy genius born,  
 Canst tuneful verse in flowing numbers turn,  
 Crown'd on thy Windsor's plains with early bays,  
 Be early wise, nor trust to barren praise.  
 Blind was the bard that sung Achilles' rage,  
 He sung, and begg'd, and curs'd th' ungriving age:  
 If Britain his translated song would hear,  
 First take the gold—then charm the listening ear;  
 So shall thy father Homer smile to see  
 His pension paid—though late, and paid to thee.

T O T H E  
M E M O R Y O F M I L T O N.

HOMER'S Description of himself, under the Character of  
Demodochus the Musician, at the Feast of  
King Alcinous.

FROM THE EIGHTH BOOK OF THE ODYSSES.

**T**HE Muse with transport lov'd him ; yet, to fill  
His various lot, she blended good with ill ;  
Depriv'd him of his eyes, but did impart  
The heavenly gift of song, and all the tuneful art.

T O  
A L A D Y,

WITH THE  
T R A G E D Y O F C A T O.

**T**WO shining maids this happy work displays ;  
Each moves our rapture, both divide our praise ;  
In Marcia, we her godlike father trace ;  
While Lucia triumphs with each softer grace.  
One strikes with awe, and one gives chaste delight ;  
'That bright as lightning, this serene as light.

Yet

Yet by the Muse the shadow'd forms were wrought,  
And both are creatures of the poet's thought.

In her that animates these lines, we view  
The wonder greater, the description true ;  
Each living virtue, every grace combin'd,  
And Marcia's worth with Lucia's sweetness join'd.

Had she been born ally'd to Cato's name,  
Numidia's prince had felt a real flame ;  
And, pouring his resistless troops from far,  
With bolder deeds had turn'd the doubtful war ;  
Cæsar had fled before his conquering arms,  
And Roman Muses sung her beauty's charms.

## A

## F R A G M E N T.

**P**ROMISCUOUS crowds to worthless riches born,  
Thy pencil paints, 'tis true, yet paints with scorn.  
Sometimes the fool, by nature left half-made,  
Mov'd by some happy instinct asks thy aid,  
To give his face to reason some pretence,  
And raise his looks with supplemental sense.

S E R E N A T A

F O R T W O V O I C E S,

O N T H E

M A R R I A G E

O F T H E

R I G H T H O N. T H E L O R D C O B H A M

T O

M R S. A N N E H A L S E Y.

D U E T T O.

WAKE th' harmonious voice and string,  
Love and Hymen's triumph sing.

Sounds with secret charms combining,

In melodious union joining,

Best the wondrous joys can tell,

That in hearts united dwell.

R E C I T A T I V E.

F I R S T V O I C E.

To young Victoria's happy fame,

Well may the Arts a trophy raise,

MUSIC grows sweeter in her praise,

And, own'd by her, with rapture speaks her name.

To

To touch the brave Cleander's heart,  
 The Graces all in her conspire ;  
 Love arms her with his surest dart,  
 Apollo with his lyre.

## A I R.

The listening Muses, all around her,  
 Think 'tis Phœbus' strains they hear :  
 And Cupid, drawing near to wound her,  
 Drops his bow, and stands to hear.

## R E C I T A T I V E.

## SECOND VOICE.

While crowds of rivals, with despair,  
 Silent admire, or vainly court the fair ;  
 Behold the happy conquest of her eyes,  
 A hero is the glorious prize !  
 In courts, in camps, through distant realms re-  
 nown'd,  
 Cleander comes—Victoria, see,  
 He comes, with British honour crown'd ;  
 Love leads his eager steps to thee.

## A I R.

In tender sighs he silence breaks,  
 The fair his flame approves.  
 Consenting blushes warm her cheeks,  
 She smiles,—she yields,—she loves.

R E C I-

## RECITATIVE.

## FIRST VOICE.

Now Hymen at the altar stands,  
 And while he joins their faithful hands,  
 Behold ! by ardent vows drawn down,  
 Immortal Concord, heavenly bright,  
 Array'd in robes of purest light,  
 Descends, th' auspicious rites to crown.  
 Her golden harp the goddess brings ;  
     Its magic sound

Commands a sudden silence all around,  
 And strains prophetic thus attune the strings.

## DUETTO.

1 VOICE.	The swain his nymph possessing,
2 VOICE.	The nymph her swain caressing,
1 and 2.	{ Shall still improve the blessing.
	{ For ever kind and true.
	{ While rolling years are flying,
BOTH.	{ Love, Hymen's lamp supplying,
	{ With fuel never dying,
	{ Shall still the flame renew.



## H O R A T I U S,

IN LIBRO PRIMO EPISTOLARUM.

Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet. Sapere aude :  
 Incipe. Vivendi qui rectè prorogat horam,  
 Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis : at ille  
 Labitur & labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

## T R A N S L A T E D.

**T**O-MORROW cheats us all. Why dost thou stay  
 And leave undone what should be done to-day ?  
 Begin—the present minute's in thy power ;  
 But still t' adjourn, and wait a fitter hour,  
 Is like the clown, who at some river's side  
 Expecting stands, in hopes the running tide  
 Will all ere long be past—Fool ! not to know  
 It still has flow'd the same, and will for ever flow.

O N A  
C O L L A R

PRESENTED FOR

H A P P Y G I L L, 1712.

**T**HOU little favourite of the fair!  
When thou these golden bands shalt wear,  
The hand that binds them softly kifs,  
With conscious joy, and own thy blifs.  
Proud of his chain, who would not be  
A slave, to gain her smiles, like thee?

T H E  
C H A R A C T E R

O F T H E

LADY HENRIETTA CAVENDISH HOLLES\*.

1712-13.

**S**UCH early wisdom, such a lovely face,  
Such modest greatness, such attractive grace;  
Wit, beauty, goodness, charity, and truth,  
The riper sense of age, the bloom of youth!

This Lady, also celebrated by Mr. Prior in a beautiful Ode, called "Colin's Mistake," was afterwards married to Edward Earl of Oxford, and was mother of the present Duchess Dowager of Portland.

Whence

Whence is it, that in one fair piece we find  
 These various beauties of the female kind  
 Sure but in one such different charms agree,  
 And Henrietta is that phœnix-she.

TRUTH, HONOUR, HONESTY:

THE MOTTO CHOSEN BY THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE THE

LADY HENRIETTA CAVENDISH HOLLES.

**I**N thee, bright maid, though all the virtues shine,  
 With rival beams, and every grace is thine,  
 Yet three, distinguish'd by thy early voice,  
 Excite our praise, and well deserve thy choice.

Immortal Truth in heaven itself displays  
 Her charms celestial born, and purest rays,  
 Which thence in streams, like golden sunshine, flow,  
 And shed their light on minds like yours below.

Fair Honour, next in beauty and in grace,  
 Shines in her turn, and claims the second place;  
 She fills the well-born soul with noble fires,  
 And generous thoughts and godlike acts inspires.

Then

Then Honesty, with native air, succeeds,  
 Plain is her look, unartful are her deeds;  
 And, just alike to friends and foes, she draws  
 The bounds of right and wrong, nor errs from equal  
     laws.

From Heaven this scale of virtue thus descends  
 By just degrees, and thy full choice defends.  
 So when, in visionary trains, by night  
 Attending angels blest'd good Jacob's fight,  
 The mystic ladder thus appear'd to rise,  
 Its foot on earth, its summit in the skies.

H            Y            M            N,

SUNG BY THE

CHILDREN OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

AT THE ENTRY OF

K I N G   G E O R G E

I N T O   L O N D O N , 1714.

I.

**H**EAR us, O God, this joyful day!  
 Whole nations join their voice,  
 To Thee united thanks to pay,  
 And in thy strength rejoice.

II. For

## II.

For led by thee, O King of Kings!  
Our Sovereign George we see;  
Thy hand the Royal blessing brings,  
He comes, he reigns, by thee!

## III.

Plenteous of grace, pour from above  
Thy favours on his head;  
Truth, Mercy, Righteousness, and Love,  
As guards around him spread.

## IV.

With length of days, and glory crown'd,  
With wealth and fair increase,  
Let him abroad be far renown'd,  
Still blest at home with peace.

A

MONUMENTAL ODE,

TO THE MEMORY OF

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHES,

LATE WIFE OF

EDWARD HUGHES, ESQ.

OF HERTINGFORDBURY IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD,

AND DAUGHTER OF RICHARD HARRISON, ESQ.

OF BALLS, IN THE SAME COUNTY.

OBILT 15 NOV. MDCCXIV.

I.

SEE! how those dropping monuments decay!  
Frail mansions of the silent dead,  
Whose souls to uncorrupting regions fled,  
With a wise scorn their mouldering dust survey.  
Their tombs are rais'd from dust as well as they;  
For see! to dust they both return,  
And Time consumes alike the ashes and the urn.

II.

We ask the sculptor's art in vain  
To make us for a space ourselves survive;  
In Parian stone we proudly breathe again,  
Or seem in figur'd brass to live.

Yet

Yet stone and brass our hopes betray,  
 Age steals the mimic forms and characters away.  
 In vain, O Egypt, to the wondering skies  
 With giant pride thy pyramids arise ;  
 Whate'er their vast and gloomy vaults contain,  
 No names distinct of their great dead remain.  
 Beneath the mass confus'd, in heaps thy monarchs lie,  
 Unknown, and blended in mortality.

## III.

To death ourselves and all our works we owe.

But is there nought, O Muse, can save  
 Our memories from darkness and the grave,  
 And some short after-life bestow ?  
 That task is mine, the Muse replies,  
 And hark ! she tunes the sacred lyre !  
 Verse is the last of human works that dies,  
 When virtue does the song inspire.

## IV.

Then look, Eliza, happy faint, look down !  
 Pause from immortal joys awhile  
 To hear, and gracious with a smile  
 The dedicated numbers own ;  
 Say how in thy life's scanty space,  
 So short a space, so wondrous bright,  
 Bright as a summer's day, short as a summer's night,  
 Could'st thou find room for every crowded grace ?  
 As if thy thrifty soul foreknew,  
 Like a wise envoy, Heaven's intent,  
 Soon to recal whom it had sent,  
 And all its task resolv'd at once to do.

Or wert thou but a traveller below,  
 That hither didst awhile repair,  
 Curious our customs and our laws to know?  
 And, sickening in our grosser air,  
 And tir'd of vain repeated fights,  
 Our foolish cares, our false delights,  
 Back to thy native seats would'st go?  
 Oh! since to us thou wilt no more return,  
 Permit thy friends, the faithful few  
 Who best thy numerous virtues knew,  
 Themselves, not thee to mourn.

## V.

Now, pensive Muse, enlarge thy flight!  
 (By turns the pensive Muses love  
 The hilly heights and shady grove)  
 Behold where, swelling to the sight,  
 Balls, a fair structure, graceful stands!  
 And from yon verdant rising brow  
 Sees Hertford's ancient town, and lands  
 Where Nature's hand in slow meanders leads  
 The Lee's clear stream its course to flow  
 Through flowery vales, and moisten'd meads,  
 And far around in beauteous prospects spreads  
 Her map of plenty all below.  
 'Twas here—and sacred be the spot of earth!  
 Eliza's soul, born first above,  
 Descended to an humbler birth,  
 And with a mortal's frailties strove.

So,



So, on some towering peak that meets the sky,  
 When missive seraphs downward fly,  
 They stop, and for awhile alight,  
 Put off their rays celestial-bright,  
 Then take some milder form familiar to our eye.

## VI.

Swiftly her infant virtues grew :  
 Water'd by Heaven's peculiar care,  
 Her morning bloom was doubly fair,  
 Like summer's day-break, when we see  
 The fresh-dropp'd stores of rosy dew  
 (Transparent beauties of the dawn)  
 Spread o'er the grass their cobweb-lawn,  
 Or hang moist pearls on every tree.  
 Pleas'd with the lovely sight awhile  
 Her friends behold, and joyful smile,  
 Nor think the sun's exhaling ray  
 Will change the scene ere noon of day,  
 Dry up the glittering drops, and draw those dews away.

## VII.

Yet first, to fill her orb of life,  
 Behold, in each relation dear,  
 The pious faint, the duteous child appear,  
 The tender sister, and the faithful wife.  
 Alas ! but must one circlet of the year  
 Unite in bliss, in grief divide  
 The destin'd bridegroom and the bride ?  
 Stop, generous youth, the gathering tear,  
 That as you read these lines or hear

Perhaps may start, and seem to say,  
 That short-liv'd year was but a day!  
 Forbear—nor fruitless sorrowings now employ,  
 Think she was lent awhile, not given,  
 (Such was th' appointed will of Heaven)  
 Then grateful call that year an age of virtuous joy.

A N

A L L U S I O N   T O   H O R A C E ,

B O O K I.   O D E   XXII.

PRINTED AT THE BREAKING OUT OF THE  
 REBELLION IN THE YEAR 1715.

**T**HE man that loves his king and nation,  
 And shuns each vile association,  
 That trusts his honest deeds i' th' light,  
 Nor meets in dark cabals, by night,  
 With fools, who, after much debate,  
 Get themselves hang'd, and save the state,  
 Needs not his hall with weapons store;  
 Nor dreads each rapping at his door;  
 Nor sculks, in fear of being known,  
 Or hides his guilt in parson's gown;  
 Nor wants, to guard his generous heart,  
 The poniard or the poison'd dart;

And,

And, but for ornament and pride,  
A sword of lath might cross his side.

If o'er St. James's park he stray,  
He stops not, pausing in his way;  
Nor pulls his hat down o'er his face,  
Nor starts, looks back, and mends his pace:  
Or if he ramble to the Tower,  
He knows no crime, and dreads no power,  
But thence returning, free as wind,  
Smiles at the bars he left behind.  
Thus, as I loiter'd t' other day,  
Humming—O every month was May—  
And, thoughtless how my time I squander'd,  
From Whitehall, through the Cockpit wander'd,  
A messenger with furly eye  
View'd me quite round, and yet pass'd by.  
No sharper look or rougher mien  
In Scottish highlands e'er was seen;  
Nor ale and brandy ever bred  
More pimpled cheeks, or nose more red;  
And yet, with both hands in my breast,  
Careless I walk'd, nor shunn'd the beast.

Place me among a hundred spies,  
Let all the room be ears and eyes;  
Or search my pocket-books and papers,  
No word or line shall give me vapours.  
Send me to Whigs as true and hearty,  
As ever pity'd poor Maccarty;

Let Townshend, Sunderland, be there,  
 Or Robin Walpole in the chair:  
 Or fend me to a club of Tories,  
 That damn and curse at Marlborough's glories,  
 And drink—but sure none such there are!—  
 The Devil, the Pope, and rebel Mar;  
 Yet still my loyalty I'll boast,  
 King George shall ever be my toast;  
 Unbrib'd his glorious cause I'll own,  
 And fearless scorn each traitor's frown.

## A

## F R A G M E N T.

O Say, ye faints, who shine in realms above,  
 And tune your harps to sing eternal love,  
 When shall my voice attain your high degree;  
 When shall my soul, from clouds of sorrow free,  
 Hear your celestial song, and aid the harmony?

A P O L L O   A N D   D A P H N E .

A

M   A   S   Q   U   E .

S E T   T O   M U S I C   B Y   D R .   P E P U S C H .

A N D   P E R F O R M E D   A T   T H E

T H E A T R E - R O Y A L   I N   D R U R Y - L A N E .

“ Protinus alter amat, fugit altera nomen amantis.”

OVID,

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

APOLLO,	MRS. MARGARITA.
DAPHNE,	MRS. BARBIER.
PENEUS,	MR. TURNER.
DORIS,	MRS. WILLIS.

SCENE, THE VALLEY OF TEMPE,  
IN THESSALY.

## A P O L L O   A N D   D A P H N E.

The First SCENE is a River.

PENEUS, a River-God, appears on a bed of rushes, leaning on his urn. He rises and comes forward, his head crowned with rushes and flowers, a reed in his hand

P E N E U S.

**H**OW long must Peneus chide in vain  
 His daughter's coyness and disdain?  
 Through Tempe's pleasant vales and bowers  
 As my full urn its current pours,  
 In every plain, from every grove,  
 I hear the sighs of slighted love ;  
 And on my rushy banks the Sylvans cry  
 Why ever cruel, Daphne, why ?  
 But see she comes, the beauteous cause ;  
 Daphne, my just commands attend,  
 Hear me, thy father and thy friend,  
 And yield at last to Love and Hymen's laws.

D A P H N E.

O Peneus, urge this cruel suit no more ;  
 Have I not to Diana sworn ?

Behold

Behold again to her I bow,  
 Devoted ever to remain  
 A virgin of her spotless train ;  
 Hear, Cynthia, and confirm my vow.

How happy are we,  
 How airy, how free,  
 That rove through the woods and the plains !  
 In vain the blind boy  
 Our hearts would decoy,  
 We scorn all his joys and his pains.

[Exit Daphne.]

PENEUS.

Rash maid, return——  
 What hast thou sworn ?  
 With thee shall Peneus' race expire ?  
 Then hear once more thy flighted fire,  
 And know, thy fatal vow draws down  
 The curse of Heaven, a father's frown,  
 And sure destruction waits thy scorn.

Feeble Cupid ! vain deceiver !  
 What avails thy boasted quiver ?  
 Where are all thy conquering arts ?  
 They that fly thee  
 May defy thee ;  
 They who fear thee,  
 And revere thee,  
 Ever meet thy keenest darts.

[Exit Peneus.]

SCENE



SCENE changes to a Forest.

APOLLO enters with his bow and arrows, as having newly slain the PYTHON.

A P O L L O.

'Tis done—the monster Python, slain  
By Phœbus' shafts, lies breathless on the plain.  
Yet why with conquest am I thus adorn'd?

Alas! I feel a mortal's pain,

Conquer'd by Love, whom once I scorn'd.  
O Daphne! till thy smiles I can obtain,  
No more these marks of triumph let me bear;  
But thus a shepherd's semblance wear,  
Till blest by thee I grow a god again.

[Throws away his bow and arrows, and takes  
up a sheep-hook.]

See—she appears; how wondrous fair!  
Hail, goddess of these verdant groves!

D A P H N E.

What art thou, or from whence?

A P O L L O.

A swain that loves.

D A P H N E.

Thy unavailing courtship spare.  
Dost thou not daily hear the shepherds cry  
Why ever cruel, Daphne, why?  
Go—with the rest despair.

A P O L L-

## A P O L L O.

No, let the rest despair, while I  
Distinguish'd, triumph in the joy.

Fair blooming creature !  
Each tender feature  
Speaks thee by nature  
    For love design'd.  
Then smile consenting,  
Loft time repenting,  
Let soft relenting  
    Now shew thee kind.

## D A P H N E.

Canst thou the mountain tiger bind,  
Or stop the floods, or fix the wind ?  
Do this—then Daphne will perhaps be kind.

## A P O L L O.

Ev'n tigers Love's soft laws obey ;  
Art thou more savage far than they ?  
Look all around thee, and above !  
Love lights the skies, and paints the meads ;  
    Its genial flame  
Through heav'n, and earth, and ocean spreads ;  
Thou art thyself the happiest child of Love,  
    Do not thy birth disclaim.

D A P H.

## DAPHNE.

Though fair as Phœbus thou should'it seem,  
 And were thy words soft as his lyre,  
 They could not move me to desire ;  
 Wake, shepherd, from thy dream.

Cease to sooth thy fruitless pain ;  
 Why for frowns wilt thou be suing ?  
 Cease to languish and complain.  
 'Tis to seek thy own undoing,  
 Still to love, and love in vain.

## APOLLO.

In her soft cheeks and beauteous eyes,  
 What new enchanting graces rise !            [Aside.

## DUETTO for APOLLO and DAPHNE.

APOL. No more deny me,  
 O cease to fly me  
 Your faithful swain.

DAPH. No longer try me,  
 For ever fly me,  
 Despairing swain.

APOL. Yet hear me.

DAPH. Forbear me.

APOL. Let sighs imploring,  
 And looks adoring,  
 Still speak my pain.

DAPH. Your sighs imploring,  
 And looks adoring,  
 But move disdain.

[Exit Daphne.  
 A P O L L -

## A P O L L O.

She's gone—nor knows from whom she flies.  
 Mistaken coyness! false disdain!  
 Phœbus she prais'd, but scorns the swain—  
 Then, breaking from this dark disguise,  
 When Phœbus what he is shall seem,  
 My glittering rays, and melting lyre,  
 At last shall warm thee to desire,  
 And wake thee, Daphne, from thy dream.

Where Cupid's bow is failing,  
 Ambition's charms prevailing,  
 Shall triumph o'er the fair.  
 The nymph that Love despises,  
 Some secret passion prizes,  
 That still forbids despair. [Exit Apollo.

Enter DAPHNE and DORIS.

D A P H N E.

Doris, why this trifling tale?

D O R I S.

That good advice may once prevail;  
 Save one—nor all your lovers lose,  
 Alas! that I, poor I might gain  
 What you each day refuse!

D A P H N E.

Take all, and ease me of the pain.

D O R I S.

I would—but ah! 'twere now in vain.

When

When I was a maiden of twenty,  
 And my charms and my lovers were plenty,  
 Ah! why did I ever say no?  
 Now the swains, though I court them, all fly me,  
 I sigh, but no lover comes nigh me;  
 Ye virgins, be warn'd by my woe!  
 Ah! why did I ever say no?

D A P H N E.

Poor Doris! dry thy weeping eyes;  
 Dost thou repent thou once wert wife?

Tender hearts to every passion  
 Still their freedom would betray,  
 But how calm is inclination,  
 When our reason bears the sway!

Swains themselves, while they pursue us,  
 Often teach us to deny.  
 While we fly, they fondly woo us;  
 If we grow too fond, they fly.

D O R I S.

Yet might I see one courting swain,  
 Though but to slight him once again!—  
 But come—I'll amorous thoughts give o'er.

D A P H N E.

'Tis well to leave them at threescore.  
 Haste then, and at th' appointed place,  
 See if the nymphs expect me for the chase.

[Exit Doris.

[A sym.

[A symphony of instruments is heard, whilst Apollo descends in the chariot of the sun; a crown of rays about his head, and his lyre in his hand.

## D A P H N E.

What sounds celestial strike my ear!  
 Why does the golden source of light  
 Pour out new day?—how wondrous bright!  
 Some god descends to human sight;  
 I'm charm'd, yet aw'd with fear.

## A P O L L O.

Daphne, on Phœbus fix thy eye,  
 With meaner shapes deceiv'd no more!  
 Know, I thy beauteous form adore:  
 Wilt thou a god, a god that loves thee, fly?

[Apollo strikes his lyre, and Daphne turns back as surpris'd at the sound.

Fairest mortal! stay and hear,  
 Turn thee, leave thy trembling fear!  
 Cannot Love with Music join'd  
 Touch thy unrelenting mind?  
 Fairest mortal! stay and hear,  
 Turn thee, leave thy trembling fear.

Hark how the river-shores prolong  
 My soft complaints, and murmur to my song!

Thy

Thy father Peneus feels my pain ;  
See ! how his ofiers gently bow,  
And seem my secret soul to know—

DAPH. [aside.] Alas ! my rash, my fatal vow !

APOL. Wilt thou alone unmov'd remain ?

[As Daphne is going out, she stops, and sings  
the following air.

D A P H N E.

Shall I return— or no ?—  
Charms yet unknown surround me ;  
Yet, Love, thou ne'er shalt wound me,  
No more alarm my breast.  
Then let me haste to go—  
Ah no, my heart replies  
In tender heaving sighs—  
Ye powers restore my rest.

APOL. O do not go—

DAPH. Dost thou not know,  
I'm of Diana's train ?  
Thy love forbear—

APOL. Thy scorn forbear—

DAPH. I must not hear ;

APOL. O stay and hear ;

DAPH. Thy love }  
APOL. Thy flight } is vain.

[Exit Daphne pursued by Apollo.

SCENE changes to the River.

Re-enter DAPHNE, looking back as affrighted

DAPHNE.

He comes—the swift pursuer comes—O where  
 Shall I escape his piercing sight,  
 Where hide me from the God of Light?  
 Ah! 'tis in vain—he's here.

[DAPHNE runs to the side of the river, and as  
 she sings the following air is transformed into  
 a laurel-tree.

Father Peneus, hear me, aid me!  
 Let some sudden change invade me,  
 Fix me rooted on thy shore.  
 Cease, Apollo, to persuade me,  
 I am Daphne now no more.—

[APOLLO enters at the latter end of the air,  
 and is met by Peneus.

APOLLO.

O fatal flight!—O curst disdain!  
 O Peneus, how shall we our loss deplore?  
 But see!  
 The trembling branches yet her shape retain!  
 Though Daphne lives a nymph no more,  
 She lives, fair verdant plant, in thee:  
 Henceforth be thou Apollo's tree,  
 And hear what honours to thy leaves remain.

No



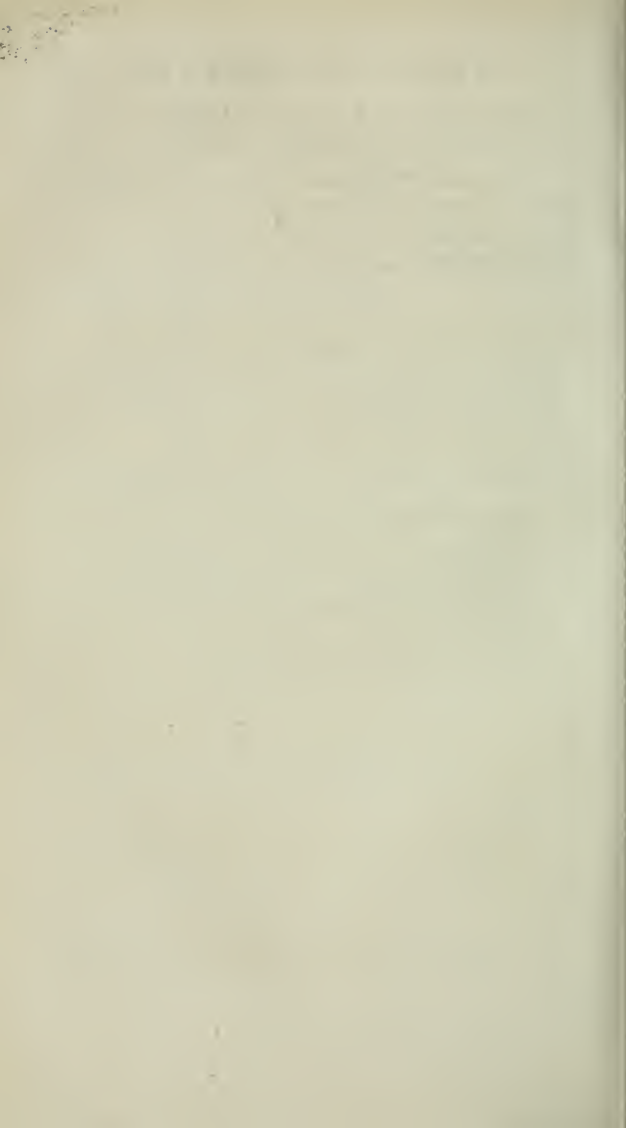
No thunder e'er shall blast thy boughs,  
 Preserv'd to grace Apollo's brows,  
 Kings, victors, poets, to adorn ;  
 Oft in Britannia's isle thy prosperous green  
 Shall on the heads of her great chiefs be seen,  
 And by a Nassau, and a George, be worn.

## PENEUS.

Still Peneus, with a father's care,  
 Shall feed thee from his flowing urn  
 With verdure ever fresh and fair,  
 Nor this thy destin'd change shall mourn.

## CHORUS, or Duetto of Apollo and Peneus.

Nature alone can love inspire,  
 Art is vain to move desire.  
 If nature once the fair incline,  
 To their own passion they resign.  
 Nature alone can love inspire,  
 Art is vain to move desire.



A N  
O D E

F O R T H E

BIRTH-DAY OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

T H E

P R I N C E S S O F W A L E S,

S T. D A V I D ' S D A Y, T H E F I R S T O F M A R C H,

1715-16.

S E T T O M U S I C B Y D R. P E P U S C H,

And performed at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society  
of ANCIENT BRITONS, established in Honour of Her  
Royal Highness's Birth-Day, and of the Principality  
of Wales.

“ Salve læta dies! meliorque revertere semper,

“ A populo rerum digna potente coli!

OVID.



O D E

F O R

T W O V O I C E S.

First Voice, F A M E.

Second Voice, C A M B R I A, or the Principality  
of W A L E S.

BOTH VOICES, with a Trumpet.

**T**O joy, to triumphs, dedicate the day!

C A M B R I A.

Rise, goddess of immortal fame,  
 And, with thy trumpet's swelling sound,  
 To all Britannia's realms around,  
 The double festival proclaim.

F A M E.

The goddess of immortal fame  
 Shall, with her trumpet's swelling sound,  
 To all Britannia's realms around,  
 The double festival proclaim.

BOTH VOICES.

O'er Cambria's distant hills let the loud notes rebound!  
 Each British soul be rais'd, and every eye be gay!

To joy, to triumphs, dedicate the day.

Q 4

F A M E.

## FAME.

Hail, Cambria! long to Fame well known!  
 Thy patron-faint looks smiling down,  
 Well pleas'd to see  
 This day, prolific of renown,  
 Increas'd in honours to himself, and thee;  
 See Carolina's natal star arise,  
 And with new beams adorn thy azure skies!  
 Though on her virtues I should ever dwell,  
 Fame cannot all her numerous virtues tell.  
 Bright in herself, and in her offspring bright,  
 On Britain's throne she casts diffusive light;  
 Detraction from her presence flies;  
 And, while promiscuous crowds in rapture gaze,  
 Ev'n tongues disloyal learn her praise,  
 And murmuring Envy sees her smile, and dies.

Happy morn! such gifts bestowing!  
 Britain's joys from thee are flowing;  
 Ever thus auspicious shine!  
 Happy isle! such gifts possessing!  
 Britain, ever own the blessing!  
 Carolina's charms are thine.

## CAMBRIA.

Nor yet, O Fame, dost thou display  
 All the triumphs of this day;  
 More wonders yet arise to sight;  
 See! o'er these rites what mighty power presides;  
 Behold, to thee his early steps he guides;  
 What noble ardour does his soul excite!

Hence-

Henceforth, when to the listening universe  
 Thou number'st o'er my princes of renown,  
 The second hope of Britain's crown,  
 When my great Edward's deeds thou shalt rehearse,  
 And tell of Creffy's well-fought plain,  
 Thy golden trumpet found again!  
 The brave Augustus shall renew thy strain,  
 And Oudenarda's fight immortalize the verse.

A I R, with a Harp.

Heavenly Muses! tune your lyres,  
 Far resounding;  
 Grace the hero's glorious name.  
 See! the song new life inspires!  
 Every breast with joy abounding,  
 Seems to share the hero's flame.

F A M E.

O thou, with every virtue crown'd,  
 Britannia's father, and her king renown'd!  
 Thus in thy offspring greatly blest,  
 While through th' extended royal line  
 Thou seest thy propagated lustre shine,  
 What secret raptures fill thy breast!  
 So smiles Apollo, doubly gay,  
 When in the diamond, with full blaze,  
 He views his own paternal rays,  
 And all his bright reflected day.

C A M-

## C A M B R I A.

Hail source of blessings to our isle!  
 While gloomy clouds shall take their flight,  
 Shot through by thy victorious light,  
 Propitious ever on thy Britons smile!

## B O T H V O I C E S.

To joy, to triumphs, dedicate the day.

## C A M B R I A.

Rise, goddess of immortal fame,  
 And with thy trumpet's swelling sound,  
 To all Britannia's realms around,  
 The double festival proclaim.

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 Shall, with her trumpet's swelling sound,  
 To all Britannia's realms around,  
 The double festival proclaim.

## B O T H V O I C E S.

O'er Cambria's distant hills let the loud notes rebound!  
 Each British soul be rais'd, and every eye be gay!  
 To joy, to triumphs, dedicate the day.



## EXTRACT OF A LETTER

FROM

MR. HUGHES

TO THE

LORD CHANCELLOR COWPER.

—“ **T**HIS little Poem was writ by the accident of having Horace for my companion in a confinement by sickness, and fancying I had discovered a new sense of one of his Odes, for which I have found your Lordship’s great indulgence and partiality to me, the best exposition.

“ Perhaps we never read with that attention, as when we think we have found something applicable to ourselves. I am now grown fond enough of this sense to believe it the true one, and have drawn two or three learned friends (to whom I have mentioned it) into my opinion.

“ The Ode, your Lordship will see, is that in which Horace feigns himself turned into a swan. It passes (for aught I know universally) for a compliment on himself, and a mere enthusiastic rant of the poet in his own praise, like his EXEGI MONUMENTUM, &c. I confess I had often slightly read it in that view,

“ and have found every one I have lately asked, de-  
 “ ceived by the same opinion, which I cannot but think  
 “ spoils the Ode, and sinks it to nothing; I had almost  
 “ said, turns the swan into a goose.

“ The Grammarians seem to have fallen into this  
 “ mistake, by wholly overlooking the reason of his  
 “ rapture, viz. its being addressed to Mæcenas; and  
 “ have prefaced it with this, and the like general in-  
 “ scriptions—VATICINATUR CARMINUM SUORUM IM-  
 “ MORTALITATEM, &c. which I think is not the sub-  
 “ ject.

“ I am very happy in the occasion which shewed it  
 “ me in a quite different sense from what I had ever  
 “ apprehended, till I had the honour to be known to  
 “ your Lordship; I am sure a much more advantage-  
 “ ous one to the Poet, as well as more just to his great  
 “ patron. If I have exceeded the liberty of an imi-  
 “ tator, in pursuing the same hint further, to make it  
 “ less doubtful, yet his favourers will forgive me, when  
 “ I own I have not on this occasion so much thought  
 “ of emulating his poetry, as of rivaling his pride, by  
 “ the ambition of being known as,

M Y L O R D,

YOUR LORDSHIP'S MOST OBLIGED,

AND DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

J. H U G H E S.

## O D E

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD CHANCELLOR COWPER.

ANNO MDCCXVII.

IN ALLUSION TO HORACE, LIB. II. ODE XX.

## I.

I'M rais'd, transported, chang'd all o'er!  
 Prepar'd, a towering swan, to soar  
 Aloft; see, see the down arise,  
 And clothe my back, and plume my thighs!  
 My wings shoot forth; now will I try  
 New tracks, and boldly mount the sky;  
 Nor Envy, nor Ill-fortune's spite,  
 Shall stop my course, or damp my flight.

## II.

Shall I, obscure or disesteem'd,  
 Of vulgar rank henceforth be deem'd?  
 Or vainly toil my name to save  
 From dark oblivion and the grave?  
 No—He can never wholly die,  
 Secure of immortality,  
 Whom Britain's Cowper condescends  
 To own, and numbers with his friends.

III. 'Tis

## III.

'Tis done—I scorn mean honours now ;  
No common wreaths shall bind my brow.  
Whether the Muse vouchsafe t' inspire  
My breast with the celestial fire ;  
Whether my verse be fill'd with flame,  
Or I deserve a Poet's name,  
Let Fame be silent ; only tell  
That generous Cowper loves me well.

## IV.

Through Britain's realms I shall be known  
By Cowper's merit, not my own.  
And when the tomb my dust shall hide,  
Stripp'd of a mortal's little pride,  
Vain pomp be spar'd, and every tear ;  
Let but some stone this sculpture bear ;  
“ Here lies his clay to earth consign'd,  
“ To whom great Cowper once was kind.”

## W H A T I S M A N.

**O** SON of man! O creature of a day!  
 Proud of vain wisdom, with false greatness gay!  
 Heir of thy father's vice, to whose bad store  
 Thy guilty days are spent in adding more;  
 Thou propagated folly!—What in thee  
 Could Heaven's Supreme, could perfect Wisdom see,  
 To fix one glance of his regarding eye?  
 Why art thou chose the favourite of the sky?  
 While angels wonder at the mercy known,  
 And scarce the wretch himself the debt immense will  
     own!

## B O I L E A U,

DANS SA I. EPISTRE AU ROY.

**P**OURQUOI ces elephans, ces armes, ce bagage,  
 Et ces vaisseaux tout prests à quitter le rivage ?  
 Difoit au roi Pyrrhus, un sage confident,  
 Conseiller tres-sensé d'un roi tres-imprudent.  
 Je vais, lui dit ce prince, à Rome où l'on m'apelle.  
 Quoi faire ? l'affieger. L'entreprise est fort belle,  
 Et digne seulement d'Alexandre ou de vous,  
 Mais quand nous l'aurons prise, & bien que ferons-  
 nous ?

Du reste des Latins la conquête est facile.  
 Sans doute, ils font à nous : est-ce tout ? La Sicile  
 Delà nous tend les bras, & bien-tost sans effort  
 Syracuse recoit nos vaisseaux dans son port.  
 En demeurés-vous là ? Dés que nous l'aurons prise,  
 Il ne faut qu'un bon vent & Carthage est conquise :  
 Les chemins sont ouverts : qui peut nous arrester ?  
 Je vous entens, seigneur, nous allons tout dompter :  
 Nous allons traverser les sables de Lybie ;  
 Asservir en passant l'Egypte, l'Arabie ;

Courir

## F R O M B O I L E A U,

IN HIS FIRST EPISTLE TO LEWIS XIV.

**W**HAT mean these elephants, arms, warlike  
 store,  
 And all these ships, prepar'd to leave the shore?  
 Thus Cyneas, faithful, old, experienc'd, wise,  
 Address'd king Pyrrhus;—thus the king replies;  
 'Tis glory calls us hence; to Rome we go.  
 For what?—To conquer.—Rome's a noble foe,  
 A prize for Alexander fit, or you;  
 But Rome reduc'd, what next, Sir, will you do?  
 The rest of Italy my chains shall wear.  
 And is that all?—No, Sicily lies near;  
 See how she stretches out her beauteous arms,  
 And tempts the victor with unguarded charms!  
 In Syracuse's port this fleet shall ride.  
 'Tis well—and there you will at last abide?—  
 No; that subdued, again we'll hoist our sails,  
 And put to sea; and, blow but prosperous gales,  
 Carthage must soon be ours, an easy prey,  
 The passage open: what obstructs our way?—  
 Then, Sir, your vast design I understand,  
 To conquer all the earth, cross seas and land,  
 O'er Africk's spacious wilds your reign extend,  
 Beneath your sword make proud Arabia bend;

Courir delà le Gange en de nouveaux païs ;  
Faire trembler le Scythe aux bords du Tanaïs ;  
Et ranger sous nos loix tout ce vaste Hemisphere ;  
Mais de retour enfin, que pretendez-vous faire ?  
Alors, cher Cineas, victorieux, contens,  
Nous pourrons rire à l'aïse, & prendre du bon temps.  
Hé, seigneur, dès ce jour, sans sortir de l'Epire,  
Du matin jusqu'au soir qui vous défend de rire ?



Then seek remoter worlds, where Ganges pours  
His swelling stream ; beyond Hydaspes' shores,  
Through Indian realms to carry dire alarms,  
And make the hardy Scythian dread your arms.  
But say—this wondrous race of glory run,  
When we return, say what shall then be done ?  
Then pleas'd, my friend, we'll spend the joyful day  
In full delight, and laugh our cares away.  
And why not now ? Alas ! Sir, need we roam  
For this so far, or quit our native home ?  
No—let us now each valued hour employ,  
Nor for the future lose the present joy.

A N

## I M A G E O F P L E A S U R E .

I N I M I T A T I O N O F

## A N O D E I N C A S I M I R E .

I.

SOLACE of life, my sweet companion lyre !  
 On this fair poplar bough I'll hang thee high,  
 While the gay fields all soft delights inspire,  
 And not one cloud deforms the smiling sky.

II.

While whispering gales, that court the leaves and  
 flowers,  
 Play through thy strings, and gently make them sound,  
 Luxurious I'll dissolve the flowing hours  
 In balmy slumbers on the carpet ground.

III.

But see—what sudden gloom obscures the air !  
 What falling showers impetuous change the day !  
 Let's rise, my lyre—Ah Pleasure false as fair !  
 How faithless are thy charms, how short thy stay !

A N

O D E

I N T H E

P A R K A T A S T E D.

## I.

**Y**E Muses, that frequent these walks and shades,  
 The seat of calm repose,  
 Which Howard's happy genius chose ;  
 Where, taught by you, his lyre he strung,  
 And oft, like Philomel, in dusky glades,  
 Sweet amorous voluntaries sung !  
 O say, ye kind inspiring powers !  
 With what melodious strain  
 Will you indulge my pensive vein,  
 And charm my solitary hours ?

## II.

Begin, and Echo shall the song repeat ;  
 While, skreen'd from August's feverish heat,  
 Beneath this spreading elm I lie,  
 And view the yellow harvest far around,  
 The neighbouring fields with plenty crown'd,  
 And over head a fair unclouded sky.

The wood, the park's romantic scene,  
 The deer, that innocent and gay  
 On the soft turf's perpetual green  
 Pass all their lives in love and play,  
 Are various objects of delight,  
 That sport with fancy, and invite  
 Your aid, the pleasure to complete ;  
 Begin—and Echo shall the song repeat.

## III.

Hark !—the kind inspiring powers  
 Answer from their secret bowers,  
 Propitious to my call !  
 They join their choral voices all,  
 To charm my solitary hours.  
 Listen, they cry, thou pensive swain !  
 Though much the tuneful sisters love  
 The fields, the park, the shady grove :  
 The fields, and park, and shady grove,  
 The tuneful sisters now disdain,  
 And choose to sooth thee with a sweeter strain ;  
 Molinda's praises shall our skill employ,  
 Molinda, Nature's pride, and every Muse's joy !  
 The Muses triumph'd at her birth,  
 When, first descending from her parent skies,  
 This star of beauty shot to earth ;  
 Love saw the fires that darted from her eyes,  
 He saw, and smil'd—the winged boy  
 Gave early oracens of her conquering fame,  
 And to his mother lip'd her name,  
 Molinda !—Nature's pride, and every Muse's joy.

IV. Say,

## IV.

Say, beauteous Afted ! has thy honour'd shade

Ever receiv'd that lovely maid ?

Ye nymphs and sylvan deities, confess

That shining festal day of happiness !

For if the lovely maid was here,

April himself, though in so fair a dress

He clothe the meads, though his delicious showers

Awake the blossoms and the breathing flowers,

And new-create the fragrant year ;

April himself, or brighter May,

Assisted by the god of day,

Never made your grove so gay,

Or half so full of charms appear.

## V

Whatever rural feat she now doth grace,

And shines a goddess of the plains,

Imperial Love new triumphs there ordains,

Removes with her from place to place,

With her he keeps his court, and where she lives he  
reigns.

A thousand bright attendants more

Her glorious equipage compose :

There circling Pleasure ever flows :

Friendship, and Arts, a well-selected store,

Good-humour, Wit, and Music's soft delight,

The shorten'd minutes there beguile,

And sparkling Mirth, that never looks so bright,

As when it lightens in Molinda's smile.

## VI.

Thither, ye guardian powers (if such there are,  
Deputed from the sky  
To watch o'er human-kind with friendly care),  
Thither, ye gentle spirits, fly!  
If goodness like your own can move  
Your constant zeal, your tenderest love,  
For ever wait on this accomplish'd fair!  
Shield her from every ruder breath of air,  
Nor let invading sickness come  
To blast those beauties in their bloom.  
May no misguided choice, no hapless doom,  
Disturb the heaven of her fair life  
With clouds of grief, or showers of melting tears;  
Let harsh unkindness, and ungenerous strife,  
Repining discontent, and boding fears,  
With every shape of woe, be driven away,  
Like ghosts prohibited the day.  
Let Peace o'er her his dovelike wings display,  
And smiling joys crown all her blissful years!

T O

M R. C O N S T A N T I N E,

O N H I S

P A I N T I N G S.

W H I L E o'er the cloth thy happy pencil strays,  
 And the pleas'd eye its artful course surveys,  
 Behold the magick power of shade and light !  
 A new creation opens to our sight.

Here tufted groves rise boldly to the sky,  
 There spacious lawns more distant charm the eye ;  
 The crystal lakes in borrow'd tinctures shine,  
 And misty hills the fair horizon join,  
 Lost in the azure borders of the day,  
 Like sounds remote that die in air away.  
 The peopled prospect various pleasure yields,  
 Sheep grace the hills, and herds or swains the fields ;  
 Harmonious order o'er the whole presides,  
 And Nature crowns the work, which Judgment guides.

Nor with less skill display'd by thee appear  
 The different products of the fertile year ;  
 While fruits with imitated ripeness glow,  
 And sudden flowers beneath thy pencil blow.  
 Such, and so various, thy extensive hand,  
 Oft in suspense the pleas'd spectators stand,

Doubt-

Doubtful to choose, and fearing still to err,  
 When to thyself they would thyself prefer.  
 So when the rival gods at Athens strove,  
 By wondrous works, their power divine to prove,  
 As Neptune's trident strook the teeming earth,  
 Here the proud horse upstart to his birth;  
 And there, as Pallas blest'd the fruitful scene,  
 The spreading olive rear'd its stately green;  
 In dumb surprise the gazing crowds were lost,  
 Nor knew on which to fix their wonder most.

T O

U R A N I A,

O N H E R

A R R I V A L A T J A M A I C A.

**T**HROUGH yielding waves the vessel swiftly flies,  
 That bears Urania from our eager eyes;  
 Deaf to our call, the billows waft her o'er,  
 With speed obsequious to a distant shore;  
 A prize more rich than Spain's whole fleets could boast  
 From fam'd Peru, or Chili's golden coast!  
 There the glad natives, on the crowded strand,  
 With wonder see the matchless stranger land;  
 Transplanted glories in her features smile,  
 And a new dawn of beauty gilds their isle.



So from the sea when Venus rose serene,  
 And by the nymphs and tritons first was seen,  
 The watery world beheld, with pleas'd surprize,  
 O'er its wide waste new tracks of light arise ;  
 The winds were hush'd, the floods forgot to move,  
 And nature own'd th' auspicious Queen of Love.

Henceforth no more the Cyprian isle be nam'd,  
 Though for th' abode of that bright goddess fam'd ;  
 Jamaica's happier groves, conceal'd so long  
 Through ages past, are now the poets song.  
 The Graces there, and Virtues fix their throne ;  
 Urania makes th' adopted land her own.

The Muse, with her in thought transported, sees  
 The opening scene, the bloomy plants and trees,  
 By brighter skies rais'd to a nobler birth,  
 And fruits deny'd to Europe's colder earth.  
 At her approach, like courtiers doubly gay  
 To grace the pomp of some lov'd prince's day,  
 The gladden'd soil in all its plenty shines,  
 New spreads its branching palms, and new adorns its  
                   pines ;

With gifts prepares the shining guest to meet,  
 And pours its verdant offerings at her feet.  
 As in the fields with pleasure she appears,  
 Smiles on the labourers, and their labours cheers,  
 The luscious canes with sweeter juices flow,  
 The melons ripen, and the citrons blow,  
 The golden orange takes a richer dye,  
 And slaves forget their toil, while she is by.

Not Ceres' self more blessings could display,  
 When through the earth she took her wandering way,  
 Far from her native coast, and all around  
 Diffus'd ripe harvests through the teeming ground.

Mean while our drooping vales deserted mourn,  
 Till happy years bring on her wish'd return ;  
 New honours then, Urania, shall be thine,  
 And Britain shall again the world outshine.

So when of late our sun was veil'd from sight  
 In dark eclipse, and lost in sudden night,  
 A shivering cold each heart with horror thrill'd,  
 The birds forsook the skies, the herds the field ;  
 But when the conquering orb, with one bright ray,  
 Broke through the gloom, and reinthron'd the day,  
 The herds reviv'd, the birds renew'd their strains,  
 Unusual transports rais'd the cheerful swains,  
 And joy returning echo'd through the plains. }

THE FOLLOWING  
SUPPLEMENT AND CONCLUSION

T O

Mr. MILTON's incomparable Poem, entitled,  
IL PENNEROSO, OR THE PENSIVE MAN,  
was also writ by Mr. Hughes.

It seems necessary to quote the eight foregoing lines  
for the right understanding of it.

‘ AND may at last my weary age  
‘ Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
‘ The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
‘ Where I may sit, and rightly spell  
‘ Of every star that Heaven doth shew,  
‘ And every herb that sips the dew ;  
‘ Till old experience do attain  
‘ To something like prophetic strain.’  
There let Time's creeping winter shed  
His hoary snow around my head ;  
And while I feel, by fast degrees,  
My sluggard blood wax chill, and freeze,  
Let thought unveil to my fixt eye  
The scenes of deep eternity,  
Till life dissolving at the view,  
I wake, and find those visions true !

## THE

## H U E A N D C R Y.

OYES!—Hear, all ye beaux and wits,  
 Musicians, poets, 'squires, and cits,  
 All, who in town or country dwell!  
 Say, can you tale or tidings tell  
 Of 'Tortorella's hasty flight?  
 Why in new groves she takes delight,  
 And if in concert, or alone,  
 The cooing murmurer makes her moan?

Now learn the marks, by which you may  
 Trace out and stop the lovely fray!

Some wit, more folly, and no care,  
 Thoughtless her conduct, free her air;  
 Gay, scornful, sober, indiscreet,  
 In whom all contradictions meet;  
 Civil, affronting, peevish, easy,  
 Form'd both to charm you and displease you;  
 Much want of judgment, none of pride,  
 Modish her dress, her hoop full wide;  
 Brown skin, her eyes of sable hue,  
 Angel, when pleas'd, when vex'd, a shrew.

Genteel her motion, when she walks,  
 Sweetly she sings, and loudly talks;

Knows

Knows all the world, and its affairs,  
Who goes to court, to plays, to prayers,  
Who keeps, who marries, fails, or thrives,  
Leads honest, or dishonest, lives ;  
What money match'd each youth or maid,  
And who was at each masquerade ;  
Of all fine things in this fine town,  
She's only to herself unknown.

By this description, if you meet her,  
With lowly bows, and homage greet her ;  
And if you bring the vagrant beauty  
Back to her mother and her duty,  
Ask for reward a lover's bliss,  
And (if she'll let you) take a kiss ;  
Or more, if more you wish and may,  
Try if at church the words she'll say,  
Then make her, if you can—"obey."

}

T H E  
P A T R I O T.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
WILLIAM LORD COWPER,  
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOW godlike is the man, how truly great,  
Who, midst contending factions of the state,  
In council cool, in resolution bold,  
Nor brib'd by hopes, nor by mean fears control'd,  
And proof alike against both foes and friends,  
Ne'er from the golden mean of virtue bends!  
But wisely fix'd, nor to extremes inclin'd,  
Maintains the steady purpose of his mind.!

So Atlas, pois'd on his broad base, defies  
The shock of gathering storms and wintry skies;  
Above the clouds, serene, he lifts his brow,  
And sees unmov'd the thunder break below.

But where's the patriot, by these virtues known,  
Unsway'd by others passions, or his own?  
Just to his prince, and to the public true,  
That shuns, in all events, each partial view?  
That ne'er forgets the whole of things to weigh,  
And scorns the short-liv'd wisdom of a day?

IF

If there be one—hold Muse, nor more reveal—  
(Yet oh that numbers could his name conceal!)  
Thrice happy Britain, of such wealth possess'd!  
On thy firm throne, great George, unshaken rest,  
Safe in his judgment, on his faith rely,  
And prize the worth which kingdoms cannot buy!

Rich in itself, the genuine diamond shines,  
And owes its value to its native mines;  
Yet set in Britain's crown, drinks ampler rays  
Of the sun's light, and casts a wider blaze.  
With pleasure we the well-plac'd gem behold,  
That adds a lustre to the royal gold.

January 25, 1717-18.

THE

SECOND SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT

OF

O R E S T E S,

A

T R A G E D Y.

TRANSLATED FROM EURIPIDES.

A R G U M E N T.

Orestes had killed his mother Clytemnestra, in revenge of his father's death, who was murdered by her. This part of the story is the subject of the *Electra* of Sophocles, where, in the conclusion of the play, Clytemnestra is heard behind the scene crying out in vain for mercy, while her son is executing his revenge. Perhaps this play was written first; and Euripides took up the story where the other left off. The reflection on his guilt in putting his mother to death, though a criminal, with his own hands, filled Orestes's mind with so much horror as afterwards caused his distraction. In this condition he is represented in the following scene, lying on a couch, and his sister *Electra*, with a chorus of Grecian women, waiting near him.

I shall



I shall detain the reader no longer than to observe, that the tendernefs of Electra, and the alternate starts and returns of madnefs and reason in Orestes, are touched with the most exquisite strokes of nature and passion.

CHORUS, ORESTES, ELECTRA.

C H O R U S.

**D**R A W near, Electra, to thy brother's couch ;  
See if he breathes ; this long-protracted rest  
May end in death, and fatally deceive thee.

O R E S T E S, waking.

O sweet refreshing sleep ! thou balmy cure  
Of sickness and of pain !  
How has thy gentle power at length reliev'd me !  
O soft oblivion of surrounding ills,  
How grateful to th' afflicted are thy charms !  
Where am I ?—speak—inform me, tell me where.  
How came I hither ? for I know not how !  
Alas ! I've lately been bereft of reason !  
And now no track of former thought remains.

E L E C T R A.

O my much-lov'd Orestes ! O my brother !  
With joy I've watch'd o'er thy late healing slumbers.  
Come—shall I help to raise thee from thy couch ?

O R E S T E S.

Soft, I pray thee—first wipe away these drops,  
That sit all dewy o'er my face.

## ELECTRA.

Ye gods!  
How pleafant is this task to a fifter's love!

## ORESTES.

Come, let me lean upon thee;—how canft thou bear  
me?—  
Put forth thy hand; remove the clotted locks  
That fhade my fight; I fcarcely yet can fee—

## ELECTRA.

O my poor brother! how has ficknefs chang'd thee!  
Thy face, thy beard, fo long unwafh'd, deform thee,  
And fpread an unknown horror o'er thy mien.

## ORESTES.

I'm weary;—lead me to my couch again.  
When my fit leaves me I am weak and faint,  
And a cold trembling runs through all my limbs.

## ELECTRA.

How friendly is the fick man's bed; though pain  
Dwell there, yet there he beft may bear it.

## ORESTES.

O! help once more; and gently bend me forward.

## CHORUS.

The fick are ever refliefs;  
Uneafinefs and pain make them impatient.

E L E C T R A.

Wilt thou get up, and try again to walk?  
Change will perhaps relieve thee.

O R E S T E S.

I fain would walk—and, seeming well awhile,  
Delude my anxious thoughts.

E L E C T R A.

Now hear me, brother;  
Hear me, while yet the cruel furies leave thee  
This pause from grief, this interval of reason.

O R E S T E S.

Speak quick thy news—if it be good, 'tis welcome;  
If ill—I've load enough; nor add thou more.

E L E C T R A.

Then know thy uncle Menelaus comes;  
His ship is in the port—

O R E S T E S.

What dost thou say?—  
He comes, like dawning light, to cheer our griefs,  
And chase away the blackness of despair;  
My father's brother, and his best-lov'd friend!

E L E C T R A.

He's now arriv'd—and brings from conquer'd Troy  
His beauteous Helen—

O R E S T E S.

Say'it thou?—better far

He came alone—and he alone surviving ;  
 But if with Helen—then he brings a curse,  
 A heavy curse—

## ELECTRA.

The race of Tyndarus  
 Have through all Greece spread infamy and shame.

## ORESTES.

Beware then—shun the deeds of impious women.  
 Wear no false face—be good, as well as seem so—  
 Beware I say—

## ELECTRA.

Alas! what means my brother? you are chang'd.  
 Your colour shifts—your eyes look fiercely wild—  
 Your fit returns—O Heavens! he's lost again.

## ORESTES.

Mother, forbear!—What! no forgiveness—never?  
 O! take away those furies—how they shake  
 Their snaky locks, and grin around me!

## ELECTRA.

Alas! poor wretch; 'tis thy own fear alarms thee.  
 Compose thyself: why dost thou leave thy couch?  
 Here are no fiends; thou talk'st to shapeless air.

## ORESTES.

Help, help me, Phœbus—See those dogs of hell  
 With famish'd jaws gape horrid to devour me!

Th'

'Th' infernal priestesses look fiercely on me ;  
They thirst for blood, and I'm the destin'd victim !

E L E C T R A.

Nay, strive not—for I will not let thee go,  
While these weak arms can fold thee—

O R E S T E S.

What art thou ?

One of my curst tormentors ?—Hence—I know thee ;  
Thou grasp'ft me thus to plunge me down to hell.

E L E C T R A.

Oh! whence can wretched mortals hope for succour,  
When Heaven is deaf, and all the gods our foes !

O R E S T E S.

Reach me the weapons of the shooting god,  
Apollo's gift, the shafts and horny bow ;  
With these he bad me drive the fiends away,  
When cruel, they attack me—

E L E C T R A.

Can they feel ?

Can deathless beings feel a mortal wound ?

O R E S T E S.

They shall—or leave my tortur'd fight—behold !  
Dost thou not see their feather'd shafts fly round me ?  
Begone, ye ministers of wrath—Away ! away !  
The guilt's not mine—Hence, through the yielding  
    skies,

Fly swift to heaven—and charge Apollo there,  
 Whose oracle betray'd me—Ah! I faint;  
 My spirits sink—Where am I now? Alas!  
 How have I left my bed?—how stray'd I hither?  
 O—I perceive—once more the raging waves  
 Have spent their force—and all is calm again—  
 My sister?—weeping too? Why dost thou turn  
 Thy face away, thus muffled in thy garment?  
 I grieve to think what I have made thee suffer;  
 I know my sickness bears too hard upon thee;  
 Yet weep not for my crimes, unhappy maid!  
 The deed was mine—Thou only didst consent:  
 'Twas I that slew my mother—Phœbus himself  
 Advis'd that impious act—the guilt be his,  
 Whose words spoke comfort, but who now forsakes me.  
 But oh! Electra, had our father's shade  
 Been present then—had I, before the god,  
 Ask'd his consent, to strike the murderers dead,  
 The pitying manes sure had stopp'd my hand,  
 Nor would have wish'd for his own life again,  
 Redeem'd by guilt, so horrid in a son.

Now wipe away thy tears, lamenting maid;  
 Though we're both wretched, tears are shed in vain;  
 And when thou see'st again my faltering reason,  
 Be ready thou to rule my broken sense,  
 And comfort my affliction—And when thou  
 Shalt sink beneath thy pressing woes, I'll strive  
 By soothing words to mitigate thy sorrows.  
 Such offices become our fond affection.

But

But now, retiring to thy own apartment,  
 Let gentle slumber close thy wakeful eyes ;  
 Then rise refresh'd ; anoint thy wearied limbs,  
 And with due nourishment recruit thy spirits.  
 Such ceaseless watchings will exhaust thy strength,  
 And make thy languid life a burden to thee.  
 Thou seest all other friends are fled ; thou art  
 My only solace in this dire affliction.  
 Should'st thou forsake me too, I'm lost indeed.

## E L E C T R A.

O no ! thy sister never will forsake thee ;  
 Nor only will I live, but die, with thee ;  
 What joy could life afford a wretched woman,  
 Bereft of father, brother, every friend ?—

But if you so command, I will retire ;  
 In the meanwhile compose thyself to rest,  
 Reclin'd upon thy couch ; nor let vain terrors  
 Rouse thee again—Thy own upbraiding conscience  
 Is the revengeful fiend that haunts thy breast !

O N T H E

B I R T H - D A Y

O F T H E R I G H T H O N O U R A B L E

T H E L O R D C H A N C E L L O R P A R K E R .

J U L Y X X I I I . M . D C C . X I X .

A S father Thames pours out his plenteous urn  
O'er common tracts, with speed his waters flow;  
But where some beauteous palace does adorn  
His banks, the river seems to move more slow;

As if he stopp'd awhile, with conscious pride,  
Nor to the ocean would pursue his race,  
Till he reflect its glories in his tide,  
And call the water-nymphs around to gaze.

So in Time's common flood the huddled throng  
Of months and hours unheeded pass away,  
Unless some general good our joy prolong,  
And mark the moments of some festal day.

Not fair July, though Plenty clothe his fields,  
Though golden suns make all his mornings smile,  
Can boast of aught that such a triumph yields,  
As that he gave a Parker to our isle.

Hail



Hail happy month! secure of lasting fame!

Doubly distinguish'd through the circling year:  
In Rome a hero gave thee first thy name;  
A patriot's birth makes thee to Britain dear.

## T H E

## XIVth OLYMPICK OF PINDAR.

## T O

## ASOPICUS OF ORCHOMENUS.

## I.

**Y**E heavenly Graces, who preside  
O'er Minyæa's happy soil, that breeds,  
Swift for the race, the fairest steeds;  
And rule the land, where with a gentle tide  
Your lov'd Cephisian waters glide!  
To you Orchomenus's towers belong,  
Then hear, ye goddeses, and aid the song.

## II.

Whatever honours shine below,  
Whatever gifts can move delight,  
Or sooth the ravish'd soul, or charm the sight,  
To you their power of pleasing owe.  
Fame, beauty, wisdom, you bestow;  
Nor will the gods the sacred banquet own,  
Nor on the Chorus look propitious down,  
If you your presence have deny'd,  
To rule the banquet, and the Chorus guide.

## III. In

## III.

In heaven itself all own your happy care ;  
 Bless'd by your influence divine,  
 There all is good, and all is fair :  
 On thrones sublime you there illustrious shine ;  
 Plac'd near Apollo with the golden lyre,  
 You all his harmony inspire,  
 And warbled hymns to Jove perpetual sing,  
 To Jove, of Heaven the father and the king.

## IV.

Now hear, Aglaia, venerable maid !  
 Hear thou that tuneful verse dost love,  
 Euphrosyne ! join your cœlestial aid,  
 Ye daughters of immortal Jove !  
 Thalia too be present with my lays ;  
 Afopicus has rais'd his city's name,  
 And, victor in th' Olympic strife, may claim  
 From you his just reward of virtuous praise.

## V.

And thou, O Fame ! this happy triumph spread ;  
 Fly to the regions of the dead,  
 Through Proserpine's dark empire bear the sound,  
 There seek Cleodamus below,  
 And let the pleas'd paternal spirit know,  
 How on the plains of Pifa far renown'd,  
 His son, his youthful son, of matchless speed,  
 Bore off from all the victor's meed,  
 And with an olive wreath his envy'd temples crown'd.

T H E

## M O R N I N G   A P P A R I T I O N .

WRITTEN AT WALLINGTON-HOUSE, IN SURRY,

THE SEAT OF MR. BRIDGES.

**A**LL things were hush'd, as noise itself were dead ;  
 No midnight mice stir'd round my silent bed ;  
 Not e'en a gnat disturb'd the peace profound,  
 Dumb o'er my pillow hung my watch unwound ;  
 No ticking death-worm told a fancy'd doom,  
 Nor hidden cricket chirrup'd in the room ;  
 No breeze the casement shook, or fann'd the leaves,  
 Nor drops of rain fell soft from off the eaves ;  
 Nor noisy splinter made the candle weep,  
 But the dim watchlight seem'd itself asleep,  
 When tir'd I clos'd my eyes—How long I lay  
 In slumber wrapp'd, I list not now to say :  
 When hark ! a sudden noise—See ! open flies  
 The yielding door—I, starting, rubb'd my eyes,  
 Fast clos'd awhile ; and as their lids I rear'd,  
 Full at my feet a tall thin form appear'd,  
 While through my parted curtains rushing broke  
 A light like day, ere yet the figure spoke.  
 Cold sweat bedew'd my limbs—Nor did I dream ;  
 Hear, mortals, hear ! for real truth's my theme.

And now, more bold, I rais'd my trembling bones  
 To look—when lo! 'twas honest master Jones\* ;  
 Who wav'd his hand, to banish fear and sorrow,  
 Well charg'd with toast and sack, and cry'd “ Good  
 “ morrow !”

WRITTEN IN A WINDOW AT WALLINGTON-HOUSE,

THEN THE SEAT OF

MRS. ELIZABETH BRIDGES.

M.DCC.XIX.

**E** NVY, if thy searching eye  
 Through this window chance to pry,  
 To thy sorrow thou shalt find,  
 All that's generous, friendly, kind,  
 Goodness, virtue, every grace,  
 Dwelling in this happy place :  
 Then, if thou would'st shun this sight,  
 Hence for ever take thy flight.

\* The butler.

T H E

S U P P L E M E N T :

T H E C H A R A C T E R O F

M R S . E L I Z A B E T H B R I D G E S . \*

I M P E R F E C T .

**P**AINTER, give o'er; here ends thy feeble art;  
 For how wilt thou describe th' immortal part?  
 Though Kneller's or though Raphael's skill were thine,  
 Or Titian's colours on the cloth did shine,  
 The labour'd piece must yet half-finish'd stand,  
 And mock the weakness of the master's hand.

Colours are but the phantoms of the day,  
 With that they're born, with that they fade away:  
 Like beauty's charms, they but amuse the sight,  
 Dark in themselves, till, by reflection bright,  
 With the sun's aid to rival him they boast,  
 But light withdrawn in their own shades are lost.  
 Then what are these t' express the living fire,  
 The lamp within, that never can expire?  
 That work can only by the Muse be wrought;  
 Souls must paint souls, and thought delineate thought.

\* She died Dec. 1, 1745, aged 88. See some verses to her memory in Mrs. Tollet's poems, p. 139.

Then

Then Painter-Muse begin, and unconfin'd  
 Draw boldly first a large extent of mind :  
 Yet not a barren waste, an empty space,  
 For crowds of virtues fill up all the place.  
 See ! o'er the rest fair Piety presides,  
 As the bright sun th' inferior planets guides ;  
 To the soul's powers it vital heat supplies,  
 And hence a thousand worthy habits rise.  
 So when that genial father of the spring  
 Smiles on the meads, and wakes the birds to sing,  
 And from the heavenly bull his influence sheds  
 On the parterres and fruitful garden beds,  
 A thousand beauteous births shoot up to fight,  
 A thousand buds unfolding meet the light ;  
 Each useful plant does the rich earth adorn,  
 And all the flowery universe is born.

O ! could my verse describe this sacred queen,  
 This first of virtues, awful, yet serene,  
 Plain in her native charms, nor too severe,  
 Free from false zeal, and superstitious fear ;  
 Such and so bright, as by th' effects we find  
 She dwells in this selected happy mind,  
 The source of every good should stand confess'd,  
 And all who see applaud the heaven-born guest !

Proceed, my Muse, next in the picture place  
 Diffusive charity to human race.  
 Justice thou need'st not in the draught express,  
 Since every greater still includes the less.

What

What were the praise if Virtue idly stood,  
 Content alike to do nor harm nor good ?  
 Though shunning ill, unactive and supine,  
 Like painted suns that warm not while they shine ?  
 The nobler soul such narrow life disdains,  
 Flows out, and meets another's joys and pains,  
 Tasteless of blessings, if possess'd alone,  
 And in imparted pleasures seeks its own.  
 Hence grows the sense of Friendship's generous fires,  
 Hence Liberality the heart inspires,  
 Hence streams of good in constant actions flow,  
 And man to man becomes a god below !

A soul thus form'd, and such a soul is here,  
 Needs not the dangerous test of riches fear,  
 But, unsubdued to wealth, may safely stand,  
 And count o'er heaps with an unfully'd hand.  
 Heaven, that knew this, and where t' intrust its store,  
 And, blessing one, oft' blesses many more,  
 First gave a will to give, then fitly join'd  
 A liberal fortune to a liberal mind.  
 With such a graceful ease her bounty flows ;  
 She gives, and scarce that she's the giver knows,  
 But seems receiving most, when she the most bestows. }  
 Rich in herself, well may she value more  
 Her wealth within, the mind's immortal store ;  
 Passions subdued, and knowledge free from pride,  
 Good humour, ever to good sense ally'd,  
 Well-season'd mirth, and wisdom unsevere,  
 An equal temper, and a heart sincere ;

Gifts that alone from Nature's bounty flow,  
Which fortune may display, but not bestow;  
For wealth but sets the picture more in sight,  
And brings the beauties or the faults to light.  
How true th' esteem that's founded in desert!  
How pleasing is the tribute of the heart!  
Here willing duty ne'er was paid in vain,  
And ev'n dependence cannot feel its chain,  
Yet whom she thus sets free she closer binds,  
(Affection is the chain of grateful minds)  
And, doubly blessing her adopted care,  
Makes them her virtues with her fortune share,  
Leads by example, and by kindness guards,  
And raises first the merit she rewards.

Oft too abroad she casts a friendly eye,  
As she would help to every need supply.  
The poor near her almost their cares forget,  
Their want but serves as hunger to their meat;  
For, since her soul's ally'd to human kind,  
Not to her house alone her store's confin'd,  
But passing on, its own full banks o'erflows,  
Enlarg'd, and deals forth plenty as it goes.  
Through some fair garden thus a river leads  
Its watery wealth, and first th' inclosure feeds,  
Visits each plant, and every flower supplies;  
Or, taught in sportive fountains to arise,  
Casts sprinkled showers o'er every figur'd green;  
Or in canals walks round the beauteous scene,

Yet



Yet stops not there, but its free course maintains,  
 And spreads gay verdure through th' adjacent plains;  
 The labouring hinds with pleasure see it flow,  
 And blefs those streams by which their pastures grow.

O generous use of power! O virtuous pride!  
 Ne'er may the means be to such souls deny'd,  
 Executors of Heaven's all-bounteous will,  
 Who well the great First-giver's ends fulfil,  
 Who from superior heights still looking down  
 On glittering heaps, which scarce they think their own,  
 Despise the empty show of uselefs state,  
 And only would by doing good be great!

Now pause awhile, my Muse, and then renew  
 The pleasing task, and take a second view!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

A train of virtues yet undrawn appear;  
 Here just Oeconomy, strict Prudence there;  
 Near Liberality they ever stand;  
 This guides her judgment, that directs her hand.  
 By these see wild Profusion chas'd away,  
 And wanton Luxury, like birds of prey.  
 Whilst meek Humility, with charms serene,  
 Forbids vain Pomp t' approach the hallow'd scene;  
 Yet through her veil the more attracts the sight,  
 And on her sister-virtues casts a light.

But wherefore starts the Painter-Muse, and why,  
 The piece unfinish'd, throws the pencil by?

Methinks (she says) Humility I hear,  
 With gentle voice reproving, cry—Forbear!  
 Forbear, rash Muse! nor longer now commend,  
 Lest whom thou would'st describe, thou should'st offend,  
 And in her breast a painful glowing raise,  
 Who, conscious of the merit, shuns the praise.

T H E

E C S T A S Y.

A N

O D E.

“ Me vero primùm dulces ante omnia Musæ  
 “ Accipiant, cœlique vias & sidera monstrent.”

VIRG.

### A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

It may be proper to acquaint the reader that the following poem was begun on the model of a Latin ode of Casimire, intitled *E REBUS HUMANIS EXCESSUS*, from which it is plain that COWLEY likewise took the first hint of his ode called the *ECSTASY*. The former part, therefore, is chiefly an imitation of that ode, though with considerable variations, and the addition of the whole second stanza,

stanza, except the first three lines: but the plan itself seeming capable of a farther improvement, the latter part, which attempts a short view of the heavens according to the modern philosophy, is entirely original, and not founded on any thing in the Latin author.

## I.

I LEAVE Mortality's low sphere.  
Ye winds and clouds, come lift me high,

And on your airy pinions bear  
Swift through the regions of the sky.  
What lofty mountains downward fly!

And lo, how wide a space of air  
Extends new prospects to my eye!

The gilded fanes, reflecting light,  
And royal palaces, as bright,

(The rich abodes

Of heavenly and of earthly gods)

Retire apace; whole cities too

Decrease beneath my rising view.

And now far off the rolling globe appears;

Its scatter'd nations I survey,

And all the mass of earth and sea;

Oh object well deserving tears!

Capricious state of things below,

That, changeful from their birth, no fix'd duration  
know!

## II.

Here new-built towns, aspiring high,  
 Ascend, with lofty turrets crown'd ;  
 There others fall, and mouldering lie,  
 Obscure, or only by their ruins found.  
 Palmyra's far-extended waste I spy,  
 (Once Tadmor, ancient in renown)  
 Her marble heaps, by the wild Arab shown,  
 Still load with useless pomp the ground.  
 But where is lordly Babylon ? where now  
 Lifts she to heaven her giant brow ?  
 Where does the wealth of Nineveh abound ?  
 Or where's the pride of Afric's shore ?  
 Is Rome's great rival then no more ?  
 In Rome herself behold th' extremes of fate,  
 Her ancient greatness sunk, her modern boasted state !  
 See her luxurious palaces arise,  
 With broken arches mixt between !  
 And here what splendid domes possess the skies !  
 And there old temples, open to the day,  
 Their walls o'ergrown with moss display ;  
 And columns, awful in decay,  
 Rear up their roofless heads to form the various scene.

## III.

Around the space of earth I turn my eye ;  
 But where's the region free from woe ?  
 Where shall the Muse one little spot descry  
 The seat of happiness below ?  
 Here Peace would all its joys dispense,  
 The vines and olives unmolested grow,  
 But lo ! a purple pestilence

Unpeoples cities, sweeps the plains,  
 Whilst vainly through deserted fields  
 Her unreap'd harvests Ceres yields,  
 And at the noon of day a midnight silence reigns.  
 There milder heat the healthful climate warms,  
 But, slaves to arbitrary power,  
 And pleas'd each other to devour,  
 The mad possessors rush to arms.  
 I see, I see them from afar,  
 I view distinct the mingled war !  
 I see the charging squadrons prest  
     Hand to hand, and breast to breast.  
 Destruction, like a vulture, hovers nigh ;  
     Lur'd with the hope of human blood,  
 She hangs upon the wing, uncertain where to fly,  
 But licks her drowthy jaws, and waits the promis'd food.

## IV.

Here cruel Discord takes a wider scene,  
 To exercise more unrelenting rage ;  
 Appointed fleets their numerous powers engage,  
     With scarce a space of sea between.  
 Hark ! what a brazen burst of thunder  
     Rends the elements asunder !  
 Affrighted Ocean flies the roar,  
 And drives the billows to the distant shore ;  
     The distant shore,  
     That such a storm ne'er felt before,  
     Transmits it to the rocks around ;  
 The rocks and hollow creeks prolong the rolling sound.

## V.

Still greater horrors strike my eyes.  
 Behold convulsive earthquakes there  
 And shatter'd land in pieces tear,  
 And ancient cities sink, and sudden mountains rise!  
 Through opening mines th' astonish'd wretches go,  
 Hurry'd to unknown depths below.  
 The bury'd ruin sleeps; and nought remains  
 But dust above and desert plains,  
 Unless some stone this sad inscription wear,  
 Rais'd by some future traveller,  
 "The prince, his people, and his kingdom, here,  
 "One common tomb contains."

## VI.

Again, behold where seas, disdainful bound,  
 O'er the firm land usurping ride,  
 And bury spacious towns beneath their sweeping tide.  
 Dash'd with the sudden flood the vaulted temples found.  
 Waves roll'd on waves, deep burying deep, lift high  
 A watery monument, in which profound  
 The courts and cottages together lie.  
 Ev'n now the floating wreck I spy,  
 And the wide surface far around  
 With spoils of plunder'd countries crown'd.  
 Such, Belgia, was the ravage and affright,  
 When late thou saw'st thy ancient foe  
 Swell o'er thy digues, oppos'd in vain,  
 With deadly rage, and rising in its might  
 Pour down swift ruin on thy plains below.

Thus

Thus Fire, and Air, and Earth, and Main,  
 A never-ceasing fight maintain,  
 While man on every side is sure to lose ;  
 And fate has furnish'd out the stage of life  
 With war, misfortune, and with strife ;  
 Till Death the curtain drops, and shuts the scene of  
 woes.

## VII.

But why do I delay my flight ?  
 Or on such gloomy objects gaze ?  
 I go to realms serene with ever-living light.  
 Hasten, clouds and whirlwinds, hasten a raptur'd bard to  
 raise ;  
 Mount me sublime along the shining way,  
 Where planets, in pure streams of æther driv'n,  
 Swim through the blue expanse of heaven.  
 And lo ! th' obsequious clouds and winds obey !  
 And lo ! again the nations downwards fly,  
 And wide-stretch'd kingdoms perish from my eye.  
 Heaven ! what bright visions now arise !  
 What opening worlds my ravish'd sense surprise !  
 I pass cerulean gulphs, and now behold  
 New solid globes their weight, self-balanc'd, bear,  
 Unprop'd amidst the fluid air,  
 And all, around the central sun, in circling eddies  
 roll'd.  
 Unequal in their course, see they advance,  
 And form the planetary dance !  
 Here the pale moon, whom the same laws ordain  
 T' obey the earth, and rule the main ;

Here

Here spots no more in shadowy streaks appear ;  
 But lakes instead, and groves of trees,  
 The wondering Muse transported sees,  
 And their tall heads discover'd mountains rear.  
 And now once more I downward cast my sight,  
 When lo! the earth, a larger moon, displays  
 Far off, amidst the heavens, her silver face,  
 And to her sister moon by turns gives light !  
 Her seas are shadowy spots, her land a milky white.

## VIII.

What power unknown my course still upwards guides,  
 Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw  
 Through heatless skies that round him seem to glow,  
 And where remoter Jove o'er his four moons presides ?  
 And now I urge my way more bold,  
 Unpierc'd by Saturn's chilling cold,  
 And pass his planetary guards, and his bright ring be-  
 hold.

Here the sun's beams so faintly play,  
 The mingled shades almost extinguish day.  
 His rays reverted hence the fire withdraws,  
 For here his wide dominions end ;  
 And other suns, that rule by other laws,  
 Hither their bordering realms extend.

## IX.

And now far off through the blue vacant borne,  
 I reach at last the milky road,  
 Once thought to lead to Jove's supreme abode,  
 Where stars, profuse in heaps, heaven's glittering  
 heights adorn.



Loft in each other's neighbouring rays,  
 They undistinguish'd shine in one promiscuous blaze.  
 So thick the lucid gems are strown,  
 As if th' Almighty Builder here  
 Laid up his stores for many a sphere  
 In destin'd worlds, as yet unknown.  
 Hither the nightly-wakeful swain,  
 That guards his folds upon the plain,  
 Oft turns his gazing eyes,  
 Yet marks no stars, but o'er his head  
 Beholds the streamy twilight spread,  
 Like distant morning in the skies ;  
 And wonders from what source its dawning splendors  
 rise.

## X.

But lo !—what's this I see appear ?  
 It seems far off a pointed flame ;  
 From earth-wards too the shining meteor came.  
 How swift it climbs th' aerial space !  
 And now it traverses each sphere,  
 And seems some living guest, familiar to the place.  
 'Tis he—as I approach more near  
 The great Columbus of the skies I know !  
 'Tis Newton's soul, that daily travels here  
 In search of knowledge for mankind below.  
 O stay, thou happy spirit, stay,  
 And lead me on through all th' unbeaten wilds of day ;  
 As when the Sibyl did Rome's father guide  
 Safe through the downward roads of night,  
 And in Elysium blest his sight  
 With views till then to mortal eyes deny'd.

Here

Here let me, thy companion, stray  
 From orb to orb, and now behold  
 Unnumber'd suns, all seas of molten gold ;  
 And trace each comet's wandering way,  
 And now descry Light's fountain-head,  
 And measure its descending speed ;  
 Or learn how sun-born colours rise  
 In rays distinct, and in the skies  
 Blended in yellow radiance flow,  
 Or stain the fleecy cloud, or streak the watery bow ;  
 Or now diffus'd their beauteous tinctures shed  
 On every planet's rising hills, and every verdant mead.

## XI.

Thus, rais'd sublime on Contemplation's wings,  
 Fresh wonders I would still explore,  
 Still the great Maker's power adore,  
 Lost in the thought—nor ever more  
 Return to earth, and earthly things ;  
 But here with native freedom take my flight,  
 An inmate of the heavens, adopted into light !  
 So for a while the royal eagle's brood  
 In his low nest securely lies,  
 Amid the darkness of the sheltering wood,  
 Yet there with in-born vigour hopes the skies :  
 Till fledg'd with wings full-grown, and bold to rise,  
 The bird of heaven to heaven aspires,  
 Soars 'midst the meteors and cœlestial fires,  
 With generous pride his humbler birth disdains,  
 And bears the thunder through th' æthereal plains.

T H E

T E N T H B O O K

O F

L U C A N ' S P H A R S A L I A ,

T R A N S L A T E D .

THE ARGUMENT AND CONNECTION OF THE STORY  
WITH THE FOREGOING BOOKS.

Pompey, flying to Ægypt, after his defeat at Pharfalia, was, by the king's consent, basely murdered by Pothinus, and his head presented to Cæsar, as he approached the Ægyptian coast, in pursuit of his enemy. The poet having represented this catastrophe in the two former books; the argument of the tenth book is as follows :

Cæsar lands in Ægypt. He goes to Alexandria; visits the temple, and the sepulchre of the kings, in which Alexander the Great was buried. The poet, in a beautiful digression, declaims against the ambition of that monarch. Ptolemy, the young king of Ægypt, meets Cæsar at his arrival, and receives him into his palace. His sister Cleopatra, who had been kept a prisoner in Pharos, makes her escape, and privately getting admittance to Cæsar, implores his protection. By his means she is reconciled to her brother; after which she entertains Cæsar at a feast.

The

The supper being ended, Cæsar requests of Achoreus, the priest, an account of the antiquities of Ægypt, particularly of the river Nile. Achoreus's reply. The course of that river described, with an enumeration of the various opinions concerning its spring, and the causes of its overflowing. Pothinus plots the death of Cæsar. His message to Achilles to invite him to join in this attempt. Achilles marches against Alexandria with an army composed of Ægyptians and Romans, and besieges Cæsar in the palace, who seizes Ptolemy as a pledge for his own security. A herald, sent from the king to inquire the cause of this tumult, is slain. An attack being made, Cæsar defends himself, burns the Ægyptian ships in the harbour, and possesses himself of Pharos, where he puts Pothinus to death. Arsinoe, younger sister of Ptolemy, by the aid of Ganimede, her governor, arriving in the camp, causes Achilles to be slain. Ganimede renews the attack against Cæsar, who is blocked up in Pharos, and reduced to the greatest extremity.

WHEN conquering Cæsar follow'd to the land  
 His rival's head, and trod the barbarous strand,  
 His fortune strove with guilty Ægypt's fate  
 In doubtful fight, and this the dire debate ;  
 Shall Roman arms great Lagus' realm enthrall?      5  
 Or shall the victor, like the vanquish'd, fall  
 By Ægypt's sword? Pompey, thy ghost withstood  
 Th' impending blow, and sav'd the general's blood,

Left Rome, too happy after loss of thee,  
Should rule the Nile, herself from bondage free. 10

Secure, and with this barbarous pledge content,  
To Alexandria now the conqueror went.  
The crowd that saw his entry, while, before,  
Advancing guards the rods of empire bore,  
In murmur'd sounds their jealous rage disclos'd, 15  
At Roman rites and foreign law impos'd.  
Observing Cæsar soon his error spy'd,  
That not for him his mighty rival dy'd,  
Yet smooch'd his brow, all marks of fear suppress'd,  
And hid his cares, deep bury'd in his breast. 20

Then with intrepid mien he took his way,  
The city walls and temples to survey,  
Works which thy ancient power, great Macedon, }  
display. }

He view'd the splendid fanes with careless eyes,  
Shrines rich with gold and sacred mysteries, 25  
Nor fix'd his sight, but, eager in his pace,  
Descends the vault, which holds the royal race.  
Philip's mad son, the prosperous robber, bound  
In Fate's eternal chains, here sleeps profound,  
Whom death forbid his rapines to pursue, 30  
And in the world's revenge the monster slew.  
His impious bones, which, through each climate tost,  
The sport of winds, or in the ocean lost,  
Had met a juster fate, this tomb obtain'd,  
And sacred, to that kingdom's end, remain'd. 35

O! should auspicious years roll round again,  
 And godlike Liberty resume her reign,  
 Preserv'd to scorn the reliques would be shown  
 Of the bold chief, whose boundless pride alone  
 This curst example to Ambition gave,  
 How many realms one mortal can enslave!

40

Disdaining what his father won before,  
 Aspiring still, and restless after more,  
 He left his home; while Fortune smooth'd his way,  
 And o'er the fruitful East enlarg'd his sway.  
 Red Slaughter mark'd his progress, as he past;  
 The guilty sword laid human nature waste,  
 Discolour'd Ganges' and Euphrates' flood,  
 With Persian this, and that with Indian blood.  
 He seem'd in terror to the nations sent,  
 The wrath of Heaven, a star of dire portent,  
 And shook, like thunder, all the continent!

45

50 }

Nor yet content, a navy he provides,  
 To seas remote his triumphs now he guides,  
 Nor winds nor waves his progress could withstand;  
 Nor Libya's scorching heat, and desert land,  
 Nor rolling mountains of collected sand.  
 Had Heaven but giv'n him line, he had outrun  
 The farthest journey of the setting sun,  
 March'd round the poles, and drank discover'd Nile  
 At his spring-head—But winged fate the while  
 Comes on with speed, the funeral hour draws near;  
 Death only could arrest his mad career,

}

60

Who

Who to his grave the world's sole empire bore,  
 With the same envy 'twas acquir'd before ; 65  
 And, wanting a successor to his reign,  
 Left all to suffer conquest once again.

Yet Babylon first yielded to his arms,  
 And Parthia trembled at his proud alarms.  
 Oh shame to tell! could haughty Parthia fear 70  
 The Grecian dart, and not the Roman spear?  
 What though the North, and South, and West, are  
 ours,  
 Th' unconquer'd East defies our feeble powers,  
 So fatal once to Rome's great Crassi known,  
 A province now to Pella's puny town. 75

Now from Pelusium, where expanding wide  
 Nile pours into the sea his ample tide,  
 Came the boy-king ; his presence soon appear'd  
 The people's rage, and giddy tumult ceas'd.  
 In Ægypt's palace, Cæsar sleeps secure ; 80  
 This princely hostage does awhile ensure  
 His terms of peace ; when lo ! the sister-queen,  
 In a small boat conceal'd, securely mean,  
 With gold corrupts the keeper of the port,  
 And undiscover'd lands, and lurks within the court.  
 The Royal Whore ! her country's worst disgrace,  
 The fate and fury of the Roman race !  
 As Helen's soft incendiary charms  
 Provok'd the Grecian and the Trojan arms,  
 No less did Cleopatra's eyes inspire 90  
 Italian flames, and spread the kindled fire.

A rabble rout, a vile enervate band  
 Presum'd th' imperial eagles to withstand ;  
 Canopus march'd, a woman at their head,  
 And then, if ever, Rome knew aught of dread, 95  
 E'en mighty Rome with terror heard the jar  
 Of clatter'd cymbals tinkling to the war,  
 And shook her lofty towers, and trembled from }  
 afar.

What triumphs had proud Alexandria seen,  
 Had great Octavius then a captive been, 100  
 When hovering Victory, at Leucate's bay,  
 Hung on her wings, and 'twas a strife that day, }  
 If the lost world a Distaff should obey.

From that curst night this daring hope arose,  
 That shameful night, the source of future woes, 105  
 Which first commenc'd polluted loves, between  
 A Roman general and Ægyptian queen.

O who can Anthony's wild passion blame ?  
 Ev'n Cæsar's flinty heart confess'd the softening flame !  
 The foul adulterer, reeking with the stains 110  
 Of impious slaughter on Thessalian plains,  
 Unwash'd from blood, amidst the rage of war,  
 In joys obscene forgets his cruel care.  
 'Though Pompey's ghost yet haunt those barbarous  
 walls,

And howling in his ears for vengeance calls, 115  
 Secure in guilt, he hugs a harlot's charms,  
 And mingles lawless love with lawless arms,  
 Nor mindful of his chaster progeny,  
 A bastard-brother, Julia, gives to thee.

His



His rallying foes on Libyan plains rejoin ; 120  
 Luxurious Cæsar, shamefully supine,  
 Foregoes his gains, and for a kiss or smile  
 Sells the dear purchase of his martial toil.

Him Cleopatra fought t' espouse her care ;  
 Prefuming of her charms, the mournful fair 125 }  
 In wild disorder loos'd her lovely hair,  
 And, with a face inviting sure relief,  
 In tender accents thus disclos'd her grief :

Great Cæsar, look ! of Lagus' royal race,  
 So thou restore me to my rightful place, 130  
 I kneel a queen. Expell'd my father's throne,  
 My hope of succour is in you alone.

You rise a prosperous star to Ægypt's aid ;  
 O shine propitious on an injur'd maid !  
 My sex has oft the Pharian sceptre sway'd, 135 }  
 For so the laws admit. Let Cæsar read  
 Our parent's will ; my brother's crown and bed  
 Are mine to share, and were the youth but free  
 From faucy tutors, he would marry me.

But by Pothinus' nod his passions move, 140  
 Pothinus wields his sword, and manages his love.  
 Forbid that crime ; I freely quit my claim,  
 But save from such reproach our house and name.  
 Rescue the royal boy from mean command,  
 Restore the sceptre to his trembling hand, 145  
 This vile domestic's lawless pride restrain,  
 Remove the traitor-guard, and teach the king to reign.

Th' imperious slave, who kill'd great Cæsar's foe,  
 Inur'd to blood, would murder Cæsar too,  
 But far, far hence, ye gods, avert the threaten'd  
     blow! 150

Let Pompey's head suffice Pothinus' fame,  
 Nor let a nobler death increase our shame!

Here paus'd the queen, and spoke in looks the rest;  
 Not words alone could move his savage breast;  
 Her eyes enforce her prayers, soft beauty pleads, 155  
 And brib'd the judge; a night of guilt succeeds.  
 Then soon for peace th' affrighted brother fought,  
 And with rich gifts his reconcilment bought.

Affairs united thus, the court ordains  
 A solemn feast, where joy tumultuous reigns. 160  
 Here Cleopatra's genius first was shown,  
 And arts till then to frugal Rome unknown.  
 The hall a temple seem'd; corrupter days  
 Scarce to the gods would such a structure raise.  
 Rich was the fretted roof, and cover'd o'er 165  
 With ponderous gold; all onyx was the floor.  
 Nor marble plates alone the walls incas'd,  
 Beauteous to sight, and all th' apartment grac'd;  
 But solid pillars of thick agate stood,  
 And ebony supply'd for common wood. 170  
 Ivory the doors, with Indian tortoise seen  
 Inlaid, and studded emerald between.  
 The beds too shone, profuse of gems, on high,  
 The coverings Tyrian silk, of double dye,

Embroider'd part with gold, with scarlet part, 175  
 A curious mixture of Ægyptian art.

And now the crowd of menial slaves appears,  
 Of various skin, and size, and various years.  
 Some swarthy Africans with frizzled hair ;  
 Black Æthiops these ; and those, like Germans, fair,  
 With yellow locks, which, Cæsar owns, outshine  
 In colour ev'n the natives of the Rhine ;  
 Beside th' unhappy youth by steel unmann'd,  
 And soften'd from their sex, a beardless band ;  
 An abler train was rang'd in adverse rows, 185  
 Yet scarce their cheeks did the first down disclose.

The princes took their seats ; amid the rest  
 Sat lordly Cæsar, their superior guest.  
 Proud Cleopatra, not content alone  
 T' enjoy a brother-spouse, and share his throne, 190  
 Had stain'd her cheeks, and arm'd with artful care  
 Her fatal eyes, new conquest to prepare ;  
 Bright jewels grac'd her neck, and sparkled in her  
 hair. }

O'ercharg'd with spoils which the Red-Sea supply'd,  
 Scarce can she move beneath the ponderous pride. 195  
 Sidonian silk her snowy breasts array'd,  
 Which through the net-work veil a thousand charms  
 display'd.

Here might be seen large oval tables, wrought  
 Of citron from Atlantic forests brought,  
 Their tressels ivory ; not so rich a sort 200  
 Was Cæsar's prize in vanquish'd Juba's court.

Blind ostentatious madness! to display  
 Your wealth to whom ev'n civil war's a play,  
 And tempt an armed guest to seize the prey!  
 Grant riches not the purpose of his toil, 205  
 Nor with rapacious arms to hunt for spoil,  
 Think him a hero of that chaster time,  
 When poverty was praise, and gold a crime;  
 Suppose Fabricius present at the show,  
 Or the rough consul chosen from the plough, 210  
 Or virtuous Curius; each would wish to come  
 With such a triumph back to wondering Rome.

What earth and air, the sea and Nile afford,  
 In golden vessels heaps the plenteous board;  
 Whate'er ambitious luxury could find 215  
 Through the search'd globe, and more than want  
 . . . enjoin'd;  
 Herds of Ægyptian gods, and fowl of various kind.  
 In crystal ewers Nilus supplies around  
 His purest streams; vast glittering bowls abound  
 With wine from Meroe's isle, whose noble age, 220  
 Fermenting, sparkles with ungovern'd rage:  
 With twisted wreaths, which fragrant flowers compose,  
 Delightful nard, and ever-blooming rose,  
 They crown their brows; and strow their oily hair  
 With spice from neighbouring fields, not yet expir'd  
 in air. 225  
 Here Cæsar learns the fruitful world to drain,  
 While conscious thoughts his secret soul arraign;

Blushing

Blushing he inward mourns the dire debate  
 With his poor son, but mourns, alas! too late,  
 And longs for war with Ægypt's wealthy state. 230

At length, the tumult of the banquet o'er,  
 When fated luxury requir'd no more,  
 Cæsar protracts the silent hours of night,  
 And, turning to Achoreus, cloth'd in white,  
 High on a lofty couch—Say, holy seer! 235  
 Whose hoary age thy guardian gods revere,  
 Devoted to their rites! wilt thou relate  
 The rise and progress of the Pharian state?  
 Describe the land's extent, what humours sway  
 The people's minds, and to what powers you pray,  
 What customs keep, and what devotion pay. }  
 Whate'er your ancient monuments contain,  
 Produce to light, and willing gods explain.  
 If Plato once obtain'd a like request,  
 To whom your fires their mystic rites confess, 245  
 This let me boast, perhaps you have not here  
 A meaner guest, or less judicious ear.  
 Fame of my rival led me first, 'tis true,  
 To Ægypt's coast, yet join'd with fame of you.  
 I still had vacant hours amidst my wars, 250  
 To read the heavens, and to review the stars;  
 Henceforth all calendars must yield to mine,  
 And ev'n Eudoxus shall the palm resign.  
 But more than all, the love of truth, which fires  
 My glowing breast, an ardent wish inspires 255  
 To learn, what numerous ages ne'er could know,  
 Your river's source, and causes of its flow.

Indulge my hope Nile's secret birth to view,  
No more in arms I'll civil strife pursue.

He paus'd ; when thus Achoreus made reply ; 260  
Ye reverend shades of our great ancestry !  
While I to Cæsar nature's works explain,  
And open stores yet hid from eyes profane,  
Be it no crime your secrets to reveal !  
Let others hold it pious to conceal 265  
Such mighty truths. I think the gods design'd  
Works such as these to pass all human kind,  
And teach the wondering world their laws and  
heavenly mind. }

At nature's birth, a various power was given  
To various stars, that cross the poles of heaven, 270  
And slack the rolling sphere. With sovereign rays  
The Sun divides the months, the nights, the days ;  
Fix'd in his orb, the wandering course restrains  
Of other stars, and the great dance ordains.  
The changeful Moon intends th' alternate tides, 275  
Saturn o'er ice and snowy zones presides ;  
Mars rules the winds, and the wing'd thunder  
guides ;  
Jove's is a sky serene and temperate air ;  
The seeds of life are Venus' kindly care.  
O'er spreading streams, Cyllenius, is thy reign : 280  
And when that part of heaven thou dost attain,  
When Cancer with the Lion mingles rays,  
And Sirius all his fiery rage displays,

Beneath

Beneath whose hot furvey, deep in his bed,  
 Obscure from sight, old Nilus veils his head; 285  
 When thou, from thence, in thy cœlestial course,  
 Ruler of floods, dost strike the river's source,  
 The conscious streams break out, and flowing soon  
 Obey thy call, as ocean does the moon;  
 Nor check their tide, till night has from the sun 290  
 Regain'd those hours th' advancing summer won.

Vain was the faith of old, that melted snow  
 From Æthiopian hills produce this flow;  
 For let the natives sun-burnt skins declare,  
 That no bleak North breathes wintry tempests }  
                   there, 295 }  
 But vapours from the South possess the parching air.  
 Besides, such torrents as by snows increase,  
 Begin to swell when spring does first release  
 Those wintry stores; Nile ne'er provokes his streams,  
 Till the hot Dog-star shoot his angry beams; 300  
 Nor then resumes his banks, till Libra weighs  
 In equal scale the measur'd nights and days.  
 Hence he the laws of other streams declines,  
 Nor flows in winter, when at distance shines  
 The moderate sun; commanded to repair, 305  
 In summer's heat, to cool th' intemperate air.  
 When scorch'd Siene feels her Cancer's fire,  
 Then left the world, consum'd in flame, expire,  
 Nile to its aid his watery forces draws,  
 And swells against the Lion's burning jaws, 310  
 Moist-



Moistening the plains, till Phœbus late descends  
To Autumn's cooler couch, and Meroe's shade ex-  
tends.

Who can the cause of such great changes read?  
Ev'n so our parent Nature had decreed  
Nile's constant course, and so the world has need. 315 }

As vainly too Antiquity apply'd  
Th' Etesian winds to raise this wondrous tide,  
Which blow at stated seasons of the year  
For several days, and long possess the air;  
Or thought vast clouds, which, driv'n before them, fly  
Beyond the South, discharg'd the burden'd sky  
On Nilus' head, and thence his current swell'd;  
Or that those winds the river's course repell'd,  
Which stopp'd, and press'd by th' entering sea, disdain  
His banks, and issuing boils along the plains. 325

Some think vast pores, and gaps in earth abound,  
Where streams in silent veins creep under ground,  
Led from the chilling North, the line to meet,  
When pointed beams direct on Meroe beat,  
While the parch'd earth a watery succour craves; 330  
Then Po and Ganges roll their smother'd waves  
Deep through the vaults beneath; and Nile supply'd  
Discharges at one vent their mingled tide,  
Nor can the gather'd flood in one straight channel  
ride. }

Some think the sea, which round all lands extends 335  
His liquid arms, these gushing waters sends;



That length of course the faltness wears away ;  
 Or thus ; since Phœbus and the stars, we say,  
 Drink ocean's streams ; when, near hot Cancer's claws,  
 The thirsty sun a larger portion draws, 340  
 That more than air digests, attracted so,  
 Falls back by night, and causes Nile to flow.

Might I in so perplex'd a cause engage,  
 I think, since nature grew mature in age,  
 Some waters, Cæsar, have deriv'd their birth 345  
 From veins by strong convulsions broke in earth ;  
 And some coæval with the world began,  
 And starting through appointed channels ran,  
 When this whole frame th' Almighty Builder rear'd,  
 Ordain'd its laws, and its first motions steer'd. 350

The kings of Greece, of Ægypt, and the East,  
 Ardent like you, were with this wish possess'd,  
 And every age has labour'd to attain  
 The wondrous truth, but labour'd still in vain, }  
 For nature lurks obscure, and mocks their pain. 355 }  
 Philip's great son, whose consecrated name  
 Memphis adores, the first in regal fame,  
 Envious of this, detach'd a chosen band  
 To range th' extreme of Æthiopia's land !  
 They pass the scorching soil, and only view 360  
 Where hotter streams their constant way pursue.  
 The farthest West our great Sesostris saw,  
 While harness'd kings his lofty chariot draw,

Yes

Yet drank your Rhodanus and Padus first  
 At both their springs, ere Nile obey'd his thirst. 365  
 Cambyfes, mad with luft of power t' o'er-run  
 The long-liv'd nations of the rifing fun,  
 To promis'd spoils a numerous army led ;  
 His famish'd fouldiers on each other fed,  
 Exhausted he return'd, nor faw great Nilus' head :— }  
 Nor boasting fame pretends to make it known ; }  
 Where'er thou flow'ft, thy fprings poffeft by none,  
 And not one land can call thee, Nile, her own. }  
 Yet what the god, who did thy birth conceal,  
 Has giv'n to know, to Cæfar I'll reveal. 375

First from the Southern pole thy fream we trace,  
 Which rolling forward with a speedy pace,  
 Under hot Cancer is directly driven  
 Againft Bootes' wain, far in the North of Heaven.  
 Yet winding in thy courfe from east to west, 380  
 Arabia now, now Libya's fands are blest  
 With thy cool flood ; which first the Seres fpy,  
 Yet feek thee too ; thy current, rolling by,  
 Through Æthiopia next, a ftranger, flows.  
 Nor can the world perceive to whom it owes 385  
 Thy facred birth, which nature hid from all,  
 Left any nation fould behold thee fmall,  
 And, covering deep thy infant head, requir'd  
 That none fould find what is by all admir'd.

Thou, by a law to other freams unknown, 390 }  
 In Summer's folstice o'er thy banks art thrown, }  
 And bring'ft in thy full tide a winter of thy own. }  
 To

To thee alone 'tis given thy waves to roll  
 Athwart the globe, enlarg'd to either pole ;  
 These nations seek thy fountain, those would trace  
 Thy gulph. With spacious arms thou dost embrace }  
 Hot Meroe, fruitful to a footy race,  
 And proud of ebon woods ; yet no retreat  
 Their useles shades afford to shun th' excessive heat.  
 Then through the regions of the scorching sun, 400  
 Not lessen'd by his thirst, thy waters run.  
 O'er barren sands they take a tedious course,  
 Now rolling in one tide their gather'd force ;  
 Now wandering in their way, and sprinkled round,  
 O'er yielding banks thy wanton billows bound. 405  
 Thy channel here its scatter'd troops regains,  
 Between th' Ægyptian and Arabian plains,  
 Where Philas bounds the realm ; with easy pace  
 Thy slippery waves through defarts cut their race,  
 Where Nature by a tract of land divides 410  
 Our sea, distinguish'd from the Red-Sea's tides.  
 Who that beholds thee here so gently flow,  
 Would think thou ever could'st tempestuous grow ?  
 But when o'er rugged cliffs and ways unev'n  
 In steepy cataracts thou'rt headlong driv'n, 415  
 Thy rushing waves, resisted, fiercer fly,  
 And batter'd froth rebounding fills the sky.  
 The hills remurmur with the dashing sound,  
 Thy billows ride triumphant far around,  
 And rear their conquering heads with hoary ho- }  
     nours crown'd. 420 }  
 Hence shaken Abatos first feels thy rage,  
 And rocks, which in our great forefathers age

Were

Were call'd the river's veins; because they show  
 His first increase, and symptoms of his flow.  
 Vast piles of mountains here encompass wide 425 }  
 His streams, to Libya's thirsty land deny'd,  
 Which thus inclos'd in a deep valley glide. }  
 At Memphis first he sees the open plains,  
 Then flows at large, and his low banks disdains.

While thus secure, as if no danger nigh, 430  
 Till night's black steeds had travell'd half the sky,  
 They pass the hours of rest, Pothinus' mind  
 From brooding mischief can no leisure find.  
 Season'd in sacred blood, what crime can scare  
 The wretch, that late could such a murder dare? 435  
 Great Pompey's ghost dwells in his breast, t' inspire  
 New monsters there; and furies add their fire.  
 He hopes ignoble hands shall wear those stains,  
 Which Heaven for injur'd Roman chiefs ordains,  
 And that blind fortune to a slave that day 440 }  
 The senate's vengeance should bequeath away,  
 The debt for civil war, which Cæsar once shall pay. }  
 But oh! ye righteous powers, exert your care!  
 The guilty life in Brutus' absence spare!  
 Nor let vile Ægypt Rome's great justice boast, 445  
 And this example to the world be lost!

Vain is th' attempt; yet, scorning secret snares,  
 Steel'd by his crimes, the desperate villain dares  
 With open war th' unconquer'd chief provoke,  
 And dooms his head already to the stroke, 450  
 Designs

Designs to bid the slaughter'd father go,  
 And seek his son in dreary shades below.  
 Yet first he sends a trusty slave, to bear  
 This hasty message to Achilles' ear,  
 His partner-ruffian in great Pompey's fall, 455  
 Whom the weak king had made his general,  
 And, thoughtless of his own defence, resign'd  
 A power against himself and all mankind.

Go, sluggard, to thy bed of down, and steep  
 Thy heavy eyelids in luxurious sleep ! 460  
 While Cleopatra does the court invade,  
 And Pharos is not privately betray'd,  
 But giv'n away ; dost thou alone forbear  
 To grace the nuptials of thy mistress here ?  
 Th' incestuous sister shall her brother wed, 465  
 Ally'd already to the Roman's bed,  
 And sharing both by turns ; Ægypt's her hire,  
 Already paid, and Rome she may require.  
 Could Cleopatra's forceries decoy  
 Ev'n Cæsar's age, and shall we trust a boy ? 470  
 Whom if one night she fold within her arms,  
 Drunk with lewd joys, and fascinating charms,  
 Whatever pious name the crime allay,  
 Between each kiss, he'll give our heads away,  
 And we by racks or flames must for her beauty }  
 pay. 475

In this distress fate no relief allows ;  
 Cæsar's her lover, and the king her spouse ;  
 And she herself, no doubt, the doom has past  
 On us, and all who would have left her chaste.

But

But by the deed which we together shar'd, 480  
 In vain, if not by new attempts repair'd,  
 By that strict league a hero's blood has bound,  
 Bring speedy war, and all their joys confound,  
 Rush boldly on; with slaughter let us stain  
 Their nuptial torch; the cruel bride be slain 485  
 Ev'n in her bed, and which foe'er supplies  
 In present turn the husband's place, he dies.  
 Nor Cæsar's name our purpose shall appail;  
 Fortune's the common mistress of us all,  
 And she, that lifts him now above mankind, 490  
 Courted by us, may be to us as kind.  
 We share his brightest glory, and are great  
 By Pompey's death, as he by his defeat.  
 Look on the shore, and read good omens there,  
 And ask the bloody waves what we may dare. 495  
 Behold what tomb the wretched trunk supplies,  
 Half hid in sand, half naked to the skies!  
 Yet this was Cæsar's equal whom we slew:  
 And doubt we then new glory to pursue?  
 Grant that our birth's obscure; yet, shall we need 500  
 Kings or rich states confederate to the deed?  
 No, Fate's our own, and Fortune in our way,  
 Without our toil, presents a nobler prey;  
 Appease we now the Romans while we may!  
 This second victim shall their rage remove 505  
 For Pompey's death, and turn their hate to love.  
 Nor dread we mighty names, which slaves adore;  
 Stripp'd of his army, what's this soldier more  
 Than thou or I?—To-night then let us end  
 His civil wars; to-night the fates shall send 510

A sacrifice to troops of ghosts below,  
 And pay that head, which to the world they owe.  
 At Cæsar's throat let the fierce soldiers fly,  
 And Ægypt's youth with Rome's their force apply, }  
 Those for their king, and these for liberty. 515 }  
 No more, but haste, and take the foe supine,  
 Prepar'd for lust, and gorg'd with food and wine.  
 Be bold, and think the gods to thee commend  
 The cause, which Brutus' prayers and Cato's will de-  
 fend.

To mischief swift, Achilles soon obey'd 520  
 This summons, yet his sudden march betray'd  
 By no loud signal, nor the trumpet's jar :  
 In silent haste he led a barbarous train of war.  
 Degenerate crowds of Romans fill his bands,  
 So lost in vice, so chang'd in foreign lands, 525 }  
 That they, who should have scorn'd the king's }  
 commands,  
 Forgetful of their country and their fame,  
 Under a vile domestick's conduct came.  
 No faith, no honour, can the herd restrain,  
 That follow camps, and fight for sordid gain ; 530  
 Like ruffians brib'd, they ne'er the cause inquire,  
 That side's the just, which gives the largest hire.  
 If by your swords proud Cæsar was to bleed,  
 Strike for yourselves, ye slaves ! nor sell the deed !  
 Oh wretched Rome ! where'er thy Eagle flies, 535  
 New civil wars, new fury, will arise ;



Ev'n on Nile's banks, far from Theſſalian plains,  
 Amidſt thy troops their country's madneſs reigns.  
 What more could the bold houſe of Lagus dare,  
 Had Pompey found a juſt protection there? 540  
 No Roman hand's exempt, but each muſt ſpill  
 His ſhare of blood, and Heaven's decrees fulfil.  
 Such vengeful plagues it pleas'd the gods to ſend,  
 And with ſuch numerous wounds the Latian ſtate to  
 rend.

Not for the ſon or father now they fight; 545  
 A baſe born-ſlave can civil arms excite,  
 Achilles mingles in the Roman ſtrife;  
 And, had not Fate protected Cæſar's life,  
 Theſe had prevail'd; each villain ready ſtood,  
 This waits without, and that within, for blood. 550  
 The court, diſſolv'd in feaſting, open lay  
 To treacherous ſnares, a careleſs eaſy prey.  
 Then o'er the royal cups had Cæſar bled,  
 And on the board had fall'n his fever'd head.  
 But left, amid the darkneſs of the night, 555  
 Their ſwords unconſcious, in the huddled fight,  
 Might ſlay the king, the ſlaves awhile took breath,  
 And ſlipp'd th' important hour of Cæſar's death.  
 They thought to make him ſoon the loſs repay,  
 And fall a ſacrifice in open day. 560  
 One night is given him; by Pothinus' grace  
 He ſees the ſun once more renew his race.

Now



Now the fair morning-star began to show  
 The sign of day from Cassia's lofty brow,  
 And ev'n the dawn made sultry Ægypt glow, 565 }  
 When from afar the marching troops appear,  
 Not in loose squadrons scatter'd here and there,  
 But one broad front of war, as if that day  
 To meet an equal force, and fight in just array.  
 While Cæsar thinks not the town-walls secure, 570  
 He bars the palace-gates, compell'd t' endure  
 Th' inglorious siege, and in a corner hide  
 Inclos'd, nor dares to the whole court confide.  
 In haste he arms his friends; his anxious breast,  
 Now fir'd with fury, now with doubt deprest, 575  
 Much fears th' assault, yet more that fear disdains;  
 So when some generous savage, bound with chains,  
 Is shut within his den, he howls with rage,  
 And breaks his teeth against the massy cage:  
 And thus, if by new weight of hills impos'd 580  
 Sicilian Ætna's breathing jaws were clos'd,  
 Ev'n thus th' imprison'd god of fire would rave,  
 And drive his flames rebellowing round the cave.  
 Behold the man, who lately scorn'd to dread  
 The senate's army to just battle led, 585 }  
 The flower of Roman lords, and Pompey at their  
 head, }  
 Who, in a cause forbidding hope, could trust  
 That Providence for him should prove unjust,  
 Behold him now opprest, forlorn of aid,  
 Driv'n to a house, and of a slave afraid! 590  
 He, whom rough Scythians had not dar'd abuse,  
 Nor savage Moors, who barbarously use

In sport, to try inhospitable arts  
 On strangers bound, their living mark for darts  
 Though Rome's extended world, though India join'd }  
 With Tyrian Gades seems a realm confin'd,  
 A space too scanty to his vaster mind,  
 Now, like a boy or tender maid, he flies,  
 When sudden arms th' invaded works surprife ;  
 He traverses the court, each room explores, 600  
 His hope is all in bars and bolted doors.  
 Yet doubtful while he wanders here and there,  
 He leads the captive king his fate to share, }  
 Or expiate that death the slaves for him prepare. }  
 If darts or missive flames shall fail, he'll throw 605  
 Their sovereign's head against th' advancing foe.  
 So, when Medea fled her native clime,  
 And fear'd just vengeance on her impious crime,  
 With ready steel the cruel forcerefs stood,  
 To greet her father with her brother's blood, 610  
 Prepar'd his head, to stop, with dire affright,  
 A parent's speed, and to assure her flight.

Yet Cæsar, that unequal arms might cease,  
 Suspends his fury, and essays a peace.  
 A herald from the king is sent, t' assuage 615  
 His rebel servants, and upbraid their rage,  
 And in their absent tyrant's name t' inquire  
 The secret author of this kindled fire.  
 But, scornful of reproach, th' audacious crew  
 The sacred laws of nations overthrew, 620 }  
 And for his speech the royal envoy flew.

Inhuman deed ! that swells the guilty score  
 Of Ægypt's monsters, well increas'd before.  
 Not Theffaly, not Juba's savage train,  
 Pharnaces' impious troops, not cruel Spain, 625  
 Nor Pontus, nor the Syrtes' barbarous land,  
 Dar'd an attempt like this voluptuous band.

Th' attack is form'd, the palace closely pent ;  
 Huge javelins to the shaken walls are sent,  
 A storm of flying spears ; yet from below 630  
 No battering rams resistless drive the blow,  
 No engine's brought, no fires ; the giddy crowd  
 In parties roam, and with brute clamours loud,  
 In several bands their wasted strength divide,  
 And here and there to force an entrance try'd ; 635 }  
 In vain, for Fortune fights on Cæsar's side.

Then, where the palace 'midst surrounding waves  
 Projects luxuriant, and their fury braves,  
 The ships too their united force apply,  
 And swiftly hurl the naval war on high, 640  
 Yet, present every where with sword or fire,  
 Cæsar th' approaches guards, and makes the foes re-  
 tire.

To all by turns he brings successful aids,  
 Inverts the war, and, though besieg'd, invades.  
 Fireballs, and torches drest with unctuous spoil 645  
 Of tar combustible, and frying oil,  
 Kindled he launch'd against the fleet ; nor slow  
 The catching flames invest the smouldering tow.

The pitchy planks their crackling prey become ;  
 The painted sterns, and rowers seats consume. 650  
 There, hulks half burnt sink in the main ; and here  
 Arms on the waves and drowning men appear .

Nor thus suffic'd, the flames from thence aspire,  
 And feize the buildings with contagious fire.  
 Swift o'er the roofs by winds increas'd, they fly ; 655  
 So shooting meteors blaze along the sky,  
 And lead their wandering course with sudden glare,  
 By sulphurous atoms fed in fields of thinnest air.

Affrighted crowds the growing ruin view ;  
 To save the city from the siege they flew, 660  
 When Cæsar, wont the lucky hour to choose  
 Of sudden chance in war, and wisely use,  
 Lost not in slothful rest the favouring night,  
 But shipp'd his men, and sudden took his flight.  
 Pharos he seiz'd, an island heretofore, 665 }  
 When prophet Proteus Ægypt's iceptre bore,  
 Now by a chain of moles contiguous to the shore. }  
 Here Cæsar's arms a double use obtain ;  
 Hence from the straiten'd foe he bars the main,  
 While to his friends th' important harbour lies 670  
 A safe retreat, and open to supplies.  
 Nor longer now the doom suspended stands,  
 Which justice on Pothinus' guilt demands.  
 Yet not as guilt, unmatch'd like his, requires,  
 Not by the shameful cross, or torturing fires, 675 }  
 Nor torn by ravenous beasts, the howling wretch }  
 expires.

The

The sword dishonour'd did his head divide,  
 And by a fate like Rome's best son he dy'd.  
 Arsinoe now, by well-concerted snares  
 'Scap'd from the palace, to the foe repairs ; 680  
 The trusty Ganymede assists her flight,  
 Then o'er the camp she claim'd a sovereign's right ;  
 Her brother absent, she assumes the sword,  
 And frees the tyrant from his household lord ;  
 By her just hand Achilles meets his fate, 685  
 Rebel accurs'd ! in blood and mischief great !  
 Another victim, Pompey, to thy shade ;  
 But think not yet the full atonement made,  
 Though Ægypt's king, though all the royal line  
 Should fall, thy murmuring ghost would still repine ;  
 Still unreveng'd thy murder would remain,  
 Till Cæsar's purple life the senate's swords shall stain.

Nor does the swelling tempest yet subside.  
 The chief remov'd that did its fury guide,  
 To the same charge bold Ganymede succeeds, 695  
 Prosperous awhile in many hardy deeds.  
 So long th' event of war in balance lay,  
 So great the dangers of that doubtful day,  
 That Cæsar from that day alone might claim  
 Immortal wreaths, and all the warrior's fame. 700

Now while to quit the straiten'd mole he strove,  
 And to the vacant ships the fight remove,  
 War's utmost terrors prefs on every side ;  
 Before the strand besieging navies ride ;

Behind, the troops advance. No way is seen 705  
 T' escape, or scarce a glorious death to win.  
 No room with slaughter'd foes to strew the plain,  
 And bravely fall amidst a pile of slain.  
 A captive to the place he now appears,  
 Doubtful if death should move his hope, or fears. 710  
 In this distress a sudden thought inspir'd  
 His hardy breast, by great examples fir'd;  
 Bold Scæva's action he to mind recalls,  
 And glory won near fam'd Dyrrhachium's walls;  
 Where, whilst his men a doubtful fight maintain, 715  
 And Pompey strove the batter'd works to gain,  
 Amidst a field of foes, that hemm'd him round,  
 Alone the brave Centurion kept his ground.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* Here the original poem breaks off abruptly,  
 having been left unfinished by the author.

## C O N T E N T S

O F

## V O L U M E XXXI.

	Page.
<b>R</b> Ecommendatory Poems - - -	3—16
The Triumph of Peace - - -	17
The Court of Neptune - - -	23
The House of Nassau - - -	37
Ode on the Death of a Friend - - -	55
Anacreon, Ode III. - - -	56
The Story of Pyramus and Thisbe - - -	58
The Triumph of Love - - -	63
The Picture - - -	65
Barn Elms - - -	67
Phœbe and Asteria - - -	68
Song - - -	71
	To

	Page
To Octavia indisposed	72
Beauty and Musick	73
Cupid's Review	ib.
To a Lady playing on the Organ	76
Sonnet	ib.
To a Painter	77
To the Author of Fatal Friendship	79
On Divine Poetry	81
Song	82
On a Peacock	83
On Lucinda's Tea Table	85
The March	86
Written in a Lady's Prayer-Book	87
Ode on the Spring	ib.
Horace, Ode III. Book III.	88
Greenwich Park	93
To Molinda	96
A Letter to a Friend in the Country	98
Verfes presented to a Lady	99
Horace, Book I. Ode XXII.	100
—— Book II. Ode XVI.	103
	The



Page

The Birth of the Rose	-	-	-	-	-	107
Six Cantatas	-	-	-	-	-	111—123
The Praifes of Heroic Virtue	-	-	-	-	-	124
Under the Print of Tom Britton	-	-	-	-	-	125
Song. The Fair Traveller	-	-	-	-	-	126
A Cantata	-	-	-	-	-	ibid
Song	-	-	-	-	-	127
Cupid and Scarlati	-	-	-	-	-	128
A Cantata	-	-	-	-	-	129
Pastora	-	-	-	-	-	131
A Pastoral Masque	-	-	-	-	-	132
A Cantata	-	-	-	-	-	136
A Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	137
Claudianus	-	-	-	-	-	138
A Cantata	-	-	-	-	-	139
The Soldier in Love	-	-	-	-	-	140
An Ode in Praise of Musick	-	-	-	-	-	142
Apollo and Daphne	-	-	-	-	-	147
A Thought in a Garden	-	-	-	-	-	149
A Wish	-	-	-	-	-	151

Cantata

	Page
Cantata - - - - -	153
An Ode - - - - -	155
An Epilogue - - - - -	160
Written in a Window at Greenhithe - -	161
The Toasters - - - - -	162
Tofts and Margareta - - - - -	ibid
The Wandering Beauty - - - - -	163
Dialogue de l'Amour et du Poete - -	164
The same in English - - - - -	165
Venus and Adonis - - - - -	168
Cantata - - - - -	170
Beauty, an Ode - - - - -	171
Myra - - - - -	173
Alexander's Feast - - - - -	174
Songs - - - - -	181
Translated from Persian Verses - -	182
On Arqueänassa of Colophos - - - -	183
On Fulvia, the wife of Anthony - -	184
Hudibras imitated - - - - -	ibid
Ode to the Creator of the World - -	187
	To

	Page
To Mr. Addifon - - - - -	195
Advice to Mr. Pope - - - - -	197
To the Memory of Mr. Milton - - - - -	198
To a Lady - - - - -	ibid
A Fragment - - - - -	199
Serenata for two Voices - - - - -	200
Horatius - - - - -	203
On a Collar for Happy Gill - - - - -	204
Character of the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles	ibid
Truth, Honour, Honefty - - - - -	205
Hymn - - - - -	206
A Monumental Ode - - - - -	208
An Allusion to Horace, Book I. Ode XXII.	212
A Fragment - - - - -	214
Apollo and Daphne - - - - -	215
Ode for the Birth-day of the Princess of Wales	229
Letter from Mr. Hughes to Lord Chancellor	
Cowper - - - - -	235
Ode to Ditto - - - - -	237
What is Man - - - - -	239
Boileau, dans sa I. Epistre au Roy - - - - -	240

	Page
The same in English - - - -	241
An Image of Pleasure - - - -	244
An Ode in the Park at Afted - - - -	245
To Mr. Constantine, on his Paintings -	249
To Urania, on her Arrival at Jamaica -	250
Supplement to Milton's Il Penferoso - -	253
The Hue and Cry - - - - -	254
The Patriot - - - - -	256
Scene in Orestes - - - - -	258
On the Birth-day of the Lord Chancellor Par- ker - - - - -	266
The XIVth Olympick of Pindar - - -	267
The Morning Apparition - - - -	269
Written in a Window at Wallington-house	270
The Supplement - - - - -	271
The Ecstasy - - - - -	276
The Tenth Book of Lucan's Pharfalia -	285

END OF VOLUME XXXI.













