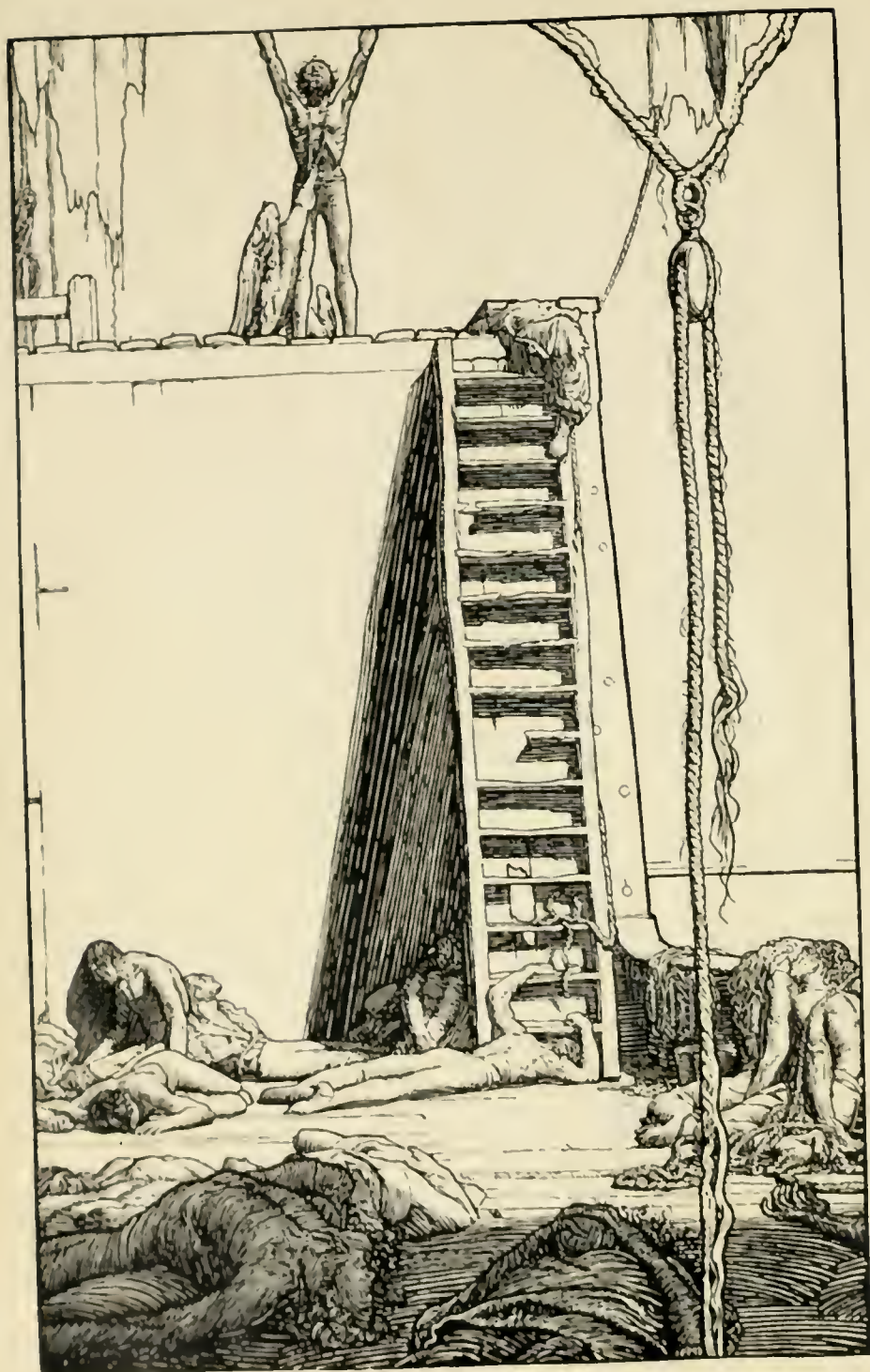


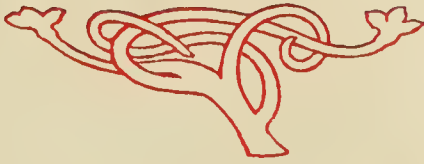
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ALONE, ALONE, ALL, ALL ALONE,
ALONE ON A WIDE WIDE SEA!

THE POEMS OF
COLERIDGE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY ERNEST HARTLEY
COLERIDGE AND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY
GERALD METCALFE



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INTRODUCTION

HITHERTO no attempt has been made to illustrate the Poetical Works of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Separate poems, the "Ancient Mariner," "Christabel," and "The Raven" have furnished materials for the artist, and there is a volume of *Selections* edited by Mr. Andrew Lang with designs by Mr. Patten Wilson, but there is no illustrated edition of the poems as a whole. There is no "illustrated Coleridge." And yet there is hardly any poet who is so entirely *passive* of illustration. Rossetti, himself both poet and painter, maintained that Coleridge at his best was "a pictorial artist, a spiritualised Turner." He is, indeed, an artist by "titles manifold," a child of the kingdom of nature, a painter and interpreter of visionary goings on, a seer of things hidden from the sensual eye.

"My mind," he says, "makes pictures." Nature had given him at his birth a "shaping spirit of the

imagination," and in so far as he fulfilled his mission as a poet he transfigured and made visible the shape, and forms of that spiritual activity. In his Preface to "Kubla Khan" Coleridge says that "the images rose up before him as *things*, with a parallel production of the correspondent expressions." The "Ancient Mariner," and the First Part of "Christabel" translate into audible language a succession of pictures, scenes which flashed upon "his inward eye," and which seem to have taken place in an unseen world before they were reported and embodied in verse.

He looked into the soul of things, seeking after and finding in the world outside himself a response to the solicitations of his own being. It was his aim, at first an unconscious aim, to fix and delineate these natural symbols of the identity of thought and things, and long before he rose to his full stature as a poet, he gave proof of this inborn power of divination. One of his earliest poems, is a "Sonnet to the Autumnal Moon," a school-boy poem written at Christ's Hospital, where, as he says, he "saw nought lovely but the sky and stars." But this he saw—first the glimmering of the half-veiled moon, then the gradual oncoming of "the gathered blackness," and, then, "the sudden brilliance when the full orb darted from the wind-rent cloud," detecting in these sky-changes a similitude to the dawn, the eclipse, and the reappearance of Hope. The thought is not very profound, but the drawing, the composition, is true to nature. It is the work of an artist. Or take these lines in loving remembrance of the River Otter

. . . mine eyes

I never shut amid the sunny ray
 But straight with all their tints thy waters rise.
 Thy crossing plank, thy marge with willows grey,
 And bedded sand that veined with various dyes
 Gleamed through thy bright transparence.

Here, at least, is the saying true, "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty," Here, in more senses than one Nature takes his pen and writes for him. Or take this image of a soul apart which has its light from above, but shines for itself alone :

Here, far from men, amid this pathless grove,
 In solemn thought the Minstrel wont to rove,
 Like star-beam on the slow sequester'd tide
 Lone glittering, thro' the high tree branching wide.

This, of course, is Coleridge *præ*-incarnated in Chatterton. "High tree" is not good verse, and the metaphor is far-fetched, but the star-beam did not glitter in vain. *Micat et Micabit*. The much-despised juvenile poems with their frigid conceits, their "profusion of double epithets and a general turgidness," are full of these redeeming touches, these intimations of inborn genius.

Critics have dwelt on the surprising and almost miraculous difference in kind as well as in degree, in beauty, in power and in originality between so remarkable a poem as the "Ode to the Departing Year," which was written at the close of 1796, and so wonderful a poem as the "Ancient Mariner," which was begun ten months later, in November 1797. Some would have it that the "new song" was put into his mouth by Wordsworth, and others are satisfied or relieved by the simpler theory that the arch-magician was opium. Whatever was the cause the fact remains that like one of his own anapæsts Coleridge sprang "with a leap and a bound" to the height of his power, if not of his fame. For not long after he came to Stowey, and after he betrays the influence of Wordsworth both in style and thought, he wrote at least two acts of *Osorio* (better known as *Remorse*), two or three meditative poems and, it may be, his ballad of "The Three Graves," which are poetical enough, but can hardly be reckoned as a first instalment of his

great delivery. Now these, too, are illuminated by miniatures of rare design and exquisite colouring. In the lines addressed to his brother George, which he prefixed as a dedication to the Second Edition of his Poems, there is a picture of a corner in his garden at Nether-Stowey, that plot of "scanty soil" which was to have grown all manner of herbs, but grew, instead, a crop of weeds, and an object-lesson for Citizen Thelwall on undisciplinatory education. It is a picture of the Passing of Spring, and it tells its own tale :

We in our sweet sequestered orchard-plot
 Sit on the tree crooked earth-ward, whose old boughs,
 That hang above us in an arborous roof,
 Stirred by the faint gale of departing May,
 Send their loose blossoms slanting o'er our heads !

Some six weeks later in "This Lime-Tree Bower my Prison," he makes us feel that summer is come, and that "the glorious Sun" is shining on his enchanted garden. Here there is a minuter, if not a more faithful, observation of nature, a foretaste of that intimate perception of her works and ways which rewarded the sight and insight of the authors of the *Lyrical Ballads*.

Nor in this bower
 This little lime-tree bower, have I not marked
 Much that has soothed me. Pale beneath the blaze
 Hung the transparent foliage ; and I watched
 Some broad and sunny leaf, and loved to see
 The shadow of the leaf and stem above,
 Dappling its sunshine—

Another specimen of his earlier word-painting is to be found in *Osorio* at the end of the Second Act. I do not know if this fantastic scene is drawn from nature, or is, indeed, a work of art. If the first two acts of *Osorio* had not been written before the memorable visit to Racedown in June 1797, it might be guessed that Wordsworth, or his sister Dorothy, had told him how Launchy Beck is reflected by

Thirlmere, and that its shadow curls "upward" through the mirrored woods of Fisher's Crag. But the odds are that he was only "dreaming that which is":

It is a small green dale
 Built all around with high off-sloping hills,
 And from its shape our peasants aptly call it
 The Giant's Cradle. There's a lake in the midst,
 And round its banks tall wood, that branches over
 And makes a kind of faery forest grow
 Down in the water. At the further end
 A puny cataract falls on the lake;
 And then (a curious sight) you see the shadow
 For ever curling, like a wreath of smoke
 Up through the foliage of those faery trees.

So far Coleridge had proved that he could observe and reproduce those happier accidents of natural loveliness which, seen by the poet's eyes, "become a part of sight." Thousands and tens of thousands of men and women who were or were not of a poetic turn had seen and perhaps marked the "slanting blossoms" floating downwards from the apple-trees, but he and he alone had been minded thus to symbolise the passing of spring. But a greater inspiration was at hand. A time had come when, out of the abundance of his "happy heart," he was to conceive and represent a chain of events, imaginary and yet real, contrary to experience, and, yet, conditioned by laws of its own constitution. "The Ancient Mariner" is a visionary poem, the metrical record of scenes and happenings witnessed by the inward eye and reported by the seer for our instruction and illumination, but it has neither the incoherence nor the unsubstantiality of a dream. The ingredients, the beggarly elements of the magic potion which is set before us may be analysed and tabulated for the benefit of the curious. There is nothing mysterious or unaccountable in the composition of the poem. Stanza after stanza reveals

a deliberate use of appropriate materials supplied or suggested by the books, the places, the sights and sounds which ministered to the thoughts and fancies of the waking man. What then was the immediate source of the inspiration? "The Time, the clime, the spot!" The "Ancient Mariner" was talked into shape by Wordsworth, Dorothy and Coleridge as they made their way, late in the afternoon in November from Alfoxden to Watchet, a decayed seaport on the Bristol Channel. It was the first day of a holiday and the three friends were full of hope and happiness. Then and there, at Watchet, "by the sea-shore," doubtless at the Bell Inn, the poem was begun.

So far as we know the last work of any importance to which Coleridge had set his hand was the latter half of the fifth act of *Osorio*. He had been working against the grain on a task which he knew was beyond his powers, but he had taken occasion to utter a word of prophecy. The last act breaks off with a vision of redeeming woe:

The deep foundations of iniquity,
Should sink away, earth groaning from beneath them;
The strongholds of the Cruel Men should fall;
Their temples and their mountainous towers should fall;
Till Desolation seemed a beautiful thing;
And all that wore and had the spirit of life
Sang a new song to Her who had gone forth
Conquering and still to conquer.

The "Ancient Mariner" is a ballad of redemption through the response of the Spirit of man, not only to "everything which hath breath" but to the power and beauty, the "invisible natures" of earth and air and sea. A day came when Coleridge confessed that in a purely imaginative work the moral should be in abeyance and that the "Ancient Mariner" is over moralised, but in these "dawn golden days" it was the moral which burnt within

him, and it was because *that* fire kindled that he spake with his tongue.

Whilst he was at work upon *Osorio* perhaps by way of interlude or distraction, he had taken to the study of early English poetry, steeping himself in Percy's "Reliques," in Chaucer, in the "Romaunt of the Rose," in Skelton and Surrey and Wyatt. He had drunk deep of the springs and wells of Romance, a cup of purification and enchantment. Fresh from this draft of living water he suffered his imagination to present to his mind's eye, a succession of pictures which rose for him and not another because he had cultivated the seer's art, and, as the vision floated before him, he brought his reason to bear on what was given to him, fusing the parts into an organic whole, and representing the casual and the disconnected as unquestionable and inevitable and real. In a word he knew what he was about. The shapes were none of his, but the shaping was all his own. It was his power of visualising what he had seen, what he had read, what he had perceived, but not with the sensual eye, which makes the "Ancient Mariner" (and in a still greater degree, the First Part of "Christabel") not so much a tale that is told as a spectacle at which we are present. We see and believe.

Between these masterpieces and the marvellous fragment of "Kubla Khan" there is an essential difference. We are told, but we hardly need telling, that it was composed "during a profound sleep, at least of the external senses"; that it is a dream-poem. Here, too, the successive images may be traced to their sources in various books of travel, but they rise unbidden and without the seer's will. They come like shadows, so depart. "Kubla Khan" is what Coleridge called it "a psychological curiosity." It is a "case" of abnormal cerebration. Such an experience could only befall

a man of peculiar gifts—habituated to the exercise of these gifts, but it befell Coleridge because he was under the influence of “an anodyne.” It was, indeed, the suspension of the determining will, the trance of the artificer which surrendered the visionary fabric to the diviner handiwork of Nature.

After he was turned thirty Coleridge seldom broke silence as a poet, and the verse which now and again escaped him was, for the most part, of an introspective and meditative character. He concerned himself less and less with this fair earth and its divinities, and sought for consolation and encouragement in metaphysical and theological research. It has been argued that his imagination was narcotised, that opium took away what it had at first bestowed, the creative energy. The theory is simple but by no means conclusive. He said himself that it was the passing away of “joy” which robbed him of his poetic birthright. It is probable that if “sickness,” both the cause and the effect of the opium-habit, had not “besieged him close, even to the gates and inlets of his life,” he might have left a richer legacy of verse, but, even so, there would have been, as Lamb once put it, “No more *Christabels* and *Ancient Mariners*.” A happier manhood might have sustained and prolonged his poetic faculties but the radiance of his prime was of the dew of the *morning*. It was the ornament of his youth. But in the darkest hours of his troubled middle life and at its peaceful close there were moments of inspiration when his mind made pictures of heavenly and of earthly things. In *Zapolya*, which was written at Calne in 1815, there are embedded two lyrics, a love-song, and a war-cry. In the first we have a glimpse of Paradise. It cannot be paraphrased, and it can hardly be quoted too often.

A sunny shaft did I behold,
 From sky to earth it slanted :
 And poised therein a bird so bold—
 Sweet bird thou wert enchanted :

He sank, he rose, he twinkled, he trolled,
 Within that shaft of sunny mist ;
 His eyes of fire, his beak of gold,
 All else of amethyst !

In the other there is a touch of Nature, a cottage-
 scene of tender homeliness :

Leave the hearth and leave the house
 To the cricket and the mouse ;
 Find grannam out a sunny seat,
 With babe and lambkin at her feet.
 Not a soul at home must stay:

Again, in 1824, in the fragment entitled, " The
 Advent of Love," or " Love's First Hope " which
 begins with a metrical version of a sentence taken
 from Sidney's " Arcadia " there are two lines which
 are in the strictest sense of the word an *idyll*—a
 little picture or likeness of Love in Harvest.

O fair is Love's first hope to gentle mind !
 . . . the sultry hind
 Meets it with brow uplift, and stays his reaping.

A more finished though as lovely a picture is
 contained in the closing lines of the " Garden of
 Boccaccio," which was written to illustrate an
 illustration by Stothard. We might name it " The
 Spirit of the Renaissance, An Allegorical Design."

Still in thy garden let me watch their pranks,
 And see in Dian's vest between the ranks
 Of the trim vines, some maid that half believes
 The *vestal* fires, of which her lover grieves
 With that sly satyr peeping through the leaves.

No artist or illustrator can hope to reproduce the
 pictures which rose up before the poet's eye. He
 will rather endeavour to interpret one picture by

another, to make the art of the poet an occasion for the "correspondent expressions" of the art of the designer. He should be nearer to the poet than the general and should, as it were, repeat and transmit his message. It will, I think, be admitted that the artist who has illustrated this volume has caught the spirit of the poems which he has endeavoured to interpret, and has followed where the poet led.

The present edition contains all poems hitherto published which are not subject to the law of copyright. Two or three short poems have been included which have appeared in newspapers but are now collected for the first time. Save for the second part of "Christabel," written in 1800, but attached to the first part, which belongs to 1798, the order of the poems is strictly chronological. It is believed that the sequence of the several poems has been preserved with greater exactness and particularity than has, hitherto, been attained or attainable. The final cause of an illustrated edition of a poet's works is to give pleasure rather than instruction, and with this object in view, a new but, of course, absolutely faithful text has been chosen and prepared. Over and above a first publication in newspapers at least six editions of "Poems or Poetical Works" passed under the author's supervision or revision. Unlike Wordsworth Coleridge almost always altered and emended for the better, and on the principle that the latest text is the best the edition of 1834 has, for the most part been adopted; but, inasmuch as a synopsis of variants, additions and omissions would be out of place in an illustrated edition, each poem has been regarded as a separate composition and one out of many texts has been chosen.

In the lines entitled, "A Walk before Supper," and in two poems of later years, "The Reproof and

the Reply ” and “ Sancti Dominici Pallium,” blank spaces for names have been filled up and textual corrections have been made in accordance with MS. authority and from information derived from unpublished documents.

A few poems bearing “ Editorial ” titles have been renamed by the present editor.

In the First Part of “ Christabel,” quotation marks have been affixed to lines spoken in character. The omission of these marks in the first and all subsequent editions is inconsistent with their normal and invariable use in the Second Part of the Poem.

Coleridge’s poems may be divided into three classes. There are those six or seven great master-pieces “ his highest work,” of which Mr. Swinburne has affirmed that “ the world has nothing like them and can never have.” There is a motley crowd of juvenilia and epigrams which may not be excluded from a collected edition, but are of little value or interest save to the biographer or the critic. And between these two extremes there are three or four score poems, lyrics, idylls, or meditative pieces, instinct with his peculiar genius, which are seldom reckoned as great poetry because it cannot be said of them that “ such melodies were never heard, such dreams never dreamed, such speech never spoken,” because they are printed in the same volume with “ Christabel,” and “ The Ancient Mariner.” It is hoped that this attempt to illustrate Coleridge’s poems, as a whole, will lead to a closer study and a juster appreciation of his great as well as his greatest achievement as a poet.

ERNEST HARTLEY COLERIDGE.







CONTENTS

	1787	PAGE
ELEGY ON A LADY WHO DIED IN EARLY YOUTH		1
	1788	
SONNET TO THE AUTUMNAL MOON		2
	1789	
ANTHEM FOR THE CHILDREN OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL		3
JULIA		4
THE NOSE		5
TO THE MUSE		6
DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE		7
	1790	
MONODY ON A TEA-KETTLE		8
PROGRESS OF VICE		10
MUSIC		11

b

	PAGE
ANNA AND HENRY	12
TO THE EVENING STAR	12
ON RECEIVING AN ACCOUNT THAT HIS ONLY SISTER'S DEATH WAS INEVITABLE	13
INSIDE THE COACH	13
DEVONSHIRE ROADS	14
LIFE	15
MONODY ON THE DEATH OF CHATTERTON	16
PAIN	21
GENEVIEVE	22
1701	
HONOUR	23
ON IMITATION	25
HAPPINESS	25
EUCLID IN RHYME	28
SONNET: ON QUITTING SCHOOL FOR COLLEGE	31
ABSENCE: A FAREWELL ODE ON QUITTING SCHOOL FOR JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	32
1702	
ON SEEING A YOUTH AFFECTIONATELY WELCOMED BY A SISTER	33
WRITTEN AFTER A WALK BEFORE SUPPER	34
WITH FIELDING'S "AMELIA"	35
1703	
IMITATED FROM OSSIAN	35
THE COMPLAINT OF NINATHOMA	36
THE ROSE	37
KISSES	38
THE GENTLE LOOK	38
S SONNET TO THE RIVER OTTER	39
LINES TO A BEAUTIFUL SPRING IN A VILLAGE	40
S SONGS OF THE PIXIES	42
L LINES ON AN AUTUMNAL EVENING	46
THE KISS	49
TO FORTUNE	50
LINES TO A FRIEND IN ANSWER TO A MELANCHOLY LETTER	51
1704	
AD LYRAM	52

CONTENTS

xix

PAGE

To LESBIA	53
THE DEATH OF THE STARLING	53
MORIENS SUPERSTITI	54
MORIENTI SUPERSTES	54
THE SIGH	55
LINES WRITTEN AT THE " KING'S ARMS," ROSS	56
IMITATED FROM THE WELSH	56
DOMESTIC PEACE	57
ELEGY, IMITATED FROM AKENSIDE	58
TRANSLATION OF WRANGHAM'S HENDECASYLLABLES	59
TO MISS BRUNTON	60
EPITAPH ON AN INFANT	60
ON A DISCOVERY MADE TOO LATE	61
TO A YOUNG LADY, WITH A POEM ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	61
TO A YOUNG ASS	63
THE FADED FLOWER	64
THE OUTCAST	64
ON A FRIEND WHO DIED OF A FRENZY FEVER INDUCED BY CALUMNIOUS REPORTS	65
TO THE AUTHOR OF " THE ROBBERS "	66
TO A FRIEND TOGETHER WITH AN UNFINISHED POEM	67
SONNETS TO EMINENT CHARACTERS	
TO THE HONOURABLE MR. ERSKINE	68
BURKE	69
PRIESTLEY	69
TO THE REV. W. L. BOWLES	70
LA FAYETTE	70
KOSKIUSKO	71
TO RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, ESQ.	71
TO WILLIAM GODWIN	72
TO ROBERT SOUTHEY	72
PITT	73
MRS. SIDDONS	73
TO EARL STANHOPE	74
✓ RELIGIOUS MUSINGS	75

28-45
395-419

1795

ON THE PROSPECT OF ESTABLISHING A PANTISOCRACY IN AMERICA	87
TO POVERTY	87

87

	PAGE
TO THE REV. W. J. H. WHILE TEACHING A YOUNG LADY SOME SONG-TUNES ON HIS FLUTE	88
PITY	89
TO THE NIGHTINGALE	89
LINES COMPOSED WHILE CLIMBING THE LEFT ASCENT OF BROCKLEY COOMB	90
LINES IN THE MANNER OF SPENSER	91 ✓
THE EOLIAN HARP	92
THE HOUR WHEN WE SHALL MEET AGAIN.	94
TO THE AUTHOR OF POEMS PUBLISHED ANONYMOUSLY AT BRISTOL	95
THE SILVER THIMBLE	97
LINES WRITTEN AT SHURTON BARS, NEAR BRIDGE- WATER	99
REFLECTIONS ON HAVING LEFT A PLACE OF RETIRE- MENT	102 ✓
1796	
TO AN INFANT	105
ON OBSERVING A BLOSSOM ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY 1796	105
VER PERPETUUM	106
TO A PRIMROSE, THE FIRST SEEN IN THE SEASON	107
VERSES ADDRESSED TO J. HORNE TOOKE	108
TO A FRIEND WHO HAS DECLARED HIS INTENTION OF WRITING NO MORE POETRY	109
TO A YOUNG FRIEND ON HIS PROPOSING TO DOMESTI- CATE WITH THE AUTHOR	111
SONNET ON RECEIVING A LETTER INFORMING ME OF THE BIRTH OF A SON	114
SONNET COMPOSED ON A JOURNEY HOMEWARD; THE AUTHOR HAVING RECEIVED INTELLIGENCE OF THE BIRTH OF A SON	114 ✓
SONNET TO A FRIEND WHO ASKED, HOW I FELT WHEN THE NURSE FIRST PRESENTED MY INFANT TO ME.	115 ✓
EPITAPH ON AN INFANT	116 ✓
ADDRESS TO A YOUNG MAN OF FORTUNE WHO ABAN- DONED HIMSELF TO A CAUSELESS MELANCHOLY	116 ✓
SONNET TO CHARLES LLOYD	117 ✓
ON A LATE CONNUBIAL RUPTURE IN HIGH LIFE	117
THE DESTINY OF NATIONS	118 ✓
ODE TO THE DEPARTING YEAR	133

CONTENTS

xxi

1797

	PAGE
TO AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN WHOM THE AUTHOR HAD KNOWN IN THE DAYS OF HER INNOCENCE . . .	138 ✓
TO AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN AT THE THEATRE . . .	139 ✓
ON THE CHRISTENING OF A FRIEND'S CHILD . . .	140
TRANSLATION OF A LATIN INSCRIPTION BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES IN NETHER-STOWEY CHURCH . . .	142
TO THE REV. GEORGE COLERIDGE OF OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVON	142
THIS LIME-TREE BOWER MY PRISON	145 ✓
THE FOSTER-MOTHER'S TALE	147
THE DUNGEON	150
LINES TO W. L., ESQ., WHILE HE SANG A SONG TO PURCELL'S MUSIC	151
SONNETS ATTEMPTED IN THE MANNER OF CONTEMPORARY WRITERS	151
THE THREE GRAVES	153 ✓
THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER	169 ✓
MELANCHOLY : A FRAGMENT	198 ✓

1798

PARLIAMENTARY OSCILLATORS	199
UBI THESAURUS IBI COR	200
FIRE, FAMINE AND SLAUGHTER : A WAR ECLOGUE	201 ✓
TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER RECOVERY FROM A FEVER	205
FROST AT MIDNIGHT	206 ✓
THE OLD MAN OF THE ALPS	208
THE RAVEN : A CHRISTMAS TALE	211 ✓
LEWTI, OR THE CIRCASSIAN LOVE-CHANT	213 ✓
FRANCE : AN ODE	216 ✓
FEARS IN SOLITUDE	219
THE NIGHTINGALE : A CONVERSATION POEM	225
INTRODUCTION TO THE TALE OF THE DARK LADIE	229
THE BALLAD OF THE DARK LADIE	230
CHRISTABEL	233 ✓
THE WANDERINGS OF CAIN	257
KUBLA KHAN	265 ✓
RECANTATION, ILLUSTRATED IN THE STORY OF THE MAD OX	267
POETICAL FRAGMENTS	271

1799

	PAGE
TELL'S BIRTHPLACE	273
HEXAMETERS	275
THE BRITISH STRIPLING'S WAR-SONG	277
JOB'S LUCK	278
ON A CATARACT	278
THE VISIT OF THE GODS	279
FROM THE GERMAN	280
WESTPHALIAN SONG	281
WATER BALLAD	281
NAMES	282
✓ THE EXCHANGE	283
TRANSLATION OF A PASSAGE IN OTTFRIED'S METRICAL PARAPHRASE OF THE GOSPEL	283
ON AN INFANT WHICH DIED BEFORE BAPTISM	284
SOMETHING CHILDISH BUT VERY NATURAL	284
HOME-SICK : WRITTEN IN GERMANY	285
LINES WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM AT ELBINGERODE, IN THE HARTZ FOREST.	286
THE DAY-DREAM FROM AN EMIGRANT TO HIS ABSENT WIFE	287
HYMN TO THE EARTH	288
MAHOMET	290
CATULLIAN HENDECASYLLABLES	291
THE HOMERIC HEXAMETER	291
THE OVIDIAN ELEGIAC METRE	292
THE DEVIL'S THOUGHTS	292
LINES COMPOSED IN A CONCERT-ROOM	296
✓ LOVE	298
ALCÆUS TO SAPPHO	301
ODE TO GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE	302
A CHRISTMAS CAROL	305

1800

TALLEYRAND TO LORD GRENVILLE : A METRICAL EPISTLE	307
? SONG : PICCOLOMINI	312
- APOLOGIA PRO VITÀ SUÀ	313
THE KEEPSAKE	313
ODE TO TRANQUILLITY	314

CONTENTS

xxiii

PAGE

A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY A VIEW OF SADDLEBACK IN CUMBERLAND	315
A STRANGER MINSTREL	316
THE TWO ROUND SPACES ON THE TOMBSTONE	318

1801

THE MAD MONK	320
ON REVISITING THE SEA-SHORE, AFTER LONG ABSENCE	321

1802

DEJECTION: AN ODE	322
THE PICTURE, OR THE LOVER'S RESOLUTION	327
AN ODE TO THE RAIN	332
HYMN BEFORE SUNRISE, IN THE VALE OF CHAMOUNY.	335
TO MATILDA BETHAM, FROM A STRANGER.	337
INSCRIPTION FOR A FOUNTAIN ON A HEATH	339
THE REWARD OF THE JUST	339
ANSWER TO A CHILD'S QUESTION	340
THE HAPPY HUSBAND	341
A DAY-DREAM	341

1803

THE PAINS OF SLEEP	343
AN ANGEL VISITANT	344
CONSTANCY TO AN IDEAL OBJECT	345
PHANTOM	346

1805

WHAT IS LIFE?	346
THE BLOSSOMING OF THE SOLITARY DATE-TREE	347

1806

FAREWELL TO LOVE	349
METRICAL FEET: LESSON FOR A BOY	350

1807

TO WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, COMPOSED ON THE NIGHT AFTER HIS RECITATION OF A POEM ON THE GROWTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL MIND	351
THE PANG MORE SHARP THAN ALL	354
RECOLLECTIONS OF LOVE	357
TO TWO SISTERS: A WANDERER'S FAREWELL	358

X

	1809	PAGE
A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER		360
A A TOMBLESS EPITAPH		361
	1810	
⊕ THE VISIONARY HOPE		√362
SEPARATION		363
	1811	
THE VIRGIN'S CRADLE-HYMN		364
TO A LADY OFFENDED BY A SPORTIVE OBSERVATION, THAT WOMEN HAVE NO SOULS		364
REASON FOR LOVE'S BLINDNESS		364
THE SUICIDE'S ARGUMENT		365
	1812	
PSYCHE		365
TIME, REAL AND IMAGINARY		366
AN INVOCATION. FROM "REMORSE"		367
	1813	
THE NIGHT-SCENE: A DRAMATIC FRAGMENT		367
	1814	
A HYMN		370
TO A LADY WITH FALCONER'S "SHIPWRECK"		370
HUMAN LIFE: ON THE DENIAL OF IMMORTALITY		371
	1815	
✓ SONG SUNG BY GLYCINE. FROM "ZAPOLYA"		372
✓ CHORAL SONG. FROM "ZAPOLYA"		373
TO NATURE		373
A SIBYLLINE LEAF. FROM "HERACLITUS"		374
THE DARK SIDE OF NATURE		374
	1817	
MOLES		375
✓ LIMBO		375
EPHENKAHAN		376
✓ THE KNIGHT'S TOMB		377
ISRAEL'S LAMENT		378

CONTENTS

XXV

	1818	PAGE
ON DONNE'S POETRY		380
	1819	
FANCY IN NUBIBUS		380
WHAT IS REASON ?		381
	1820	
THE TEARS OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE		381
HYMN		384
	1822	
YOUTH AND AGE		385
	1823	
THE REPROOF AND REPLY		386
	1824	
DESIRE		388
FIRST ADVENT OF LOVE		388
TO EDWARD IRVING		389
	1825	
+ ALICE DU CLOS, OR THE FORKED TONGUE		389
LINES TO A COMIC AUTHOR, ON AN ABUSIVE REVIEW		395
SANCTI DOMINICI PALLIUM		396
NE PLUS ULTRA		398
LOVE, A SWORD		399
A CHARACTER		399
	1826	
AN UNWILLING WITNESS, * <i>Ερος ἀεὶ λάληθρος ἑταῖρος</i>		401
DUTY SURVIVING SELF-LOVE		402
✓ THE TWO FOUNTS		402
LINES SUGGESTED BY THE LAST WORDS OF BEREN- GARIUS		404
EPITAPHIUM TESTAMENTARIUM		405
	1827	
THE IMPROVISATORE		406
✓ WORK WITHOUT HOPE		412

	1828	PAGE
THE GARDEN OF BOCCACCIO		413
COLOGNE		419
ON MY JOYFUL DEPARTURE FROM THE SAME CITY		419
RHEINWEIN		419
CHARITY IN THOUGHT		420
PROFUSE KINDNESS		420
✓ SONG, " EX IMPROVISO "		420
1829		
VERSES TO MISS A. T.		421
✕ LOVE, HOPE, AND PATIENCE IN EDUCATION		421
LINES WRITTEN IN COMMONPLACE BOOK OF MISS BARBOUR		422
1830		
LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP OPPOSITE		423
NOT AT HOME		423
PHANTOM OR FACT		424
THE THREE SORTS OF FRIENDS		425
TO BABY BATES		425
INSCRIPTION FOR A TIME-PIECE		426
HUMILITY THE MOTHER OF CHARITY		426
1832		
TRUE SELF-KNOWLEDGE		426
CHARITY THE DAUGHTER OF HUMILITY		427
1833		
LOVE'S APPARITION AND EVANISHMENT		428
LOVE'S BURIAL-PLACE		429
TO THE YOUNG ARTIST, KAYSER OF KASERWERTH		430
✓ MY BAPTISMAL BIRTHDAY		430
✓ EPITAPH		431
EPIGRAMS AND " JEUX D'ESPRIT "		433
INDEX TO THE POEMS		461



ILLVSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Half-title	i
“ Alone, alore, all, all alone, Alone on a wide wide sea ! ”	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Title-page	iii
Heading : Introduction	v
Tailpiece	xv
Tailpiece	xvi
Heading : Contents	xvii
Heading : Illustrations	xxvii
Vignette	xxxii
Heading	I
“ Even on the Cold Grave Lights the Cherub Hope ! ” <i>To face</i>	2
Heading : Sonnet to the Autumnal Moon	2
“ No more the Tea shall pour its fragrant steam around ! ”	9

	PAGE
Heading : Life	15
Heading : Monody on the Death of Chatterton	16
" And we, at sober eve, would round thee throng " <i>To face</i>	20
Heading : Genevieve	22
Heading : On seeing a youth affectionately welcomed by a sister	33
Heading : Sonnet to the River Otter	39
Tailpiece : Lines to a Beautiful Spring in a Village	41
" On leaves of aspen trees We tremble to the breeze "	44
Heading : Domestic Peace	57
Heading : To the Honourable Mr. Erskine	68
Tailpiece : Reflections on having left a place of retirement	104
Heading : To a young friend on his proposing to domesticate with the author	111
Tailpiece : To a young friend on his proposing to domesticate with the author	113
" Pity there had oft and strongly work'd, And sometimes Indignation " <i>To face</i>	122
Tailpiece : The Destiny of Nations	132
" By the earth's unsolaced groaning Seize thy terrors, Arm of might ! " <i>To face</i>	136
Tailpiece : To the Rev. George Coleridge	144
THE THREE GRAVES	
Heading : Part III.	155
" Beneath the foulest Mother's curse No child could ever thrive " <i>To face</i>	156
" She had a sore grief of her own, A haunting in her brain " <i>To face</i>	160
" And once her both arms suddenly Round Mary's neck she flung "	163
" ' A mother too ! ' these self-same words Did Edward mutter plain " <i>To face</i>	164
THE ANCIENT MARINER	
Vignette	167
Heading and border	169
" The bride hath paced into the hall "	171

“ And every day, for food or play, Came to the mariner’s hollo ! ”	<i>To face</i>	172
Heading : Part II.		173
“ The very deep did rot : O Christ ! That ever this should be ! Yea, slimy things did crawl with legs Upon the slimy sea ”		174
“ Day after day, day after day, We stuck, nor breath nor motion ; ”	<i>To face</i>	174
“ And every tongue, through utter drought, Was withered at the root ”	<i>To face</i>	176
Heading : Part III.		176
“ When looking westward I beheld A something in the sky ”		177
“ ‘ The game is done ! I’ve won ! I’ve won ! ’ ”	<i>To face</i>	178
Tailpiece : Part III.		179
Heading : Part IV. : “ The many men so beautiful ! And they all dead did lie : ”		180
“ The self-same moment I could pray ; And from my neck so free The Albatross fell off, and sank Like lead into the sea ”	<i>To face</i>	182
“ The body and I pulled at one rope, But he said nought to me ”	<i>To face</i>	184
“ And now ’twas like all instruments, Now like a lonely flute ; And now it is an angel’s song, That makes the heavens be mute ”		185
Tailpiece : Part V. : “ I heard, and in my soul discerned Two voices in the air ”		187
Heading : Part VI.		188
“ A man all light, a seraph man, On every corse there stood ”	<i>To face</i>	190
“ The holy hermit raised his eyes, And prayed where he did sit ”	<i>To face</i>	192
“ Oh shrieve me, shrieve me, holy man ! ”		194
“ I pass, like night, from land to land : I have strange power of speech ; That moment that his face I see, I know the man that must hear me : To him my tale I teach ”		195

	PAGE
“ But in the garden-bower the bride And bride-maids singing are ”	196
“ To walk together to the kirk With a goodly company ! ”	197
Heading : Melancholy	198
Heading : Fire, Famine and Slaughter	201
“ On as I strode with my huge strides ”	<i>To face</i> 202
“ Round and round flew the raven, and cawed to the blast ” <i>To face</i>	210
Heading : Lewti	213
Tailpiece : Lewti	215
Heading : Fears in Solitude	219
Heading : Introduction to the Tale of the Dark Ladié	229
Heading : The Ballad of the Dark Ladié	230
 CHRISTABEL.	
Heading : Part the First	235
“ There she sees a damsel bright, Dressed in a silken robe of white ”	<i>To face</i> 236
“ She rose : and forth with steps they passed That strove to be, and were not, fast ”	238
“ Christabel, with might and main Lifted her up, a weary weight, Over the threshold of the gate ”	<i>To face</i> 240
Heading : The Conclusion to Part the First	244
Heading : Part the Second	246
“ Puts on her silken vestments white, And tricks her hair in lovely plight ”	<i>To face</i> 248
“ With somewhat of malice, and more of dread At Christabel she looked askance ! ”	253
Tailpiece : “ The agéd knight, Sir Leoline, Led forth the lady Geraldine ! ”	255
Tailpiece to Part the Second	250
“ There was one rock by itself ”	261
Heading : Kubla Khan	264
Heading : Lines composed in a Concert-Room “ These feel not Music's genuine power ”	206

ILLUSTRATIONS

XXXI

PAGE

Tailpiece: "To hear our old musician, blind and gray"	297
"There came and looked him in the face An Angel beautiful and bright; And that he knew it was a Fiend, This miserable Knight!"	
Heading: A Stranger Minstrel	316
Heading: The Picture, or the Lover's Resolution	327
Heading: The Pains of Sleep	343
Tailpiece: "O worse than all! O pang all pangs above Is kindness counterfeiting absent Love!"	
Heading: A Child's Evening Prayer	360
Heading: Time, Real and Imaginary	366
"The vassal's speech, his taunting vein, It thrill'd like venom thro' her brain"	<i>To face</i> 390
"With sudden bound, beyond the boy"	394
THE GARDEN OF BOCCACCIO	
Heading: "See! Boccace sits, unfolding on his knees The new-found roll of old Mæonides"	
"Or rhyme of city pomp, of monk and priest, Judge, mayor, and many a guild in long array"	414
"Boccaccio's Garden and its faery"	<i>To face</i> 414
"And more than all, the embrace and intertwine Of all with all in gay and twinkling dance!"	
"Mid gods of Greece"	416
"And warriors of romance"	417
Tailpiece	418
Heading: Love's Apparition and Evanishment	428
Tailpiece: Epitaph	431
Vignette	432
Half-Title: Epigrams and Jeux d'Esprit	433
Vignette	434
Tailpiece: The End	460





THE POEMS OF
COLERIDGE

ELEGY ON A LADY WHO DIED IN
EARLY YOUTH

O'ER the rais'd earth the gales of Evening sigh ;
And, see, a Daisy peeps upon its slope !
I wipe the dimming waters from mine eye ;
Even on the cold Grave lights the Cherub Hope !

1787.



SONNET · TO · THE
AUTUMNAL · MOON



MILD Splendour of the various-vested Night !
Mother of wildly-working visions ! hail !
I watch thy gliding, while with watery light
Thy weak eye glimmers through a fleecy veil ;
And when thou lovest thy pale orb to shroud
Behind the gather'd blackness lost on high ;
And when thou darrest from the wind-rent cloud
Thy placid lightning o'er the awaken'd sky.



EVEN ON THE COLD GRAVE LIGHTS THE CHERUB HOPE !



Ah such is Hope ! as changeful and as fair !
 Now dimly peering on the wistful sight ;
 Now hid behind the dragon-wing'd Despair :
 But soon emerging in her radiant might
 She o'er the sorrow-clouded breast of Care
 Sails, like a Meteor kindling in its flight.

1788.

ANTHEM

FOR THE CHILDREN OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

SERAPHS ! around th' Eternal's seat who throng
 With tuneful ecstasies of praise :
 O ! teach our feeble tongues like yours the song
 Of fervent gratitude to raise—
 Like you, inspir'd with holy flame
 To dwell on that Almighty name
 Who bade the child of woe no longer sigh,
 And Joy in tears o'erspread the Widow's eye.

Th' all-gracious Parent hears the wretch's prayer ;
 The meek tear strongly pleads on high ;
 Wan Resignation struggling with despair ✓
 The Lord beholds with pitying eye ;
 Sees cheerless Want unpitied pine,
 Disease on earth its head recline,
 And bids Compassion seek the realms of woe
 To heal the wounded, and to raise the low.

She comes ! she comes ! the meek-ey'd Power I see
 With liberal hand that loves to bless ;
 The clouds of Sorrow at her presence flee ;
 Rejoice ! rejoice ! ye children of distress !
 The beams that play around her head
 Thro' Want's dark vale their radiance spread ·
 The young uncultur'd mind imbibes the ray,
 and Vice reluctant quits th' expected prey.

Cease, thou lorn mother ! cease thy wailings drear ;
 Ye babes ! the unconscious sob forego ;
 Or let full gratitude now prompt the tear
 Which erst did Sorrow force to flow.
 Unkindly cold and tempest shrill
 In Life's morn oft the traveller chill,
 But soon his path the sun of Love shall warm ;
 And each glad scene look brighter for the storm !

1789.

JULIA

Medio de fonte leporum
 Surgit amari aliquid.

JULIA was blest with Beauty, Wit, and Grace :
 Small poets lov'd to sing her blooming face.
 Before her altars, lo ! a numerous train
 Preferr'd their vows ; yet all preferr'd in vain,
 Till charming Florio, born to conquer, came
 And touch'd the fair one with an equal flame.
 The flame she felt, and ill could she conceal
 What every look and action would reveal.
 With boldness then, which seldom fails to move,
 He pleads the cause of Marriage and of Love :
 The course of Hymeneal joys he rounds,
 The fair one's eyes danc'd pleasure at the sounds.
 Nought now remain'd but " Noes "—how little meant !
 And the sweet coyness that endears consent.
 The youth upon his knees enraptur'd fell :
 The strange mis-fortunes, oh ! what words can tell ?
 Tell ! ye neglected Sylphs ! who lap-dogs guard,
 Why snatch'd ye not away your precious ward ?
 Why suffer'd ye the lover's weight to fall
 On the ill-fated neck of much-loved Ball ?
 The favourite on his mistress casts his eyes,
 Gives a short melancholy howl, and—dies.
 Sacred his ashes lie, and long his rest !
 Anger and Grief divide poor Julia's breast.

Her eyes she fix'd on guilty Florio first :
 On him the storm of angry grief must burst.
 That storm he fled ;—he wooes a kinder fair,
 Whose fond affections no dear puppies share.
 'Twere vain to tell, how Julia pin'd away :
 Unhappy Fair ! that in one luckless day—
 From future Almanacks the day be crost !—
 At once her Lover and her Lap-dog lost.

1789.

THE NOSE

YE souls unus'd to lofty verse
 Who sweep the earth with lowly wing,
 Like sand before the blast disperse—
 A Nose ! a mighty Nose I sing !
 As erst Prometheus stole from heaven the fire
 To animate the wonder of his hand ;
 Thus with unhallow'd hands, O Muse, aspire,
 And from my subject snatch a burning brand !
 So like the Nose I sing—my verse shall glow—
 Like Phlegethon my verse in waves of fire shall flow !

Light of this once all darksome spot
 Where now their glad course mortals run,
 First-born of Sirius begot
 Upon the focus of the sun—
 I'll call thee ——! for such thy earthly name—
 What name so high, but what too low must be ?
 Comets, when most they drink the solar flame
 Are but faint types and images of thee !
 Burn madly, Fire ! o'er earth in ravage run,
 Then blush for shame more red by fiercer —— outdone !

I saw when from the turtle feast
 The thick dark smoke in volumes rose !
 I saw the darkness of the mist
 Encircle thee, O Nose !

Shorn of thy rays thou shott'st a fearful gleam
 (The turtle quiver'd with prophetic fright)
 Gloomy and sullen thro' the night of steam :—
 So Satan's Nose when Dunstan urg'd to flight,
 Glowing from gripe of red-hot pincers dread
 Athwart the smokes of Hell disastrous twilight shed !

The Furies to madness my brain devote—
 In robes of ice my body wrap !
 On billowy flames of fire I float,
 Hear ye, my entrails how they snap ?
 Some power unseen forbids my lungs to breathe !
 What fire-clad meteors round me whizzing fly !
 I vitrify thy torrid zone beneath,
 Proboscis fierce ! I am calcin'd ! I die !
 Thus, like great Pliny, in Vesuvius' fire,
 I perish in the blaze while I the blaze admire.

1789.

TO THE MUSE

Tho' no bold flights to thee belong ;
 And tho' thy lays with conscious fear,
 Shrink from Judgement's eye severe,
 Yet much I thank thee, Spirit of my song !
 For, lovely Muse ! thy sweet employ
 Exalts my soul, refines my breast,
 Gives each pure pleasure keener zest,
 And softens Sorrow into pensive Joy.
 From thee I learn'd the wish to bless,
 From thee to commune with my heart ;
 From thee, dear Muse ! the gayer part—
 To laugh with pity at the crowds that press
 Where Fashion flaunts her robes by Folly spun,
 Whose hues gay-varying wanton in the sun.

1789.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE

I

HEARD'ST thou yon universal cry,
And dost thou linger still on Gallia's shore ?
Go, Tyranny ! beneath some barbarous sky
Thy terrors lost, and ruin'd power deplore !
What tho' through many a groaning age,
Was felt thy keen suspicious rage,
Yet Freedom rous'd by fierce Disdain
Has wildly broke thy triple chain,
And like the storm which Earth's deep entrails hide,
At length has burst its way and spread the ruins wide.

* * * * *

IV

In sighs their sickly breath was spent ; each gleam
Of Hope had ceas'd the long long day to cheer ;
Or if delusive, in some flitting dream,
It gave them to their friends and children dear—
Awak'd by lordly Insult's sound
To all the doubled horrors round,
Oft shrunk they from Oppression's band
While Anguish rais'd the desperate hand
For silent death ; or, lost the mind's control,
Thro' every burning vein would tides of Frenzy roll.

V

But cease, ye pitying bosoms, cease to bleed !
Such scenes no more demand the tear humane ;
I see, I see ! glad Liberty succeed
With every patriot virtue in her train !
And mark yon peasant's raptur'd eyes ;
Secure he views his harvests rise ;
No fetter vile the mind shall know,
And Eloquence shall fearless glow.
Yes ! Liberty the soul of Life shall reign,
Shall throb in every pulse, shall flow thro' every vein !

VI

Shall France alone a Despot spurn ?
 Shall she alone, O Freedom, boast thy care ?
 Lo, round thy standard Belgia's heroes burn,
 Tho' Power's blood-stain'd streamers fire the air,
 And wider yet thy influence spread,
 Nor e'er recline thy weary head,
 Till every land from pole to pole
 Shall boast one independent soul !
 And still, as erst, let favour'd Britain be
 First ever of the first and freest of the free !

1789.

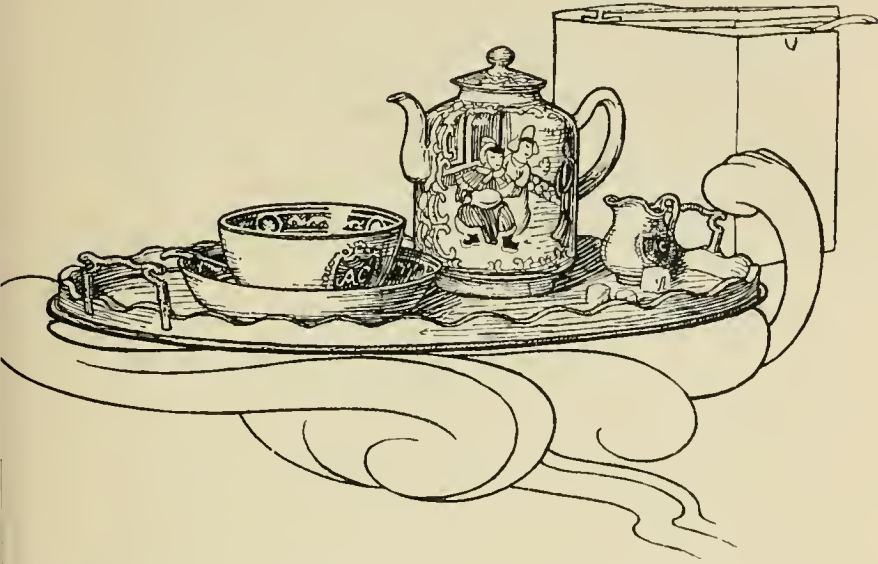
MONODY ON A TEA-KETTLE

O MUSE who sangest late another's pain,
 To griefs domestic turn thy coal-black steed !
 With slowest steps thy funeral steed must go,
 Nodding his head in all the pomp of woe :
 Wide scatter round each dark and deadly weed,
 And let the melancholy dirge complain,
 (Whilst Bats shall shriek and Dogs shall howling run)
 The tea-kettle is spoilt and Coleridge is undone !

Your cheerful songs, ye unseen crickets, cease !
 Let songs of Grief your alter'd minds engage !
 For he who sang responsive to your lay,
 What time the joyous bubbles 'gan to play,
 The *sooty swain* has felt the fire's fierce rage ;—
 Yes, he is gone, and all my woes increase ;
 I heard the Water issuing from the Wound—
 No more the Tea shall pour its fragrant steam around !

O Goddess best beloved ! Delightful Tea !
 With whom compar'd what yields the madd'ning
 Wine ?
 Sweet Power ! that know'st to spread the calm delight,
 And the pure joy prolong to midmost night !

Ah ! must I all thy varied sweets resign ?
 Enfolded close in grief thy form I see,
 No more wilt thou expand thy willing arms,
 Receive the *fervent Jove*, and yield him all thy charms !



How sink the mighty low by Fate opprest !—
 Perhaps, O Kettle ! thou by scornful toe
 Rude urg'd t' ignoble place with plaintive din,
 May'st rust obscure midst heaps of vulgar tin ;—
 As if no joy had ever seiz'd my breast
 When from thy spout the stream did arching fly,—
 As if, infus'd thou ne'er hadst known t' inspire
 All the warm raptures of poetic fire !

But hark ! or do I fancy the glad voice—
 “ What tho' the swain did wondrous charms dis-
 close—

(Not such did Memnon's sister sable-drest)
 Take these bright arms with royal face imprest :
 A better Kettle shall thy soul rejoice,
 And with Oblivion's wings o'erspread thy woes ” !
 Thus fairy Hope can soothe distress and toil ;

On empty Trivets she bids fancied Kettles boil !

PROGRESS OF VICE

DEEP in the gulph of Vice and Woe
Leaps man at once with headlong throw ?
Him inborn Truth and Virtue guide,
Whose guards are Shame and conscious Pride.
In some gay hour Vice steals into the breast ;
Perchance she wears some softer Virtue's vest.
By unperceiv'd degrees she tempts to stray,
Till far from Virtue's path she leads the feet away.

Then swift the soul to disenthral
Will Memory the past recall,
And Fear before the Victim's eyes
Bid future ills and dangers rise.
But hark ! the voice, the lyre, their charms
combine—
Gay sparkles in the cup the generous Wine—
Th' inebriate dance the fair frail Nymph inspires,
And Virtue vanquish'd—scorn'd,—with hasty flight
retires.

But soon to tempt the pleasures cease ;
Yet Shame forbids return to Peace,
And stern Necessity will force
Still to urge on the desperate course.
The drear black paths of Vice the wretch must try,
Where Conscience flashes horror on each eye,
Where Hate—where Murder scowl—where starts
Affright !
Ah ! close the scene—ah ! close—for dreadful is the
sight.

1790.

MUSIC

HENCE, soul-dissolving Harmony
That lead'st th' oblivious soul astray—
Though thou sphere-descended be—
Hence away !—

Thou mightier Goddess, thou demand'st my lay,
Born when Earth was seiz'd with cholic ;
Or as more sapient sages say,
What time the Legion diabolic
Compell'd their beings to enshrine
In bodies vile of herded swine,
Precipitate adown the steep
With hideous rout were plunging in the deep,
And hog and devil mingling grunt and yell
Seized on the ear with horrible obtrusion :—
Then, if aright old legendaries tell,
Wert thou begot by Discord on Confusion !

What though no name's sonorous power
Was given thee at thy natal hour !—
Yet oft I feel thy sacred might,
While concords wing their distant flight.
Such power inspires thy holy son
Sable clerk of Tiverton.
And oft where Otter sports his stream,
I hear thy banded offspring scream.
Thou Goddess ! thou inspir'st each throat ;
'Tis thou who pour'st the scritch-owl note !
Transported hear'st thy children all
Scrape and blow and squeak and squall,
And while old Otter's steeple rings,
Clappest hoarse thy raven wings !

1790.

ANNA AND HENRY

ALONG this glade was Anna wont to rove
While Henry told his love in many a sigh,
But dark on Henry roll'd her brother's eye,
They fought, they fell—her brother and her love!

To her cold grave did woe-worn Anna haste,
Yet here her pensive ghost delights to stray :
Oft pouring on the winds a broken lay—
And hark, I hear her—'twas the passing blast.

I love to sit upon her tomb's dank grass,
There Memory backward rolls Time's shadowy tide ;
The forms of other days before me glide :
With eager thought I seize them as they pass ;
For fair, tho' faint, the forms of Memory gleam,
Like Heaven's bright bow reflected on the stream.

1790.

TO THE EVENING STAR

O MEEK attendant of Sol's setting blaze,
I hail, sweet Star, thy chaste effulgent glow ;
On thee full oft with fixed eye I gaze
Till I, methinks, all spirit seem to grow.

O first and fairest of the starry choir,
O loveliest 'mid the daughters of the night,
Must not the maid I love like thee inspire
Pure joy and calm Delight ?

Must she not be, as is thy placid sphere
Serenely brilliant ? Whilst to gaze a while
Be all my wish 'mid Fancy's high career
E'en till she quit this scene of earthly toil ;
Then Hope perchance might fondly sigh to join
Her spirit in thy kindred orb, O Star benign !

1790.

ON RECEIVING AN ACCOUNT THAT
HIS ONLY SISTER'S DEATH WAS
INEVITABLE

THE tear which mourn'd a Brother's fate scarce dry—
Pain after pain, and woe succeeding woe—
Is my heart destin'd for another blow ?
O my sweet Sister ! and must thou too die ?
Ah ! how has Disappointment pour'd the tear
O'er infant Hope destroy'd by early frost !
How are ye gone, whom most my soul held dear !
Scarce had I lov'd you ere I mourn'd you lost ;
Say, is this hollow eye, this heartless pain,
Fated to rove thro' Life's wide cheerless plain—
Nor Father, Brother, Sister meet its ken—
My woes, my joys unshared ! Ah ! long ere then
On me thy icy dart, stern Death, be prov'd ;—
Better to die, than live and not be lov'd !

1790.

INSIDE THE COACH

'Tis hard on Bagshot Heath to try
Unclos'd to keep the weary eye ;
But ah ! Oblivion's nod to get
In rattling coach is harder yet.
Slumbrous God of half-shut eye !
Who lovest with limbs supine to lie ;
Soothe sweet of toil and care
Listen, listen to my prayer ;
And to thy votary dispense
Thy soporific influence !
What tho' around thy drowsy head
The seven-fold cap of night be spread,
Yet lift that drowsy head awhile
And yawn propitiously a smile ;
In drizzly rains poppean dews
O'er the tir'd inmates of the Coach diffuse ;

And when thou'st charm'd our eyes to rest
 Pillowing the chin upon the breast,
 Bid many a dream from thy dominions
 Wave its various-painted pinions,
 Till ere the splendid visions close
 We snore quartettes in ecstacy of nose.
 While thus we urge our airy course,
 O may no jolt's electric force
 Our fancies from their steeds unhorse,
 And call us from thy fairy reign
 To dreary Bagshot Heath again !

1790.

DEVONSHIRE ROADS

THE indignant Bard compos'd this furious ode,
 As tired he dragg'd his way thro' Plintree road !
 Crusted with filth and stuck in mire
 Dull sounds the Bard's bemudded lyre ;
 Nathless Revenge and Ire the Poet goad
 To pour his imprecations on the road.

Curst road ! whose execrable way
 Was darkly shadow'd out in Milton's lay,
 When the sad fiends thro' Hell's sulphureous roads
 Took the first survey of their new abodes ;
 Or when the fall'n Archangel fierce
 Dared through the realms of Night to pierce,
 What time the Bloodhound lured by Human scent
 Thro' all Confusion's quagmires floundering went.

Nor cheering pipe, nor Bird's shrill note
 Around thy dreary paths shall float ;
 Their boding songs shall scritch-owls pour
 To fright the guilty shepherds sore,
 Led by the wandering fires astray
 Thro' the dank horrors of thy way !
 While they their mud-lost sandals hunt
 May all the curses, which they grunt
 In raging moan like goaded hog,
 Alight upon thee, damnéd Bog !

1790.



LIFE

As late I journey'd o'er the extensive plain
Where native Otter sports his scanty stream,
Musing in torpid woe a sister's pain,
The glorious prospect woke me from the dream.

At every step it widen'd to my sight,—
Wood, Meadow, verdant Hill, and dreary Steep,
Following in quick succession of delight,
Till all—at once—did my eye ravish'd sweep!

May this (I cried) my course through Life portray!
New scenes of wisdom may each step display,
And Knowledge open as my days advance!
Till what time Death shall pour the undarken'd ray,
My eye shall dart thro' infinite expanse,
And Thought suspended lie in Rapture's blissful trance.

1790.



MONODY ON THE DEATH OF CHATTERTON

O WHAT a wonder seems the fear of Death,
Seeing how gladly we all sink to sleep,
Babes, Children, Youths and men,
Night following night for threescore years and ten !
But doubly strange, where Life is but a breath
To sigh and pant with, up Want's rugged steep.

Away, Grim Phantom ! Scorpion King, away !
Reserve thy terrors and thy stings display
For coward Wealth and Guilt in robes of State !
Lo ! by the grave I stand of one, for whom 10
A prodigal Nature and a niggard Doom
(*That all bestowing, this withholding all,*)
Made each chance knell from distant spire or dome
Sound like a seeking Mother's anxious call,
" Return, poor Child ! Home, weary Truant, home ! "

Thee Chatterton ! these unblest stones protect
From want and the bleak freezings of neglect.

Too long before the vexing Storm-blast driven
 Here hast thou found repose ! beneath this sod !
 Thou ! O vain word ! *thou* dwell'st not with the
 clod ! 20

Amid the shining Host of the Forgiven
 Thou at the throne of Mercy and thy God
 The triumph of redeeming Love dost hymn
 (Believe it, O my Soul !) to harps of Seraphim.

Yet oft, perforce ('tis suffering Nature's call)
 I weep that heaven-born Genius *so* should fall ;
 And oft, in Fancy's saddest hour, my soul
 Averted shudders at the poison'd bowl.
 Now groans my sickening heart, as still I view
 Thy corpse of livid hue ; 30
 Now Indignation checks the feeble sigh,
 Or flashes through the tear that glistens in mine eye !

Is this the land of song-ennobled line ?
 Is this the land, where Genius ne'er in vain
 Pour'd forth his lofty strain ?
 Ah me ! yet Spenser, gentlest bard divine,
 Beneath chill Disappointment's shade,
 His weary limbs in lonely anguish lay'd ;
 And o'er her darling dead
 Pity hopeless hung her head, 40
 While " 'mid the pelting of that merciless storm,"
 Sunk to the cold earth Otway's famish'd form !

Sublime of thought and confident of fame,
 From vales where Avon * winds the Minstrel came.
 Light-hearted youth ! aye, as he hastes along,
 He meditates the future song,
 How dauntless Ælla fray'd the Dacyan foe ;
 And while the numbers flowing strong
 In eddies whirl, in surges throng,
 Exulting in the spirit's genial throe 50
 In tides of power his life-blood seems to flow.

* Avon, a river near Bristol ; the birthplace of Chatterton.

And now his cheeks with deeper ardours flame,
 His eyes have glorious meanings that declare
 More than the light of outward day shines there—
 A holier triumph and a sterner aim !
 Wings grow within him, and he soars above
 On Bard's or Minstrel's lay of war or love.
 Friend to the friendless, to the sufferer health,
 He hears the widow's prayer, the good man's praise ;
 To scenes of bliss transmutes his fancied wealth,
 And young and old shall now see happy days.
 On many a waste he bids trim gardens rise,
 Gives the blue sky to many a prisoner's eyes ;
 And now in wrath he grasps the patriot steel,
 And his own iron rod he makes Oppression feel.

Sweet Flower of Hope ! free Nature's genial child !
 That didst so fair disclose thy early bloom,
 Filling the wide air with a rich perfume !
 For thee in vain all heavenly aspects smiled ;
 From the hard world brief respite could they win—
 The frost nipp'd sharp without, the Canker preyed
 within !

Ah ! where are fled the charms of vernal Grace,
 And Joy's wild gleams that lighten'd o'er thy
 face ?

Youth of tumultuous soul, and haggard eye !
 Thy wasted form, thy hurried steps I view,
 On thy wan forehead starts the lethal dew,
 And oh ! the anguish of that shuddering sigh !

Such were the struggles of the gloomy hour,
 When Care, of wither'd brow,
 Prepared the poison's death-cold power ;
 Already to thy lips was rais'd the bowl,
 When near thee stood Affection meek,
 (Her bosom bare, and wildly pale her cheek)
 Thy sullen gaze she bade thee roll
 On scenes that well might melt thy soul ;
 Thy native cot she flash'd upon thy view,

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF CHATTERTON 19

Thy native cot, where still, at close of day,
 Peace smiling sate, and listen'd to thy lay ;
 Thy Sister's shrieks she bade thee hear,
 And mark thy Mother's thrilling tear ;
 See, see her breast's convulsive throe, 90
 Her silent agony of woe !
 Ah ! dash the poison'd chalice from thy hand !

And thou had'st dash'd it, at her soft command,
 But that Despair and Indignation rose,
 And told again the story of thy woes,
 Told the keen insult of the unfeeling heart,
The dread dependence on the low-born mind ;
 Told every pang, with which thy soul must smart
 Neglect, and grinning Scorn, and Want combined !
 Recoiling quick, thou bad'st the friend of pain 100
Roll the black tide of Death through every freezing
vein !

O Spirit blest !

Whether the Eternal's throne around
 Amidst the blaze of Seraphim,
 Thou pourest forth the grateful hymn ;
 Or soaring thro' the blest domain
 Enrapturest Angels with thy strain,—
 Grant me like thee the lyre to sound,
 Like thee with fire divine to glow ;—
 But ah ! when rage the waves of woe, 110
 Grant me with firmer breast to meet their hate,
 And soar beyond the storm with upright eye elate !

Ye woods ! that wave o'er Avon's rocky steep,
 To Fancy's ear sweet is your murmuring deep !
 For here she loves the cypress wreath to weave
Watching, with wistful eye, the saddening tints of eve.
 Here far from men, amid this pathless grove,
 In solemn thought the Minstrel wont to rove,
 Like star-beams on the slow sequester'd tide
 Lone-glittering, thro' the high tree branching wide. 120

And here, in Inspiration's eager hour,
 When most the big soul feels the mastering power,
 These wilds, these caverns roaming o'er,
 Round which the screaming sea-gulls soar,
 With wild unequal steps he passed along,
 Oft pouring on the winds a broken song.
 Anon, upon some rough rock's fearful brow
 Would pause abrupt—and gaze upon the waves below.

Poor Chatterton! *he* sorrows for thy fate
 Who would have prais'd and lov'd thee, ere too late. 130
 Poor Chatterton! farewell! of darkest hues
 This chaplet cast I on thy unshaped tomb,
 But dare no longer on the sad theme muse,
 Lest kindred woes persuade a kindred doom:
 For oh! big gall-drops, shook from Folly's wing,
 Have blacken'd the fair promise of my spring;
 And the stern Fate transpierc'd with viewless dart
 The last pale Hope that shiver'd at my heart!

Hence gloomy thoughts! no more my soul shall dwell
 On joys that were! No more endure to weigh 140
 The shame and anguish of the evil day,
 Wisely forgetful! O'er the ocean swell
 Sublime of Hope I seek the cottag'd dell
 Where Virtue calm with careless step may stray;
 And, dancing to the moon-light roundelay
 The wizard Passions weave a holy spell!

O Chatterton! that thou wert yet alive!
 Sure thou would'st spread the canvass to the gale,
 And love with us the tinkling team to drive
 O'er peaceful Freedom's undivided dale; 150
 And we, at sober eve, would round thee throng,
 Would hang, enraptur'd, on thy stately song,
 And greet with smiles the young-eyed Poesy
 All deftly mask'd, as hoar Antiquity.



AND WE, AT SOBER EVE, WOULD ROUND THEE THROUG



Alas, vain Phantasies ! the fleeting brood
 Of Woe self-solac'd in her dreamy mood !
 Yet will I love to follow the sweet dream,
 Where Susquehanna pours his untam'd stream ;
 And on some hill, whose forest-frowning side
 Waves o'er the murmur of his calmer tide, 160
 Will raise a solemn Cenotaph to thee,
 Sweet Harper of time-shrouded Minstrelsy !
 And there, sooth'd sadly by the dirgeful wind,
 Muse on the sore ills I had left behind !

1790-1829.

PAIN

ONCE could the Morn's first beams, the healthful breeze
 All Nature charm, and gay was every hour :—
 But ah ! not Music's self, nor fragrant bower
 Can glad the trembling sense of wan disease.

Now that the frequent pangs my frame assail,
 Now that my sleepless eyes are sunk and dim,
 And seas of pain seem waving through each limb—
 Ah what can all Life's gilded scenes avail ?

I view the crowd, whom Youth and Health inspire,
 Hear the loud laugh and catch the sportive lay,
 Then sigh and think—I too could laugh and play
 And gaily sport it on the Muse's lyre,
 Ere Tyrant Pain had chas'd away delight,
 Ere the wild pulse throbb'd anguish thro' the night.

1790.



GENEVIEVE

MAID of my Love, sweet Genevieve !
In Beauty's light you glide along :
Your eye is like the Star of Eve,
And sweet your Voice, as Seraph's song.
Yet not your heavenly Beauty gives
This heart with passion soft to glow :
Within your soul a Voice there lives !
It bids you hear the tale of Woe.
When sinking low the Sufferer wan
Beholds no hand outstretched to save,
Fair, as the bosom of the Swan
That rises graceful o'er the wave,
I've seen your breast with pity heave,
And *therefore* love I you, sweet Genevieve !

1790.

HONOUR

O, curas hominum! O, quantum est in rebus inane!

THE fervid Sun had more than halv'd the day,
When gloomy on his couch Philedon lay ;
His feeble frame consumptive as his purse,
His aching head did Wine and Women curse ;
His fortune ruin'd and his wealth decay'd,
Clamorous his duns, his gaming debts unpaid,
The youth indignant seiz'd his tailor's bill,
And on its back thus wrote with moral quill :
“ Various as colours in the rainbow shown,
Or similar in emptiness alone, 10
How false, how vain are Man's pursuits below !
Wealth, Honour, Pleasure—what can ye bestow ?
Yet see, how high and low, and young and old
Pursue the all delusive power of Gold.
Fond man ! should all Peru thy empire own,
For thee tho' all Golconda's jewels shone,
What greater bliss could all this wealth supply ?
What, but to eat and drink and sleep and die ?
Go, tempt the stormy sea, the burning soil—
Go, waste the night in thought, the day in toil, 20
Dark frowns the rock, and fierce the tempests
rave—
Thy ingots go the unconscious deep to pave !
Or thunder at thy door the midnight train,
Or Death shall knock that never knocks in vain.
Next Honour's sons come bustling on amain ;
I laugh with pity at the idle train.
Infirm of soul ! who think'st to lift thy name
Upon the waxen wings of human fame,—
Who for a sound, articulated breath—
Gazest undaunted in the face of Death ! 30
What art thou but a Meteor's glaring light—
Blazing a moment and then sunk in night ?
Caprice which rais'd thee high shall hurl thee low,
Or Envy blast the laurels on thy brow.
To such poor joys could ancient Honour lead
When empty Fame was toiling Merit's meed ;

To Modern Honour other lays belong ;
 Profuse of joy and Lord of right and wrong,
 Honour can game, drink, riot in the stew,
 Cut a friend's throat ;—what cannot Honour do ? 40
 Ah me—the storm within can Honour still
 For Julio's death, whom Honour made me kill ?
 Or will this lordly Honour tell the way
 To pay those debts, which Honour makes me pay ?
 Or if with pistol and terrific threats
 I make some traveller pay my Honour's debts,
 A med'cine for this wound can Honour give ?
 Ah, no ! my Honour dies to make my Honour live.
 But see ! young Pleasure, and her train advance,
 And Joy and Laughter wake the inebriate dance ; 50
 Around my neck she throws her fair white arms,
 I meet her loves, and madden at her charms.
 For the gay grape can joys celestial move,
 And what so sweet below as Woman's love ?
 With such high transport every moment flies,
 I curse Experience that he makes me wise
 For at his frown the dear deliriums flew,
 And the changed scene now wears a gloomy hue.
 A hideous hag th' Enchantress Pleasure seems,
 And all her joys appear but feverous dreams. 60
 The vain resolve still broken and still made,
 Disease and Loathing and Remorse invade ;
 The charm is vanish'd and the bubble's broke,—
 A slave to pleasure is a slave to smoke !"
 Such lays repentant did the Muse supply ;
 When as the Sun was hastening down the sky,
 In glittering state twice fifty guineas come,—
 His Mother's plate antique had rais'd the sum.
 Forth leap'd Philedon of new life possessed :—
 'Twas Brookes's all till two,—'twas Hackett's all the
 rest ! 70

ON IMITATION

ALL are not born to soar—and ah ! how few
In tracks where Wisdom leads their paths pursue !
Contagious when to wit or wealth allied,
Folly and Vice diffuse their venom wide.
On Folly every fool his talent tries ;
It asks some toil to imitate the wise ;
Tho' few like Fox can speak—like Pitt can think—
Yet all like Fox can game—like Pitt can drink.

1791.

HAPPINESS

ON wide or narrow scale shall Man
Most happily describe Life's plan ?
Say shall he bloom and wither there,
Where first his infant buds appear ;
Or upwards dart with soaring force,
And tempt some more ambitious course ?

Obedient now to Hope's command,
I bid each humble wish expand,
And fair and bright Life's prospects seem,
While Hope displays her cheering beam,
And Fancy's vivid colourings stream,
While Emulation stands me nigh
The Goddess of the eager eye.

With foot advanc'd and anxious heart
Now for the fancied goal I start :—
Ah ! why will Reason intervene
Me and my promis'd joys between !
She stops my course, she chains my speed,
While thus her forceful words proceed :—
“ Ah ! listen, youth, ere yet too late,
What evils on thy course may wait !
To bow the head, to bend the knee,
A minion of Servility ;

At low Pride's frequent frowns to sigh,
 And watch the glance in Folly's eye ;
 To toil intense, yet toil in vain,
 And feel with what a hollow pain
 Pale Disappointment hangs her head
 O'er darling Expectation dead !
 " The scene is changed and Fortune's gale
 Shall belly out each prosperous sail.
 Yet sudden wealth full well I know
 Did never Happiness bestow.
 That wealth to which we were not born
 Dooms us to sorrow or to scorn.
 Behold yon flock which long had trod
 O'er the short grass of Devon's sod,
 To Lincoln's rank rich meads transferr'd,
 And in their fate thy own be fear'd ;
 Through every limb contagions fly,
 Deform'd and chok'd they burst and die.
 " When Luxury opens wide her arms,
 And smiling woos thee to those charms,
 Whose fascination thousands own,
 Shall *thy* brows wear the stoic frown ?
 And when her goblet she extends
 Which madd'ning myriads press around,
 What power divine thy soul befriends
 That thou should'st dash it to the ground ?—
 No, thou shalt drink, and thou shalt know
 Her transient bliss, her lasting woe,
 Her maniac joys, that know no measure,
 And riot rude and painted pleasure ;—
 Till (sad reverse !) the Enchantress vile
 To frowns converts her magic smile ;
 Her train impatient to destroy,
 Observe her frown with gloomy joy ;
 On thee with harpy fangs they seize
 The hideous offspring of Disease,
 Swoln Dropsy ignorant of Rest,
 And Fever garb'd in scarlet vest,
 Consumption driving the quick hearse,
 And Gout that howls the frequent curse,
 With Apoplex of heavy head
 That surely aims his dart of lead.

30

40

50

60

“ But say Life’s joys unmix’d were given
 To thee some favourite of Heaven :
 Within, without, tho’ all were health—
 Yet what e’en thus are Fame, Power, Wealth,
 But sounds that variously express, 70
 What’s thine already—Happiness !
 ’Tis thine the converse deep to hold
 With all the famous sons of old ;
 And thine the happy waking dream
 While Hope pursues some favourite theme,
 As oft when Night o’er Heaven is spread,
 Round this maternal seat you tread,
 Where far from splendour, far from riot,
 In silence wrapped sleeps careless Quiet.
 ’Tis thine with Fancy oft to talk, 80
 And thine the peaceful evening walk ;
 And what to thee the sweetest are—
 The setting Sun, the Evening Star—
 The tints, which live along the sky,
 And Moon that meets thy raptur’d eye,
 Where oft the tear shall grateful start,
 Dear silent pleasures of the Heart !
 Ah ! Being blest, for Heaven shall lend
 To share thy simple joys a friend !
 Ah ! doubly blest, if Love supply 90
 His influence to complete thy joy,
 If chance some lovely maid thou find
 To read thy visage in thy mind.
 “ One blessing more demands thy care :—
 Once more to Heaven address the prayer :
 For humble Independence pray
 The Guardian Genius of thy way,
 Whom (sages say) in days of yore
 Meek Competence to Wisdom bore ;
 So shall thy little vessel glide 100
 With a fair breeze adown the tide,
 And Hope, if e’er thou ’ginst to sorrow
 Remind thee of some fair to-morrow,
 Till Death shall close thy tranquil eye
 While Faith proclaims ‘ thou shalt not die ! ’ ”

EUCLID IN RHYME

If Pegasus will let thee only ride him,
Spurning my clumsy efforts to o'erstride him,
Some fresh expedient the Muse will try,
And walk on stilts, although she cannot fly.

To the REV. GEORGE COLERIDGE

DEAR BROTHER,

I have often been surprised that Mathematics, the quintessence of Truth, should have found admirers so few and so languid. Frequent consideration and minute scrutiny have at length unravelled the cause; viz. that though Reason is feasted, Imagination is starved; whilst Reason is luxuriating in its proper Paradise, Imagination is wearily travelling on a dreary desert. To assist Reason by the stimulus of Imagination is the design of the following production. In the execution of it much may be objectionable. The verse (particularly in the introduction of the ode) may be accused of unwarrantable liberties, but they are liberties equally homogeneal with the exactness of Mathematical disquisition, and the boldness of Pindaric daring. I have three strong champions to defend me against the attacks of Criticism: the Novelty, the Difficulty, and the Utility of the work. I may justly plume myself that I first have drawn the nymph Mathesis from the visionary caves of abstracted idea, and caused her to unite with Harmony. The first-born of this Union I now present to you; with interested motives indeed—as I expect to receive in return the more valuable offspring of your Muse.

Thine ever,
S. T. C.

March 31, 1791.

This is now—this was erst,
 Proposition the first—and Problem the first.

I

On a given finite line
 Which must no way incline ;
 To describe an equi—
 —lateral Tri—
 AENGEEEL.*
 Now let A. B.
 Be the given line
 Which must no way incline ;
 The great Mathematician
 Makes this Requisition,
 That we describe an Equi—
 —lateral Tri—
 —angle on it :
 Aid us, Reason—aid us, Wit !

10

II

From the centre A. at the distance A. B.
 Describe the circle B. C. D.
 At the distance B. A. from B. the centre
 The round A. C. E. to describe boldly venture.
 (Third postulate see.)
 And from the point C.
 In which the circles make a pother
 Cutting and slashing one another,
 Bid the straight lines a journeying go,
 (C. A. C. B. those lines will show.)
 To the points, which by A. B. are reckon'd—
 And postulate the second
 For Authority ye know.
 A. B. C.
 Triumphant shall be
 An Equilateral Triangle,
 Not Peter Pindar carp, nor Zoilus can wrangle.

20

30

* Poetice for Angle.

III

Because the point A. is the centre
 Of the circular B. C. D.
 And because the point B. is the centre
 Of the circular A. C. E.
 A. C. to A. B. and B. C. to B. A.
 Harmoniously equal for ever must stay ;
 Then C. A. and B. C.
 Both extend the kind hand
 To the basis, A. B. 40
 Unambitiously join'd in Equality's Band.
 But to the same powers, when two powers are equal,
 My mind forebodes the sequel ;
 My mind does some celestial impulse teach,
 And equalises each to each.
 Thus C. A. with B. C. strikes the same sure alliance,
 That C. A. and B. C. had with A. B. before ;
 And in mutual affiance
 None attempting to soar
 Above another, 50
 The unanimous three
 C. A. and B. C. and A. B.
 All are equal, each to his brother,
 Preserving the balance of power so true :
 Ah ! the like would the proud Autocratix * do,
 At taxes impending not Britain would tremble,
 Nor Prussia struggle her fear to dissemble ;
 Nor the Mah'met-sprung wight
 The great Mussulman
 Would stain his Divan 60
 With Urine the soft-flowing daughter of Fright.

IV

But rein your stallion in, too daring Nine !
 Should Empires bloat the scientific line ?
 Or with dishevell'd hair all madly do ye run
 For transport that your task is done ?

* Empress of Russia.

SONNET

31

For done it is—the cause is tried !
 And Proposition, gentle maid,
 Who soothly ask'd stern Demonstration's aid,
 Has proved her right, and A. B. C.
 Of Angles three
 Is shown to be of equal side ;
 And now our weary steed to rest in fine,
 'Tis raised upon A. B. the straight, the given line.

70

1791.

SONNET

ON QUITTING SCHOOL FOR COLLEGE

FAREWELL parental scenes ! a sad farewell !
 To you my grateful heart still fondly clings,
 Tho' fluttering round on Fancy's burnish'd wings
 Her tales of future Joy Hope loves to tell.
 Adieu, adieu ! ye much-lov'd cloisters pale !
 Ah ! would those happy days return again,
 When 'neath your arches, free from every stain,
 I heard of guilt and wonder'd at the tale !
 Dear haunts ! where oft my simple lays I sang,
 Listening meanwhile the echoings of my feet,
 Lingered I quit you, with as great a pang,
 As when, erewhile, my weeping childhood, torn
 By early sorrow from my native seat,
 Mingled its tears with hers—my widow'd Parent lorn.

1791.

ABSENCE

A FAREWELL ODE ON QUITTING SCHOOL FOR JESUS
COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

WHERE grac'd with many a classic spoil
Cam rolls his reverend stream along,
I haste to urge the learnéd toil
That sternly chides my love-lorn song :—
Ah me ! too mindful of the days
Illumin'd by Passion's orient rays,
When Peace, and Cheerfulness and Health
Enrich'd me with the best of wealth.

Ah fair Delights ! that o'er my soul
On Memory's wing, like shadows fly !
Ah flowers ! which Joy from Eden stole
While Innocence stood smiling by !—
But cease, fond Heart ! this bootless moan :
Those Hours on rapid Pinions flown
Shall yet return, by Absence crown'd,
And scatter livelier roses round.

The Sun who ne'er remits his fires
On heedless eyes may pour the day :
The Moon, that oft from Heaven retires,
Endears her renovated ray.
What though she leave the sky unblest
To mourn awhile in murky vest ?
When she relumes her lovely Light,
We bless the Wanderer of the Night.

1791.



ON SEEING A YOUTH AFFECTION-
ATELY WELCOMED BY A SISTER

I roo a sister had ! too cruel Death !
How sad Remembrance bids my bosom heave !
Tranquil her soul, as sleeping Infant's breath ;
Meek were her manners as a vernal Eve.
Knowledge, that frequent lifts the bloated mind.
Gave her the treasure of a lowly breast,
And Wit to venom'd Malice oft assign'd,
Dwelt in her bosom in a Turtle's nest.
Cease, busy Memory ! cease to urge the dart ;
Nor on my soul her love to me impress !
For oh I mourn in anguish—and my heart
Feels the keen pang, th' unutterable distress.
Yet wherefore grieve I that her sorrows cease.
For Life was misery, and the Grave is Peace !

1792.

WRITTEN AFTER A WALK BEFORE SUPPER

THOUGH much averse, dear Jack, to flicker,
To find a likeness for friend Vicar,
I've made through Earth, and Air, and Sea,
A Voyage of Discovery !
And let me add (to ward off strife)
For Vicar, and for Vicar's Wife—
She large and round beyond belief,
A superfluity of beef !
Her mind and body of a piece,
And both composed of kitchen grease.
In short, Dame Truth might safely dub her
Vulgarity enshrined in blubber !
He, meagre bit of littleness,
All snuff, and musk, and *politesse* ;
So thin, that strip him of his clothing,
He'd totter on the edge of nothing !
In case of foe, he well might hide
Snug in the collops of her side.

Ah then what simile will suit ?
Spindle-leg in great jack-boot ?
Pismire crawling in a rut ?
Or a spigot in a butt ?
Thus I humm'd and ha'd awhile,
When Madam Memory with a smile
Thus twitch'd my ear—Why sure, I ween,
In London streets thou oft hast seen
The very image of this pair :
A little Ape with huge She-Bear
Link'd by hapless chain together :
An unlick'd mass the one—the other
An antic huge with nimble crupper—
But stop, my Muse ! for here comes supper.

1792.

WITH FIELDING'S *AMELIA*

VIRTUES and Woes alike too great for man
In the soft tale oft claim the useless sigh ;
For vain the attempt to realise the plan,
On Folly's wings must Imitation fly.
With other aim has Fielding here display'd
Each social duty and each social care ;
With just yet vivid colouring portray'd
What every wife should be, what many are.

And, sure, the Parent of a race so sweet
With double pleasure on the page shall dwell,
Each scene with sympathizing breast shall meet—
While Reason, still, with smiles delights to tell
Maternal hope, that her lov'd Progeny
In all but sorrows shall Amelias be !

1792.

IMITATED FROM OSSIAN

THE Stream with languid murmur creeps
In Lumin's *flowery* vale :
Beneath the dew the Lily weeps
Slow-waving to the gale.

“ Cease, restless Gale ! ” it seems to say,
“ Nor wake me with thy sighing !
The honours of my vernal day
On rapid wing are flying.

“ To-morrow shall the Traveller come
Who late beheld me blooming :

His searching eye shall vainly roam
The dreary vale of Lumin."

With eager gaze and wetted cheek
My wonted haunts along,
Thus, faithful Maiden ! *thou* shalt seek
The Youth of simplest song.

But *I* along the breeze shall roll
The voice of feeble power ;
And dwell, the Moon-beam of thy soul,
In Slumber's nightly hour.

1793.

THE COMPLAINT OF NINATHÓMA

FROM THE SAME

How long will ye round me be swelling,
O ye blue-tumbling waves of the sea ?
Not always in caves was my dwelling,
Nor beneath the cold blast of the tree.
Through the high-sounding halls of Cathlóma
In the steps of my beauty I stray'd ;
The warriors beheld Ninathóma,
And they blessed the white-bosom'd Maid !

A Ghost ! by my cavern it darted !
In moon-beams the Spirit was dressed—
For lovely appear the Departed
When they visit the dreams of my rest !
But disturb'd by the Tempest's commotion
Fleet the shadowy forms of Delight—
Ah cease, thou shrill blast of the Ocean !
To howl through my cavern by night.

1793.

THE ROSE

As late each flower that sweetest blows
I pluck'd—the Garden's pride!
Within the petals of a Rose
A sleeping Love I spied.

Around his brows a beamy wreath
Of many a lucent hue ;
All purple glow'd his cheek, beneath,
Inebriate with dew.

I softly seiz'd the unguarded Power,
Nor scared his balmy rest :
And placed him, caged within the flower,
On spotless Sara's breast.

But when unweeting of the guile
Awoke the Prisoner sweet,
He struggled to escape awhile,
And stamp'd his faery feet.

Ah ! soon the soul-entrancing sight
Subdued the impatient boy !
He gazed ! he thrill'd with deep delight !
Then clapp'd his wings for joy.

“ And O ! ” he cried—“ Of magic kind
What charms this Th one endear !
Some other Love let Venus find—
I'll fix *my* empire here.”

1793.

KISSES

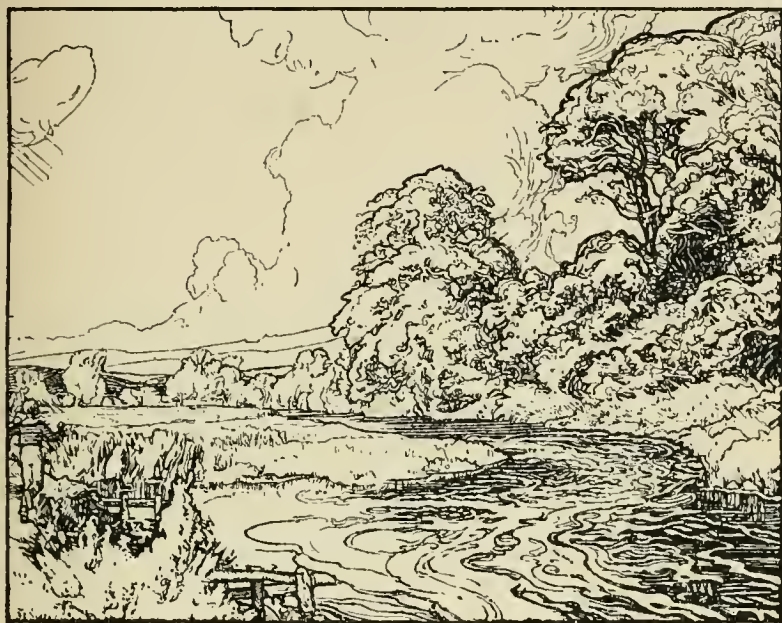
CUPID, if storying Legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.
A Chalice o'er love-kindled flames he fix'd,
And in it Nectar and Ambrosia mix'd :
With these the magic dew which Evening brings,
Brush'd from the Idalian star by faery wings :
Each tender pledge of sacred Faith he join'd,
Each gentler Pleasure of th' unspotted mind—
/ Day-dreams, whose tints with sportive brightness glow,
And Hope, the blameless parasite of Woe.
The eyeless Chemist heard the process rise,
The steamy Chalice bubbled up in sighs ;
Sweet sounds transpir'd, as when the enamour'd
 Dove
Pours the soft murmuring of responsive Love.
The finish'd work might Envy vainly blame,
And *Kisses* was the precious Compound's name.
With half the God his Cyprian Mother blest,
And breath'd on Sara's lovelier lips the rest.

1793.

THE GENTLE LOOK

THOU gentle Look, that didst my soul beguile,
Why hast thou left me ? Still in some fond dream
Revisit my sad heart, auspicious Smile !
As falls on closing flowers the lunar beam :
What time, in sickly mood, at parting day
I lay me down and think of happier years ;
✓ Of Joys that glimmer'd in Hope's twilight ray,
Then left me darkling in a vale of tears.
O pleasant days of Hope—for ever gone !
Could I recall you !—But that thought is vain.
Availeth not Persuasion's sweetest tone
To lure the fleet-wing'd Travellers back again :
 Yet fair, though faint, their images shall gleam
 Like the bright Rainbow on a willowy stream.

1793.



SONNET TO THE RIVER OTTER

DEAR native Brook ! wild Streamlet of the West !
How many various-fated years have past,
What happy and what mournful hours, since last
I skimm'd the smooth thin stone along thy breast,
Numbering its light leaps ! yet so deep impressed
Sink the sweet scenes of childhood, that mine eyes
I never shut amid the sunny ray,
But straight with all their tints thy waters rise,
Thy crossing plank, thy marge with willows grey,

And bedded sand that vein'd with various dyes,
 Gleam'd through thy bright transparence ! On my way,
 Visions of Childhood ! oft have ye beguil'd
 Lone manhood's cares, yet waking fondest sighs :
 Ah ! that once more I were a careless Child !

1793.

LINES

TO A BEAUTIFUL SPRING IN A VILLAGE

ONCE more, sweet Stream ! with slow foot wandering
 near,
 I bless thy milky waters cold and clear.
 Escaped the flashing of the noontide hours,
 With one fresh garland of Pierian flowers
 (Ere from thy zephyr-haunted brink I turn)
 My languid hand shall wreath thy mossy urn.
 For not through pathless grove with murmur rude
 Thou soothest the sad wood-nymph, Solitude ;
 Nor thine unseen in cavern depths to well,
 The Hermit-fountain of some dripping cell !
 Pride of the Vale ! thy useful streams supply
 The scatter'd cots and peaceful hamlet nigh.
 The elfin tribe around thy friendly banks
 With infant uproar and soul-soothing pranks,
 Releas'd from school, their little hearts at rest,
 Launch paper navies on thy waveless breast.
 The rustic here at eve with pensive look
 Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook,
 Or, starting, pauses with hope-mingled dread
 To list the much-lov'd maid's accustom'd tread :
 She, vainly mindful of her dame's command,
 Loiters, the long-fill'd pitcher in her hand.
 Unboastful Stream ! thy fount with pebbled falls
 The faded form of past delight recalls,

What time the morning sun of Hope arose,
And all was joy—save when another's woes
A transient gloom upon my soul impressed,
Like passing clouds impictur'd on thy breast.
Life's current then ran sparkling to the noon,
Or, silvery, stole beneath the pensive Moon :
Ah ! now it works rude brakes and thorns among,
Or o'er the rough rock bursts and foams along !

1793.



SONGS OF THE PIXIES

The PIXIES, in the superstition of Devonshire, are a race of beings invisibly small, and harmless or friendly to man. At a small distance from a village in that county, half way up a wood-covered hill, is an excavation called the Pixies' Parlour. The roots of old trees form its ceiling; and on its sides are innumerable cyphers, among which the Author discovered his own cypher and those of his brothers, cut by the hand of their childhood. At the foot of the hill flows the river Otter.

To this place the Author, during the summer months of the year 1793, conducted a party of young ladies, one of whom, of stature elegantly small, and of complexion colourless yet clear, was proclaimed the Faery Queen. On which occasion the following Irregular Ode was written.

I

WHOM the untaught Shepherds call
Pixies in their madrigal,
Fancy's children, here we dwell :
Welcome, Ladies ! to our cell.
Here the wren of softest note
Builds its nest and warbles well ;
Here the blackbird strains his throat ;
Welcome, Ladies ! to our cell.

II

When fades the Moon all shadowy-pale,
And scuds the cloud before the gale, 10
Ere morn with living gems bedight,
Purples the East with streaky light,
We sip the furze-flower's fragrant dews
Clad in robes of rainbow hues :
Or sport amid the rosy gleam
Sooth'd by the distant-tinkling team,
While lusty Labour scouting sorrow
Bids the Dame a glad good-morrow,
Who jogs the accustom'd road along,
And paces cheery to her cheering song. 20

III

But not our filmy pinion
We scorch amid the blaze of day,
When Noontide's fiery-tresséd minion
Flashes the fervid ray.

Aye from the sultry heat
 We to the Cave retreat
 O'er-canopied by huge roots intertwined
 With wildest texture, blacken'd o'er with age :
 Round them their mantle green the ivies bind,
 Beneath whose foliage pale 30
 Fann'd by the unfrequent gale
 We shield us from the Tyrant's mid-day rage.

IV

Thither, while the murmuring throng
 Of wild-bees hum their drowsy song,
 By Indolence and Fancy brought,
 A youthful Bard, " unknown to Fame,"
 Wooes the Queen of solemn Thought,
 And heaves the gentle misery of a sigh
 Gazing with tearful eye,
 As round our sandy Grot appear 40
 Many a rudely-sculptur'd name
 To pensive Memory dear !
 Weaving gay dreams of sunny-tinctur'd hue
 We glance before his view :
 O'er his hush'd soul our soothing witcheries shed
 And twine our faery garlands round his head.

V

When Evening's dusky car
 Crown'd with her dewy star
 Steals o'er the fading sky in shadowy flight ;
 On leaves of aspen trees 50
 We tremble to the breeze
 Veil'd from the grosser ken of mortal sight.
 Or, haply, at the visionary hour,
 Along our wildly-bower'd sequester'd walk,
 We listen to the enamour'd rustic's talk ;
 Heave with the heavings of the maiden's breast,
 Where young-eyed Loves have built their turtle nest ;
 Or guide of soul-subduing power
 The electric flash, that from the melting eye
 Darts the fond question and the soft reply. 60



VI

Or through the mystic ringlets of the vale
 We flash our faery feet in gamesome prank ;
 Or, silent-sandal'd, pay our defter court,
 Circling the Spirit of the Western Gale,
 Where, wearied with his flower-caressing sport,
 Supine he slumbers on a violet bank ;
 Then with quaint music hymn the parting gleam
 By lonely Otter's sleep-persuading stream ;
 Or where his wave with loud unquiet song
 Dash'd o'er the rocky channel froths along ;
 Or where, his silver waters smooth'd to rest,
 The tall tree's shadow sleeps upon his breast.

VII

Hence thou lingerer, Light !
 Eye saddens into Night.
 Mother of wildly-working dreams ! we view
 The sombre hours, that round thee stand

With down-cast eyes (a duteous band !)
 Their dark robes dripping with the heavy dew.
 Sorceress of the ebon throne !
 Thy power the Pixies own, 80
 When round thy raven brow
 Heaven's lucent roses glow,
 And clouds in watery colours dressed
 Float in light drapery o'er thy sable vest :
 What time the pale Moon sheds a softer day
 ellowing the woods beneath its pensive beam :
 For mid the quivering light 'tis our's to play,
 Eye dancing to the cadence of the stream.

VIII

Welcome, Ladies ! to the cell
 Where the blameless Pixies dwell : 90
 But thou sweet Nymph ! proclaim'd our Faery Queen,
 With what obeisance meet
 Thy presence shall we greet ?
 For lo ! attendant on thy steps are seen
 Graceful Ease in artless stole,
 And white-robed Purity of soul,
 With Honour's softer mien ;
 Mirth of the loosely-flowing hair,
 And meek-eyed Pity eloquently fair,
 Whose tearful cheeks are lovely to the view, 100
 As snow-drop wet with dew.

IX

Unboastful Maid ! though now the Lily pale
 Transparent grace thy beauties meek ;
 Yet ere again along the impurpling vale,
 The purpling vale and elfin-haunted grove,
 Young Zephyr his fresh flowers profusely throws,
 We'll tinge with livelier hues thy cheek ;
 And, haply, from the nectar-breathing Rose
 Extract a Blush for Love !

LINES ON AN AUTUMNAL EVENING

O THOU wild Fancy, check thy wing ! No more
Those thin white flakes, those purple clouds explore !
Nor there with happy spirits speed thy flight
Bathed in rich amber-glowing floods of light ;
Nor in yon gleam, where slow descends the day,
With Western peasants hail the morning ray !
Ah ! rather bid the perish'd pleasures move,
A shadowy train, across the soul of Love !
O'er Disappointment's wintry desert fling
Each flower that wreath'd the dewy locks of Spring. 1
When blushing, like a bride, from Hope's trim bower
She leapt, awaken'd by the pattering shower.
Now sheds the sinking Sun a deeper gleam,
Aid, lovely Sorceress ! aid thy Poet's dream !
With faery wand O bid the Maid arise,
Chaste Joyance dancing in her bright-blue eyes ;
As erst when 'from the Muses' calm abode —
I came, with Learning's meed not unbestowed ;
When as she twined a laurel round my brow,
And met my kiss, and half return'd my vow, 2
O'er all my frame shot rapid my thrill'd heart,
And every nerve confess'd the electric dart.

O dear Deceit ! I see the Maiden rise,
Chaste Joyance dancing in her bright-blue Eyes !
When first the lark high soaring swells his throat,
Mocks the tired eye, and scatters the loud note,
I trace her footsteps on the accustom'd lawn,
I mark her glancing mid the gleam of dawn.
When the bent flower beneath the night-dew weeps
And on the lake the silver lustre sleeps, 3
Amid the paly radiance soft and sad,
She meets my lonely path in moon-beams clad.
With her along the streamlet's brink I rove ;
With her I list the warblings of the grove ;
And seems in each low wind her voice to float,
Lone whispering Pity in each soothing note !

Spirits of Love ! ye heard her name ! Obey
 The powerful spell, and to my haunt repair.
 Whether on clustering pinions ye are there,
 Where rich snows blossom on the Myrtle trees, 40
 Or, with fond languishment, around my fair
 Sigh in the loose luxuriance of her hair ;
 O heed the spell, and hither wing your way,
 Like far-off music, voyaging the breeze !

Spirits ! to you the infant Maid was given
 Form'd by the wondrous Alchemy of Heaven !
 No fairer Maid does Love's wide empire know
 No fairer Maid e'er heav'd the bosom's snow.
 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly ;
 A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye ; 50
 Love lights her smile—in Joy's red nectar dips
 His myrtle flower, and plants it on her lips.
 She speaks ! and hark that passion-warbled song—
 Still, Fancy ! still that voice, those notes prolong,
 As sweet as when that voice with rapturous falls
 Shall wake the soften'd echoes of Heaven's Halls !

O (have I sigh'd) were mine the wizard's rod,
 Or mine the power of Proteus, changeful God !
 A flower-entangled Arbour I would seem
 To shield my Love from Noontide's sultry beam : 60
 Or bloom a Myrtle, from whose odorous boughs
 My Love might weave gay garlands for her brows.
 When Twilight stole across the fading vale,
 To fan my love I'd be the Evening Gale ;
 Mourn in the soft folds of her swelling vest,
 And flutter my faint pinions on her breast !
 On Seraph wing I'd float a Dream by night,
 To soothe my Love with shadows of delight :—
 Or soar aloft to be the Spangled Skies,
 And gaze upon her with a thousand eyes ! 70

As when the Savage, who his drowsy frame
 Had bask'd beneath the Sun's unclouded flame,

Awakes amid the troubles of the air,
 The skiey deluge, and white lightning's glare—
 Aghast he scours before the Tempest's sweep,
 And sad recalls the sunny hour of sleep :—
 So toss'd by storms along Life's wildering way,
 Mine eye reverted views that cloudless day,
 When by my native brook I wont to rove,
 While Hope with kisses nursed the Infant Love. 80

Dear native brook ! like Peace, so placidly
 Smoothing through fertile fields thy current meek !
 Dear native brook ! where first young Poesy
 Stared wildly-eager in her noontide dream,
 Where blameless pleasures dimple Quiet's cheek,
 As water-lilies ripple thy slow stream !
 Dear native haunts ! where Virtue still is gay,
 Where Friendship's fixed star sheds a mellow'd ray,
 Where Love a crown of thornless Roses wears,
 Where soften'd Sorrow smiles within her tears ; 90
 And Memory, with a Vestal's chaste employ,
 Unceasing feeds the lambent flame of joy !

No more your sky-larks melting from the sight
 Shall thrill the attunéd heart-string with delight—
 No more shall deck your pensive Pleasures sweet
 With wreaths of sober hue my evening seat.
 Yet dear to Fancy's eye your varied scene
 Of wood, hill, dale, and sparkling brook between !
 Yet sweet to Fancy's ear the warbled song,
 That soars on Morning's wing your vales among. 100

Scenes of my Hope ! the aching eye ye leave
 Like yon bright hues that paint the clouds of eve !
 Tearful and saddening with the saddened blaze
 Mine eye the gleam pursues with wistful gaze :
 Sees shades on shades with deeper tint impend,
 Till chill and damp the moonless night descend.

THE KISS

ONE kiss, dear Maid ! I said and sigh'd—
Your scorn the little boon denied.
Ah why refuse the blameless bliss ?
Can Danger lurk within a *kiss* ?

Yon viewless Wanderer of the vale,
The Spirit of the Western Gale,
At Morning's break, at Evening's close
Inhales the sweetness of the Rose,
And hovers o'er the uninjur'd Bloom
Sighing back the soft perfume.
Vigour to the Zephyr's wing
Her nectar-breathing Kisses fling ;
And He the glitter of the Dew
Scatters on the Rose's hue.
Bashful, lo ! she bends her head,
And darts a blush of deeper Red !

Too well those lovely lips disclose
The Triumphs of the opening Rose ;
O fair ! O graceful ! bid them prove
As passive to the breath of Love.
In tender accents, faint and low,
Well-pleas'd I hear the whisper'd " No ! "
The whisper'd " No "—how little meant !
Sweet Falsehood that endears Consent !
For on those lovely lips the while
Dawns the soft relenting smile,
And tempts, with feigned dissuasion, coy,
The gentle violence of Joy.

1793.

TO FORTUNE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Morning Chronicle*

Sir,—The following poem you may perhaps deem admissible into your journal—if not, you will commit it *εἰς ἱερὸν μένος Ἡφαίστου*.—I am, with more respect and gratitude than I ordinarily feel for Editors of Papers, your obliged, &c.,

CANTAB.—S. T. C.

To FORTUNE

On buying a Ticket in the Irish Lottery

Composed during a walk to and from the Queen's Head, Gray's Inn Lane, Holborn, and Hornsby's and Co., Cornhill.

PROMPTRESS of unnumber'd sighs,
O snatch that circling bandage from thine eyes !
O look, and smile ! No common prayer
Solicits, Fortune ! thy propitious care !
For, not a silken son of dress,
I clink the gilded chains of *politesse* :
Nor ask thy boon what time I scheme
Unholy Pleasure's frail and feverish dream ;
Nor yet my view life's *dazzle* blinds—
Pomp !—Grandeur ! Power !—I give you to the winds !
Let the little bosom cold
Melt only at the sunbeam ray of gold—
My pale cheeks glow—the big drops start—
The rebel *Feeling* riots at my heart !
And if in lonely durance pent,
Thy poor mite mourn a brief imprisonment—
That mite at Sorrow's faintest sound
Leaps from its scrip with an elastic bound !
But oh ! if ever song thine ear
Might soothe, O haste with fost'ring hand to rear
One Flower of Hope ! At Love's behest,
Trembling, I plac'd it in my secret breast :

And thrice I've view'd the vernal gleam,
 Since oft mine eye, with joy's electric beam,
 Illum'd it—and its sadder hue
 Oft moistened with the Tear's ambrosial dew !
 Poor wither'd floweret ! on its head
 Has dark Despair his sickly mildew shed !
 But thou, O Fortune ! canst relume
 Its deaden'd tints—and thou with hardier bloom
 May'st haply tinge its beauties pale,
 And yield the unsunn'd stranger to the western
 gale !

S. T. C.

1793.

LINES

TO A FRIEND IN ANSWER TO A MELANCHOLY LETTER

AWAY, those cloudy looks, that labouring sigh,
 The peevish offspring of a sickly hour !
 Nor meanly thus complain of Fortune's power,
 When the blind Gamester throws a luckless die.

Yon setting Sun flashes a mournful gleam
 Behind those broken clouds, his stormy train :
 To-morrow shall the many-coloured main
 In brightness roll beneath his orient beam !

Wild, as the autumnal gust, the hand of Time
 Flies o'er his mystic lyre : in shadowy dance
 The alternate groups of Joy and Grief advance
 Responsive to his varying strains sublime !

Bears on its wing each hour a load of Fate ;
 The swain, who, lull'd by Seine's mild murmurs, led
 His weary oxen to their nightly shed,
 To-day may rule a tempest-troubled State.

Nor shall not Fortune with a vengeful smile
 Survey the sanguinary Despot's might,
 And haply hurl the Pageant from his height
 Unwept to wander in some savage isle.

There shiv'ring sad beneath the tempest's frown
 Round his tired limbs to wrap the purple vest ;
 And mix'd with nails and beads, an equal jest !
 Barter for food, the jewels of his crown.

1793.

AD LYRAM

(CASIMIR, BOOK II. ODE 3)

THE solemn-breathing air is ended—
 Cease, O Lyre ! thy kindred lay !
 From the poplar-branch suspended
 Glitter to the eye of Day !

On thy wires hovering, dying,
 Softly sighs the summer wind :
 I will slumber, careless lying,
 By yon waterfall reclin'd.

In the forest hollow-roaring,
 Hark ! I hear a deep'ning sound—
 Clouds rise thick with heavy louring !
 See ! th' horizon blackens round !

Parent of the soothing measure,
 Let me seize thy wetted string !
 Swiftly flies the flatterer, Pleasure.
 Headlong, ever on the wing.

1794.

TO LESBIA

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.—CATULLUS.

My Lesbia, let us love and live,
And to the winds, my Lesbia, give
Each cold restraint, each boding fear
Of Age and all its saws severe.
Yon Sun now posting to the main
Will set,—but 'tis to rise again ;—
But we, when once our little light
Is set, must sleep in endless night.
Then come, with whom alone I'll live,
A thousand kisses take and give !
Another thousand !—to the store
Add hundreds—then a thousand more !
And when they to a million mount,
Let Confusion take the account,—
That you, the number never knowing,
May continue still bestowing—
That I for joys may never pine,
Which never can again be mine !

1794.

THE DEATH OF THE STARLING

Lugete, O Veneres, Cupidinesque.—CATULLUS.

PITY, mourn in plaintive tone
The lovely starling dead and gone !
Pity mourns in plaintive tone
The lovely starling dead and gone.
Weep, ye Loves ! and Venus, weep
The lovely starling fall'n asleep !
Venus sees with tearful eyes—
In her lap the starling lies,
While the Loves all in a ring
Softly stroke the stiffen'd wing.

1794.

MORIENS SUPERSTITI

THE Hour-bell sounds, and I must go ;
Death waits—again I hear him calling ;—
No cowardly desires have I,
Nor will I shun his face appalling.
I die in faith and honour rich—
But ah ! I leave behind my treasure
In widowhood and lonely pain ;—
To live were surely then a pleasure !

My lifeless eyes upon thy face
Shall never open more to-morrow ;
To-morrow shall thy beauteous eyes
Be clos'd to love, and drown'd in sorrow ;
To-morrow Death shall freeze this hand,
And on thy breast, my wedded treasure,
I never, never more shall live ;—
Alas ! I quit a life of pleasure.

MORIENTI SUPERSTES

YET art thou happier far than she
Who feels the widow's love for thee !
For while her days are days of weeping,
Thou, in peace, in silence sleeping,
In some still world, unknown, remote,
The Mighty Parent's care hast found,
Without whose tender guardian thought
No sparrow falleth to the ground. ¶ 1
1794.

THE SIGH

WHEN Youth his faery reign began
Ere Sorrow had proclaim'd me man ;
While peace the present hour beguil'd,
And all the lovely Prospect smil'd ;
Then, Mary ! 'mid my lightsome glee
I heav'd the painless Sigh for thee.

And when, along the waves of woe,
My harass'd Heart was doom'd to know
The frantic Burst of Outrage keen,
And the slow Pang that gnaws unseen ;
Then shipwreck'd on Life's stormy sea
I heav'd an anguish'd Sigh for thee !

But soon Reflection's power impressed
A stiller sadness on my breast ;
And sickly Hope with waning eye
Was well content to droop and die :
I yielded to the stern decree,
Yet heav'd a languid Sigh for thee !

And though in distant climes to roam,
A wanderer from my native home,
I fain would soothe the sense of Care,
And lull to sleep the Joys that were !
Thy Image may not banish'd be—
Still, Mary ! still I sigh for thee.

1794.



LINES WRITTEN AT THE KING'S-
ARMS, ROSS

FORMERLY THE HOUSE OF " THE MAN OF ROSS "

RICHER than Miser o'er his countless hoards,
Nobler than Kings, or king-polluted Lords,
Here dwelt the Man of Ross ! O Traveller, hear !
Departed Merit claims a reverent tear.
Friend to the friendless, to the sick man health,
With generous joy he view'd his modest wealth ;
He hears the widow's heaven-breath'd prayer of
praise,
He marks the sheltered orphan's tearful gaze,
Or where the sorrow-shrivell'd captive lay,
Pours the bright blaze of Freedom's noon-tide ray.
Beneath this roof if thy cheer'd moments pass,
Fill to the good man's name one grateful glass :
To higher zest shall Memory wake thy soul,
And Virtue mingle in the ennobled bowl.
But if, like me, through Life's distressful scene
Lonely and sad thy pilgrimage hath been ;
And if, thy breast with heart-sick anguish fraught,
Thou journeyest onward tempest-tossed in thought ;
Here cheat thy cares ! in generous visions melt,
And dream of Goodness, thou hast never felt !

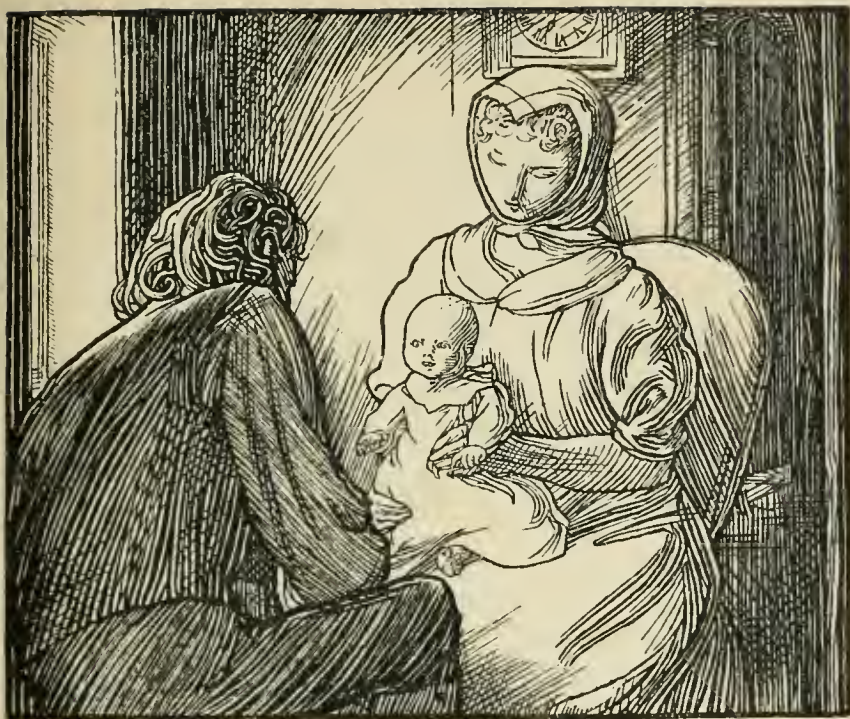
1794.

IMITATED FROM THE WELSH

IF, while my passion I impart,
You deem my words untrue,
O place your hand upon my heart—
Feel how it throbs for *you* !

Ah no ! reject the thoughtless claim
In pity to your Lover !
That thrilling touch would aid the flame
It wishes to discover.

1794.



DOMESTIC PEACE

TELL me, on what holy ground
May Domestic Peace be found?
Halcyon Daughter of the skies,
Far on fearful wings she flies,
From the pomp of Scepter'd State,
From the Rebel's noisy hate.
In a cottag'd vale She dwells,
Listening to the Sabbath bells!
Still around her steps are seen
Spotless Honour's meeker mien,
Love, the sire of pleasing fears,
Sorrow smiling through her tears,
And conscious of the past employ
Memory, bosom-spring of Joy.

1794.

ELEGY

IMITATED FROM ONE OF AKENSIDE'S BLANK VERSE
INSCRIPTIONS

NEAR the lone pile with ivy overspread,
Fast by the rivulet's sleep-persuading sound,
Where "sleeps the Moonlight" on yon verdant bed—
O humbly press that consecrated ground!

For there does Edmund rest, the learned swain!
And there his spirit most delights to rove:
Young Edmund! famed for each harmonious strain,
And the sore wounds of ill-requited love.

Like some tall tree that spreads its branches wide,
And loads the west-wind with its soft perfume,
His manhood blossom'd; till the faithless pride
Of fair Matilda sank him to the tomb.

But soon did righteous Heaven her guilt pursue!
Where'er with wilder'd step she wander'd pale,
Still Edmund's image rose to blast her view,
Still Edmund's voice accused her in each gale.

With keen regret, and conscious Guilt's alarms,
Amid the pomp of Affluence she pined;
Nor all that lured her faith from Edmund's arms
Could lull the wakeful horror of her mind.

Go, Traveller! tell the tale with sorrow fraught:
Some tearful maid perchance, or blooming youth,
May hold it in remembrance; and be taught
That Riches cannot pay for Love or Truth.

1794.

TRANSLATION OF WRANGHAM'S
"HENDECASYLLABI AD BRUNTONAM
E GRANTA EXITURAM"

MAID of unboastful charms ! whom white-robed
Truth

Right onward guiding through the maze of youth,
Forbade the Circe Praise to witch thy soul,
And dash'd to earth th' intoxicating bowl :
Thee meek-eyed Pity, eloquently fair,
Clasp'd to her bosom with a mother's care ;
And, as she lov'd thy kindred form to trace,
The slow smile wander'd o'er her pallid face.

For never yet did mortal voice impart
Tones more congenial to the sadden'd heart :
Whether, to rouse the sympathetic glow,
Thou pourest lone Monimia's tale of woe ;
Or haply clothest with funereal vest
The bridal loves that wept in Juliet's breast,
O'er our chill limbs the thrilling Terrors creep,
Th' entrancéd Passions their still vigil keep ;
While the deep sighs, responsive to the song,
Sound through the silence of the trembling throng.

But purer raptures lighten'd from thy face,
And spread o'er all thy form an holier grace,
When from the Daughter's breast the Father drew
The life he gave, and mix'd the big tear's dew.
Nor was it thine th' heroic strain to roll
With mimic feelings foreign from the soul :
Bright in thy Parent's eye we mark'd the tear ;
Methought he said, "Thou art no Actress here !
A semblance of thyself the *Grecian* dame,
And Brunton and Euphrasia still the same !"

O soon to seek the City's busier scene,
Pause thee awhile, thou chaste-eyed maid serene,

Till Granta's sons from all her sacred bowers
 With grateful hand shall weave Pierian flowers
 To twine a fragrant chaplet round thy brow,
 Enchanting Ministress of virtuous Woe !

1794.

TO MISS BRUNTON

WITH THE PRECEDING TRANSLATION

THAT darling of the Tragic Muse,
 When Wrangham sung her praise,
 Thalia lost her rosy hues,
 And sicken'd at her lays :

But transient was th' unwonted sigh ;
 For soon the Goddess spied
 A sister-form of mirthful eye
 And danced for joy and cried :

“ Meek Pity's sweetest child, proud Dame,
 The fates have given to you !
 Still bid your Poet boast her name ;
 I have *my* Brunton too.”

1794.

EPITAPH ON AN INFANT

ERE Sin could blight or Sorrow fade,
 Death came with friendly care ;
 The opening bud to Heaven convey'd,
 And bade it blossom there.

1794.

ON A DISCOVERY MADE TOO LATE

THOU bleedest, my poor Heart ! and thy distress
Reasoning I ponder with a scornful smile
And probe thy sore wound sternly, though the while
Swoln be mine eye and dim with heaviness.
Why did'st thou listen to Hope's whisper bland ?
Or, listening, why forget the healing tale,
When Jealousy with feverish fancies pale
Jarred thy fine fibres with a maniac's hand ?
Faint was that Hope, and rayless !—Yet 'twas fair
And sooth'd with many a dream the hour of rest :
Thou should'st have lov'd it most, when most
 oppressed,
And nurs'd it with an agony of care,
Even as a mother her sweet infant heir
That wan and sickly droops upon her breast !

1794.

TO A YOUNG LADY, WITH A POEM ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

MUCH on my early youth I love to dwell,
Ere yet I bade that friendly Dome farewell,
Where first, beneath the echoing cloisters pale,
I heard of Guilt and wonder'd at the tale !
Yet though the hours flew by on careless wing,
Full heavily of Sorrow would I sing.
Aye as the star of evening flung its beam
In broken radiance on the wavy stream,
My soul amid the pensive twilight gloom
Mourn'd with the breeze, O Lee Boo ! * o'er thy tomb. 10

* Lee Boo, the son of Abba Thule, Prince of the Pelew Islands, came over to England with Captain Wilson, died of the smallpox, and is buried in Greenwich churchyard. See Keate's Account.

Where'er I wander'd, Pity still was near,
 Breath'd from the heart and glisten'd in the tear :
 No knell that toll'd, but fill'd my anxious eye,
 And suffering Nature wept that *one* should die ! *

Thus to sad sympathies I sooth'd my breast,
 Calm as the rainbow in the weeping West :
 When slumbering Freedom rous'd by high Disdain
 With giant fury burst her triple chain !
 Fierce on her front the blasting Dog-star glow'd ;
 Her Banners, like a midnight Meteor, flow'd ;
 Amid the yelling of the storm-rent skies
 She came and scatter'd battles from her eyes !
 Then Exultation waked the patriot fire
 And swept with wilder hand the Alcæan lyre :
 Red from the Tyrant's wound I shook the lance,
 And strode in joy the reeking plains of France !

Fallen is the Oppressor, friendless, ghastly, low,
 And my heart aches, though Mercy struck the blow.
 With wearied thought once more I seek the shade,
 Where peaceful Virtue weaves the Myrtle braid.
 And O ! if Eyes whose holy glances roll,
 Swift messengers, and eloquent of soul ;
 If Smiles more winning, and a gentler Mien
 Than the love-wilder'd Maniac's brain hath seen
 Shaping celestial forms in vacant air,
 If these demand the impassion'd Poet's care—
 If Mirth and soften'd Sense and Wit refin'd,
 The blameless features of a lovely mind ;
 Then haply shall my trembling hand assign
 No fading wreath to Beauty's saintly shrine.
 Nor, Sara ! thou these early flowers refuse—
 Ne'er lurk'd the snake beneath their simple hues ;
 No purple bloom the Child of Nature brings
 From Flattery's night-shade—as he feels he sings.

1794.

* Southey's Retrospect.

TO A YOUNG ASS

ITS MOTHER BEING TETHERED NEAR IT

Poor little Foal of an oppresséd Race !
I love the languid Patience of thy face :
And oft with gentle hand I give thee bread,
And clap thy ragged Coat, and pat thy head.
But what thy dulled Spirits hath dismay'd,
That never thou dost sport along the glade ?
And (most unlike the nature of things young)
That earthward still thy moveless head is hung ?
Do thy prophetic Fears anticipate,
Meek Child of Misery ! thy future fate ?—
The starving meal, and all the thousand aches
“ Which patient Merit of the Unworthy takes ? ”
Or is thy sad heart thrill'd with filial pain
To see thy wretched Mother's shorten'd Chain ?
And truly, very piteous is *her* Lot—
Chain'd to a Log within a narrow spot
Where the close-eaten Grass is scarcely seen,
While sweet around her waves the tempting Green !

Poor Ass ! thy Master should have learnt to shew
Pity—best taught by fellowship of Woe !
For much I fear me that *He* lives, like thee,
Half famish'd in a land of Luxury !
How *askingly* its footsteps hither bend !
It seems to say, “ And have I then *one* Friend ? ”
Innocent Foal ! thou poor despised Forlorn !
I hail thee Brother—spite of the fool's scorn !
And fain would take thee with me, in the Dell
Of Peace and mild Equality to dwell,
Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his Bride,
And Laughter tickle Plenty's ribless side !
How thou wouldst toss thy heels in gamesome play,
And frisk about, as Lamb or Kitten gay !
Yea ! and more musically sweet to me
Thy dissonant harsh Bray of Joy would be,
Than warbled Melodies that soothe to rest
The aching of pale Fashion's vacant breast !

Democracy

THE FADED FLOWER

UNGRATEFUL he, who pluck'd thee from thy stalk,
Poor faded flow'ret ! on his careless way ;
Inhal'd awhile thy odours on his walk,
Then onward pass'd and left thee to decay.
Ah ! melancholy emblem ! had I seen
Thy modest beauties dew'd with Evening's gem,
I had not rudely cropp'd thy parent stem,
But left thee, blushing, 'mid the enliven'd green.
And now I bend me o'er thy wither'd bloom,
And drop the tear—as Fancy, at my side,
Deep-sighing, points the fair frail Abra's tomb—
“ Like thine, sad flower, was that poor Wanderer's
pride !
Oh ! lost to Love and Truth, whose selfish joy
Tasted her vernal sweets, but tasted to destroy ! ”

1794.

THE OUTCAST

PALE Roamer through the night ! thou poor Forlorn !
Remorse that man on his death-bed possess,
Who in the credulous hour of tenderness
Betrayed, then cast thee forth to want and scorn !
The World is pitiless : the chaste one's pride
Mimic of Virtue scowls on thy distress :
Thy Loves and they that envied thee deride ;
And Vice alone will shelter wretchedness !
O ! I could weep to think that there should be
Cold-bosom'd lewd ones, who endure to place
Foul offerings on the shrine of Misery,
And force from Famine the caress of Love ;
May He shed healing on thy sore disgrace,
He, the great Comforter that rules above !

1794.

LINES ON A FRIEND

WHO DIED OF A FRENZY FEVER INDUCED BY
CALUMNIOUS REPORTS

EDMUND ! thy grave with aching eye I scan,
And inly groan for Heaven's poor outcast—Man !
'Tis tempest all or gloom : in early youth
If gifted with the Ithuriel lance of Truth
We force to start amid her feign'd caress
Vice, siren-hag ! in native ugliness ;
A Brother's fate will haply rouse the tear,
And on we go in heaviness and fear !
But if our fond hearts call to Pleasure's bower
Some pigmy Folly in a careless hour, 10
The faithless guest shall stamp the enchanted ground,
And mingled forms of Misery rise around :
Heart-fretting Fear, with pallid look aghast,
That courts the future woe to hide the past ;
Remorse, the poison'd arrow in his side,
And loud lewd Mirth, to Anguish close allied :
Till Frenzy, fierce-ey'd child of moping Pain,
Darts her hot lightning-flash athwart the brain.

Rest, injur'd Shade ! Shall Slander squatting near
Spit her cold venom in a Dead Man's ear ? 20
'Twas thine to feel the sympathetic glow
In Merit's joy, and Poverty's meek woe ;
Thine all, that cheer the moment as it flies,
The *zoneless* Cares, and smiling Courtesies.
Nurs'd in thy heart the firmer Virtues grew,
And in thy heart they wither'd ! Such chill dew
Wan Indolence on each young blossom shed ;
And Vanity her filmy net-work spread,
With eye that roll'd around in asking gaze,
And tongue that traffick'd in the trade of praise. 30
Thy follies such ! the hard world mark'd them well !
Were they more wise, the Proud who never fell ?
Rest, injur'd Shade ! the poor man's grateful prayer
On heaven-ward wing thy wounded soul shall bear.

As oft at twilight gloom thy grave I pass,
 And sit me down upon its recent grass,
 With introverted eye I contemplate
 Similitude of soul, perhaps of—Fate!
 To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assign'd
 Energetic Reason and a shaping mind,
 The daring ken of Truth, the Patriot's part,
 And Pity's sigh, that breathes the gentle heart—
 Sloth-jaundic'd all! and from my graspless hand
 Drop Friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.
 I weep, yet stoop not! the faint anguish flows,
 A dreamy pang in Morning's feverish doze.

Is this piled earth our Being's passless mound?
 Tell me, cold Grave! is Death with poppies crown'd?
 Tired Centinel! mid fitful starts I nod,
 And fain would sleep, though pillow'd on a clod!

1794.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE *ROBBERS*

SCHILLER! that hour I would have wish'd to die,
 If thro' the shuddering midnight I had sent
 From the dark dungeon of the Tower time-rent
 That fearful voice, a famish'd Father's cry—
 Lest in some after-moment aught more mean
 Might stamp me mortal! A triumphant shout
 Black Horror scream'd, and all her *goblin* rout
 Diminish'd shrunk from the more withering scene!
 Ah! Bard tremendous in sublimity!
 Could I behold thee in thy loftier mood
 Wandering at eve with finely-frenzied eye
 Beneath some vast old tempest-swinging wood!
 Awhile with mute awe gazing I would brood,
 Then weep aloud in a wild ecstasy!

1794.

TO A FRIEND

TOGETHER WITH AN UNFINISHED POEM

THUS far my scanty brain hath built the rhyme
Elaborate and swelling : yet the heart
Not owns it. From thy spirit-breathing powers
I ask not now, my Friend ! the aiding verse,
Tedious to thee, and from thy anxious thought
Of dissonant mood. In fancy (well I know)
From business wandering far and local cares,
Thou creepest round a dear-lov'd Sister's bed
With noiseless step, and watchest the faint look,
Soothing each pang with fond solicitude,
And tenderest tones medicinal of love.
I too a Sister had, an only Sister—
She lov'd me dearly, and I doted on her !
To her I pour'd forth all my puny sorrows,
(As a sick Patient in his Nurse's arms)
And of the heart those hidden maladies
That will shrink ashamed from even Friendship's eye.
O ! I have woke at midnight, and have wept,
Because *she was not* !—Cheerily, dear Charles !
Thou thy best friend shalt cherish many a year :
Such warm presagings feel I of high Hope.
For not uninterested the dear maid
I've view'd—her soul affectionate yet wise,
Her polish'd wit as mild as lambent glories
That play around a sainted infant's head.
He knows (the Spirit that in secret sees),
Of whose omniscient and all-spreading Love
Aught to *implore* * were impotence of mind)
That my mute thoughts are sad before his throne,
Prepar'd, when he his healing ray vouchsafes,
To pour forth thanksgiving with lifted heart,
And praise Him Gracious with a *Brother's Joy* ! 1794.

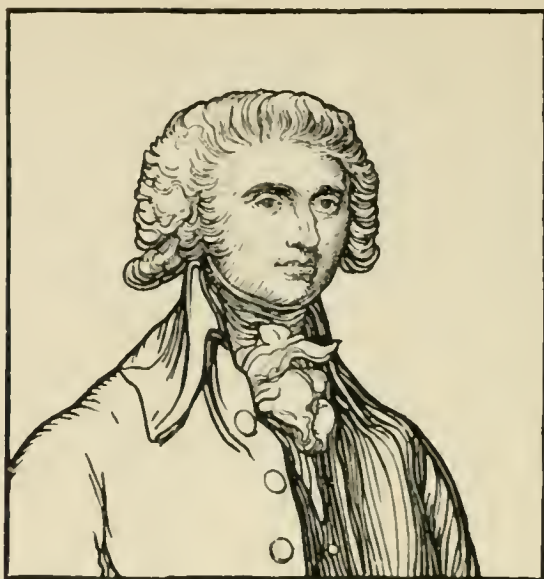
* I utterly recant the sentiment contained in the lines—

“Of whose omniscient and all-spreading Love
Aught to *implore* were impotence of mind,”

it being written in Scripture, “Ask, and it shall be given you,”
and my human reason being moreover convinced of the propriety
of offering *petitions* as well as thanksgivings to Diety.

[Note of S. T. C., in *Poems*, 1797.]

SONNETS TO EMINENT CHARACTERS



TO THE HONOURABLE MR. ERSKINE

WHEN British Freedom for a happier land
Spread her broad wings, that flutter'd with affright,
Erskine! thy voice she heard, and paus'd her flight
Sublime of hope! For dreadless thou didst stand

(Thy censer glowing with the hallow'd flame)
An hireless Priest before the insulted shrine,
And at her altar pour the stream divine
Of unmatched eloquence. Therefore thy name

Her Sons shall venerate, and cheer thy breast
With blessings heavenward breath'd. And when the
doom
Of Nature bids thee die, beyond the tomb
Thy light shall shine: as sunk beneath the West

Though the great Summer Sun eludes our gaze,
Still burns wide Heaven with his distended blaze.

BURKE

As late I lay in Slumber's shadowy vale,
 With wetted cheek and in a mourner's guise,
 I saw the sainted form of Freedom rise :
 She spake ! not sadder moans the autumnal gale—

“ Great Son of Genius ! sweet to me thy name,
 Ere in an evil hour with altered voice
 Thou bad'st Oppression's hireling crew rejoice,
 Blasting with wizard spell my laurel'd fame.

Yet never, Burke ! thou drank'st Corruption's bowl !
 Thee stormy Pity and the cherish'd lure
 Of Pomp, and proud precipitance of soul
 Wilder'd with meteor fires. Ah Spirit pure !

“ That Error's mist had left thy purgéd eye :
 So might I clasp thee with a Mother's joy ! ”

1794.

PRIESTLEY

THOUGH, rous'd by that dark Vizir, Riot rude
 Have driven our Priestley o'er the ocean swell ;
 Though Superstition and her wolfish brood
 Bay his mild radiance, impotent and fell ;

Calm in his halls of Brightness he shall dwell !
 For lo ! Religion at his strong behest
 Starts with mild anger from the Papal spell,
 And flings to Earth her tinsel-glittering vest,

Her mitred state and cumbrous pomp unholy ;
 And Justice wakes to bid th' Oppressor wail
 Insulting aye the wrongs of patient Folly ;
 And from her dark retreat by Wisdom won

Meek Nature slowly lifts her matron veil
 To smile with fondness on her gazing son !

1794.

TO THE REV. W. L. BOWLES

My heart has thank'd thee, Bowles ! for those soft
strains,

That on the still air floating, tremblingly
Wak'd in me Fancy, Love, and Sympathy !
For hence, not callous to a Brother's pains

Thro' Youth's gay prime and thornless paths I went ;
And, when the *darker* day of life began,
And I did roam, a thought-bewilder'd man !
Thy kindred Lays an healing solace lent,

Each lonely pang with dreamy joys combin'd,
And stole from vain Regret her scorpion stings ;
While shadowy Pleasure, with mysterious wings,
Brooded the wavy and tumultuous mind,

Like that great Spirit, who with plastic sweep
Mov'd on the darkness of the formless Deep !

1794.

LA FAYETTE

As when far off the warbled strains are heard
That soar on Morning's wing the vales among,
Within his cage the imprison'd matin bird
Swells the full chorus with a generous song :

He bathes no pinion in the dewy light,
No Father's joy, no Lover's bliss he shares,
Yet still the rising radiance cheers his sight—
His fellows' freedom soothes the captive's cares !

Thou, Fayette ! who didst wake with startling voice
Life's better sun from that long wintry night,
Thus in thy Country's triumphs shalt rejoice
And mock with raptures high the dungeon's might :

For lo ! the morning struggles into day,
And Slavery's spectres shriek and vanish from the ray !

. The above beautiful sonnet was written antecedently to the joyful account of the Patriot's escape from the Tyrant's Dungeon. [Note in *M. Ch.*, December 15, 1794.]

KOSKIUSKO

O WHAT a loud and fearful shriek was there,
 As though a thousand souls one death-groan pour'd !
 Ah me ! they view'd beneath an hireling's sword
 Their Koskiusko fall ! Through the swart air

(As pauses the tired Cossac's barbarous yell
 Of Triumph) on the chill and midnight gale
 Rises with frantic burst or sadder swell
 The dirge of murder'd Hope ! while Freedom pale

Bends in such anguish o'er her destin'd bier,
 As if from eldest time some Spirit meek
 Had gather'd in a mystic urn each tear
 That ever on a Patriot's furrow'd cheek

Fit channel found,—and she had drain'd the bowl
 In the mere wilfulness, and sick despair of soul !

1794.

TO RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, Esq.

It was some Spirit, Sheridan ! that breath'd
 O'er thy young mind such wildly-various power !
 My soul hath mark'd thee in her shaping hour,
 Thy temples with Hymettian * flow'rets wreath'd :

And sweet thy voice, as when o'er Laura's bier
 Sad music trembled thro' Vauclusa's glade ;
 Sweet, as at dawn the love-lorn serenade
 That wafts soft dreams to Slumber's listening ear.

Now patriot Rage and Indignation high
 Swell the full tones ! And now thine eye-beams dance
 Meanings of Scorn and Wit's quaint revelry !
 Writhes inly from the bosom-probing glance

The Apostate by the brainless rout adored,
 As erst that elder Fiend beneath great Michael's Sword.

1794.

* Hymettus, a mountain of Attica famous for honey.

TO WILLIAM GODWIN

AUTHOR OF "POLITICAL JUSTICE"

O FORM'D t' illum a sunless world forlorn,
 As o'er the chill and dusky brow of Night,
 In Finland's wintry skies the mimic morn *
 Electric pours a stream of rosy light,

Pleas'd I have mark'd Oppression, terror-pale,
 Since, thro' the windings of her dark machine,
 Thy steady eye has shot its glances keen—
 And bade th' all-lovely "scenes at distance hail."

Nor will I not thy holy guidance bless,
 And hymn thee, Godwin! with an ardent lay;
 For that thy voice, in Passion's stormy day,
 When wild I roam'd the bleak heath of Distress,

Bade the bright form of Justice meet my way—
 And told me that her name was Happiness.

1794.

TO ROBERT SOUTHEY

OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AUTHOR OF THE
"RETROSPECT," AND OTHER POEMS

SOUTHEY! thy melodies steal o'er mine ear
 Like far-off joyance, or the murmuring
 Of wild bees in the sunny showers of Spring—
 Sounds of such mingled import as may cheer

The lonely breast, yet rouse a mindful tear:
 Waked by the Song doth Hope-born Fancy fling
 Rich showers of dewy fragrance from her wing,
 Till sickly Passion's drooping Myrtles sear

* Aurora Borealis.

Blossom anew ! But O ! more thrill'd, I prize
 Thy sadder strains, that bid in Memory's Dream
 The faded forms of past Delight arise ;
 Then soft, on Love's pale cheek, the tearful gleam

Of Pleasure smiles—as faint yet beauteous lies
 The imaged Rainbow on a willowy stream.

1794.

PITT

Nor always should the tear's ambrosial dew •
 Roll its soft anguish down thy furrow'd cheek !
 Not always heaven-breath'd tones of supplianc
 meek

Beseem thee, Mercy ! Yon dark Scowler view,

Who with proud words of dear-lov'd Freedom came—
 More blasting than the mildew from the South
 And kiss'd his country with Iscariot mouth
 (Ah ! foul apostate from his Father's fame !) *

Then fix'd her on the cross of deep distress,
 And at safe distance marks the thirsty lance
 Pierce her big side ! But O ! if some strange trance
 The eye-lids of thy stern-brow'd Sister † press,

Seize, Mercy ! thou more terrible the brand,
 And hurl her thunderbolts with fiercer hand !

1794.

MRS. SIDDONS

As when a child on some long winter's night
 Affrighted clinging to its Grandam's knees
 With eager wond'ring and perturb'd delight
 Listens strange tales of fearful dark decrees

* Earl of Chatham.

† Justice.

Mutter'd to wretch by necromantic spell ;
 Or of those Hags, who at the witching time
 Of murky midnight ride the air sublime,
 And mingle foul embrace with fiends of Hell :

Cold Horror drinks its blood ! Anon the tear
 More gentle starts, to hear the Beldame tell
 Of pretty babes, that loved each other dear,
 Murder'd by cruel Uncle's mandate fell :

Even such the shivering joys thy tones impart,
 Even so thou, Siddons ! meltest my sad heart !

1794.

TO EARL STANHOPE

NOT, Stanhope ! with the Patriot's doubtful name,
 I mock thy worth—Friend of the Human Race !
 Since, scorning Faction's low and partial aim,
 Aloof thou wendest in thy stately pace,

Thyself redeeming from that leprous stain,
 Nobility : and aye unterrify'd
 Pourest thine Abdiel warnings on the train
 That sit complotting with rebellious pride

'Gainst *Her* * who from the Almighty's bosom leapt
 With whirlwind arm, fierce Minister of Love !
 Wherefore, ere Virtue o'er thy tomb hath wept,
 Angels shall lead thee to the Throne above :

And thou from forth its clouds shalt hear the voice,
 Champion of Freedom and her God ! rejoice !

1795.

* Gallic Liberty.

RELIGIOUS MUSINGS

A DESULTORY POEM, WRITTEN ON THE CHRISTMAS
EVE OF 1794

THIS is the time, when most divine to hear,
The voice of Adoration rouses me,
As with a Cherub's trump : and high upborne,
Yea, mingling with the Choir, I seem to view
The vision of the heavenly multitude,
Who hymn'd the song of Peace o'er Bethlehem's
fields !

Yet thou more bright than all the Angel blaze,
That harbinger'd thy birth, Thou, Man of Woes !
Despiséd Galilæan ! For the Great
Invisible (by symbols only seen) 10
With a peculiar and surpassing light
Shines from the visage of the oppress'd good Man,
When heedless of himself the scourgéd Saint
Mourns for the Oppressor. Fair the vernal Mead,
Fair the high Grove, the Sea, the Sun, the Stars—
True impress each of their creating Sire !
Yet nor high Grove, nor many-colour'd Mead,
Nor the green Ocean with his thousand Isles,
Nor the starr'd Azure, nor the sovran Sun,
E'er with such majesty of portraiture 20
Imag'd the Supreme Beauty Uncreate,
As thou, meek Saviour ! at the fearful hour
When thy insulted Anguish wing'd the prayer
Harp'd by Archangels, when they sing of Mercy !
Which when the Almighty heard from forth his
Throne
Diviner light fill'd Heaven with ecstasy !
Heaven's hymnings paus'd : and Hell her yawning
mouth
Clos'd a brief moment.

Lovely was the death
Of him whose life was Love ! Holy with power

He on the thought-benighted Sceptic beam'd
 Manifest Godhead, melting into day
 What floating mists of dark Idolatry
 Broke and misshaped the Omnipresent Sire :
 And first by Fear uncharm'd the droused Soul,*
 Till of its nobler Nature it 'gan feel
 Dim recollections ; and thence soar'd to Hope,
 Strong to believe whate'er of mystic good,
 The Eternal dooms for his immortal Sons.
 From Hope and firmer Faith to perfect Love
 Attracted and absorb'd : and centred there
 God only to behold, and know, and feel,
 Till by exclusive consciousness of God
 All self-annihilated it shall make
 God its identity : God all in all !
 We and our Father one !

30

10

And blessed are they,
 Who in this fleshly World, the elect of Heaven,
 Their strong eye darting through the deeds of Men,
 Adore with steadfast unpresuming gaze
 Him Nature's Essence, Mind, and Energy !
 And gazing, trembling, patiently ascend
 Treading beneath their feet all visible things
 As steps, that upward to their Father's Throne
 Lead gradual—else nor glorified nor lov'd.
 They nor Contempt embosom nor Revenge :
 For they dare know of what may seem deform
 The Supreme Fair sole Operant : in whose sight
 All things are pure, his strong controlling Love
 Alike from all educing perfect good.
 Theirs, too, celestial courage, iuly arm'd—
 Dwarfing Earth's giant brood, what time they muse
 On their great Father, great beyond compare !
 And marching onwards view high o'er their heads
 His waving Banners of Omnipotence.

50

60

* Τὸ Νοητὸν διηγήκυσιν εἰς πολλῶν
 Θεῶν ιδιότητις.

Damas. de Myst. Ægypt.

Who the Creator love, created might
 Dread not : within their tents no Terrors walk.
 For they are Holy Things before the Lord
 Aye unprofaned, though Earth should league with
 Hell ;

God's Altar grasping with an eager hand
 Fear, the wild-visag'd, pale, eye-starting wretch,
 Sure-refug'd hears his hot pursuing fiends
 Yell at vain distance. Soon refresh'd from Heaven
 He calms the throb and tempest of his heart.
 His countenance settles ; a soft solemn bliss
 Swims in his eye—his swimming eye uprais'd :
 And Faith's whole armour glitters on his limbs !
 And thus transfigur'd with a dreadless awe,
 A solemn hush of soul, meek he beholds
 All things of terrible seeming ; yea, unmov'd
 Views e'en the immitigable ministers
 That shower down vengeance on these latter days.
 For kindling with intenser Deity
 From the celestial Mercy-seat they come,
 And at the renovating wells of Love
 Have fill'd their Vials with salutary Wrath,
 To sickly Nature more medicinal
 Than what soft balm the weeping good man pours
 Into the lone despoiléd traveller's wounds !

70

80

Thus from the Elect, regenerate through faith,
 Pass the dark Passions and what thirsty Cares
 Drink up the spirit, and the dim regards
 Self-centre. Lo they vanish ! or acquire
 New names, new features—by supernal Grace
 Enrobed with Light, and naturalis'd in Heaven.
 As when a Shepherd on a vernal morn
 Through some thick fog creeps timorous with slow
 foot,

90

Darkling he fixes on the immediate road .
 His downward eye : all else of fairest kind
 Hid or deform'd. But lo ! the bursting Sun !
 Touch'd by the enchantment of that sudden beam
 Straight the black vapour melteth, and in globes
 Of dewy glitter gems each plant and tree ;

100

On every leaf, on every blade it hangs !
 Dance glad the new-born intermingling rays,
 And wide around the landscape streams with glory !

There is one Mind, one omnipresent Mind,
 Omnific. His most holy name is Love.
 Truth of subliming import ! with the which
 Who feeds and saturates his constant soul.
 He from his small particular orbit flies
 With blessed outstarting ! From Himself he flies, 110
 Stands in the Sun, and with no partial gaze
 Views all creation ; and he loves it all,
 And blesses it, and calls it very good !
 This is indeed to dwell with the most High !
 Cherubs and rapture-trembling Seraphim
 Can press no nearer to the Almighty's Throne.
 But that we roam unconscious, or with hearts
 Unfeeling of our universal Sire,
 And that in his vast family no Cain
 Injures uninjur'd (in her best-aim'd blow 120
 Victorious Murder a blind Suicide)
 Haply for this some younger Angel now
 Looks down on Human Nature : and, behold !
 A sea of blood bestrew'd with wrecks, where mad
 Embattling Interests on each other rush
 With unhelm'd Rage !

'Tis the sublime of man,
 Our noontide Majesty, to know ourselves
 Parts and proportions of one wond'rous whole !
 This fraternises man, this constitutes 130
 Our charities and bearings. But 'tis God
 Diffus'd through all, that doth make all one whole ;
 This the worst superstition, him except,
 Aught to desire,—Supreme Reality !
 The plenitude and permanence of bliss !
 O Fiends of Superstition ! not that oft
 The erring Priest hath stain'd with Brother's blood
 Your grisly idols, not for this may Wrath
 Thunder against you from the Holy One !
 But o'er some plain that steameth to the Sun,

Peopled with Death ; or where more hideous Trade 140
 Loud-laughing packs his bales of human anguish ;
 I will raise up a mourning, O ye Fiends !
 And curse your spells, that film the eye of Faith,
 Hiding the present God ; whose presence lost—
 The moral world's cohesion—we become
 An Anarchy of Spirits ! toy-bewitch'd,
 Made blind by lusts, disherited of soul,
 No common centre Man, no common Sire
 Knoweth ! A sordid solitary thing,
 Mid countless brethren (with a lonely heart) 150
 Through courts and cities the smooth Savage roams
 Feeling himself, his own low Self the whole ;
 When he by sacred sympathy might make
 The whole one self ! self, that no alien knows !
 Self, far diffu'd as Fancy's wing can travel !
 Self, spreading still ! Oblivious of its own,
 Yet all of all possessing ! This is Faith !
 This the Messiah's destin'd victory !
 But first offences needs must come ! Even now *
 (Black Hell laughs horrible—to hear the scoff !) 160
 Thee to defend, meek Galilæan ! Thee
 And thy mild laws of Love unutterable,
 Mistrust and Enmity have burst the bands
 Of social Peace ; and listening Treachery lurks
 With *pious* fraud to snare a brother's life ;
 And childless widows o'er the groaning land
 Wail numberless ; and orphans weep for bread !

* January 21, 1794, in the debate on the Address to his Majesty, on the speech from the Throne, the Earl of Guildford moved an Amendment to the following effect : " That the House hoped his Majesty would seize the earliest opportunity to conclude a peace with France, &c." This motion was opposed by the Duke of Portland, who " considered the war to be merely grounded on one principle—the preservation of the Christian Religion." May 30, 1794, the Duke of Bedford moved a number of Resolutions, with a view to the Establishment of a Peace with France. He was opposed (among others) by Lord Abingdon in these remarkable words : " The best road to Peace, my Lords, is War ! and War carried on in the same manner in which we are taught to worship our Creator, namely, with all our souls, and with all our minds, and with all our hearts, and with all our strength."

Thee to defend, dear Saviour of Mankind !
Thee, Lamb of God ! Thee, blameless Prince of
Peace !

From all sides rush the thirsty brood of War,— 170
Austria, and that foul Woman of the North,
The lustful Murderess of her wedded Lord !
And he, connatural Mind ! whom (in their songs
So bards of elder time had haply feign'd)
Some Fury fondled in her hate to man,
Bidding her serpent hair in mazy surge
Lick his young face, and at his mouth imbreathe
Horrible sympathy ! And leagu'd with these
Each petty German princeling, nurs'd in gore ! 180
Soul-harden'd barterers of human blood ! 180
Death's prime Slave-merchants ! Scorpion-whips of
Fate !

Nor least in savagery of holy zeal,
Apt for the yoke, the race degenerate,
Whom Britain erst had blush'd to call her sons !
Thee to defend, the Moloch Priest prefers
The prayer of Hate, and bellows to the herd
That Deity, Aaccomplice Deity
In the fierce jealousy of waken'd wrath
Will go forth with our armies and our fleets 190
To scatter the red ruin on their foes ! 190
O blasphemy ! to mingle fiendish deeds
With blessedness !

Lord of unsleeping Love,*
From everlasting Thou ! We shall not die.
These, even these, in mercy didst thou form.
Teachers of Good through Evil, by brief wrong
Making Truth lovely, and her future might
Magnetic o'er the fix'd untrembling heart.

In the primeval age, a dateless while,
The vacant Shepherd wander'd with his flock,
Pitching his tent where'er the green grass wav'd. 200
But soon Imagination conjur'd up

* Art thou not from everlasting, O Lord my God, mine Holy One ? we shall not die. O Lord, thou hast ordained them for judgment, &c.—*Habakkuk*. i. 12.

A host of new desires : with busy aim,
 Each for himself, Earth's eager children toil'd.
 So Property began, twy-streaming fount,
 Whence Vice and Virtue flow, honey and gall.
 Hence the soft couch, and many-colour'd robe,
 The timbrel, and arch'd dome and costly feast,
 With all the inventive arts, that nurs'd the soul
 To forms of beauty, and by sensual wants
 Unsensualis'd the mind, which in the means 210
 Learnt to forget the grossness of the end,
 Best pleasur'd with its own activity.
 And hence Disease that withers Manhood's arm,
 The dagger'd Envy, spirit-quenching Want,
 Warriors, and Lords, and Priests—all the sore ills
 That vex and desolate our mortal life.
 Wide-wasting ills ! yet each the immediate source
 Of mightier good. Their keen necessities
 To ceaseless action goading human thought
 Have made Earth's reasoning animal her Lord ; 220
 And the pale-featur'd Sage's trembling hand
 Strong as an host of arméd Deities,
 Such as the blind Ionian fabled erst.

From Avarice thus, from Luxury and War
 Sprang heavenly Science ; and from Science Freedom.
 O'er waken'd realms' Philosophers and Bards
 Spread in concentric circles : they whose souls,
 Conscious of their high dignities from God,
 Brook not Wealth's rivalry ! and they who long 230
 Enamour'd with the charms of order hate
 The unseemly disproportion : and who'er
 Turn with mild sorrow from the victor's car
 And the low puppetry of Thrones, to muse
 On that blest triumph, when the Patriot Sage
 Call'd the red lightnings from the o'er-rushing cloud
 And dash'd the beauteous Terrors on the earth
 Smiling majestic. Such a phalanx ne'er
 Measur'd firm paces to the calming sound
 Of Spartan flute ! These on the fated day,
 When, stung to rage by Pity, eloquent men 240
 Have rous'd with pealing voice the unnumber'd tribes

That toil and groan and bleed, hungry and blind,—
 These hush'd awhile with patient eye serene
 Shall watch the mad careering of the storm ;
 Then o'er the wild and wavy chaos rush
 And tame the outrageous mass, with plastic might
 Moulding Confusion to such perfect forms,
 As erst were wont,—bright visions of the day !—
 To float before them, when, the Summer noon,
 Beneath some arch'd romantic rock reclin'd 250
 They felt the sea breeze lift their youthful locks ;
 Or in the month of blossoms, at mild eve,
 Wandering with desultory feet, inhal'd
 The wafted perfumes, and the flocks and woods
 And many-tinted streams and setting Sun
 With all his gorgeous company of clouds
 Ecstatic gazed ! then homeward as they stray'd
 Cast the sad eye to earth, and inly mus'd
 Why there was Misery in a world so fair.
 Ah ! far remov'd from all that glads the sense, 260
 From all that softens or ennobles Man,
 The wretched Many ! Bent beneath their loads
 They gape at pageant Power, nor recognise
 Their cots' transmuted plunder ! From the tree
 Of Knowledge, ere the vernal sap had risen,
 Rudely disbranch'd ! *Blessed Society* !
 Fitliest depictur'd by some sun-scorched waste,
 Where oft majestic through the tainted noon
 The Simoom sails, before whose purple pomp
 Who falls not prostrate dies ! And where, by night, 27
 Fast by each precious fountain on green herbs
 The lion couches ; or hyæna dips
 Deep in the lucid stream his bloody jaws ;
 Or serpent plants his vast moon glittering bulk,
 Caught in whose monstrous twine Behemoth * yells,
 His bones loud-crashing !

O ye numberless,
 Whom foul Oppression's ruffian gluttony

* Behemoth, in Hebrew, signifies wild beasts in general. Some believe it is the elephant, some the hippopotamus ; some affirm it is the wild bull. Poetically, it designates any large quadruped.

Drives from Life's plenteous feast ! O thou poor
Wretch

Who nurs'd in darkness and made wild by want
Roamest for prey, yea thy unnatural hand 280

Dost lift to deeds of blood ! O pale-ey'd Form,

The victim of seduction, doom'd to know

Polluted nights and days of blasphemy ;

Who in loath'd orgies with lewd wassailers

Must gaily laugh, while thy remember'd Home

Gnaws like a viper at thy secret heart !

O agéd Women ! ye who weekly catch

The morsel toss'd by law-forc'd Charity,

And die so slowly, that none call it murder !

O loathly Suppliants ! ye, that unreceiv'd 290

Totter heart-broken from the closing gates

Of the full Lazar-house ; or, gazing, stand

Sick with despair ! O ye to Glory's field

Forc'd or ensnar'd, who, as ye gasp in death,

Bleed with new wounds beneath the vulture's beak !

O thou poor Widow, who in dreams dost view

Thy Husband's mangled corse, and from short doze

Start'st with a shriek : or in thy half-thatch'd cot

Wak'd by the wintry night-storm, wet and cold,

Cow'r'st o'er thy screaming baby ! Rest awhile, 300

Children of Wretchedness ! More groans must rise,

More blood must stream, or ere your wrongs be full.

Yet is the day of Retribution nigh :

The Lamb of God hath open'd the fifth seal :

And upward rush on swiftest wing of fire

The innumerable multitude of Wrongs

By man on man inflicted ! Rest awhile,

Children of Wretchedness ! The hour is nigh ;

And lo ! the Great, the Rich, the Mighty Men,

The Kings and the Chief Captains of the World, 310

With all that fix'd on high like stars of Heaven

Shot baleful influence, shall be cast to earth,

Vile and down-trodden, as the untimely fruit

Shook from the fig-tree by a sudden storm.

Even now the storm begins : * each gentle name,

Faith and meek Piety, with fearful joy

* Alluding to the French Revolution.

Tremble far-off—for lo! the Giant Frenzy
 Uprooting empires with his whirlwind arm
 Mocketh high Heaven; burst hideous from the cell 320
 Where the old Hag, unconquerable, huge,
 Creation's eyeless drudge, black Ruin, sits
 Nursing the impatient Earthquake.

O return!

Pure Faith! meek Piety! The abhorréd Form
 Whose scarlet robe was stiff with earthly pomp,
 Who drank iniquity in cups of gold,
 Whose names were many and all blasphemous,
 Hath met the horrible judgment! Whence that
 cry?

The mighty army of foul Spirits shriek'd
 Disherited of earth! For she hath fallen 330
 On whose black front was written Mystery;
 She that reel'd heavily, whose wine was blood;
 She that work'd whoredom with the Dæmon Power,
 And from the dark embrace all evil things
 Brought forth and nurtur'd: mitred Atheism,
 And patient Folly who on bended knee
 Gives back the steel that stabb'd him; and pale
 Fear

Haunted by ghastlier shapings than surround
 Moon-blasted Madness when he yells at midnight!
 Return pure Faith! return meek Piety!
 The kingdoms of the world are yours: each heart 340
 Self-govern'd, the vast family of Love
 Rais'd from the common earth by common toil
 Enjoy the equal produce. Such delights
 As float to earth, permitted visitants!
 When in some hour of solemn jubilee
 The massy gates of Paradise are thrown
 Wide open, and forth come in fragments wild
 Sweet echoes of unearthly melodies,
 And odours snatch'd from beds of Amaranth,
 And they, that from the crystal river of life 350
 Spring up on freshen'd wing, ambrosial gales!
 The favour'd good man in his lonely walk
 Perceives them, and his silent spirit drinks
 Strange bliss which he shall recognise in Heaven.

And such delights, such strange beatitude
 Seize on my young anticipating heart
 When that blest future rushes on my view !
 For in his own and in his Father's might
 The Saviour comes ! While as the Thousand Years
 Lead up their mystic dance, the Desert shouts ! 360
 Old Ocean claps his hands ! The mighty Dead
 Rise to new life, who'er from earliest time
 With conscious zeal had urg'd Love's wondrous plan,
 Coadjutors of God. To Milton's trump
 The high groves of the renovated Earth
 Unbosom'd their glad echoes : inly hush'd,
 Adoring Newton his serener eye
 Raises to Heaven : and he of mortal kind
 Wisest, he * first who mark'd the ideal tribes
 Up the fine fibres through the sentient brain. 370
 Lo ! Priestley there, patriot, and saint, and sage,--
 Him, full of years, from his lov'd native land
 Statesmen blood-stain'd and Priests idolatrous
 By dark lies maddening the blind multitude
 Drove with vain hate. Calm, pitying he retir'd,
 And mus'd expectant on these promis'd years.

O Years ! the blest preeminence of Saints !
 Ye sweep athwart my gaze, so heavenly-bright,
 The wings that veil the adoring Seraphs' eyes,
 What time they bend before the Jasper Throne † 380
 Reflect no lovelier hues ! yet ye depart,
 And all beyond is darkness ! Heights most strange,
 Whence Fancy falls, fluttering her idle wing.
 For who of woman born may paint the hour,
 When seiz'd in his mid course, the Sun shall wane
 Making noon ghastly ! Who of woman born
 May image in the workings of his thought,
 How the black-visag'd, red-ey'd Fiend outstretch'd ‡
 Beneath the unsteady feet of Nature groans,

* David Hartley.

† *Rev.* chap. iv. ver. 2, and 3 : And immediately I was in the Spirit : and, behold, a Throne was set in Heaven, and one sat on the Throne. And he that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone, &c.

‡ The final Destruction impersonated.

In feverish slumbers—destin'd then to wake,
 When fiery whirlwinds thunder his dread name
 And angels shout, Destruction ! How his arm
 The last great Spirit lifting high in air
 Shall swear by Him, the ever-living One,
Time is no more !

390

Believe thou, O my soul,
 Life is a vision shadowy of Truth ;
 And vice, and anguish, and the wormy grave,
 Shapes of a dream ! The veiling clouds retire.
 And lo ! the Throne of the redeeming God
 Forth flashing unimagined day
 Wraps in one blaze Earth, Heaven, and deepest Hell.

400

Contemplant Spirits ! ye that hover o'er
 With untir'd gaze the immeasurable fount
 Ebullient with creative Deity !
 And ye of plastic power, that interfus'd
 Roll through the grosser and material mass
 In organizing surge ! Holies of God !
 (And what if Monads of the infinite mind ?)
 I haply journeying my immortal course
 Shall sometime join your mystic choir ! Till then
 I discipline my young novice thought
 In ministeries of heart-stirring song,
 And aye on Meditation's heavenward wing
 Soaring aloft I breathe the empyreal air
 Of Love, omnific, omnipresent Love,
 Whose day-spring rises glorious in my soul
 As the great Sun, when he his influence
 Sheds on the frost-bound waters—The glad stream
 Flows to the ray, and warbles as it flows.

410

1794-1796.

ON THE PROSPECT OF ESTABLISHING A PANTISOCRACY IN AMERICA

WHILST pale Anxiety, corrosive Care,
The tear of Woe, the gloom of sad Despair,
And deepen'd Anguish generous bosoms rend ;—
Whilst patriot souls their country's fate lament ;
Whilst mad with rage demoniac, foul intent,
Embattled legions Despots vainly send
To arrest the immortal mind's expanding ray
Of everlasting Truth ;—I other climes
Where dawns, with hope serene, a brighter day
Than e'er saw Albion in her happiest times,
With mental eye exulting now explore,
And soon with kindred minds shall haste to enjoy
(Free from ills which here our peace destroy)
Content and Bliss on Transatlantic shore.

1795.

TO POVERTY

Low in a barren vale I see thee sit
Cow'ring, while Winter blows her shiv'ring blast
Over thy reedy fire—pale, comfortless ;
Blest Independence with elastic foot
Spurns thy low dwelling, while the sons of joy
Turn from thy clouded brow, or with a scowl
Contemptuous, mark thee. At thy elbow stand
Famine and wan Disease ! two meagre forms,
Thy only visitants, who, tho' repell'd,
Officious tend thee—wretched Eremite !
Around thy cell, ah ! wherefore see I grav'd
The sacred names of Genius ! Spenser here
Found his last refuge, Otway, Butler, too,
And Scotia's last not least heroic Bard !

1795.

TO THE REV. W. J. H.

WHILE TEACHING A YOUNG LADY SOME SONG-TUNES
ON HIS FLUTE

I

HUSH ! ye clamorous Cares ! be mute !
Again, dear Harmonist ! again
Thro' the hollow of thy flute
Breathe that passion-warbled strain :
Till Memory each form shall bring
The loveliest of her shadowy throng ;
And Hope, that soars on sky-lark wing,
Carol wild her gladdest song !

II

O skill'd with magic spell to roll
The thrilling tones, that concentrate the soul !
Breathe thro' thy flute those tender notes again,
While near thee sits the chaste-ey'd Maiden mild ;
And bid her raise the Poet's kindred strain
In soft impassion'd voice, correctly wild.

III

In Freedom's UNDIVIDED dell,
Where *Toil* and *Health* with mellow'd *Love* shall dwell,
Far from Folly, far from men,
In the rude romantic glen,
Up the cliff, and thro' the glade,
Wandering with the dear-lov'd maid,
I shall listen to the lay,
And ponder on thee far away—
Still, as she bids those thrilling notes aspire
(" Making my fond attuned heart her lyre "),
Thy honour'd form, my Friend ! shall reappear,
And I will thank thee with a raptur'd tear.

4795.

PITY

SWEET Mercy ! how my very heart has bled
To see thee, poor Old Man ! and thy gray hairs
Hoar with the snowy blast : while no one cares
To clothe thy shrivell'd limbs and palsied head.
My Father ! throw away this tattered vest
That mocks thy shivering ! take my garment—use
A young man's arm ! I'll melt these frozen dews
That hang from thy white beard and numb thy breast.
My Sara too shall tend thee, like a child :
And thou shalt talk, in our fireside's recess,
Of purple Pride, that scowls on Wretchedness.—
He did not so, the Galilaean mild,
Who met the Lazars turn'd from rich men's doors,
And call'd them Friends, and heal'd their noisome sores

1795.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE

SISTER of love-lorn Poets, Philomel !
How many Bards in city garret pent,
While at their window they with downward eye
Mark the faint lamp-beam on the kennel'd mud,
And listen to the drowsy cry of Watchmen,
(Those hoarse unfeather'd Nightingales of Time !),
How many wretched Bards address *thy* name,
And hers, the full-orb'd Queen that shines above.
But I *do* hear thee, and the high bough mark,
Within whose mild moon-mellow'd foliage hid
Thou warblest sad thy pity-pleading strains.
O ! I have listen'd, till my working soul,
Wak'd by those strains to thousand phantasies,
Absorb'd hath ceas'd to listen ! Therefore oft
I hymn thy name : and with a proud delight
Oft will I tell thee, Minstrel of the Moon !
“ Most musical, most melancholy ” Bird !

That all thy soft diversities of tone,
 Tho' sweeter far than the delicious airs
 That vibrate from a white-arm'd Lady's harp,
 What time the languishment of lonely love
 Melts in her eye, and heaves her breast of snow,
 Are not so sweet as is the voice of her,
 My Sara—best belov'd of human kind!
 When breathing the pure soul of tenderness
 She thrills me with the Husband's promis'd name!

1795.

LINES

COMPOSED WHILE CLIMBING THE LEFT ASCENT OF
 BROCKLEY COOMB, SOMERSETSHIRE, MAY 1795

With many a pause and oft-reverted eye
 I climb the Coomb's ascent : sweet songsters near
 Warble in shade their wild-wood melody :
 Far off the unvarying Cuckoo soothes my ear.
 Up scour the startling stragglers of the Flock
 That on green plots o'er precipices browse :
 From the forc'd fissures of the naked rock
 The Yew tree bursts ! Beneath its dark green boughs
 (Mid which the May-thorn blends its blossoms white)
 Where broad smooth stones jut out in mossy seats,
 I rest :— and now have gain'd the topmost site.
 Ah ! what a luxury of landscape meets
 My gaze ! Proud Towers, and Cots more dear to me,
 Elm-shadowed Fields, and prospect-bounding Sea !
 Deep sighs my lonely heart : I drop the tear :
 Enchanting spot ! O were my Sara here !

1795.

LINES

IN THE MANNER OF SPENSER

O PEACE, that on a liliated bank dost love
To rest thine head beneath an Olive Tree,
I would, that from the pinions of thy Dove
One quill withouten pain yplucked might be !
For O ! I wish my Sara's frowns to flee,
And fain to her some soothing song would write,
Lest she resent my rude discourtesy,
Who vow'd to meet her ere the morning light,
But broke my plighted word—ah ! false and recreant
wight !

Last night as I my weary head did pillow 10
With thoughts of my dissever'd Fair engross'd,
Chill Fancy droop'd wreathing herself with willow,
As though my breast entomb'd a pining ghost.
“ From some blest couch, young Rapture's bridal
boast,
Rejected Slumber ! hither wing thy way ;
But leave me with the matin hour, at most !
As night-clos'd Floweret to the orient ray,
My sad heart will expand, when I the Maid survey.”

But Love, who heard the silence of my thought, 20
Contrived a too successful wile, I ween :
And whisper'd to himself, with malice fraught—
“ Too long our Slave the Damsel's *smiles* hath seen :
To-morrow shall he ken her alter'd mien ! ”
He spake, and ambush'd lay, till on my bed
The morning shot her dewy glances keen,
When as I 'gan to lift my drowsy head—
“ Now, Bard ! I'll work thee woe ! ” the laughing
Elfin said.

Sleep, softly-breathing God ! his downy wing
Was fluttering now, as quickly to depart ;

When twang'd an arrow from Love's mystic string, 30
 With pathless wound it pierc'd him to the heart.
 Was there some Magic in the Elfin's dart ?
 Or did he strike my couch with wizard lance ?
 For straight so fair a Form did upwards start
 (No fairer deck'd the Bowers of old Romance)
 That Sleep enamour'd grew, nor mov'd from his sweet
 Trance !

My Sara came, with gentlest Look divine ;
 Bright shone her Eye, yet tender was its beam :
 I felt the pressure of her lip to mine ! 40
 Whispering we went, and Love was all our theme—
 Love pure and spotless, as at first, I deem,
 He sprang from Heaven ! Such joys with Sleep did
 'bide,
 That I the living Image of my Dream
 Fondly forgot. Too late I woke, and sigh'd—
 " O ! how shall I behold my Love at even-tide ! "

1795.

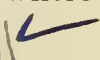
THE EOLIAN HARP

COMPOSED AT CLEVEDON, SOMERSETSHIRE

My pensive Sara ! thy soft cheek reclined
 Thus on mine arm, most soothing sweet it is
 To sit beside our cot, our cot o'ergrown
 With white-flower'd Jasmin, and the broad-leav'd
 Myrtle, }
 (Meet emblems they of Innocence and Love !)
 And watch the clouds, that late were rich with light,
 Slow saddenin_g round, and mark the star of eve
 Serenely brilliant (such should wisdom be)
 Shine opposite ! How exquisite the scents
 Snatch'd from yon bean-field ! and the world so
 hush'd !

10

The stilly murmur of the distant Sea
Tells us of Silence.

And that simplest Lute,
Placed length-ways in the clasping casement, hark !
How by the desultory breeze caress'd,
Like some coy maid half-yielding to her lover,
It pours such sweet upbraiding, as must needs
Tempt to repeat the wrong ! And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long sequacious notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise, *backwards and forwards*
Such a soft floating witchery of sound 20
As twilight Elfin's make, when they at eve
Voyage on gentle gales from Fairy-Land,
Where melodies round honey-dropping flowers,
Footless and wild, like birds of Paradise,
Nor pause, nor perch, hovering on untam'd wing !
O ! the One Life within us and abroad,
Which meets all motion and becomes its Soul,
A light in sound, a sound-like power in light,
Rhythm in all thought, and joyance everywhere—
(Methinks, it should have been impossible 30
Not to love all things in a world so filled ; || 
Where the breeze warbles, and the mute still air
Is Music slumbering on her instrument.

And thus, my love ! as on the midway slope
Of yonder hill I stretch my limbs at noon,
Whilst through my half-clos'd eyelids I behold
The sunbeams dance, like diamonds, on the main,
And tranquil muse upon tranquillity ;
Full many a thought uncall'd and undetain'd, 40
And many idle flitting phantasies,
Traverse my indolent and passive brain,
As wild and various as the random gales
That swell and flutter on this subject lute !

And what if all of animated nature
Be but organic harps diversely fram'd,
That tremble into thought, as o'er them sweeps
Pastic and vast, one intellectual Breeze,
At once the Soul of each, and God of All ?

But thy more serious eye a mild reproof
 Darts, O belovéd Woman ! nor such thoughts 50
 Dim and unhallow'd dost thou not reject,
 And biddest me walk humbly with my God.
 Meek Daughter in the Family of Christ !
 Well hast thou said and holily disprais'd
 These shapings of the unregenerate mind ;
 Bubbles that glitter as they rise and break
 On vain Philosophy's aye-babbling spring.
 For never guiltless may I speak of him,
 The Incomprehensible ! save when with awe
 I praise him, and with Faith that inly *feels* ; 60
 Who with his saving mercies healéd me,
 A sinful and most miserable Man,
 Wilder'd and dark, and gave me to possess
 Peace, and this Cot, and Thee, heart-honour'd
 Maid !

1795.

THE HOUR WHEN WE SHALL MEET AGAIN

(COMPOSED DURING ILLNESS, AND IN ABSENCE)

DIM Hour ! that sleep'st on pillowing clouds afar,
 O rise and yoke the Turtles to thy car !
 Bend o'er the traces, blame each lingering Dove,
 And give me to the bosom of my Love !
 My gentle Love, caressing and caress'd,
 With heaving heart shall cradle me to rest !
 Shed the warm tear-drop from her smiling eyes,
 Lull with fond woe, and medicine me with sighs !
 While finely-flushing float her kisses meek,
 Like melted rubies, o'er my pallid cheek.
 Chill'd by the night, the drooping Rose of May
 Mourns the long absence of the lovely Day ;

Young Day returning at her promis'd hour
 Weeps o'er the sorrows of her favourite Flower ;
 Weeps the soft dew, the balmy gale she sighs,
 And darts a trembling lustre from her eyes.
 New life and joy th' expanding flow'ret feels :
 His pitying Mistress mourns, and mourning heals !
 1795.

TO THE AUTHOR OF POEMS

[JOSEPH COTTLE]

PUBLISHED ANONYMOUSLY AT BRISTOL
 IN SEPTEMBER 1795

UNBOASTFUL Bard ! whose verse concise yet clear
 Tunes to smooth melody unconquer'd sense,
 May your fame fadeless live, as " never sere "
 The Ivy wreathes yon Oak, whose broad defence
 Embowers me from Noon's sultry influence !
 For, like that nameless Rivulet stealing by,
 Your modest verse to musing Quiet dear
 Is rich with tints heaven-borrow'd : the charm'd eye
 Shall gaze undazzled there, and love the soften'd sky.

Circling the base of the Poetic mount 10
 A stream there is, which rolls in lazy flow
 Its coal-black waters from Oblivion's fount :
 The vapour-poison'd Birds, that fly too low,
 Fall with dead swoop, and to the bottom go.
 Escap'd that heavy stream on pinion fleet
 Beneath the Mountain's lofty-frowning brow,
 Ere aught of perilous ascent you meet,
 A mead of mildest charm delays th' unlabouring feet.

Not there the cloud-climb'd rock, sublime and vast, 20
 That like some giant king, o'er-glooms the hill ;
 Nor there the Pine-grove to the mid-night blast
 Makes solemn music ! But th' unceasing rill

To the soft Wren or Lark's descending trill
 Murmurs sweet undersong 'mid jasmin bowers.
 In this same pleasant meadow, at your will
 I ween, you wander'd—there collecting flowers
 Of sober tint, and herbs of med'cinable powers !

There for the monarch-murder'd Soldier's tomb
 You wove th' unfinish'd * wreath of saddest hues ;
 And to that holier † chaplet added bloom 30
 Besprinkling it with Jordan's cleansing dews.
 But lo ! your Henderson ‡ awakes the Muse—
 His Spirit beckon'd from the mountain's height !
 You left the plain and soar'd mid richer views !
 So Nature mourn'd when sank the First Day's light,
 With stars, unseen before, spangling her robe of
 night !

Still soar, my Friend, those richer views among,
 Strong, rapid, fervent, flashing Fancy's beam !
 Virtue and Truth shall love your gentler song ;
 But Poesy demands th' impassion'd theme : 40
 Wak'd by Heaven's silent dews at Eve's mild gleam
 —What balmy sweets Pomona breathes around !
 But if the vext air rush a stormy stream
 Or Autumn's shrill gust moan in plaintive sound,
 With fruits and flowers she loads the tempest-honor'd
 ground.

1795

* " War," a Fragment.

† " John Baptist," a poem.

‡ " Monody on John Henderson."

THE SILVER THIMBLE

THE PRODUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY, ADDRESSED
TO THE AUTHOR OF THE POEMS ALLUDED TO IN THE
PRECEDING EPISTLE

*She had lost her Silver Thimble, and her complaint
being accidentally overheard by him, her Friend, he
immediately sent her four others to take her choice of*

As oft mine eye with careless glance
Has gallop'd thro' some old romance,
Of speaking Birds and Steeds with wings,
Giants and Dwarfs, and Fiends and Kings ;
Beyond the rest with more attentive care
I've lov'd to read of elfin-favour'd Fair——
How if she long'd for aught beneath the sky
And suffer'd to escape one votive sigh,
Wafted along on viewless pinions aery
It laid itself obsequious at her feet : 10
Such things, I thought, one might not hope to meet
Save in the dear delicious land of Faery !
But now (by proof I know it well)
There's still some peril in free wishing——
Politeness is a licensed *spell*,
And you, dear Sir ! the Arch-magician.

You much perplex'd me by the various set :
They were indeed an elegant quartette !
My mind went to and fro, and waver'd long ;
At length I've chosen (Samuel thinks me wrong) 20
That, around whose azure rim
Silver figures seem to swim,
Like fleece-white clouds, that on the skiey Blue,
Waked by no breeze, the self-same shapes retain ;
Or ocean-Nymphs with limbs of snowy hue
Slow-floating o'er the calm cerulean plain.

Just such a one, *mon cher ami*,
(The finger shield of Industry)
Th' inventive Gods, I deem, to Pallas gave)
What time the vain Arachne, madly brave) 30

Challeng'd the blue-eyed Virgin of the sky
 A duel in embroider'd work to try.
 And hence the thimble'd Finger of grave Pallas
 To th' erring Needle's point was more than callous.
 But ah the poor Arachne ! She unarm'd
 Blundering thro' hasty eagerness, alarm'd
 With all a *Rival's* hopes, a *Mortal's* fears,
 Still miss'd the stitch, and stain'd the web with tears.
 Unnumber'd punctures small yet sore
 Full fretfully the maiden bore, 40
 Till she her lily finger found
 Crimson'd with many a tiny wound ;
 And to her eyes, suffus'd with watery woe,
 Her flower-embroider'd web danc'd dim, I wist,
 Like blossom'd shrubs in a quick-moving mist :
 Till vanquish'd the despairing Maid sunk low.

O Bard ! whom sure no common Muse inspires,
 I heard your Verse that glows with vestal fires !
 And I from unwatch'd needle's erring point
 Had surely suffer'd on each finger joint 50
 Those wounds, which erst did poor Arachne meet ;
 While he, the much-lov'd Object of my choice
 (My bosom thrilling with enthusiast heat),
 Pour'd on mine ear with deep impressive voice,
 How the great Prophet of the Desart stood
 And preach'd of Penitence by Jordan's Flood ;
 On War ; or else the legendary lays
 In simplest measures hymn'd to Alla's praise ;
 Or what the Bard from his heart's inmost stores
 O'er his *Friend's* grave in loftier numbers pours : 60
 Yes, Bard polite ! you but obey'd the laws
 Of Justice, when the thimble you had sent ;
 What wounds your thought-bewildering Muse might
 cause
 'Tis well your finger-shielding gifts prevent.

SARA.

1795.

LINES WRITTEN AT SHURTON BARS,
NEAR BRIDGEWATER, SEPTEMBER 1795

IN ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM BRISTOL

Good verse *most* good, and bad verse then seems better
Received from absent friend by way of Letter.
For what so sweet can labour'd lays impart
As one rude rhyme warm from a friendly heart ?

ANON.

NOR travels my meand'ring eye
The starry wilderness on high ;
Nor now with curious sight
I mark the glow-worm, as I pass,
Move with "green radiance" * through the grass,
An *Emerald* of Light.

O ever-present to my view !
My wafted spirit is with you,
And soothes your boding fears :
I see you all oppressed with gloom 10
Sit lonely in that cheerless room—
Ah me ! You are in tears !

Belovéd Woman ! did you fly
Chill'd Friendship's dark disliking eye,
Or Mirth's untimely din ?
With cruel weight these trifles press
A temper sore with Tenderness,
When aches the Void within.

But why with sable wand unblessed
Should Fancy rouse within my breast 20
Dim-visag'd shapes of Dread ?
Untenanting its beauteous clay
My Sara's soul has wing'd its way,
And hovers round my head !

* The expression "green radiance" is borrowed from Mr. Wordsworth, a Poet whose versification is occasionally harsh and his diction too frequently obscure ; but whom I deem unrivalled among the writers of the present day in manly sentiment, novel imagery, and vivid colouring. [Note to *Poems*, 1796.]

I felt it prompt the tender Dream,
 When slowly sank the day's last gleam ;
 You rous'd each gentler sense,
 As sighing o'er the Blossom's bloom
 Meek Evening wakes its soft perfume
 With viewless influence.

30

And hark, my Love ! The sea-breeze moans
 Through yon reft house ! O'er rolling stones
 With broad impetuous sweep
 The fast-encroaching tides supply
 The silence of the cloudless sky
 With mimic thunders deep.

Dark reddening from the channel'd Isle *
 (Where stands one solitary pile
 Unslated by the blast)
 The Watchfire, like a sullen star
 Twinkles to many a dozing Tar
 Rude-cradled on the mast.

40

Ev'n there—beneath that lighthouse tower—
 In the tumultuous evil hour
 Ere Peace with Sara came,
 Time was, I should have thought it sweet
 To count the echoings of my feet,
 And watch the storm-vex'd flame.

And there in black soul-jaundic'd fit
 A sad gloom-pamper'd Man to sit,
 And listen to the roar :
 When mountain Surges bellowing deep
 With an uncouth monster leap
 Plung'd foaming on the shore.

50

Then by the Lightning's blaze to mark
 Some toiling tempest-shatter'd bark ;
 Her vain distress-guns hear ;

* The Holmes, in the Bristol Channel.

And when a second sheet of light
Flash'd o'er the blackness of the night—
 To see *no* Vessel there ! 60

But Fancy now more gaily sings ;
Or if awhile she droop her wings,
 As sky-larks 'mid the corn,
On summer fields she grounds her breast :
The oblivious Poppy o'er her nest
 Nods, till returning morn.

O mark those smiling tears, that swell
The open'd Rose ! From heaven they fell,
 And with the sun-beam blend ;
Blessed visitations from above, 70
Such are the tender woes of Love
 Fostering the heart, they bend !

When stormy Midnight howling round
Beats on our roof with clatt'ring sound,
 To me your arms you'll stretch :
Great God ! you'll say—To us so kind,
O shelter from this loud bleak wind
 The houseless, friendless wretch !

The tears that tremble down your cheek,
Shall bathe my kisses chaste and meek 80
 In Pity's dew divine ;
And from your heart the sighs that steal
Shall make your rising bosom feel
 The answ'ring swell of mine !

How oft, my Love ! with shapings sweet
I paint the moment, we shall meet !
 With eager speed I dart—
I seize you in the vacant air,
And fancy, with a Husband's care
 I press you to my heart ! 90

'Tis said, in Summer's evening hour
 Flashes the golden-colour'd flower
 A fair electric flame :
 And so shall flash my love-charg'd eye
 When all the Heart's big ecstasy
 Shoots rapid through the frame !

1795.

REFLECTIONS ON HAVING LEFT A PLACE OF RETIREMENT

Sermoni propria.—HOR.

Low was our pretty Cot ; our tallest Rose
 Peep'd at the chamber-window. We could hear
 At silent noon, and eve, and early morn,
 The Sea's faint murmur. In the open air
 Our Myrtles blossom'd ; and across the Porch
 Thick Jasmins twin'd : the little landscape round,
 Was green and woody, and refresh'd the eye.
 It was a spot which you might aptly call
 The Valley of Seclusion ! Once I saw
 (Hallowing his Sabbath-day by quietness)
 A wealthy son of Commerce saunter by,
 Bristow's citizen : * methought, it calm'd
 His thirst of idle gold, and made him muse
 With wiser feelings : for he paus'd and look'd
 With a pleas'd sadness, and gaz'd all around,
 Then eyed our Cottage, and gaz'd round again,
 And sigh'd, and said, *it was a blessed place.*
 And we *were* blesséd. Oft with patient ear
 Long-listening to the viewless sky-lark's note
 (Viewless, or haply for a moment seen
 Gleaming on sunny wing) in whisper'd tones
 I've said to my belovéd, " Such, sweet girl !
 The inobtrusive song of Happiness,

10

20

* Chatterton.

TO AN INFANT

AH! cease thy Tears and Sobs, my little Life!
I did but snatch away the unclasp'd Knife:
Some safer Toy will soon arrest thine eye,
And to quick Laughter change this peevish cry!
Poor Stumbler on the rocky coast of Woe,
Tutor'd by Pain each source of Pain to know!
Alike the foodful fruit and scorching fire
Awake thy eager grasp and young desire:
Alike the Good, the Ill offend thy sight,
And rouse the stormy Sense of shrill Affright!
Untaught, yet wise! mid all thy brief alarms
Thou closely clingest to thy Mother's arms,
Nestling thy little face in that fond breast
Whose anxious Heavings lull thee to thy rest!
Man's breathing Miniature! thou mak'st me sigh—
A Babe art thou—and such a Thing am I!
To anger rapid and as soon appeas'd,
For trifles mourning and by trifles pleas'd,
Break Friendship's Mirror with a tetchy blow,
Yet snatch what coals of fire on Pleasure's altar glow!
O thou that rearest with celestial aim
The future Seraph in my mortal frame,
Thrice holy Faith! whatever thorns I meet
As on I totter with unpractis'd feet,
Still let me stretch my arms and cling to thee,
Meek nurse of Souls through their long Infancy!

1796.

ON OBSERVING A BLOSSOM ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY 1796

SWEET Flower! that peeping from thy russet stem
Unfoldest timidly, (for in strange sort
This dark, frieze-coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering month
Hath borrow'd Zephyr's voice, and gazed upon thee
With blue voluptuous eye) alas, poor Flower!

These are but flatteries of the faithless year.
 Perchance, escaped its unknown polar cave,
 Even now the keen North-East is on its way.
 Flower that must perish ! shall I liken thee
 To some sweet girl of too too rapid growth
 Nipp'd by Consumption mid untimely charms ?
 Or to Bristowa's bard,* the wondrous boy !
 An amaranth, which earth scarce seem'd to own,
 Till Disappointment came, and pelting wrong
 Beat it to earth ? or with indignant grief
 Shall I compare thee to poor Poland's hope,
 Bright flower of Hope kill'd in the opening bud ?
 Farewell, sweet Blossom ! better fate be thine
 And mock my boding ! Dim similitudes
 Weaving in moral strains, I've stolen one hour
 From anxious Self, Life's cruel task-master !
 And the warm wooings of this sunny day
 Tremble along my frame, and harmonize
 The attemper'd organ, that even saddest thoughts
 Mix with some sweet sensations, like harsh tunes
 Played deftly on a soft-toned instrument.

1796.

VER PERPETUUM

"In my calmer moments I have the firmest faith that all things work together for good. But, alas ! it seems a long and dark process."—[S. T. C.]

THE early Year's fast-flying vapours stray
 In shadowing trains across the orb of day,
 And we, poor insects of a few short hours,
 Deem it a world of gloom.
 Were it not better hope, a nobler doom,
 Proud to believe that with more active powers,
 On rapid many-colour'd wing,
 We thro' one bright perpetual Spring
 Shall hover round the fruits and flowers,
 Screen'd by those clouds, and cherish'd by those showers ?

1796.

* Chatterton.

Unearthly minstrelsy ! then only heard
 When the Soul seeks to hear ; when all is hush'd,
 And the Heart listens ! ”

But the time, when first

From that low Dell, steep up the stony Mount
 I climb'd with perilous toil and reach'd the top,
 Oh ! what a goodly scene ! *Here* the Bleak Mount,
 The bare bleak Mountain speckled thin with sheep ; 30
 Grey Clouds, that shadowing spot the sunny fields ;
 And River, now with bushy rocks o'erbrow'd,
 Now winding bright and full, with naked banks ;
 And Seats, and Lawns, the Abbey, and the Wood,
 And Cots, and Hamlets, and faint City-spire :
 The Channel *there*, the Islands and white Sails,
 Dim Coasts, and cloud-like Hills, and shoreless Ocean—
 It seem'd like Omnipresence ! God, methought,
 Had built him there a Temple : the whole World
 Seem'd *imaged* in its vast circumference :
 No *wish* profaned my overwhelméd Heart. 40
 Blest hour ! It was a Luxury,—to be !

Ah ! quiet Dell ! dear Cot, and Mount sublime !
 I was constrain'd to quit you. Was it right,
 While my unnumber'd brethren toil'd and bled,
 That I should dream away the entrusted hours }
 On rose-leaf Beds, pampering the coward Heart }
 With feelings all too delicate for use ? }
 Sweet is the tear that from some Howard's eye
 Drops on the cheek of One he lifts from Earth : 50
 And He that works me good with unmov'd face,
 Does it but half : he chills me while he aids,
 My benefactor, not my Brother Man !
 Yet even this, this cold Beneficence
 Praise, praise it, O my Soul ! oft as thou scann'st
 The Sluggard Pity's vision-weaving Tribe !
 Who sigh for Wretchedness, yet shun the wretched,
 Nursing in some delicious solitude
 Their slothful loves and dainty Sympathies !
 I therefore go, and join head, heart, and hand, 60
 Active and firm, to fight the bloodless fight
 Of Science, Freedom, and the Truth in Christ.

Yet oft when after honourable toil
Rests the tired mind, and waking loves to dream,
My Spirit shall revisit thee, dear Cot !
Thy Jasmin and thy window-peeping Rose,
And Myrtles fearless of the mild sea-air.
And I shall sigh fond wishes—sweet Abode !
Ah !—had none greater !—And that all had such !
It might be so—but the time is not yet.
Speed it, O Father ! Let thy Kingdom come !

70

1795.



TO A PRIMROSE

THE FIRST SEEN IN THE SEASON

Nitens et roboris expers
Turget et insolida est: et spe delectat.
OVID, *Metam.*, xv. 203.

THY smiles I note, sweet early flower,
That peeping from thy rustic bower
The festive news to earth dost bring,
A fragrant messenger of Spring.

But, tender blossom, why so pale?
Dost hear stern Winter in the gale?
And didst thou tempt the ungentle sky
To catch one vernal glance and die?

Such the wan lustre sickness wears
When Health's first feeble beam appears;
So languid are the smiles that seek
To settle on the care-worn cheek,

When timorous Hope the head uprears,
Still drooping and still moist with tears;
If, through dispersing grief, be seen
Of bliss the heavenly spark serene.

And sweeter far the early blow,
Fast following after storms of woe,
Than (Comfort's riper season come)
Are full-blown joys and Pleasure's gaudy
bloom.

1796.

VERSES

ADDRESSED TO J. HORNE TOOKE AND THE COMPANY
WHO MET ON JUNE 28, 1796, TO CELEBRATE HIS
POLL AT THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION

BRITONS ! when last ye met, with distant streak
So faintly promis'd the pale Dawn to break ;
So dim it stain'd the precincts of the sky
E'en *Expectation* gaz'd with doubtful Eye.
But now such fair Varieties of Light
O'ertake the heavy-sailing Clouds of Night ;
Th' Horizon kindles with so rich a red,
That, tho' the *Sun still hides* his glorious head,
Th' impatient *Matin-bird, assur'd of Day,*
Leaves his low nest to meet its earliest ray ;
Loud the sweet song of Gratulation sings,
And high in air claps his rejoicing wings !
Patriot and Sage ! whose breeze-like Spirit first
The lazy mists of Pedantry dispers'd,
(Mists in which Superstition's *pigmy* band
Seem'd Giant Forms, the Genii of the Land !),
Thy struggles soon shall wak'ning Britain bless,
And Truth and Freedom hail thy wish'd success.
Yes *Tooke !* tho' foul Corruption's wolfish throng
Outmalice Calumny's imposthum'd Tongue,
Thy Country's noblest and *determin'd* Choice,
Soon shalt thou thrill the Senate with thy voice ;
With gradual Dawn bid Error's phantoms flit,
Or wither with the lightning's flash of Wit ;
Or with sublimer mien and tones more deep,
Charm sworded Justice from mysterious Sleep,
" By violated Freedom's loud Lament,
Her Lamps extinguish'd and her Temple rent ;
By the fore'd tears her captive Martyrs shed ;
By each pale Orphan's feeble cry for bread ;
By ravag'd Belgium's corse-impeded Flood,
And Vendée steaming still with brothers' blood !"
And if amid the strong impassion'd Tale,
Thy Tongue should falter and thy Lips turn
pale ;

10

20

30

If transient Darkness film thy awefu Eye,
 And thy tir'd Bosom struggle with a sigh :
 Science and Freedom shall demand to hear
 Who practis'd on a Life so doubly dear ;
 Infus'd the unwholesome anguish drop by drop,
 Pois'ning the sacred stream they could not stop ! 40
 Shall bid thee with recover'd strength relate
 How dark and deadly is a Coward's Hate :
 What seeds of Death by wan Confinement sown,
 When Prison-echoes mock'd Disease's groan !
 Shall bid th' indignant Father flash dismay,
 And drag the unnatural Villain into Day
 Who * to the sports of his flesh'd Ruffians left
 Two lovely Mourners of their Sire bereft !
 'Twas wrong, like this, which Rome's *first Consul*
 bore,
 So by th' insulted Female's name *he* swore 50
 Ruin (and rais'd her reeking dagger high)
 Not to the *Tyrants*—but the Tyranny !!

1796

TO A FRIEND

WHO HAS DECLARED HIS INTENTION OF WRITING
NO MORE POETRY

DEAR Charles ! whilst yet thou wert a babe, I ween
 That Genius plunged thee in that wizard fount
 Hight Castalie ; and (sureties of thy faith)
 That Pity and Simplicity stood by,
 And promis'd for thee, that thou shouldst renounce
 The World's low cares and lying vanities,

* "Dundas left thief-takers in Horne Tooke's House for three days, with his two Daughters *alone* : for Horne Tooke keeps no servant."—S. T. C. TO ESTLIN, July 4, 1796.

Steadfast and rooted in the heavenly Muse,
 And washed and sanctified to Poesy.
 Yes—thou wert plunged, but with forgetful hand
 Held, as by Thetis, erst her warrior Son,
 And with those recreant unbaptizéd Heels
 Thou'rt flying from thy bounden Ministeries—
 So sore it seems and burthensome a task
 To weave unwithering flowers ! But take thou heed,—
 For thou art vulnerable, wild-ey'd Boy,
 And I have arrows mystically dipped,
 Such as may stop thy speed. Is thy Burns dead ?
 And shall he die unwept, and sink to Earth
 “ Without the meed of one melodious tear ? ”
 Thy Burns, and Nature's own belovéd Bard,
 Who to the “ Illustrious * of his native Land
 So properly did look for Patronage.”
 Ghost of Mæcenas ! hide thy blushing face !
 They snatch'd him from the sickle and the plough—
 To gauge ale-firkins.

Oh ! for shame return !
 On a bleak Rock, midway the Aonian mount,
 There stands a lone and melancholy tree,
 Whose agéd branches to the midnight blast
 Make solemn music : pluck its darkest bough,
 Ere yet the unwholesome Night-dew be exhaled,
 And, weeping, wreath it round thy Poet's Tomb.
 Then in the outskirts, where pollutions grow,
 Pick the rank henbane and the dusky flowers
 Of night-shade, or its red and tempting fruit ;
 These, with stopped nostril and glove-guarded hand,
 Knit in nice intertexture, so to twine
 The illustrious brow of Scotch Nobility !

1796.

* Verbatim from Burns's Dedication of his Poems to the Nobility and Gentry of the Caledonian Hunt.



TO A YOUNG FRIEND

[CHARLES LLOYD]

ON HIS PROPOSING TO DOMESTICATE WITH THE
AUTHOR

A MOUNT, not wearisome and bare and steep,
But a green mountain variously up-piled,
Where o'er the jutting rocks soft mosses creep,
Or colour'd lichens with slow oozing weep ;
Where Cypress and the darker Yew start wild,
And 'mid the summer torrent's gentle dash
Dance brighten'd the red clusters of the Ash ;
Beneath whose boughs, by those still sounds be-
guiled,

Calm Pensiveness might muse herself to sleep,
 Till haply startled by some fleecy dam, 10
 That rustling on the bushy clift above,
 With melancholy bleat of anxious love,
 Made meek enquiry for her wandering lamb :
 Such a green mountain 'twere most sweet to climb,
 E'en while the bosom ach'd with loneliness—
 How more than sweet, if some dear friend should bless
 The adventurous toil, and up the path sublime
 Now lead, now follow : the glad landscape round.
 Wide and more wide, increasing without bound !

O then 'twere loveliest sympathy, to mark 20
 The berries of the half-uprooted Ash
 Dripping and bright ; and list the torrent's dash,—
 Beneath the Cypress, or the Yew more dark.
 Seated at ease, on some smooth mossy rock,
 In social silence now, and now to unlock
 The treasur'd heart, arm link'd in friendly arm,—
 Save if the one, his Muse's witching charm
 Muttering brow-bent, at unwatched distance lag ;
 Till high o'er head his beckoning friend appears,
 And from the forehead of the topmost crag 30
 Shouts eagerly : for haply *there* uprears
 That shadowing *pine* its old romantic limbs,
 Which latest shall detain the enamour'd sight
 Seen from below, when eve the valley dims,
 Tinged yellow with the rich departing light ;
 And haply, bason'd in some unsunn'd cleft,
 A beauteous spring, the rock's collected tears,
 Sleeps shelter'd there, scarce wrinkled by the gale !
 Together thus, the World's vain turmoil left,
 Stretch't on the crag, and shadow'd by the pine, 40
 And bending o'er the clear delicious fount,
 Ah ! dearest Youth ! it were a lot divine
 To cheat our noons in moralising mood,
 While west-winds fann'd our temples toil-bedewed :
 Then downwards slope, oft pausing, from the mount,
 To some lone mansion, in some woody dale,
 Where smiling with blue eye, domestic Bliss
 Gives *this* the Husband's, *that* the Brother's kiss !

Thus rudely vers'd in allegoric lore,
 The Hill of Knowledge I essayed to trace ; 50
 That verdurous hill with many a resting-place,
 And many a stream, whose warbling waters pour
 To glad, and fertilise the subject plains ;
 That hill with secret springs, and nooks untrod,
 And many a fancy-blest and holy sod
 Where Inspiration, his diviner strains
 Low murmuring, lay ; and starting from the rocks
 Stiff evergreens, whose spreading foliage mocks
 Want's barren soil, and the bleak frosts of Age,
 And Bigotry's mad fire-invoking rage ! 60
 O meek retiring spirit ! we will climb,
 Cheering and cheer'd, this lovely hill sublime ;
 And from the stirring world up-lifted high,
 Whose noises, faintly wafted on the wind,
 To quiet musings shall attune the mind,
 And oft the melancholy *theme* supply)
 There, while the prospect through the gazing eye
 Pours all its healthful greenness on the soul,
 We'll smile at wealth, and learn to smile at fame,
 Our hopes, our knowledge, and our joys the same, 70
 As neighbouring fountains image, each the whole :
 Then when the Mind hath drunk its fill of truth,
 We'll discipline the Heart to pure delight,
 Rekindling sober Joy's domestic flame.
 They whom I love shall love thee, honour'd Youth !
 Now may Heaven realise this vision bright !

1796.



SONNET

ON RECEIVING A LETTER INFORMING ME OF THE
BIRTH OF A SON

WHEN they did greet me father, sudden awe
Weigh'd down my spirit : I retired and knelt
Seeking the Throne of Grace, but inly felt
No heavenly visitation upwards draw
My feeble mind, nor cheering ray impart.
Ah me ! before the Eternal Sire I brought
Th' unquiet silence of confuséd thought
And shapeless feelings : my o'erwhelméd heart
Trembled, and vacant tears stream'd down my face.
And now once more, O Lord ! to thee I bend,
Lover of souls ! and groan for future grace,
That, ere my babe Youth's perilous maze have trod,
Thy overshadowing Spirit may descend,
And he be born again, a child of God.

1796.

SONNET

COMPOSED ON A JOURNEY HOMEWARD ; THE AUTHOR
HAVING RECEIVED INTELLIGENCE OF THE BIRTH
OF A SON,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1796.

OFt o'er my brain does that strange fancy roll
Which makes the present (while the flash doth
last)
Seem a mere semblance of some unknown past,
Mix'd with such feelings, as perplex the soul

Self-question'd in her sleep : and some have said *
 We lived, ere yet this robe of Flesh we wore.
 O my sweet Baby ! when I reach my door,
 If heavy looks should tell me thou art dead,
 (As sometimes, through excess of hope, I fear)
 I think that I should struggle to believe
 Thou wert a spirit, to this nether sphere
 Sentenced for some more venial crime to grieve ;
 Didst scream, then spring to meet Heaven's quick
 reprieve,
 While we wept idly o'er thy little bier !

1796.

SONNET

TO A FRIEND WHO ASKED, HOW I FELT WHEN THE
 NURSE FIRST PRESENTED MY INFANT TO ME

CHARLES ! my slow heart was only sad, when first
 I scann'd that face of feeble infancy :
 For dimly on my thoughtful spirit burst
 All I had been, and all my child might be !
 But when I saw it on its Mother's arm
 And hanging at her bosom (she the while
 Bent o'er its features with a tearful smile)
 Then I was thrill'd and melted, and most warm
 Impress'd a Father's kiss : and all beguil'd
 Of dark remembrance and presageful Fear,
 I seem'd to see an angel-form appear—
 'Twas even thine, belovéd woman mild !
 So for the Mother's sake the Child was dear,
 And dearer was the Mother for the Child.

1796.

* Ἦν ποῦ ἡμῶν ἡ ψυχὴ πρὶν ἐν τῷδε τῷ ἀνθρωπίνῳ εἶδει γενέσθαι.

PLAT. *in Phædon*.
 Cap. xviii. 72, e.

EPITAPH ON AN INFANT

ITS balmy lips the Infant blest
Relaxing from its Mother's breast,
How sweet it heaves the happy sigh
Of innocent Satiety !

And such my Infant's latest sigh !
O tell, rude stone ! the passer by,
That here the pretty babe doth lie,
Death sang to sleep with Lullaby.

1796.

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG MAN OF FORTUNE

[C. LLOYD]

WHO ABANDONED HIMSELF TO AN INDOLENT AND
CAUSELESS MELANCHOLY

HENCE that fantastic wantonness of woe,
O Youth to partial Fortune vainly dear !
To plunder'd Want's half-shelter'd hovel go,
Go, and some hunger-bitten Infant hear
Moan haply in a dying Mother's ear :
Or when the cold and dismal fog-damps brood
O'er the rank churchyard with sear elm-leaves strew'd,
Pace round some widow's grave, whose dearer part
Was slaughter'd, where o'er his uncoffin'd limbs
The flocking flesh-birds scream'd ! Then, while thy
heart
Groans, and thine eye a fiercer sorrow dims,
Know (and the truth shall kindle thy young mind)
What Nature makes thee mourn, she bids thee heal !
O abject ! if, to sickly dreams resigned,
All effortless thou leave Life's common-weal
A prey to tyrants—murderers of Mankind.

1796.

SONNET

[TO CHARLES LLOYD]

THE piteous sobs that choke the virgin's breath
For him, the fair betrothéd youth, who lies
Cold in the narrow dwelling, or the cries
With which a mother wails her darling's death,
These from our nature's common impulse spring,
Unblam'd, unprais'd; but o'er the piléd earth
Which hides the sheeted corse of grey-hair'd worth
If droops the soaring youth with slacken'd wing;
If he recall in saddest minstrelsy
Each tenderness bestow'd, each truth impressed,
Such grief is Reason, Virtue, Piety!
And from the Almighty Father shall descend
Comforts on his late evening, whose young breast
Mourns with no transient love the agéd friend.

1796.

ON A LATE CONNUBIAL RUPTURE IN HIGH LIFE

[PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES]

I SIGH, fair injur'd stranger! for thy fate;
But what shall sighs avail thee? thy poor heart,
'Mid all the "pomp and circumstance" of state,
Shivers in nakedness. Unbidden, start
Sad recollections of Hope's garish dream,
That shaped a seraph form, and named it Love,—
Its hues gay-varying, as the orient beam
Varies the neck of Cytherea's dove.

To one soft accent of domestic joy
 Poor are the shouts that shake the high-arch'd
 dome ;
 Those plaudits that thy *public* path annoy,
 Alas ! they tell thee—Thou'rt a wretch *at home* !

O then retire, and weep ! *Their very woes*
Solace the guiltless. Drop the pearly flood
 On thy sweet infant, as the full-blown rose,
 Surcharged with dew, bends o'er its neighbouring
 bud.

And ah ! that Truth some holy spell might lend
 To lure thy wanderer from the Syren's power ;
 Then bid your souls inseparably blend
 Like two bright dew-drops meeting in a flower.

1796.

THE DESTINY OF NATIONS

A VISION

AUSPICIOUS Reverence ! Hush all meaner song,
 Ere we the deep preluding strain have pour'd
 To the Great Father, only Rightful King,
 Eternal Father ! King Omnipotent !
 To the Will Absolute, the One, the Good !
 The I AM, the Word, the Life, the Living God !

Such symphony requires best instrument.
 Seize, then, my soul ! from Freedom's trophied dome
 The Harp which hangeth high between the shields
 Of Brutus and Leonidas ! With that
 Strong music, that soliciting spell, force back
 Man's free and stirring spirit that lies entranc'd.

10

For what is Freedom, but the unfetter'd use
 Of all the powers which God for use had given ?
 But chiefly this, him first, him last to view
 Through meaner powers and secondary things
 Effulgent, as through clouds that veil his blaze.
 For all that meets the bodily sense I deem
 Symbolical, one mighty alphabet
 For infant minds ; and we in this low world 20
 Placed with our backs to bright Reality,
 That we may learn with young unwounded ken
 The substance from its shadow. Infinite Love,
 Whose latence is the plenitude of All,
 Thou with retracted Beams, and self-eclipse
 Veiling, revealest thine eternal Sun.

But some there are who deem themselves most free
 When they within this gross and visible sphere
 Chain down the wingéd thought, scoffing ascent
 Proud in their meanness : and themselves they cheat 30
 With noisy emptiness of learnéd phrase,
 Their subtle fluids, impacts, essences,
 Self-working tools, uncaused effects, and all
 Those blind Omniscients, those Almighty Slaves,
 Untenanting creation of its God.

But properties are God : the naked mass
 (If mass there be, fantastic guess or ghost)
 Acts only by its inactivity.
 Here we pause humbly. Others boldlier think 40
 That as one body seems the aggregate
 Of Atoms numberless, each organiz'd ;
 So, by a strange and dim similitude,
 Infinite myriads of self-conscious minds
 Are one all-conscious Spirit, which informs
 With absolute ubiquity of thought
 (His one, eternal, self-affirming Act !)
 All his involvéd Monads, that yet seem
 With various province and apt agency
 Each to pursue its own self-centering end.
 Some nurse the infant diamond in the mine ; 50
 Some roll the genial juices through the oak ;

Some drive the mutinous clouds to clash in air,
 And rushing on the storm with whirlwind speed,
 Yoke the red lightnings to their volleying car.
 Thus these pursue their never-varying course,
 No eddy in their stream. Others, more wild,
 With complex interests weaving human fates,
 Duteous or proud, alike obedient all,
 Evolve the process of eternal good.

And what if some rebellious, o'er dark realms
 Arrogate power? yet these train up to God,
 And on the rude eye, unconfirmed for day,
 Flash meteor-lights better than total gloom.
 As ere from Lieule-Oaive's vapoury head
 The Laplander beholds the far-off Sun
 Dart his slant beam on unobeying snows,
 While yet the stern and solitary Night
 Brooks no alternate sway, the Boreal Morn
 With mimic lustre substitutes its gleam,
 Guiding his course or by Niemi lake
 Or Balda-Zhiok, * or the mossy stone
 Of Solfar-kapper, † while the snowy blast
 Drifts arrowy by, or eddies round his sledge,
 Making the poor babe at its mother's back ‡

60

70

* *Balda Zhiok* : i.e., mons altitudinis, the highest mountain in Lapland.

† *Solfar Kapper* : capitium Solfar, hic locus omnium, quotquot veterum Lapponum superstitio sacrificiis religiosoque cultui dedicavit, celebratissimus erat, in parte sinus australis situs, semi-milliaro spatio a mari distans. Ipse locus, quem curiositatis gratia aliquando me invisisse memini, duabus prealtis lapidibus, sibi invicem oppositis, quorum alter musco circumdatus erat, constabat.—LEEMIVS *De Lapponibus*.

‡ The Lapland women carry their infants at their back in a piece of excavated wood, which serves them for a cradle. Opposite to the infant's mouth, there is a hole for it to breathe through.—Mirandum prorsus est et vix credible nisi cui vidisse contigit, Lappones hyeme iter facientes per vastos montes, perque horrida et invia tesqua, eo presertim tempore quo omnia perpetuis nivibus obtecta sunt et nives ventis agitantur et in gyros aguntur, viam ad destinata loca absque errore invenire posse : lactantem autem infantem, si quem habeat, ipsa mater in dorso bajulat, in excavato ligno (Gieed'k ipsi vocant) quod pro cunis utuntur : in hoc infans pannis et pellibus convolutus colligatus jacet.—LEEMIVS *De Lapponibus*.

Scream in its scanty cradle : he the while
 Wins gentle solace as with upward eye
 He marks the streamy banners of the North,
 Thinking himself those happy spirits shall join
 Who there in floating robes of rosy light 80
 Dance sportively. For Fancy is the Power
 That first unsensualises the dark mind,
 Giving it new delights ; and bids it swell
 With wild activity ; and peopling air,
 By obscure fears of Beings invisible,
 Emancipates it from the grosser thrall
 Of the present impulse, teaching Self-control,
 Till Superstition with unconscious hand
 Seat Reason on her throne. Wherefore not vain,
 Nor yet without permitted power impress'd,
 I deem those legends terrible, with which 90
 The Polar Ancient thrills his uncouth throng :
 Whether of pitying Spirits that make their moan
 O'er slaughter'd infants, or that Giant Bird
 Vuokho, of whose rushing wings the noise
 Is Tempest, when the unutterable * shape
 Speeds from the mother of Death, and utters once
 That shriek, which never Murderer heard and lived.

Or if the Greenland Wizard in strange trance
 Pierces the untravell'd realms of Ocean's bed
 Over the abysm, even to that uttermost cave 100
 By mis-shaped prodigies beleaguer'd, such
 As Earth ne'er bred, nor Air, nor the upper Sea,
 Where dwells the Fury Form, whose unheard name
 With eager eye, pale cheek, suspended breath,
 And lips half-opening with the dread of sound,
 Unsleping Silence guards, worn out with fear
 Lest haply 'scaping on some treacherous blast
 The fateful word let slip the Elements
 And frenzy Nature. Yet the wizard her,
 Arm'd with Torngarsuck's † power, the Spirit of Good, 110

* Jaibme Aibmo.

† They call the Good Spirit Torngarsuck. The other great but malignant spirit is a nameless Female : she dwells under the sea in a great house, where she can detain in captivity all the

Forces to unchain the foodful progeny
 Of the Ocean stream ;—thence thro' the realm of Souls
 Where live the Innocent, as far from cares
 As from the storms and overwhelming waves
 That tumble on the surface of the Deep,
 Returns with far-heard pant, hotly pursued
 By the fierce Warders of the Sea, once more,
 Ere by the frost foreclosed, to repossess
 His fleshly mansion, that has staid the while
 In the dark tent within a cow'ring group 120
 Untenanted. Wild phantasies ! yet wise,
 On the victorious goodness of high God
 Teaching Reliance, and medicinal Hope,
 Till from Bethabra northward, heavenly Truth
 With gradual steps winning her difficult way,
 Transfer their rude Faith perfected and pure.

If there be Beings of higher class than Man,
 I deem no nobler province they possess,
 Than by disposal of apt circumstance
 To rear up Kingdoms : and the deeds they prompt, 130
 Distinguishing from mortal agency,
 They choose their human ministers from such states
 As still the Epic Song half fears to name,
 Repell'd from all the Minstrelsies that strike
 The palace-roof and soothe the Monarch's pride.

And such, perhaps, the Spirit, who (if words
 Witness'd by answering deeds may claim our Faith)
 Held commune with that warrior-maid of France
 Who scourg'd the Invader. From her infant days,
 With Wisdom, Mother of retiréd Thoughts, 140
 Her soul had dwelt ; and she was quick to mark
 The good and evil thing—in human lore
 Undisciplined. For lowly was her birth,

animals of the ocean by her magic power. When a death
 befalls the Greenlanders, an Angekok or magician must under-
 take a journey thither. He passes through the kingdom of
 souls, over an horrible abyss into the Palace of this phantom,
 and by his enchantments causes the captive creatures to ascend
 directly to the surface of the ocean.

See CRANTZ'S Hist. of Greenland, vol. i. p. 206.



PITY THERE HAD OFT AND STRONGLY WORK'D,
AND SOMETIMES INDIGNATION



And Heaven had doom'd her early years to Toil,
 That pure from Tyranny's least deed, herself
 Unfear'd by fellow-natures, she might wait
 On the poor labouring man with kindly looks,
 And minister refreshment to the tired
 Way-wanderer, when along the rough-hewn bench
 The sweltry man had stretched him, and aloft 150
 Vacantly watch'd the rudely-pictur'd board
 Which on the mulberry-bough with welcome creak
 Swung to the pleasant breeze. Here, too, the Maid
 Learnt more than Schools could teach : Man's shifting
 mind,
 His Vices and his Sorrows ! And full oft
 At Tales of cruel Wrong and strange Distress
 Had wept and shiver'd. To the tottering Eld
 Still as a daughter would she run : she placed
 His cold limbs at the sunny door, and lov'd
 To hear him story, in his garrulous sort, 160
 Of his eventful years, all come and gone.

So twenty seasons past. The Virgin's form,
 Active and tall, nor Sloth nor Luxury
 Had shrunk or paled. Her front sublime and broad,
 Her flexile eye-brows wildly-hair'd and low,
 And her full eye, now bright, now unillum'd,
 Spake more than Woman's thought ; and all her face
 Was moulded to such features as declared
 That Pity there had oft and strongly work'd,
 And sometimes Indignation. Bold her mien, 170
 And like an haughty huntress of the woods
 She moved : yet sure she was a gentle maid !
 And in each motion her most innocent soul
 Beam'd forth so brightly, that who saw would say
 Guilt was a thing impossible in her !
 Nor idly would have said—for she had lived
 In this bad World, as in a place of Tombs,
 And touched not the pollutions of the Dead.

'Twas the cold season when the rustic's eye
 From the drear desolate whiteness of his fields 180
 Rolls for relief to watch the skiey tints

And clouds slow-varying their huge imagery ;
 When now, as she was wont, the healthful Maid
 Had left her pallet ere one beam of day
 Slanted the fog-smoke. She went forth alone
 Urg'd by the indwelling angel-guide, that oft
 With dim inexplicable sympathies
 Disquieting the Heart, shapes out Man's course
 To the predoom'd adventure. Now the ascent
 She climbs of that steep upland, on whose top 190
 The Pilgrim-man, who long since eve had watch'd
 The alien shine of unconcerning stars,
 Shouts to himself, there first the Abbey-lights
 Seen in Neufchatel's vale ; now slopes adown
 The winding sheep-track valeward : when, behold
 In the first entrance of the level road
 An unattended Team ! The foremost horse
 Lay with stretched limbs ; the others, yet alive
 But stiff and cold, stood motionless, their manes
 Hoar with the frozen night-dews. Dismally 200
 The dark-red dawn now glimmer'd ; but its gleams
 Disclos'd no face of man. The Maiden paus'd,
 Then hail'd who might be near. No voice replied.
 From the thwart wain at length there reached her ear
 A sound so feeble that it almost seem'd
 Distant : and feebly, with slow effort push'd,
 A miserable man crept forth : his limbs
 The silent frost had eat, scathing like fire.
 Faint on the shafts he rested. She, mean time, 210
 Saw crowded close beneath the coverture
 A mother and her children—lifeless all,
 Yet lovely ! not a lineament was marr'd—
 Death had put on so slumber-like a form !
 It was a piteous sight ; and one, a babe,
 The crisp milk frozen on its innocent lips,
 Lay on the woman's arm, its little hand
 Stretched on her bosom.

Mutely questioning,
 The Maid gazed wildly at the living wretch.
 He, his head feebly turning, on the group
 Look'd with a vacant stare, and his eye spoke 220

The drowsy calm that steals on worn-out anguish.
 She shudder'd : but, each vainer pang subdued,
 Quick disentangling from the foremost horse
 The rustic bands, with difficulty and toil
 The stiff cramp'd team forc'd homeward. There
 arrived,

Anxiously tends him she with healing herbs,
 And weeps and prays—but the numb power of Death
 Spreads o'er his limbs ; and 'ere the noon-tide hour,
 The hovering spirits of his Wife and Babes
 Hail him immortal ! Yet amid his pangs, 230
 With interruptions long from ghastly throes,
 His voice had falter'd out this simple tale.

The Village, where he dwelt an husbandman,
 By sudden inroad had been seiz'd and fired
 Late on the yester-evening. With his wife
 And little ones he hurried his escape.
 They saw the neighbouring hamlets flame, they heard
 Uproar and shrieks ! and terror-struck drove on
 Through unfrequented roads, a weary way !
 But saw nor house nor cottage. All had quench'd 240
 Their evening hearth-fire : for the alarm had spread.
 The air clipp'd keen, the night was fang'd with frost,
 And they provisionless ! The weeping wife
 Ill hush'd her children's moans ; and still they moan'd,
 Till Fright and Cold and Hunger drank their life.
 They clos'd their eyes in sleep, nor knew 'twas Death.
 He only, lashing his o'er-wearied team,
 Gained a sad respite, till beside the base
 Of the high hill his foremost horse dropped dead.
 Then hopeless, strengthless, sick for lack of food, 250
 He crept beneath the coverture, entranc'd,
 Till waken'd by the Maiden.—Such his tale.

Ah ! suffering to the height of what was suffer'd,
 Stung with too keen a sympathy, the Maid
 Brooded with moving lips, mute, startful, dark !
 And now her flush'd tumultuous features shot
 Such strange vivacity, as fires the eye
 Of Misery fancy-crazed ! and now once more

Naked, and void, and fix'd, and all within
 The unquiet silence of confuséd thought 260
 And shapeless feelings. For a mighty hand
 Was strong upon her, till in the heat of soul
 To the high hill-top tracing back her steps,
 Aside the beacon, up whose smoulder'd stones
 The tender ivy-trails crept thinly, there,
 Unconscious of the driving element,
 Yea, swallow'd up in the ominous dream, she sate
 Ghastly as broad-eyed Slumber ! a dim anguish
 Breath'd from her look ! and still with pant and sob,
 Inly she toil'd to flee, and still subdued. 270
 Felt an inevitable Presence near.

Thus as she toil'd in troublous ecstasy,
 A horror of great darkness wrapped her round,
 And a voice utter'd forth unearthly tones,
 Calming her soul,—“ O Thou of the Most High
 Chosen, whom all the perfected in Heaven
 Behold expectant——

[The following fragments were intended to form part of the Poem when finished.]

“ Maid belov'd of Heaven !

(To her the tutelary Power exclaim'd)
 Of Chaos the adventurous progeny
 Thou seest ; foul missionaries of foul sire, 280
 Fierce to regain the losses of that hour
 When Love rose glittering, and his gorgeous wing
 Over the abyss flutter'd with such glad noise,
 As what time after long and pestful calms,
 With slimy shapes and miscreated life
 Poisoning the vast Pacific, the fresh breeze
 Wakens the merchant-sail uprising. Night
 A heavy unimaginable moan
 Sent forth, when she the Protoplast beheld
 Stand beauteous on Confusion's charméd wave. 290
 Moaning she fled, and enter'd the Profound
 That leads with downward windings to the Cave
 Of darkness palpable, Desert of Death
 Sunk deep beneath Gehenna's massy roots.

There many a dateless age the beldame lurk'd
 And trembled ; till engender'd by fierce Hate,
 Fierce Hate and gloomy Hope, a Dream arose,
 Shaped like a black cloud mark'd with streaks of
 fire.

It rous'd the Hell-Hag : she the dew-damp wiped
 From off her brow, and through the uncouth maze 300
 Retrac'd her steps ; but ere she reach'd the mouth
 Of that drear labyrinth, shuddering she paus'd,
 Nor dared re-enter the diminish'd Gulph.
 As through the dark vaults of some moulder'd tower,
 (Which, fearful to approach, the evening hind,
 Circles at distance in his homeward way)
 The winds breathe hollow, deem'd the plaining groan
 Of prison'd spirits ; with such fearful voice
 Night murmur'd, and the sound through Chaos went.
 Leap'd at her call her hideous-fronted brood ! 310
 A dark behest they heard, and rush'd on earth ;
 Since that sad hour, in Camps and Courts adored,
 Rebels from God, and Tyrants o'er Mankind ! ”

From his obscure haunt
 Shriek'd Fear, of Cruelty the ghastly Dam,
 Feverish yet freezing, eager-paced yet slow,
 As she that creeps from forth her swampy reeds,
 Ague, the biform Hag ! when early Spring
 Beams on the marsh-bred vapours.

“ Even so ” (the exulting Maiden said) 320
 “ The sainted Heralds of Good Tidings fell,
 And thus they witness'd God ! But now the
 clouds
 Treading, and storms beneath their feet, they soar
 Higher, and higher soar, and soaring sing
 Loud songs of Triumph ! O ye spirits of God,
 Hover around my mortal agonies ! ”
 She spake, and instantly faint melody
 Melts on her ear, soothing and sad, and slow,
 Such measures, as at calmest midnight heard
 By agéd Hermit in his holy dream, 330
 Foretell and solace death ; and now they rise
 Louder, as when with harp and mingled voice

The white-robed * multitude of slaughter'd Saints
 At Heaven's wide-open'd portals gratulant
 Receive some martyr'd Patriot. The harmony
 Entranc'd the Maid, till each suspended sense
 Brief slumber seiz'd. and confus'd ecstasy.

At length awakening slow, she gazed around :
 And through a mist, the relique of that trance,
 Still thinning as she gazed, an Isle appear'd, 340
 Its high, o'er-hanging, white, broad-breasted cliffs
 Glass'd on the subject ocean. A vast plain
 Stretched opposite, where ever and anon
 The Plough-man following sad his meagre team
 Turn'd up fresh sculls, unstartled, and the bones
 Of fierce hate-breathing combatants, who there
 All mingled lay beneath the common earth,
 Death's gloomy reconciliation ! O'er the fields
 Stepped a fair Form, repairing all she might — 350
 Her temples olive-wreath'd ; and where she trod,
 Fresh flowerets rose, and many a foodful herb.
 But wan her cheek, her footsteps insecure,
 And anxious Pleasure beam'd in her faint eye,
 As she had newly left a couch of pain,
 Pale Convalescent ! (Yet some time to rule
 With power exclusive o'er the willing world,
 That blessed prophetic mandate then fulfill'd—
 Peace be on Earth !) An happy while, but brief,
 She seem'd to wander with assiduous feet, 360
 And heal'd the recent harm of chill and blight,
 And nurs'd each plant that fair and virtuous grew.

But soon a deep precursive sound moan'd hollow :
 Black rose the clouds, and now, (as in a dream)
 Their reddening shapes, transformed to Warrior-hosts,
 Cours'd o'er the Sky, and battled in mid-air.

* *Revelations*, vi. 9, 11. And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held. And white robes were given unto every one of them ; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellowservants also and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled.

Nor did not the large blood-drops fall from Heaven
 Portentous ! while aloft were seen to float,
 Like hideous features looming on the mist,
 Wan stains of ominous Light ! Resign'd, yet sad, 370
 The fair Form bow'd her olive-crown'd Brow,
 Then o'er the plain with oft reverted eye
 Fled till a Place of Tombs she reach'd, and there
 Within a ruin'd Sepulchre obscure
 Found hiding-place.

The delegated Maid

Gazed through her tears, then in sad tones exclaim'd,—
 “Thou mild-eyed Form ! wherefore, ah ! wherefore
 fled ?

The power of Justice, like a name all light,
 Shone from thy brow ; but all they, who unblamed
 Dwelt in thy dwellings, call thee Happiness. 380

Ah ! why, uninjured and unprofited,
 Should multitudes against their brethren rush ?
 Why sow they guilt, still reaping Misery ?
 Lenient of care, thy songs, O Peace ! are sweet,
 As after showers the perfumed gale of eve,
 That flings the cool drops on a feverous cheek :
 And gay thy grassy altar piled with fruits.
 But boasts the shrine of Dæmon War one charm
 Save that with many an orgie strange and foul, 390
 Dancing around with interwoven arms,
 The Maniac Suicide and Giant Murder
 Exult in their fierce union ? I am sad,
 And know not why the simple Peasants crowd
 Beneath the Chieftains' standard !” Thus the Maid.

To her the tutelary Spirit said :
 “When Luxury and Lust's exhausted stores
 No more can rouse the appetites of Kings ;
 When the low flattery of their reptile Lords
 Falls flat and heavy on the accustom'd ear ;
 When Eunuchs sing, and Fools buffoonery make, 400
 And Dancers writhe their harlot-limbs in vain ;
 Then War and all its dread vicissitudes
 Pleasingly agitate their stagnant hearts ;

Its hopes, its fears, its victories, its defeats,
 Insidious Royalty's keen condiment !

Therefore, uninjured and unprofited,
 (Victims at once and Executioners)

The congregated husbandmen lay waste

The vineyard and the harvest. As along

The Bothnic coast, or southward of the Line,
 Though hush'd the winds and cloudless the high
 noon,

410

Yet if Leviathan, weary of ease,

In sports unwieldy toss his island-bulk,

Ocean behind him billows, and, before,

A storm of waves breaks foamy on the strand.

And hence, for times and seasons bloody and dark,

Short Peace shall skin the wounds of causeless War,

And War, his strained sinews knit anew,

Still violate the unfinished works of Peace.

But yonder look ! for more demands thy view ! "

420

He said : and straightway from the opposite Isle

A Vapour sail'd, as when a cloud, exhaled

From Egypt's fields that steam hot pestilence,

Travels the sky for many a trackless league,

'Till o'er some death-doom'd land, distant in vain,

It broods incumbent. Forthwith from the Plain,

Facing the Isle, a brighter cloud arose,

And steer'd its course which way the Vapour went.

The Maiden paus'd, musing what this might mean.

But long time pass'd not, ere that brighter Cloud

430

Return'd more bright : along the Plain it swept ;

And soon from forth its bursting sides emerged

A dazzling form, broad-bosom'd, bold of eye,

And wild her hair, save where with laurels bound.

Not more majestic stood the healing God.

When from his bow the arrow sped that slew

Huge Python. Shriek'd Ambition's giant throng.

And with them hiss'd the locust-fiends that crawl'd

And glitter'd in Corruption's slimy track.

Great was their wrath, for short they knew their

reign ;

440

And such commotion made they, and uproar,

As when the mad Tornado bellows through
 The guilty islands of the western main,
 What time departing from their native shores,
 Eboe, or * Koromantyn's plain of Palms,
 The infuriate spirits of the Murder'd make
 Fierce merriment, and vengeance ask of Heaven.
 Warm'd with new influence, the unwholesome Plain
 Sent up its foulest fogs to meet the Morn :
 The Sun that rose on Freedom, rose in Blood !

450

* The Slaves in the West Indies consider death as a passport to their native country. This sentiment is thus expressed in the introduction to a Greek Prize Ode on the Slave Trade, of which the ideas are better than the language in which they are conveyed.

ᾠ σκότου πύλας, Θάνατε, προλείπων
 Ἐς γένος σπείδοις ὑποζευχθέν Ἕτα.
 Οὐ ξενισθήσῃ γενύων σπαραγμοῖς
 Οὐδ' ὀλολύγμῳ,

Ἄλλὰ καὶ κύκλοισι χοροῖτύποισι
 Κ' ἀσμάτων χαρᾶ φοβερὸς μὲν ἔσσι
 Ἄλλ' ὅμως Ἐλευθερίᾳ συνοικεῖς
 Στυγνὴ Τύραννε !

Δασκίοις ἐπι πτερύγεσσι σῆσι
 Ἄ ! θαλάσσιον καθορῶντες οἶδμα
 Αἰθεροπλάγκτοις ὑπὸ πόσσ' ἀνέισι
 Πατρίδ' ἐπ' αἶαν.

Ἐνθα μὲν Ἕραστοι Ἐρωμένῃσιν
 Ἄμφι πηγῆσιν κιτρίνων ἕπ' ἀλσῶν,
 Ὅσσ' ὑπὸ βροτοῖς ἔπαθον βροτοὶ, τὰ
 Δεινὰ λέγοντι.

1796.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Leaving the Gates of Darkness, O Death ! hasten thou to a Race yoked with Misery ! Thou wilt not be received with lacerations of cheeks, nor with funereal ululation—but with circling dances and the joy of songs. Thou art terrible indeed, yet thou dwellest with Liberty, stern Genius ! Borne on thy dark pinions over the swelling of Ocean, they return to their native country. There, by the side of Fountains beneath Citron-groves, the lovers tell to their beloved what horrors, being Men, they had endured from Men.

“ Maiden beloved, and Delegate of Heaven !
 (To her the tutelary Spirit said)
 Soon shall the Morning struggle into Day,
 The stormy Morning into cloudless Noon.
 Much hast thou seen, nor all canst understand—
 But this be thy best Omen—Save thy Country ! ”
 Thus saying, from the answering Maid he passed,
 And with him disappear'd the Heavenly Vision.

“ Glory to thee, Father of Earth and Heaven !
 All conscious Presence of the Universe !
 Nature's vast Ever-acting Energy !
 In Will, in Deed, impulse of All to All !
 Whether thy Love with unrefracted Ray
 Beam on the Prophet's purgéd eye, or if
 Discasing Realms the Enthusiast, wild of thought,
 Scatter new frenzies on the infected throng,
 Thou both inspiring and predooming both—
 Fit Instruments and best, of perfect end :
 Glory to Thee, Father of Earth and Heaven ! ”

460

And first a Landscape rose
 More wild and waste and desolate than where
 The white bear, drifting on a field of ice,
 Howls to her sunder'd cubs with piteous rage
 And savage agony.

470



ODE TO THE DEPARTING YEAR *

Ἰοὺ, ἰοὺ, ὦ ὦ κακά.
Ἵπ' αὖ με δεινὸς ὀρθομαντείας πόνος
Στροβεῖ, ταράσσων φροϊμίους ἐφημίους.

* * * * *
Τὸ μέλλον ἤξει. Καὶ σύ μὲν τάχει παρὼν
Ἄγαν ἀληθόμαντιν οἰκτείρας ἐρεῖς.

ÆSCHYL. *Agam.* 1173-1175.
1199-1200.

ARGUMENT

The Ode commences with an Address to the Divine Providence, that regulates into one vast harmony all the events of time, however calamitous some of them may appear to mortals. The second Strophe calls on men to suspend their private joys and sorrows, and devote them for a while to the cause of human nature in general. The first Epode speaks of the Empress of Russia, who died of an apoplexy on November 17, 1796; having just concluded a subsidiary treaty with the Kings combined against France. The first and second Antistrophe describe the Image of the Departing Year, &c., as in a vision. The second Epode prophesies, in anguish of spirit, the downfall of this country.

I

SPIRIT who sweepest the wild Harp of Time
It is most hard, with an untroubled ear
Thy dark inwoven harmonies to hear!
Yet, mine eye fixed on Heaven's unchanging clime,
Long had I listened, free from mortal fear,
With inward stillness, and submitted mind;
When lo! its folds far waving on the wind,
I saw the train of the Departing Year!
Starting from my silent sadness
Then with no unholy madness
Ere yet the entered cloud foreclosed my sight,
I raised the impetuous song, and solemnised his
flight.

II

Hither, from the recent Tomb,
From the Prison's direr gloom,

* This Ode was composed on December 24, 25, and 26, 1796; and was first published on the last day of that year.

From Distemper's midnight anguish ;
 And thence, where Poverty doth waste and languish ;
 Or where, his two bright torches blending,
 Love illumines Manhood's maze ;
 Or where o'er cradled infants bending
 Hope has fixed her wishful gaze ;— 20
 Hither, in perplexéd dance,
 Ye Woes ! ye young-eyed Joys ! advance !
 By Time's wild harp, and by the hand
 Whose indefatigable sweep
 Raises its fateful strings from sleep,
 I bid you haste, a mixed tumultuous band !
 From every private bower,
 And each domestic hearth,
 Haste for one solemn hour ; 30
 And with a loud and yet a louder voice,
 O'er Nature struggling in portentous birth, '
 Weep and rejoice !
 Still echoes the dread Name that o'er the earth
 Let slip the storm, and woke the brood of Hell ;
 And now advance in saintly Jubilee
 Justice and Truth ! They too have heard thy spell,
 They too obey thy name, divinest Liberty !

III

I marked Ambition in his war-array !
 I heard the mailed Monarch's troublous cry—
 " Ah ! wherefore does the Northern Conqueress 40
 stay ?
 Groans not her chariot on its onward way ? "
 Fly mailed Monarch, fly !
 Stunned by Death's twice mortal mace,
 No more on Murder's lurid face
 The insatiate Hag shall gloat with drunken eye ! 50
 Manes of the unnumbered slain !
 Ye that gasped on Warsaw's plain !
 Ye that erst at Ismail's tower,
 When human ruin choked the streams,
 Fell in Conquest's gluttoned hour, 50
 Mid women's shrieks and infants' screams !

Spirits of the uncoffined slain,
 Sudden blasts of triumph swelling,
 Oft, at night, in misty train,
 Rush around her narrow dwelling !
 The exterminating Fiend is fled—
 (Foul her life, and dark her doom)
 Mighty armies of the dead
 Dance like death-fires round her tomb !
 Then with prophetic song relate,
 Each some tyrant-murderer's fate !

IV

Departing Year ! 'twas on no earthly shore
 My soul beheld thy vision ! Where alone,
 Voiceless and stern, before the cloudy throne,
 Aye Memory sits : thy robe inscribed with gore,
 With many an unimaginable groan
 Thou storied'st thy sad hours ! Silence ensued,
 Deep silence o'er the ethereal multitude,
 Whose locks with wreaths, whose wreaths with glories
 shone.
 Then, his eye wild ardours glancing,
 From the choired Gods advancing,
 The Spirit of the Earth made reverence meet,
 And stood up, beautiful, before the cloudy seat.

V

Throughout the blissful throng,
 Hushed were harp and song :
 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven,
 (The mystic Words of Heaven)
 Permissive signal make :
 The fervent Spirit bowed, then spread his wings and
 spake !
 "Thou in stormy blackness throning
 Love and uncreated Light,
 By the Earth's unsoled groaning,
 Seize thy terrors, Arm of might !

By Peace, with proffered insult scared,
 Masked Hate and envying Scorn !
 By Years of Havoc yet unborn !
 And Hunger's bosom to the frost-winds bared !
 But chief by Afric's wrongs,
 Strange, horrible, and foul !
 By what deep guilt belongs 90
 To the deaf Synod, ' full of gifts and lies !'
 By Wealth's insensate laugh ! by Torture's howl !
 Avenger, rise !
 For ever shall the thankless Island scowl, — *Ever*
 Her quiver full, and with unbroken bow ?
 Speak ! from thy storm-black Heaven O speak aloud !
 And on the darkling foe
 Open thine eye of fire from some uncertain cloud !
 O dart the flash ! O rise and deal the blow !
 The Past to thee, to thee the Future cries ! 100
 Hark ! how wide Nature joins her groans below !
 Rise, God of Nature ! rise."

VI

The voice had ceased, the vision fled ;
 Yet still I gasped and reeled with dread,
 And ever, when the dream of night
 Renews the phantom to my sight,
 Cold sweat-drops gather on my limbs ;
 My ears throb hot, my eye-balls start ;
 My brain with horrid tumult swims ;
 Wild is the tempest of my heart — 110
 And my thick and struggling breath
 Imitates the toil of Death !
 No stranger agony confounds
 The Soldier on the war-field spread,
 When all foredone with toil and wounds,
 Death-like he dozes among heaps of Dead !
 (The strife is o'er, the daylight fled,
 And the night-wind clamours hoarse !
 See ! the starting wretch's head
 Lies pillowed on a brother's corse !) 120



“BY THE EARTH’S UNSOLACED GROANING
SEIZE THY TERRORS, ARM OF MIGHT!”



VII

Not yet enslaved, not wholly vile,
 O Albion! O my mother Isle!
Thy vallies, fair as Eden's bowers,
Glitter green with sunny showers;
Thy grassy uplands' gentle swells
Echo to the bleat of flocks;
 (Those grassy hills, those glittering dells
 Proudly ramparted with rocks)
 And Ocean mid his uproar wild
 Speaks safety to his island-child!
 Hence for many a fearless age
Has social Quiet loved thy shore;
 Nor ever proud Invader's rage
 Or sacked thy towers, or stained thy fields with
gore.

130

VIII

Abandoned of Heaven! mad Avarice thy guide,
 At cowardly distance, yet kindling with pride—
 Mid thy herds and thy corn-fields secure thou hast
 stood,
 And joined the wild yelling of Famine and Blood!
 The nations curse thee! They with eager wondering
 Shall hear Destruction, like a vulture, scream!
Strange-eyed Destruction! who with many a
 dream
Of central fires through nether seas upthundering
Soothes her fierce solitude; yet as she lies
 By livid fount, or red volcanic stream,
 If ever to her lidless dragon-eyes,
 O Albion! thy predestined ruins rise,
 The fiend-hag on her perilous couch doth leap,
Muttering distempered triumph in her charmed sleep.

140

IX

Away, my soul, away!
 In vain, in vain the Birds of Warning sing—
 And hark! I hear the famished brood of prey
 Flap their lank pennons on the groaning wind!
 Away, my soul, away!

150

I unpartaking of the evil thing,
 With daily prayer and daily toil
 Soliciting for food my scanty soil,
 Have wailed my country with a loud Lament.
 Now I recentre my immortal mind
 In the deep sabbath of meek self-content ;
 Cleansed from the vaporous passions that bedim
 God's Image, sister of the Seraphim.

1796.

TO AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN

WHOM THE AUTHOR HAD KNOWN IN THE DAYS OF
 HER INNOCENCE

MYRTLE-LEAF that, ill besped,
 Pinest in the gladsome ray,
 Soiled beneath the common tread,
 Far from thy protecting spray !

When the Partridge o'er the sheaf
 Whirred along the yellow vale,
 Sad I saw thee, heedless leaf !
 Love the dalliance of the gale.

Lightly didst thou, foolish thing !
 Heave and flutter to his sighs,
 While the flatterer, on his wing,
 Wooed and whispered thee to rise.

Gaily from thy mother-stalk
 Wert thou danced and wafted high—
 Soon on this unsheltered walk
 Flung to fade, to rot and die.

1797.

TO AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN AT
THE THEATRE

I

MAIDEN, that with sullen brow
Sittest behind those virgins gay,
Like a scorched and mildewed bough,
Leafless 'mid the blooms of May!

II

Him who lured thee and forsook,
Oft I watched with angry gaze,
Fearful saw his pleading look,
Anxious heard his fervid phrase.

III

Soft the glances of the youth,
Soft his speech, and soft his sigh ;
But no sound like simple truth,
But no true love in his eye.

IV

Loathing thy polluted lot,
Hie thee, Maiden, hie thee hence !
Seek thy weeping Mother's cot,
With a wiser innocence.

V

Thou hast known deceit and folly,
Thou hast felt that Vice is woe :
With a musing melancholy
Inly armed, go, Maiden ! go.

VI

Mother sage of Self-dominion,
Firm thy steps, O Melancholy !

The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion
Is the memory of past folly.

VII

Mute the sky-lark and forlorn,
While she moults the firstling plumes,
That had skimmed the tender corn,
Or the bean-field's odorous blooms.

VIII

Soon with renovated wing
Shall she dare a loftier flight,
Upward to the day-star spring,
And embathe in heavenly light.

1797.

ON THE CHRISTENING OF A FRIEND'S CHILD

This day among the faithful placed
And fed with fontal manna,
O with maternal title graced—
Dear Anna's dearest Anna!

While others wish thee wise and fair,
A maid of spotless fame,
I'll breathe this more compendious prayer—
May'st thou deserve thy name!

Thy mother's name, a potent spell,
That bids the Virtues hie
From mystic grove and living cell,
Confessed to Fancy's eye;—

Meek Quietness without offence ;
 Content in homespun kirtle ;
 True Love, and True Love's Innocence,
 White Blossom of the Myrtle !

Associates of thy name, sweet Child !
 These Virtues may'st thou win ;
 With face as eloquently mild
 To say, they lodge within.

So, when her tale of days all flown,
 Thy mother shall be missed here ;
 When Heaven at length shall claim its own
 And Angels snatch their Sister ;

Some hoary-headed friend, perchance,
 May gaze with stifled breath ;
 And oft, in momentary trance,
 Forget the waste of death.

Even thus a lovely Rose I viewed
 In summer-swelling pride ;
 Nor marked the bud, that, green and rude
 Peeped at the Rose's side.

It chanced I passed again that way
 In Autumn's latest hour,
 And wond'ring saw the selfsame spray
 Rich with the self-same flower.

Ah fond deceit ! the rude green bud
 Alike in shape, place, name,
 Had bloomed where bloomed its parent stud,
 Another and the same !

TRANSLATION

OF A LATIN INSCRIPTION BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES
IN NETHER-STOWEY CHURCH

DEPART in joy from this world's noise and strife
To the deep quiet of celestial life !
Depart !—Affection's self reproves the tear
Which falls, O honoured Parent ! on thy bier ;—
Yet Nature will be heard, the heart will swell,
And the voice tremble with a last Farewell !

1797.

TO THE REV. GEORGE COLERIDGE OF OTTERY ST. MARY, DEVON

WITH SOME POEMS

Notus in fratres animi paterni.
HOR. Carm. Lib ii. 2.

A BLESSÉD lot hath he, who having passed
His youth and early manhood in the stir
And turmoil of the world, retreats at length,
With cares that move, not agitate the heart,
To the same Dwelling where his Father dwelt ;
And haply views his tottering little ones
Embrace those agéd knees and climb that lap,
On which first kneeling his own Infancy
Lisp'd its brief prayer. Such, O my earliest Friend !
Thy lot, and such thy brothers too enjoy. 10
At distance did ye climb Life's upland road,
Yet cheered and cheering : now fraternal Love
Hath drawn you to one centre. Be your days
Holy, and blest and blessing may ye live !

To me the Eternal Wisdom hath dispensed
 A different fortune and more different mind—
 Me from the spot where first I sprang to light
 Too soon transplanted, ere my soul had fixed
 Its first domestic loves—and hence through life
 Chasing chance-started Friendships. A brief while 20
 Some have preserved me from Life's pelting ills ;
 But, like a Tree with leaves of feeble stem,
 If the clouds lasted, and a sudden breeze
 Ruffled the boughs, they on my head at once
 Dropped the collected shower ; and some most false,
 False and fair—foliated as the Manchineel,
 Have tempted me to slumber in their shade
 E'en mid the storm ; then breathing subtlest damps,
 Mixed their own venom with the rain from Heaven,
 That I woke poisoned ! But, all praise to Him 30
 Who gives us all things, more have yielded me
 Permanent shelter ; and beside one Friend,
 Beneath the impervious covert of one Oak,
 I've raised a lowly shed, and know the names
 Of Husband and of Father ; not unhearing
 Of that divine and nightly-whispering Voice,
 Which from my childhood to maturer years
 Spake to me of predestinated wreaths,
 Bright with no fading colours !

Yet at times 40

My soul is sad, that I have roamed through life
 Still most a Stranger, most with naked heart
 At mine own home and birthplace : chiefly then,
 When I remember thee, my earliest Friend !
 Thee, who didst watch my boyhood and my youth ;
 Didst trace my wanderings with a Father's eye ;
 And boding evil yet still hoping good
 Rebuked each fault, and over all my woes
 Sorrowed in Silence ! He who counts alone
 The beatings of the solitary heart, 50
 That Being knows, how I have loved thee ever,
 Loved as a brother, as a Son revered thee !
 Oh ! 'tis to me an ever new delight,
 To talk of thee and thine : or when the blast

Of the shrill winter, rattling our rude sash,
 Endears the cleanly hearth and social bowl ;
 Or when as now, on some delicious eve,
 We in our sweet sequestered Orchard-Plot
 Sit on the Tree crooked earthward ; whose old
 boughs,
 That hang above us in an arborous roof, 60
 Stirred by the faint gale of departing May,
 Send their loose blossoms slanting o'er our heads !

Nor dost not *thou* sometimes recall those hours,
 When with the joy of hope thou gavest thine ear
 To my wild firstling-lays. Since then my song
 Hath sounded deeper notes, such as bescem
 Or that sad wisdom folly leaves behind,
 Or such as, tuned to these tumultuous times,
 Cope with the tempest's swell !

These various strains, 70

Which I have framed in many a various mood,
 Accept, my Brother ! and (for some perchance
 Will strike discordant on thy milder mind)
 If aught of Error or intemperate Truth
 Should meet thine ear, think thou that riper age
 Will calm it down, and let thy Love forgive it !

1797.



THIS LIME-TREE BOWER MY PRISON

ADDRESSED TO CHARLES LAMB OF THE
INDIA HOUSE, LONDON

In the June of 1797, some long-expected friends paid a visit to the Author's Cottage ; and on the morning of their arrival, he met with an accident, which disabled him from walking during the whole time of their stay. One evening, when they had left him for a few hours, he composed the following lines in the Garden-Bower.

WELL, they are gone, and here must I remain—
This Lime-tree Bower my Prison ! I have lost
Beauties and Feelings, such as would have been
Most sweet to my remembrance even when Age
Had dimmed mine eyes to blindness ! They, mean-
while,

Friends, whom I never more may meet again,
On springy heath, along the hill-top edge,
Wander in gladness, and wind down, perchance,
To that still roaring dell, of which I told ;
The roaring dell, o'erwooded, narrow, deep, 10
And only speckled by the mid-day Sun ;
Where its slim trunk the ash from rock to rock
Flings arching like a bridge ;—that branchless ash,
Unsunned and damp, whose few poor yellow leaves
Ne'er tremble in the gale, yet tremble still
Fanned by the water-fall ! and there my friends
Behold the dark green file of long lank weeds,*
That all at once (a most fantastic sight !)
Still nod and drip beneath the dripping edge
Of the blue clay-stone. 20

Now, my Friends emerge
Beneath the wide wide Heaven—and view again
The many-steeped track magnificent
Of hilly fields and meadows, and the sea,
With some fair bark, perhaps, whose sails light up

* OF LONG LANK WEEDS. The *Asplenium Scolopendrium*, called in some countries the Adder's Tongue, in others the Hart's tongue ; but Withering gives the Adder's Tongue as the trivial name of the *Ophioglossum* only.

The slip of smooth clear blue betwixt two Isles
 Of purple shadow ! Yes ! they wander on
 In gladness all ; but thou, methinks, most glad,
 My gentle-hearted Charles ! for thou hast pined 30
 And hungered after Nature, many a year,
 In the great City pent, winning thy way
 With sad yet patient soul, through evil and pain
 And strange calamity ! Ah ! slowly sink
 Behind the western ridge, thou glorious Sun !
 Shine in the slant beams of the sinking orb
 Ye purple heath-flowers ! richer burn, ye clouds !
 Live in the yellow light. ye distant groves !
 And kindle, thou blue Ocean ! So my Friend
 Struck with deep joy may stand, as I have stood,
 Silent with swimming sense ; yea, gazing round 40
 On the wide landscape, gaze till all doth seem
 Less gross than bodily ; and of such hues
 As veil the Almighty Spirit, when yet he makes
 Spirits perceive his presence.

A delight

Comes sudden on my heart, and I am glad
 As I myself were there ! Nor in this bower,
 This little Lime-Tree Bower, have I not marked
 Much that has soothed me. Pale beneath the blaze 50
 Hung the transparent foliage ; and I watched
 Some broad and sunny leaf, and loved to see
 The shadow of the leaf and stem above
 Dappling its sunshine ! And that walnut-tree
 Was richly tinged, and a deep radiance lay
 Full on the ancient ivy, which usurps
 Those fronting elms, and now with blackest mass
 Makes their dark branches gleam a lighter hue
 Through the late twilight : and though now the bat
Wheels silent by, and not a swallow twitters, 60
 Yet still the solitary humble-bee
 Sings in the bean-flower ! Henceforth I shall know
 That Nature ne'er deserts the wise and pure—
 No plot so narrow, be but Nature there,
 No waste so vacant, but may well employ
 Each faculty of sense, and keep the heart
 Awake to Love and Beauty ! and sometimes

'Tis well to be bereft of promised good,
 That we may lift the soul, and contemplate
 With lively joy the joys we cannot share.
 My gentle-hearted Charles ! when the last rook
 Beat its straight path along the dusky air
 Homewards, I blest it ! deeming its black wing
 (Now a dim speck, now vanishing in light)
 Had crossed the mighty Orb's dilated glory,
 While thou stood'st gazing ; or when all was still,
 Flew creaking* o'er thy head, and had a charm
 For thee, my gentle-hearted Charles, to whom
 No sound is dissonant which tells of Life.

70

1797

THE FOSTER MOTHER'S TALE

A DRAMATIC FRAGMENT

[*Osorio*, Act iv. scene 1.]

Foster-Mother. I never saw the man whom you describe.

Maria. 'Tis strange !! he spake of you familiarly As mine and Albert's common Foster-mother.

Foster-Mother. Now blessings on the man, whoe'er he be,
 That joined your names with mine ! O my sweet lady,
 As often as I think of those dear times

* *Flew creaking*. Some months after I had written this line, it gave me pleasure to find that Bartram had observed the same circumstance of the Savanna Crane. "When those birds move their wings in flight, their strokes are slow, moderate, and regular ; and even when at a considerable distance on high above us, we plainly hear the quill-feathers ; their shafts and webs upon one another creek as the joints or working of a vessel in a tempestuous sea."

When you two little ones would stand at eve,
 On each side of my chair, and make me learn
 All you had learnt in the day ; and how to talk
 In gentle phrase, then bid me sing to you— 10
 'Tis more like heaven to come, than what *has* been !

Maria. O my dear Mother ! this strange man has
 left me

Troubled with wilder fancies, than the moon
 Breeds in the love-sick maid who gazes at it,
 Till lost in inward vision, with wet eye,
 She gazes idly !—But that entrance, Mother !

Foster-Mother. Can no one hear ? It is a perilous
 tale !

Maria. No one.

Foster-Mother. My husband's father told it me,
 Poor old Leoni !—Angels rest his soul ! 20

He was a woodman, and could fell and saw
 With lusty arm. You know that huge round beam
 Which props the hanging wall of the old chapel ?
 Beneath that tree, while yet it was a tree,
 He found a baby wrapt in mosses, lined
 With thistle-beards, and such small locks of wool
 As hang on brambles. Well, he brought him home,
 And reared him at the then Lord Velez' cost.
 And so the babe grew up a pretty boy,
 A pretty boy, but most unteachable— 30
 And never learnt a prayer, nor told a bead,
 But knew the names of birds, and mocked their notes,
 And whistled, as he were a bird himself :

And all the autumn 'twas his only play
 To get the seeds of wild flowers, and to plant them
 With earth and water, on the stumps of trees.

A Friar, who gathered simples in the wood,
 A grey-haired man—he loved this little boy,
 The boy loved him—and, when the Friar taught him,
 He soon could write with the pen : and from that
 time

Lived chiefly at the Convent or the Castle : 40
 So he became a very learned youth.

But Oh ! poor wretch !—he read, and read, and read,
 Till his brain turned—and ere his twentieth year,

He had unlawful thoughts of many things :
 And though he prayed, he never loved to pray
 With holy men, nor in a holy place—
 But yet his speech, it was so soft and sweet,
 The late Lord Velez ne'er was wearied with him.
 And once, as by the north side of the Chapel 50
 They stood together, chained in deep discourse,
 The earth heaved under them with such a groan,
 That the wall tottered, and had well-nigh fallen
 Right on their heads. My Lord was sorely frightened ;
 A fever seized him ; and he made confession
 Of all the heretical and lawless talk
 Which brought this judgment : so the youth was seized
 And cast into that hole. My husband's father
 Sobbed like a child—it almost broke his heart.
 And once as he was working in the cellar,
 He heard a voice distinctly ; 'twas the youth's, 60
 Who sung a doleful song about green fields,
 How sweet it were on lake or wild savannah
 To hunt for food, and be a naked man,
 And wander up and down at liberty.
 He always doted on the youth, and now
 His love grew desperate ; and defying death,
 He made that cunning entrance I described :
 And the young man escaped.

Maria. 'Tis a sweet tale :
 Such as would lull a listening child to sleep,
 His rosy face besoiled with unwiped tears.— 70
 And what became of him ?

Foster-Mother. He went on shipboard
 With those bold voyagers, who made discovery
 Of golden lands. Leoni's younger brother
 Went likewise, and when he returned to Spain,
 He told Leoni, that the poor mad youth,
 Soon after they arrived in that new world,
 In spite of his dissuasion, seized a boat,
 And all alone set sail by silent moonlight,
 Up a great river, great as any sea,
 And ne'er was heard of more : but 'tis supposed, 80
 He lived and died among the savage men.

THE DUNGEON

[From *Osorio*, Act v.; and *Remorse*, Act v. scene 1.]

AND this place our forefathers made for men !
This is the process of our love and wisdom,
To each poor brother who offends against us—
Most innocent, perhaps—and what if guilty ?
Is this the only cure ? Merciful God !
Each pore and natural outlet shrivelled up
By ignorance and parching poverty,
His energies roll back upon his heart,
And stagnate and corrupt ; till changed to poison,
They break out on him, like a loathsome plague-spot ;
Then we call in our pampered mountebanks—
And this is their best cure ! uncomforted
And friendless solitude, groaning and tears,
And savage faces, at the clanking hour,
Seen through the steaming vapours of his dungeon,
By the lamp's dismal twilight ! So he lies
Circled with evil, till his very soul
Unmoulds its essence, hopelessly deformed
By sights of ever more deformity !

With other ministrations thou, O Nature !
Healest thy wandering and distempered child :
Thou pourest on him thy soft influences,
Thy sunny hues, fair forms, and breathing sweets,
Thy melodies of woods, and winds, and waters,
Till he relent, and can no more endure
To be a jarring and a dissonant thing
Amid this general dance and minstrelsy ;
But, bursting into tears, wins back his way,
His angry spirit healed and harmonized
By the benignant touch of Love and Beauty.

1797.

LINES TO W. L., ESQ.

WHILE HE SANG A SONG TO PURCELL'S MUSIC

WHILE my young cheek retains its healthful hues,
And I have many friends who hold me dear,
L—— ! methinks, I would not often hear
Such melodies as thine, lest I should lose
All memory of the wrongs and sore distress
For which my miserable brethren weep !
But should uncomforted misfortunes steep
My daily bread in tears and bitterness ;
And if at Death's dread moment I should lie
With no belovéd face at my bedside,
To fix the last glance of my closing eye,
Methinks such strains, breathed by my angel-guide,
Would make me pass the cup of Anguish by,
Mix with the blest, nor know that I had died !

1797.

SONNETS ATTEMPTED IN THE MANNER OF CONTEMPORARY WRITERS

[SIGNED " NEHEMIAH HIGGINBOTTOM "]

I

PENSIVE at eve on the hard world I mus'd,
And my poor heart was sad : so at the moon
I gaz'd—and sigh'd, and sigh'd !—for, ah ! how soon
Eve darkens into night. Mine eye perus'd
With tearful vacancy the *dampy* grass
Which wept and glitter'd in the paly ray ;
And I did pause me on my lonely way,
And mused me on those wretched ones who pass
O'er the black heath of Sorrow. But, alas !

151

Most of Myself I thought : when it befell
 That the sooth Spirit of the breezy wood
 Breath'd in mine ear—" All this is very well ;
 But much of *one* thing is for *no* thing good."
 Ah ! my poor heart's inexplicable swell !

II

TO SIMPLICITY

O ! I do love thee, meek *Simplicity* !
 For of thy lays the lulling simpleness
 Goes to my heart and soothes each small distress,
 Distress though small, yet haply great to me !
 'Tis true on Lady Fortune's gentlest pad
 I amble on ; yet, though I know not why,
 So sad I am !—but should a friend and I
 Grow cool and *miff*, O ! I am *very* sad !
 And then with sonnets and with sympathy
 My dreamy bosom's mystic woes I pall ;
 Now of my false friend plaining plaintively,
 Now raving at mankind in general ;
 But, whether sad or fierce, 'tis simple all,
 All very simple, meek *Simplicity* !

III

ON A RUINED HOUSE IN A ROMANTIC COUNTRY

And this rest house is that the which he built,
 Lamented Jack ! And here his malt he pil'd,
 Cautious in vain ! These rats that squeak so wild,
 Squeak not unconscious of their father's guilt.
 Did ye not see her gleaming thro' the glade ?
 Belike, 'twas she, the maiden all forlorn.
 What though she milk no cow with crumpled horn,
 Yet *aye* she haunts the dale where *erst* she stray'd ;
 And *aye* beside her stalks her amorous knight !
 Still on his thighs their wonted brogues are worn,
 And thro' those brogues, still tatter'd and betorn,
 His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white ;
 As when thro' broken clouds at night's high noon
 Peeps in fair fragments forth the full-orb'd harvest-moon !

THE THREE GRAVES

A FRAGMENT OF A SEXTON'S TALE

[The Author has published the following humble fragment encouraged by the decisive recommendation of more than one of our most celebrated living Poets. The language was intended to be dramatic, that is suited to the narrator: and the metre corresponds to the homeliness of the diction. It is, therefore, presented as the fragment, not of a Poem, but of a common Ballad-tale. Whether this is sufficient to justify the adoption of such a style, in any metrical composition not professedly ludicrous, the Author is himself in some doubt. At all events, it is not presented as poetry, and it is in no way connected with the Author's judgment concerning poetic diction. Its merits if any, are exclusively psychological. The story which must be supposed to have been narrated in the first and second parts is as follows.

Edward, a young farmer, meets at the house of Ellen her bosom-friend Mary, and commences an acquaintance, which ends in a mutual attachment. With her consent, and by the advice of their common friend Ellen, he announces his hopes and intentions to Mary's mother, a widow-woman bordering on her fortieth year, and from constant health, the possession of a competent property, and from having had no other children but Mary and another daughter (the Father died in their infancy), retaining for the greater part, her personal attractions and comeliness of appearance: but a woman of low education and violent temper. The answer which she at once returned to Edward's application was remarkable—"Well, Edward! you are a handsome young fellow, and you shall have my daughter." From this time all their wooing passed under the Mother's eye; and, in fine, she became herself enamoured of her future son-in-law, and practised every art, both of endearment and of calumny, to transfer his affections from her daughter to herself. (The outlines of the tale are positive facts, and of no very distant date, though the author has purposely altered the names and the scene of action, as well as invented the characters of the parties and the detail of the incidents.) Edward, however, though perplexed by her strange detractions from her daughter's good qualities, yet in the innocence of his own heart still mistaking her increasing fondness for motherly affection; she at length, overcome by her miserable passion, after much abuse of Mary's temper and moral tendencies, exclaimed with violent emotion—"O Edward! indeed, indeed, she is not fit for you—she has not a heart to love you as you deserve. It is I that love you! Marry me, Edward! and I will this very day settle all my property on you." The Lover's eyes were now opened and thus taken by surprise, whether from the effect of the horror which he felt, acting as it were hysterically on his nervous system, or that at the first

moment he lost the sense of guilt of the proposal in the feeling of its strangeness and absurdity, he flung her from him and burst into a fit of laughter. Irritated by this almost to frenzy, the woman fell on her knees, and in a loud voice that approached to a scream, she prayed for a Curse both on him and on her own Child. Mary happened to be in the room directly above them, heard Edward's laugh and her Mother's blasphemous prayer and fainted away. He, hearing the fall, ran upstairs and taking her in his arms, carried her off to Ellen's home; and after some fruitless attempts on her part toward a reconciliation with her Mother, she was married to him.—And here the third part of the tale begins.

I was not led to choose this story from any partiality to tragic, much less to monstrous events (though at the time that I composed the verses, somewhat more than twelve years ago, I was less averse to such subjects than at present), but from finding in it a striking proof of the possible effect on the imagination, from an idea violently and suddenly impressed on it. I had been reading Bryan Edwards's account of the effect of the *Oby* Witchcraft on the Negroes in the West Indies, and Hearne's deeply interesting anecdotes of similar workings on the imagination of the Copper Indians (those of my readers who have it in their power will be well repaid for the trouble of referring to those works for the passages alluded to) and I conceived the design of showing that instances of this kind are not peculiar to savage or barbarous tribes, and of illustrating the mode in which the mind is affected in these cases, and the progress and symptoms of the morbid action on the fancy from the beginning.

The tale is supposed to be narrated by an old Sexton, in a country churchyard, to a traveller whose curiosity had been awakened by the appearance of three graves, close by each other, to two only of which there were grave-stones. On the first of these was the name, and dates, as usual: on the second, no name, but only a date, and the words, "The Mercy of God is infinite."]

THE · THREE · GRAVES



THE grapes upon the Vicar's wall
Were ripe as ripe could be ;
And yellow leaves in Sun and Wind
Were falling from the tree.

On the hedge-elms in the narrow lane
Still swung the spikes of corn :
Dear Lord ! it seems but yesterday—
Young Edward's marriage-morn.

Up through that wood behind the church,
There leads from Edward's door
A mossy track, all over boughed,
For half a mile or more.

10

And from their house-door by that track
 The Bride and Bridegroom went ;
 Sweet Mary, though she was not gay,
 Seemed cheerful and content.

But when they to the churchyard came,
 I've heard poor Mary say,
 As soon as she stepped into the sun,
 Her heart it died away. 20

And when the Vicar joined their hands,
 Her limbs did creep and freeze ;
 But when they prayed, she thought she saw
 Her mother on her knees.

And o'er the church-path they returned—
 I saw poor Mary's back,
 Just as she stepped beneath the boughs
 Into the mossy track.

Her feet upon the mossy track
 The married maiden set : 30
 That moment—I have heard her say—
 She wished she could forget.

The shade o'er-flushed her limbs with heat—
 Then came a chill like death :
 And when the merry bells rang out,
 They seemed to stop her breath.

Beneath the foulest Mother's curse
 No child could ever thrive :
 A Mother is a Mother still,
 The holiest thing alive. 40

So five months passed : the Mother still
 Would never heal the strife ;
 But Edward was a loving man,
 And Mary a fond wife.



BENEATH THE FOULEST MOTHER'S CURSE
NO CHILD COULD EVER THRIVE



“ My sister may not visit us,
 My mother says her nay :
 O Edward ! you are all to me,
 I wish for your sake I could be
 More lifesome and more gay.

I'm dull and sad ! indeed, indeed 50
 I know I have no reason !
 Perhaps I am not well in health,
 And 'tis a gloomy season.”

'Twas a drizzly time—no ice, no snow !
 And on the few fine days
 She stirred not out, lest she might meet
 Her mother in the ways.

But Ellen, spite of miry ways
 And weather dark and dreary,
 Trudged every day to Edward's house, 60
 And made them all more cheery.

Oh ! Ellen was a faithful Friend,
 More dear than any Sister !
 As cheerful too as singing lark ;
 And she ne'er left them till 'twas dark,
 And then they always missed her.

And now Ash-Wednesday came—that day
 But few to Church repair :
 For on that day you know we read 70
 The Commination prayer.

Our late old Vicar, a kind man,
 Once, Sir, he said to me,
 He wished that service was clean out
 Of our good Liturgy.

The Mother walked into the church—
 To Ellen's seat she went :
 Though Ellen always kept her church
 All church-days during Lent.

And gentle Ellen welcomed her
 With courteous looks and mild :
 Thought she, " what if her heart should melt,
 And all be reconciled ! "

The day was scarcely like a day—
 The clouds were black outright :
 And many a night, with half a Moon,
 I've seen the church more light.

The wind was wild ; against the glass
 The rain did beat and bicker ;
 The church-tower swinging over head,
 You scarce could hear the Vicar !

And then and there the Mother knelt,
 And audibly she cried—
 " Oh ! may a clinging curse consume
 This woman by my side !

O hear me, hear me, Lord in Heaven,
 Although you take my life—
 O curse this woman, at whose house
 Young Edward woo'd his wife.

By night and day, in bed and bower,
 O let her curséd be !!! "
 So having prayed, steady and slow
 She rose up from her knee,
 And left the church, nor e'er again
 The church-door entered she.

I saw poor Ellen kneeling still,
 So pale ! I guessed not why :
 When she stood up, there plainly was
 A trouble in her eye.

And when the prayers were done, we all
 Came round and asked her why :
 Giddy she seemed, and, sure, there was
 A trouble in her eye.

But ere she from the church-door stepped
 She smiled and told us why :
 " It was a wicked woman's curse,"
 Quoth she, " and what care I ? "

She smiled, and smiled, and passed it off
 Ere from the door she stept—
 But all agree it would have been
 Much better had she wept. 120

And if her heart was not at ease,
 This was her constant cry—
 " It was a wicked woman's curse—
 God's good, and what care I ? "

There was a hurry in her looks,
 Her struggles she redoubled :
 " It was a wicked woman's curse,
 And why should I be troubled ? "

These tears will come—I dandled her
 When 'twas the merest fairy— 130
 Good creature ! and she hid it all :
 She told it not to Mary.

But Mary heard the tale : her arms
 Round Ellen's neck she threw ;
 " Oh Ellen, Ellen, she cursed me,
 And now she hath cursed you ! "

I saw young Edward by himself
 Stalk fast adown the lee,
 He snatched a stick from every fence,
 A twig from every tree. 140

He snapped them still with hand or knee,
 And then away they flew !
 As if with his uneasy limbs
 He knew not what to do !

You see, good sir ! that single hill ?
 His farm lies underneath :
 He heard it there, he heard it all,
 And only gnashed his teeth.

Now Ellen was a darling love
 In all his joys and cares :
 And Ellen's name and Mary's name
 Fast-linked they both together came,
 Whene'er he said his prayers.

150

And in the moment of his prayers
 He loved them both alike :
 Yea, both sweet names with one sweet joy
 Upon his heart did strike !

He reached his home, and by his looks
 They saw his inward strife :
 And they clung round him with their arms,
 Both Ellen and his wife.

160

And Mary could not check her tears,
 So on his breast she bowed :
 Then Frenzy melted into Grief,
 And Edward wept aloud.

Dear Ellen did not weep at all,
 But closelier did she cling,
 And turned her face and looked as if
 She saw some frightful thing.

PART IV

To see a man tread over Graves
 I hold it no good mark :
 'Tis wicked in the Sun and Moon,
 And bad luck in the dark !

170

You see that grave ? The Lord he gives
 The Lord, he takes away :
 O Sir ! the child of my old age
 Lies there as cold as clay.



SHE HAD A SORE GRIEF OF HER OWN,
A HAUNTING IN HER BRAIN



Except that grave, you scarce see one
 That was not dug by me ;
 I'd rather dance upon 'em all 180
 Than tread upon these three !

“ Aye, Sexton ! 'tis a touching tale.”
 You, Sir ! are but a lad ;
 This month I'm in my seventieth year,
 And still it makes me sad.

And Mary's sister told it me,
 For three good hours and more ;
 Though I had heard it, in the main,
 From Edward's self, before.

Well ! it passed off ! the gentle Ellen 190
 Did well nigh dote on Mary ;
 And she went oftener than before,
 And Mary loved her more and more :
 She managed all the dairy.

To market she on market-days,
 To church on Sundays came ;
 All seemed the same : all seemed so, Sir !
 But all was not the same !

Had Ellen lost her mirth ? Oh ! no !
 But she was seldom cheerful ; 200
 And Edward looked as if he thought
 That Ellen's mirth was fearful.

When by herself, she to herself
 Must sing some merry rhyme ;
 She could not now be glad for hours,
 Yet silent all the time.

And when she soothed her friend, through all
 Her soothing words 'twas plain
 She had a sore grief of her own,
 A haunting in her brain. 210

And oft she said, I'm not grown thin !
 And then her wrist she spanned :
 And once when Mary was downcast,
 She took her by the hand,
 And gazed upon her, and at first
 She gently pressed her hand ;

Then harder, till her grasp at length
 Did gripe like a convulsion !
 " Alas ! " said she, " we ne'er can be
 Made happy by compulsion ! "

220

And once her both arms suddenly
 Round Mary's neck she flung,
 And her heart panted, and she felt
 The words upon her tongue.

She felt them coming, but no power
 Had she the words to smother ;
 And with a kind of shriek she cried,
 " Oh Christ ! you're like your Mother ! "

So gentle Ellen now no more
 Could make this sad house cheery ;
 And Mary's melancholy ways
 Drove Edward wild and weary.

230

Lingering he raised his latch at eve,
 Though tired in heart and limb :
 He loved no other place, and yet
 Home was no home to him.

One evening he took up a book,
 And nothing in it read ;
 Then flung it down, and groaning cried,
 " Oh ! Heaven ! that I were dead. "

240

Mary looked up into his face,
 And nothing to him said ;
 She tried to smile, and on his arm
 Mournfully leaned her head.



And he burst into tears, and fell
Upon his knees in prayer :
“ Her heart is broke ! O God ! my grief,
It is too great to bear ! ”

'Twas such a foggy time as makes
Old Sextons, Sir ! like me,
Rest on their spades to cough ; the spring
Was late uncommonly.

250

And then the hot days, all at once,
They came, we knew not how :
You looked about for shade, when scarce
A leaf was on a bough.

It happened then ('twas in the bower,
 A furlong up the wood :
 Perhaps you know the place, and yet
 I scarce know how you should),

260

No path leads thither, 'tis not nigh
 To any pasture-plot ;
 But clustered near the chattering brook,
 Lone hollies marked the spot.

Those hollies of themselves a shape
 As of an arbour took,
 A close, round arbour ; and it stands
 Not three strides from a brook.

Within this arbour, which was still
 With scarlet berries hung,
 Were these three friends, one Sunday morn,
 Just as the first bell rung.

270

'Tis sweet to hear a brook, 'tis sweet
 To hear the Sabbath-bell,
 'Tis sweet to hear them both at once,
 Deep in a woody dell.

His limbs along the moss, his head
 Upon a mossy heap,
 With shut-up senses, Edward lay :
 That brook e'en on a working day
 Might chatter one to sleep.

280

And he had passed a restless night,
 And was not well in health ;
 The women sat down by his side,
 And talked as 'twere by stealth.

“ The Sun peeps through the close thick leaves,
 See, dearest Ellen ! See !
 'Tis in the leaves, a little Sun,
 No bigger than your ee ;



"A MOTHER TOO!" THESE SELF-SAME WORDS
DID EDWARD MUTTER PLAIN

A tiny Sun, and it has got
 A perfect glory too :
 Ten thousand threads and hairs of light,
 Make up a glory, gay and bright,
 Round that small orb, so blue."

290

And then they argued of those rays,
 What colour they might be :
 Says this, " they're mostly green ;" says that,
 " They're amber-like to me."

So they sat chatting, while bad thoughts
 Were troubling Edward's rest ;
 But soon they heard his hard quick pants,
 And the thumping in his breast.

300

" A Mother, too !" these self-same words
 Did Edward mutter plain ;
 His face was drawn back on itself,
 With horror and huge pain.

Both groaned at once, for both knew well
 What thoughts were in his mind ;
 When he waked up, and stared like one
 That hath been just struck blind.

He sat upright ; and ere the dream
 Had had time to depart,
 " O God, forgive me !" (he exclaimed)
 " I have torn out her heart."

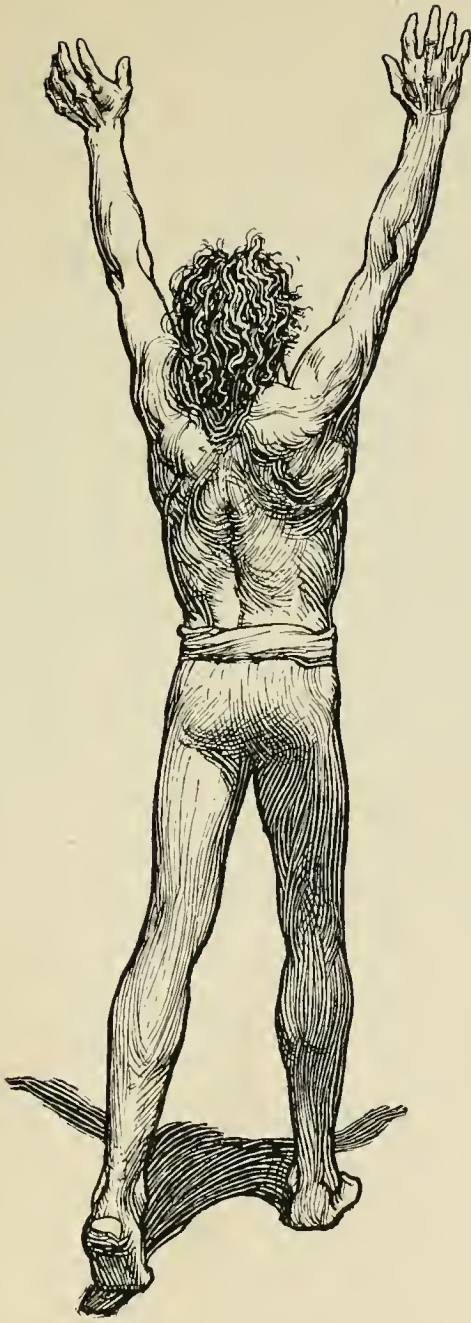
310

Then Ellen shrieked, and forthwith burst
 Into ungentle laughter ;
 And Mary shivered, where she sat,
 And never she smiled after.

1797-1798.

Carmen reliquum, in futurum tempus relegatum ! To-morrow !
 and to-morrow ! and to-morrow ! [S. T. C. 1809.]





1. Babel's Tower - location &
 4. Sines - location &
 2. Sines - a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.
 3. Sines - a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.
 4. Sines - a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z.

Facile credo, plures esse Naturas invisibiles quam visibiles, in rerum universitate . . . sed horum omnium familiam quis nobis enarrabit ? et gradus et cognationes et discrimina et singulorum munera ? [Quid agunt ? quæ loca habitant ?] Harum rerum notitiam semper ambivit ingenium humanum, nunquam attigit. . . . Juvat, utique, non diffiteor, quandoque in animo, tanquam in Tabulâ, majoris et melioris mundi imaginem contemplari : ne mens assuefacta hodiernæ vite minutis se contrahat nimis, et tota subsidat in pusillas cogitationes. Sed veritati interea invigilandum est, modusque servandus, ut certa ab incertis, diem a nocte, distinguamus.

T. BURNET : ARCHÆOL. PHIL. 1692, p. 68.

ARGUMENT

How a ship having passed the Line was driven by storms to the cold country towards the South Pole ; and how from thence she made her course to the tropical latitude of the great Pacific Ocean ; and of the strange things she befell ; and in what manner the Ancyent Marinere came back to his own country [1798].

The ship was driven by storms to the South Pole
 and how from thence she made her course to the
 tropical latitude of the great Pacific Ocean
 and of the strange things she befell
 and in what manner the Ancyent Marinere
 came back to his own country



THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER IN SEVEN PARTS

PART I

It is an ancient Mariner, *abrupt*
And he stoppeth one of three.
"By thy long grey beard and glittering eye,
Now wherefore stopp'st thou me?"

An ancient
Mariner meet-
eth three Gal-
lants bidden to
a wedding-feast,
and detaineth
one.



The Bridegroom's doors are opened wide,
 And I am next of kin ;
 The guests are met, the feast is set :
 May'st hear the merry din."

He holds him with his skinny hand,
 " There was a ship," quoth he. 10
 " Hold off ! unhand me, grey-beard loon ! "
 Eftsoons his hand dropt he.

The Wedding-Guest is spell-bound by the eye of the old sea-faring man, and constrained to hear his tale.

He holds him with his glittering eye—
 The Wedding-Guest stood still,
 And listens like a three years' child :
 The Mariner hath his will.

The Wedding-Guest sat on a stone :
 He cannot choose but hear ;
 And thus spake on that ancient man,
 The bright-eyed Mariner. 20

" The ship was cheered, the harbour cleared,
 Merrily did we drop
 Below the kirk, below the hill,
 Below the lighthouse top.

The Mariner tells how the ship sailed southward with a good wind and fair weather, till it reached the Line.

The Sun came up upon the left,
 Out of the sea came he !
 And he shone bright, and on the right
 Went down into the sea.

Higher and higher every day,
 Till over the mast at noon,— 30
 The Wedding-Guest here beat his breast,
 For he heard the loud bassoon.

The Wedding-Guest heareth the bridal music ; but the Mariner continueth his tale.

The bride hath paced into the hall,
 Red as a rose is she ;
 Nodding their heads before her goes
 The merry minstrelsy.



The Wedding-Guest he beat his breast,
 Yet he cannot choose but hear ;
 And thus spake on that ancient man,
 The bright-eyed Mariner.

40

“And now the storm-blast came, and he
 Was tyrannous and strong :
 He struck with his o’ertaking wings,
 And chased us south along.

The ship
 drawn by a
 storm toward
 the south pole.

With sloping masts and dipping prow,
 As who pursued with yell and blow
 Still treads the shadow of his foe,
 And forward bends his head,
 The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
 And southward aye we fled.

50

And now there came both mist and snow,
 And it grew wondrous cold :

And ice, mast-high, came floating by,
As green as emerald.

The land of ice, and of fearful sounds, where no living thing was to be seen.

And through the drifts the snowy clifts
Did send a dismal sheen :
Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken—
The ice was all between.

The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around :
It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,
Like noises in a swound !

60

Till a great sea-bird, called the Albatross, came through the snow-fog, and was received with great joy and hospitality.

At length did cross an Albatross,—
Thorough the fog it came ;
As if it had been a Christian soul,
We hailed it in God's name.

It ate the food it ne'er had eat,
And round and round it flew.
The ice did split with a thunder-fit ;
The helmsman steered us through !

70

And lo ! the Albatross proveth a bird of good omen, and followeth the ship as it returned northward, through fog and floating ice.

And a good south wind sprung up behind ;
The Albatross did follow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariners' hollo !

In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud,
It perched for vespers nine ;
Whiles all the night, through fog-smoke white,
Glimmered the white Moon-shine."

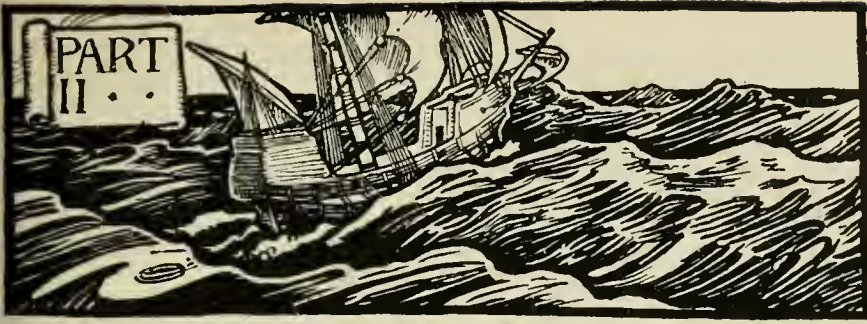
The ancient Mariner inhospitably killeth the pious bird of good omen.

" God save thee, ancient Mariner !
From the fiends, that plague thee thus !—⁸⁰
Why look'st thou so ?"—" With my cross-
bow
I shot the Albatross."



AND EVERY DAY, FOR FOOD OR PLAY,
CAME TO THE MARINER'S HOLLO





“The Sun now rose upon the right :
 Out of the sea came he,
 Still hid in mist, and on the left
 Went down into the sea.

172
 190
 192
 188

And the good south wind still blew behind,
 But no sweet bird did follow;
 Nor any day for food or play
 Came to the mariners' hollo !

90

And I had done an hellish thing,
 And it would work 'em woe :
 For all averred, I had killed the bird
 That made the breeze to blow.
 “Ah wretch !” said they, “the bird to slay,
 That made the breeze to blow !”

His shipmates
 cry out against
 the ancient
 Mariner, for
 killing the bird
 of good luck.

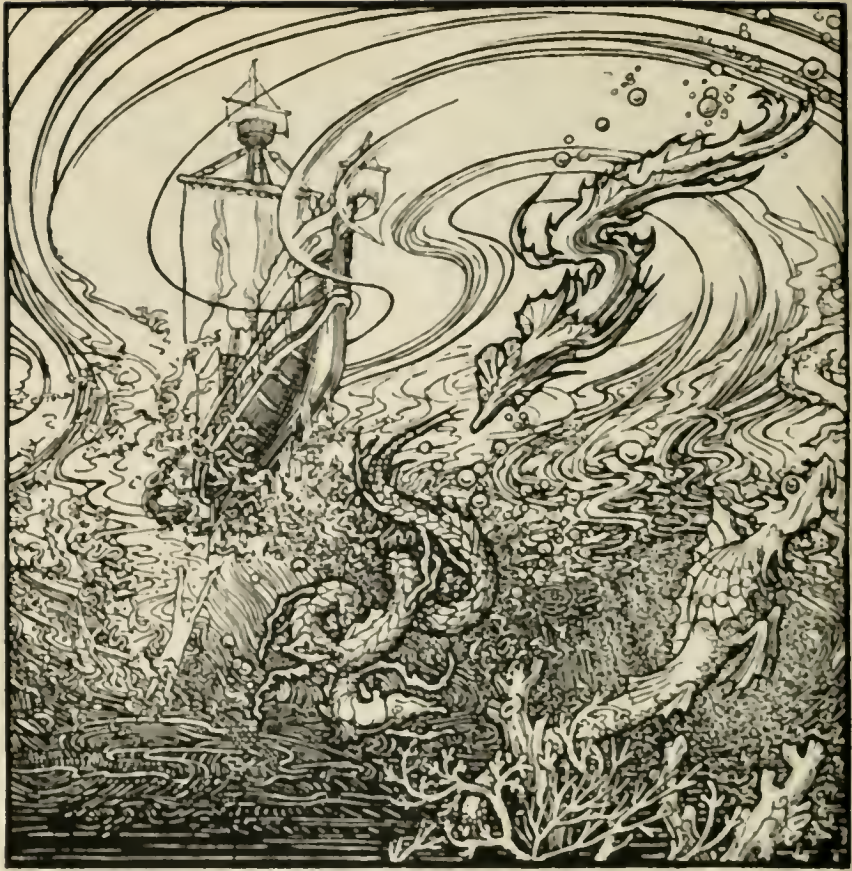
Nor dim nor red, like God's own head,
 The glorious Sun uprist :
 Then all averred, I had killed the bird
 That brought the fog and mist.
 “'Twas right,” said they, “such birds to slay,
 That bring the fog and mist.”

100

But when the
 fog cleared off,
 they justify the
 same, and thus
 make them-
 selves accom-
 plishes in the
 crime.

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
 The furrow followed free :
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

The fair breeze
 continues ; the
 ship enters the
 Pacific Ocean
 and sails
 northward,
 even till it
 reaches the
 Line.



The ship hath
been suddenly
becalmed.

Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt
down,
'Twas sad as sad could be ;
And we did speak only to break
The silence of the sea !

110

{ All in a hot and copper sky.
The bloody Sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the Moon.

Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion :



DAY AFTER DAY, DAY AFTER DAY,
WE STUCK, NOR BREATH NOR MOTION

As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted Ocean.

Water, water, everywhere,
 And all the boards did shrink ;
 Water, water, everywhere,
 Nor any drop to drink.

120

And the Al-
 batross begins
 to be avenged.

The very deep did rot : O Christ !
 That ever this should be !
 Yea, slimy things did crawl with legs
 Upon the slimy sea.

About, about, in reel and rout
 The death-fires danced at night ;
 The water, like a witch's oils,
 Burnt green, and blue, and white.

130

And some in dreams assuréd were
 Of the spirit that plagued us so :
 Nine fathom deep he had followed us
 From the land of mist and snow.

A spirit had followed them ; one of
 the invisible inhabitants of this
 planet (neither departed souls nor
 angels ; concerning whom the
 learned Jew, Josephus, and the
 Platonic Constantinopolitan,
 Michael Psellus, may be con-
 sulted. They are very nume-
 rous, and there is no climate or
 element without one or more.)

*adds
 credulity*

And every tongue, through utter
 drought,
 Was withered at the root ;
 We could not speak, no more than if
 We had been choked with soot.

Ah ! well a-day ! what evil looks
 Had I from old and young !
 Instead of the cross, the Albatross
 About my neck was hung.

140

The shipmates,
 in their sore
 distress, would
 fain throw the
 whole guilt on
 the ancient
 Mariner : in
 sign whereof
 they hang the
 dead sea-bird
 round his neck.



PART THE THIRD

There passed a weary time. Each throat
 Was parched, and glazed each eye.
 A weary time ! a weary time !
 How glazed each weary eye,
 When looking westward, I beheld
A something in the sky.

The ancient
 Mariner be-
 holdeth a sign
 in the element
 afar off.

At first it seemed a little speck,
 And then it seemed a mist :
 It moved and moved, and took at last
 A certain shape, I wist.

150

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist !
 And still it neared and neared :
 As if it dodged a water-sprite,
 It plunged and tacked and veered.

At its nearer
 approach, it
 seemeth him
 to be a ship ;
 and at a dear
 ransom he
 free th his
 speech from
 the bands of
 thirst.

With throats unslaked, with black lips
 baked,
 We could nor laugh nor wail ;
 Through utter drought all dumb we stood
 I bit my arm, I sucked the blood,
 And cried, A sail ! a sail !

160

A flash of joy ;

With throats unslaked, with black lips baked
 Agape they heard me call :
 Gramercy ! they for joy did grin,
 And all at once their breath drew in,
 As they were drinking all.



AND EVERY TONGUE, THROUGH UTTER DROUGHT,
WAS WITHERED AT THE ROOT





See ! see !, (I cried) she tacks no more !
 Hither to work us weal,—
 Without a breeze, without a tide,
 She steadies with upright keel !

170

And horror follows.—For
 can it be a ship
 that comes on-
 ward without
 wind or tide ?

The western wave was all a-flame ;
 The day was well nigh done !
 Almost upon the western wave
 Rested the broad bright Sun ;
 When that strange shape drove suddenly
 Betwixt us and the Sun.

It seemeth
him but the
skeleton of a
ship.

And straight the Sun was flecked with bars,
(Heaven's Mother send us grace !)
As if through a dungeon-grate he peered
With broad and burning face. 180

Alas ! (thought I, and my heart beat loud)
How fast she nears and nears !
Are those *her* sails that glance in the Sun,
Like restless gossameres !

And its ribs
are seen as
bars on the
face of the set-
ting Sun.

Are those *her* ribs through which the Sun
Did peer, as through a grate ?
And is that Woman all her crew ?
Is that a Death ? and are there two ?
Is Death that woman's mate ?

The Spectre-
Woman and her
Death-mate,
and no other
on board the
skeleton-ship.

Her lips were red, *her* looks were free, 190
Her locks were yellow as gold : .
Her skin was as white as leprosy ;
The Night-Mare Life-in-Death was she, 194
Who thicks man's blood with cold.

Like vessel,
like crew !

Death, and
Life-in-Death
have dived for
the ship's crew,
and she (the
latter) winneth
the ancient
Mariner.

The naked hulk alongside came,
And the twain were casting dice ; —
“ The game is done ! I've won ! I've
won ! ”
Quoth she, and whistles thrice.

No twilight
within the
courts of the
sun.

~~The Sun's rim dips ; the stars rush out .~~
At one stride comes the dark ; 200
With far-heard whisper, o'er the sea,
Off shot the spectre-bark.

At the rising
of the Moon.

We listened, and looked sideways up !
Fear at my heart, as at a cup,
My life-blood seemed to sip !
The stars were dim, and thick the night,
The steersman's face by his lamp gleamed
white ;
From the sails the dew did drip—



"THE GAME IS DONE! I'VE WON, I'VE WON!"



Till clomb above the eastern bar
The hornéd Moon, with one bright star ²¹⁰
Within the nether tip.

One after one, by the star-dogged Moon,
Too quick for groan or sigh,
Each turned his face with a ghastly pang,
And cursed me with his eye. One after
another,

Four times fifty living men,
(And I heard nor sigh nor groan;
With heavy thump, a lifeless lump,
They dropped down one by one. His shipmates
drop down
dead ;

The souls did from their bodies fly,—
They fled to bliss or woe !
And every soul, it passed me by,
Like the whizz of my cross-bow ! 220 But Life-in-
Death begins
her work on
the ancient
Mariner.





PART THE FOURTH

The Wedding-Guest feareth that a spirit is talking to him ;

“ I fear thee, ancient Mariner !
I fear thy skinny hand !
And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the ribbed sea-sand.*

But the ancient Mariner assureth him of his bodily

I fear thee and thy glittering eye,
And thy skinny hand, so brown.”—
“ Fear not, fear not, thou Wedding-Guest !
This body dropped not down.

230

* For the two last lines of this stanza I am indebted to Mr. Wordsworth. It was on a delightful walk from Nether Stowey to Dulverton, with him and his sister, in the Autumn of 1797, that this Poem was planned, and in part composed.

Alone, ~~alone~~, all, all alone,
 Alone ~~on a~~ wide wide sea !
 And ~~never~~ a saint took pity on
 My soul in agony.

life, and pro-
 ceedeth to re-
 late his horrible
 penance.

The many men, so beautiful !
 And they all dead did lie :
 And a thousand thousand slimy things
 Lived on ; and so did I.

He despiseth
the creatures
 of the calm.

I looked upon the rotting sea,
 And drew my eyes away ;
 I looked upon the rotting deck,
 And there the dead men lay.

240 And envieth
 that they
should live,
 and so many
 lie dead.

I looked to Heaven, and tried to pray ;
 But or ever a prayer had gushed,
 A wicked whisper came, and made
 My heart as dry as dust.

I closed my lids, and kept them close,
 And the balls like pulses beat ;
For the sky and the sea, and the sea and
the sky 250
 Lay like a load on my weary eye,
 And the dead were at my feet.

The cold sweat melted from their limbs,
 Nor rot nor reek did they :
 The look with which they looked on me
 Had never passed away.

But the curse
 liveth for him
 in the eye of
 the dead men.

An orphan's curse would drag to Hell
 A spirit from on high ;
 But oh ! more horrible than that
 Is a curse in a dead man's eye ! 260
Seven days, seven nights, I saw that curse,
 And yet I could not die.

In his loneliness and fixedness he yearneth towards the journeying Moon, and the stars that still sojourn yet still move onward; and everywhere the blue sky belongs to them, and is their appointed rest, and their native country and their own natural homes, which they enter unannounced, as lords that are certainly expected and yet there is a silent joy at their arrival.

The moving Moon went up the sky,
And nowhere did abide :
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside.

Her beams bemocked the sultry main,
Like April hoar-frost spread ;
But where the ship's huge shadow lay,
The charmed water burnt away
A still and awful red.

270

By the light of the Moon he beholdeth God's creatures of the great calm.

Beyond the shadow of the ship,
I watched the water-snakes :
They moved in tracks of shining white,
And when they reared, the elfish light
Fell off in hoary flakes.

Within the shadow of the ship
I watched their rich attire :
Blue, glossy green, and velvet black,
They coiled and swam ; and every track
Was a flash of golden fire.

280

Their beauty and their happiness.

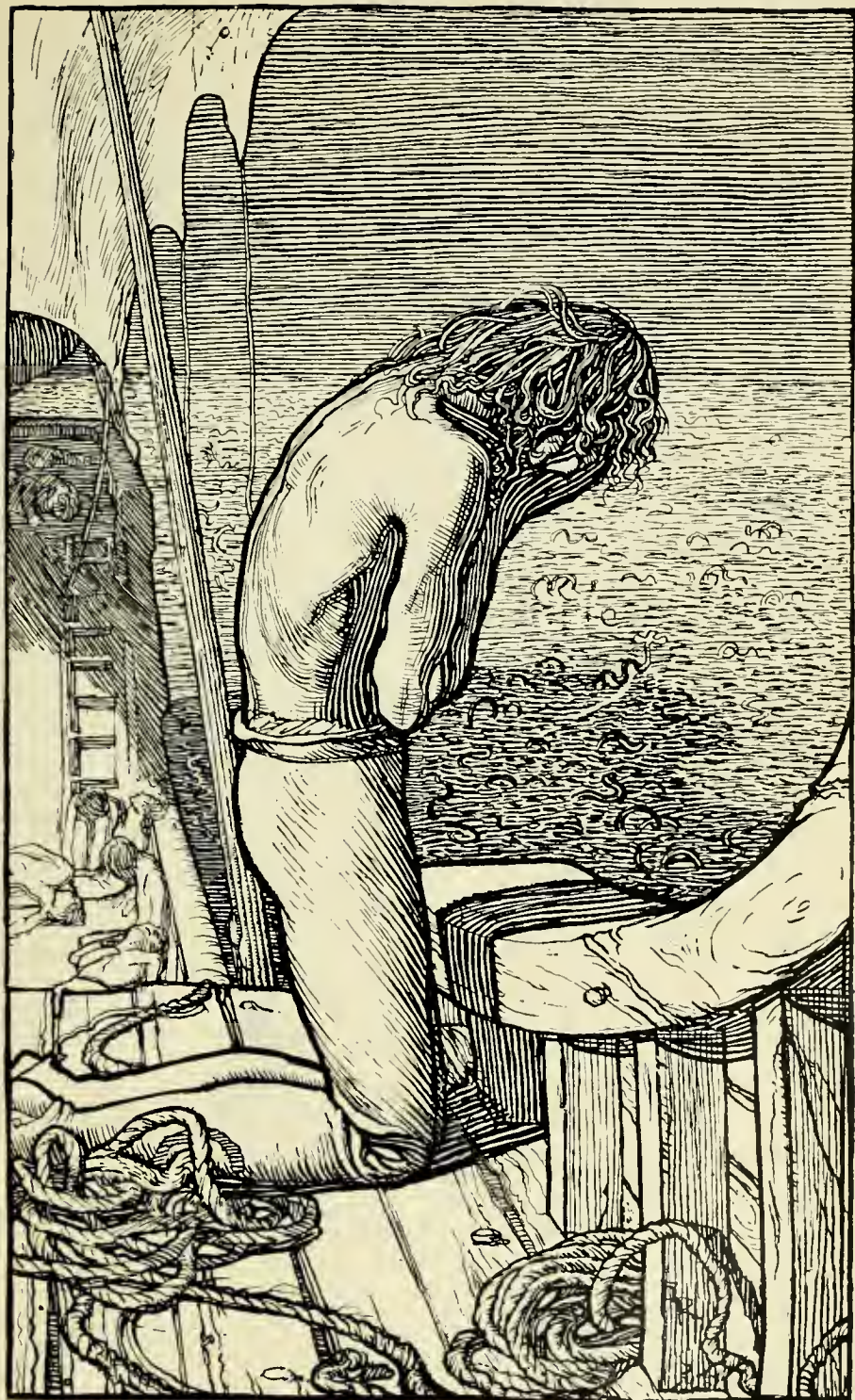
He blesseth them in his heart.

O happy living things ! no tongue
Their beauty might declare :
A spring of love gushed from my heart,
And I blessed them unaware :
Sure my kind saint took pity on me,
And I blessed them unaware.

The spell begins to break.

The self same moment I could pray :
And from my neck so free
The Albatross fell off, and sank
Like lead into the sea.

290



THE SELF-SAME MOMENT I COULD PRAY



PART THE FIFTH

Oh sleep ! it is a gentle thing,
Beloved from pole to pole !
To Mary Queen the praise be given ! -
She sent the gentle sleep from Heaven,
That slid into my soul.

The silly buckets on the deck,
That had so long remained,
I dreamt that they were filled with dew :
And when I awoke, it rained. 300

By grace of the
holy Mother,
the ancient
Mariner is re-
freshed with
rain.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were dank ;
Sure I had drunken in my dreams,
And still my body drank.

I moved, and could not feel my limbs :
I was so light—almost
I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blesséd ghost.

And soon I heard a roaring wind :
~~It did not come anear ;~~ 310
But with its sound it shook the sails,
That were so thin and sere.

He heareth
sounds, and
seeth strange
sights and
commotions in
the sky and
the element.

The upper air burst into life !
And a hundred fire-flags sheen,
To and fro they were hurried about !
And to and fro, and in and out,
The wan stars danced between.

And the coming wind did roar more loud,
And the sails did sigh like sedge ;
And the rain poured down from one black
cloud ; 320
The Moon was at its edge.

The thick black cloud was cleft, and still
 The Moon was at its side :
 Like waters shot from some high crag,
 The lightning fell with never a jag,
 A river steep and wide.

The bodies of
 the ship's
 crew are in-
 spired, and
 the ship moves
 on ;

The loud wind never reached the ship,
 Yet now the ship moved on !
 Beneath the lightning and the Moon
 The dead men gave a groan.

330

They groaned, they stirred, they all up-rose,
 Nor spake, nor moved their eyes ;
 It had been strange, even in a dream,
 To have seen those dead men rise.

The helmsman steered, the ship moved on ;
 Yet never a breeze up blew ;
 The mariners all 'gan work the ropes,
 Where they were wont to do :
 They raised their limbs like lifeless tools—
 We were a ghastly crew.

340

The body of my brother's son
 Stood by me, knee to knee :
 The body and I pulled at one rope,
 But he said nought to me."

But not by the
 souls of the
 men, nor by
 demons of
 earth or middle
 air, but by a
 blessed troop
 of angelic
 spirits, sent
 down by the
 invocation of
 the guardian
 saint.

" I fear thee, ancient Mariner !"
 " Be calm, thou Wedding-Guest !
 'Twas not those souls that fled in pain,
 Which to their corse came again,
 But a troop of spirits blest :

For when it dawned—they dropped their
 arms,
 And clustered round the mast ;
 Sweet sounds rose slowly through their
 mouths,
 And from their bodies passed.

350



THE BODY AND I PULLED AT ONE ROPE,
BUT HE SAID NOUGHT TO ME





Around, around, flew each sweet sound,
Then darted to the Sun ;
Slowly the sounds came back again,
Now mixed, now one by one.

Sometimes a-dropping from the sky
I heard the sky-lark sing ;
Sometimes all little birds that are, ³⁶⁰
How they seemed to fill the sea and air
With their sweet jargoning !

And now 'twas like all instruments,
 Now like a lonely flute ;
 And now it is an angel's song,
 That makes the heavens be mute.

It ceased ; yet still the sails made on
 A pleasant noise till noon,
 A noise like of a hidden brook
 In the leafy month of June,
 That to the sleeping woods all night
 Singeth a quiet tune.

370

Till noon we quietly sailed on,
 Yet never a breeze did breathe :
 Slowly and smoothly went the ship,
 Moved onward from beneath.

The lonesome Spirit from the south-pole carries on the ship as far as the Line, in obedience to the angelic troop, but still requireth vengeance.

Under the keel nine fathom deep,
 From the land of mist and snow,
 The spirit slid ; and it was he
 That made the ship to go.
 The sails at noon left off their tune,
 And the ship stood still also.

380

The Sun, right up above the mast,
 Had fixed her to the ocean :
 But in a minute she 'gan stir,
 With a short uneasy motion—
 Backwards and forwards half her length
 With a short uneasy motion.

Then like a pawing horse let go,
 She made a sudden bound :
 It flung the blood into my head,
 And I fell down in a swound.

390

The Polar Spirit's fellow demons, the invisible inhabitants of the element, take part in his wrong ;

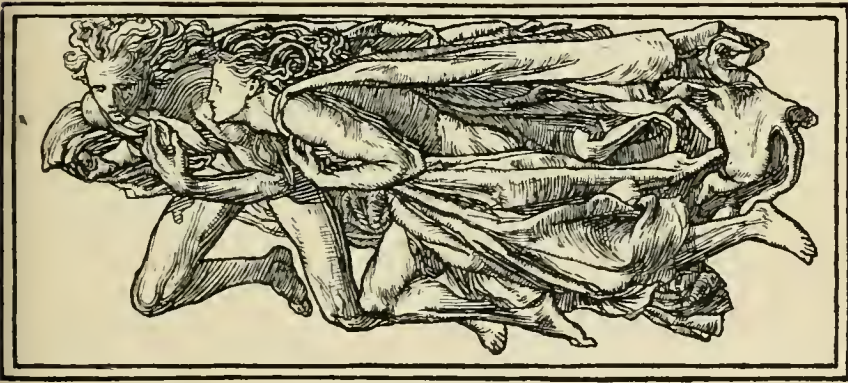
How long in that same fit I lay,
 I have not to declare ;
 But ere my living life returned,
 I heard and in my soul discerned
 Two voices in the air.

“Is it he?” quoth one, “Is this the man?
 By him who died on cross,
 With his cruel bow he laid full low,
 The harmless Albatross.

400 and two of
 them relate,
 one to the
 other, that
 penance long
 and heavy for
 the ancient
 Mariner hath
 been accorded
 to the Polar
 Spirit, who
 returneth
 southward.

The spirit who bideth by himself
 In the land of mist and snow,
 He loved the bird that loved the man
 Who shot him with his bow.”

The other was a softer voice,
 As soft as honey-dew :
 Quoth he, “The man hath penance done,
 And penance more will do.”





FIRST VOICE

‘But tell me, tell me! speak again, 41
Thy soft response renewing—
What makes that ship drive on so fast?
What is the ocean doing?’

SECOND VOICE

‘Still as a slave before his lord,
The ocean hath no blast;
His great bright eye most silently
Up to the Moon is cast—

If he may know which way to go;
For she guides him smooth or grim.
See, brother, see! how graciously 4
She looketh down on him.’

FIRST VOICE

The Mariner
hath been cast
into a trance;
‘But why drives on that ship so fast,
Without or wave or wind?’

SECOND VOICE

for the angelic
power causeth
the vessel to
drive north-
‘The air is cut away before,
And closes from behind.’

Fly, brother, fly ! more high, more high
 Or we shall be belated :
 For slow and slow that ship will go,
 When the Mariner's trance is abated.'

ward faster
than human
life could
endure.

"I woke, and we were sailing on
 As in a gentle weather :
 'Twas night, calm night, the Moon was high ;
 The dead men stood together.

430 The super-
 natural motion
 is retarded :
 the Mariner
 awakes, and
 his penance
 begins anew.

All stood together on the deck,
 For a charnel-dungeon fitter :
 All fixed on me their stony eyes,
 That in the Moon did glitter.

The pang, the curse, with which they died,
 Had never passed away :
 I could not draw my eyes from theirs,
 Nor turn them up to pray.

440

And now this spell was snapped : once more
 I viewed the ocean green,
 And looked far forth, yet little saw
 Of what had else been seen—

The curse is
finally
expiated.

Like one, that on a lonesome road
 Doth walk in fear and dread,
 And having once turned round walks on,
 And turns no more his head ;
 Because he knows a frightful fiend
 Doth close behind him tread.

450

But soon there breathed a wind on me,
 Nor sound nor motion made :
 Its path was not upon the sea,
 In ripple or in shade.

It raised my hair, it fanned my cheek
 Like a meadow-gale of spring—
 It mingled strangely with my fears,
 Yet it felt like a welcoming.

Swiftly, swiftly flew the ship,
 Yet she sailed softly too :
 Sweetly, sweetly blew the breeze—
 On me alone it blew.

460

And the an-
 cient Mariner
 beholdeth his
 native country.

Oh ! dream of joy ! is this indeed
 The lighthouse top I see ?
 Is this the hill ? is this the kirk ?
 Is this mine own countree ?

We drifted o'er the harbour-bar,
 And I with sobs did pray—
 O let me be awake, my God !
 Or let me sleep away.

470

The harbour-bay was clear as glass,
 So smoothly it was strewn !
 And on the bay the moonlight lay,
 And the shadow of the moon.

The rock shone bright, the kirk no less,
 That stands above the rock :
 The moonlight steeped in silentness
 The steady weathercock.

The angelic
 spirits leave
 the dead
 bodies,

And the bay was white with silent light, 480
 Till rising from the same,
 Full many shapes, that shadows were,
 In crimson colours came.

And appear in
 their own
 forms of light.

A little distance from the prow
 Those crimson shadows were :
 I turned my eyes upon the deck—
 Oh, Christ ! what saw I there !

Each corse lay flat, lifeless and flat,
 And, by the Holy Rood !
 A man all light, a seraph-man,
 On every corse there stood.

490



A MAN ALL LIGHT, A SERAPH MAN,
ON EVERY CORSE THERE STOOD



This seraph-band, each waved his hand :
 It was a heavenly sight !
 They stood as signals to the land,
 Each one a lovely light :

This seraph-band, each waved his hand,
 No voice did they impart—
 No voice ; but oh ! the silence sank
 Like music on my heart.

But soon I heard the dash of oars, ✓ 500
 I heard the Pilot's cheer ;
 My head was turned perforce away,
 And I saw a boat appear.

~~The Pilot and the Pilot's boy,~~
~~I heard them coming fast :~~
 Dear Lord in Heaven ! it was a joy
 The dead men could not blast.

I saw a third—I heard his voice :
 It is the Hermit good !
 He singeth loud his godly hymns 510
 That he makes in the wood.
 He'll shrieve my soul, he'll wash away
 The Albatross's blood.

PART THE SEVENTH

The Hermit of
the Wood,

This Hermit good lives in that wood
Which slopes down to the sea.
How loudly his sweet voice he rears !
He loves to talk with marineres
That come from a far countree.

He kneels at morn, and noon and eve—
He hath a cushion plump :
It is the moss that wholly hides
The rotted old oak-stump.)

520

How can he
hear them?

The skiff-boat neared : I heard them
talk,
' Why this is strange, I trow !
Where are those lights so many and
fair,
That signal made but now ? '

Approacheth
the ship with
wonder.

' Strange, by my faith ! ' the Hermit said—
' And they answered not our cheer !
The planks looked warped ! and see those
sails,
How thin they are and sere !
I never saw aught like to them,
Unless perchance it were

530

Brown skeletons of leaves that lag
~~My forest-brook~~ along ;
When the ivy-tod is heavy with snow,
And the owlet whoops to the wolf below,
That eats the she-wolf's young.'

' Dear Lord ! it hath a fiendish look—
(The Pilot made reply)
I am a-feared '—' Push on, push on ! '
Said the Hermit cheerily.

540



THE HOLY HERMIT RAISED HIS EYES,
AND PRAYED WHERE HE DID SIT



The boat came closer to the ship,
 But I nor spake nor stirred ;
 The boat came close beneath the ship,
 And straight a sound was heard.

Under the water it rumbled on,
 Still louder and more dread :
 It reached the ship, it split the bay ;
 The ship went down like lead.

The ship sud-
 denly sinketh.

Stunned by that loud and dreadful sound, ⁵⁵⁰
 Which sky and ocean smote,
 Like one that hath been seven days
 drowned

The ancient
 Mariner is
 saved in the
 Pilot's boat.

My body lay afloat ;
 But swift as dreams, myself I found
 Within the Pilot's boat.

Upon the whirl, where sank the ship,
 The boat spun round and round ;
 And all was still, save that the hill
Was telling of the sound.

I moved my lips—the Pilot shrieked ⁵⁶⁰
 And fell down in a fit ;
 The holy Hermit raised his eyes,
 And prayed where he did sit.

I took the oars : the Pilot's boy,
 Who now doth crazy go,
 Laughed loud and long, and all the while
 His eyes went to and fro.
 ' Ha ! ha ! ' quoth he, ' full plain I see,
 The Devil knows how to row.'

And now, all in my own countree, ⁵⁷⁰
 I stood on the firm land !
 The Hermit stepped forth from the boat,
 And scarcely he could stand.



The ancient
Mariner
earnestly
entreateth the
Hermit to
shrieve him ;
and the pe-
nance of life
falls on him.

‘ O shrieve me, shrieve me, holy man ! ’
The Hermit crossed his brow.
‘ Say quick,’ quoth he, ‘ I bid thee say—
What manner of man art thou ? ’

Forthwith this frame of mine was wrenched
With a woeful agony,
Which forced me to begin my tale ; 580
And then it left me free.

And ever and
anon through-
out his future
life an agony
constraimeth
him to travel
from land to
land.

Since then, at an uncertain hour,
That agony returns ;
And till my ghastly tale is told,
This heart within me burns.



I pass, like night, from land to land ;
I have strange power of speech ;
That moment that his face I see,
I know the man that must hear me :
To him my tale I teach.

590

What loud uproar burst from that door !
The wedding-guests are there :



But in the garden-bower the bride
And bride-maids singing are :
And hark the little vesper bell,
Which biddeth me to prayer !

O Wedding-Guest ! this soul hath been
Alone on a wide wide sea :
So lonely 'twas, that God himself
Scarce seem'd there to be.

600

O sweeter than the marriage-feast,
'Tis sweeter far to me,
To walk together to the kirk
With a goodly company !—

To walk together to the kirk,
And all together pray,
While each to his great Father bends,
Old men, and babes, and loving friends,
And youths and maidens gay !

And to teach,
by his own
example, love

Farewell, farewell ! but this I tell
To thee, thou Wedding-Guest !

610



He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.

and reverence
to all things
that God made
and loveth.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small ;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all."

The Mariner, whose eye is bright,
Whose beard with age is hoar,
Is gone : and now the Wedding-Guest 620
Turned from the bridegroom's door!

He went like one that hath been stunned,
And is of sense forlorn :
A sadder and a wiser man,
He rose the morrow morn.

1797-1798.



STRETCHED on a mouldered Abbey's broadest wall,
 Where ruining ivies propped the ruins steep—
 Her folded arms wrapping her tattered pall,
 Had Melancholy mused herself to sleep.

The fern was pressed beneath her hair,
 The dark green Adder's Tongue * was there;
 An, still as past the flagging sea-gale weak,
 The long lank leaf bowed fluttering o'er her cheek.

That pallid cheek was flushed : her eager look
 Beamed eloquent in slumber ! Inly wrought,
 Imperfect sounds her moving lips forsook,
 And her bent forehead worked with troubled thought.
 Strange was the dream——

1797.

* A Botanical mistake. The plant, I meant, is called Hart's Tongue; but this would unluckily spoil the poetical effect. (*Cedat ergo Botanice.* [S. T. C. 1817.])

PARLIAMENTARY OSCILLATORS

ALMOST awake ? Why, what is this, and whence,
O ye right loyal men, all undefiléd ?
Sure, 'tis not possible that Common Sense
Has hitched her pullies to each heavy eye-lid ?

Yet wherefore else that start, which discomposes
The drowsy waters lingering in your eye ?
And are you *really* able to descry
That precipice three yards beyond your noses ?

Yet flatter you I cannot, that your wit
Is much improved by this long loyal dozing ; 10
And I admire, no more than Mr. Pitt,
Your jumps and starts of patriotic prosing—

Now clattering to the Treasury Cluck, like chicken,
Now with small beaks the ravenous *Bill* opposing ;
With serpent-tongue now stinging, and now licking,
Now semi-sibilant, now smoothly glozing—

Now having faith implicit that he can't err,
Hoping his hopes, alarmed with his alarms ;
And now believing him a sly enchanter,
Yet still afraid to break his brittle charms, 20

Lest some mad devil suddenly unhamp'ring,
Slap-dash ! the imp should fly off with the steeple.
On revolutionary broom-stick scampering.—
O ye soft-headed and soft-hearted people,

If you can stay so long from slumber free,
My muse shall make an effort to salute 'e :
For lo ! a very dainty simile
Flash'd sudden through my brain, and 'twill just
suit 'e !

You know that water-fowl that cries, Quack !
Quack ! ?
Full often have I seen a waggish crew 30

Fasten the Bird of Wisdom on its back,
The ivy-haunting bird, that cries, Tu-who !

Both plunged together in the deep mill-stream,
(Mill-stream, or farmyard pond, or mountain-lake.)
Shrill, as a *Church and Constitution* scream,
Tu-who ! quoth Broad-face, and down dives the
Drake !

The green-neck'd Drake once more pops up to view,
Stares round, cries *Quack !* and makes an angry
pother ;
Then shriller screams the bird with eyelids blue,
The broad-faced bird ! and deeper dives the other. ⁴⁰
Ye *quacking* Statesmen ! 'tis even so with you—
One peasecod is not liker to another.

Even so on Loyalty's Decoy-pond, each
Pops up his head, as fir'd with British blood,
Hears once again the Ministerial screech,
And once more seeks the bottom's blackest mud !

1798.

UBI THESAURUS IBI COR

I MIX in life, and labour to seem free,
With common persons pleased and common things,
While every thought and action tends to thee,
And every impulse from thy influence springs.

1798.



FIRE · FAMINE · & · SLAUGHTER A · WAR · ECLOGUE ~

The Scene a desolated Tract in La Vendée. FAMINE is discovered lying on the ground ; to her enter FIRE and SLAUGHTER.

FAMINE.

SISTERS ! sisters ! who sent you here ?

SLAUGHTER (*to Fire*).

I will whisper it in her ear.

FIRE.

No ! no ! no !
Spirits hear what spirits tell :
'Twill make an holiday in Hell.

No ! no ! no !
Myself, I named him once below,
And all the souls, that damnéd be,
Leaped up at once in anarchy,
Clapped their hands and danced for glee. 10
They no longer heeded me ;
But laughed to hear Hell's burning rafters
Unwillingly re-echo laughters !

No ! no ! no !
Spirits hear what spirits tell :
'Twill make an holiday in Hell !

FAMINE.

Whisper it, Sister ! so and so !
In a dark hint, soft and slow.

SLAUGHTER.

Letters four do form his name—
And who sent you ?

BOTH.

The same ! the same !

20

SLAUGHTER.

He came by stealth, and unlocked my den.
And I have drunk the blood since then
Of thrice three hundred thousand men.

BOTH.

Who bade you do 't ?

SLAUGHTER.

The same ! the same !
Letters four do form his name.
He let me loose, and cried Halloo !
To him alone the praise is due.

FAMINE.

Thanks, Sister, thanks ! the men have bled.
Their wives and their children faint for bread.
I stood in a swampy field of battle ;
With bones and skulls I made a rattle,
To frighten the wolf and carrion-crow
And the homeless dog—but they would not go.
So off I flew : for how could I bear
To see them gorge their dainty fare ?
I heard a groan and a peevish squall,
Through the chink of a cottage-wall—
Can you guess what I saw there ?

30



ON AS I STRODE WITH MY HUGE STRIDES

UNIVERSITY
OF
CALIFORNIA

BOTH.

Whisper it, Sister ! in our ear.

FAMINE.

A baby beat its dying mother : 40
I had starved the one and was starving the other !

BOTH.

Who bade you do 't ?

FAMINE.

The same ! the same !
Letters four do form his name.
He let me loose, and cried, Halloo !
To him alone the praise is due.

FIRE.

Sisters ! I from Ireland came !
Hedge and corn-fields all on flame,
I triumphed o'er the setting sun !
And all the while the work was done, 50
On as I strode with my huge strides,
I flung back my head and I held my sides,
It was so rare a piece of fun
To see the sweltered cattle run
With uncouth gallop through the night,
Scared by the red and noisy light !
By the light of his own blazing cot
Was many a naked Rebel shot :
The house-stream met the flame and hissed,
While crash ! fell in the roof, I wist, 60
On some of those old bed-rid nurses,
That deal in discontent and curses.

BOTH.

Who bade you do 't ?

FIRE.

The same ! the same !
Letters four do form his name.

He let me loose, and cried, Halloo !
To him alone the praise is due.

ALL.

He let us loose, and cried Halloo !
How shall we yield him honour due ?

FAMINE.

Wisdom comes with lack of food.
I'll gnaw, I'll gnaw the multitude,
Till the cup of rage o'erbrim :
They shall seize him and his brood—

70

SLAUGHTER.

They shall tear him limb from limb !

FIRE.

O thankless beldames and untrue !
And is this all that you can do
For him, who did so much for you ?
Ninety months he, by my troth !
Hath richly catered for you both ;
And in an hour would you repay
An eight years' work ?—Away ! Away !
I alone am faithful ! I
Cling to him everlastingly.

80

TO A YOUNG LADY

ON HER RECOVERY FROM A FEVER

[MISS LAVINIA POOLE]

WHY need I say, Louisa dear !
How glad I am to see you here,
 A lovely convalescent ;
Risen from the bed of pain, and fear,
 And feverish heat incessant.

The sunny Showers, the dappled Sky,
The little Birds that warble high,
 Their vernal loves commencing,
Will better welcome you than I
 With their sweet influencing.

Believe me, while in bed you lay,
Your danger taught us all to pray :
 You made us grow devouter !
Each eye looked up and seemed to say,
 How can we do without her ?

Besides, what vexed us worse, we knew
They have no need of such as you
 In the place where you were going :
This World has angels all too few,
 And Heaven is overflowing !

1798.

conversion
of T. Winter

FROST AT MIDNIGHT

THE Frost performs its secret ministry,
 Unhelped by any wind. The owl's cry
 Came loud—and hark, again! loud as before.
 The inmates of my cottage, all at rest,
 Have left me to that solitude, which suits
 Abstruser musings: save that at my side
 My cradled infant slumbers peacefully.
 'Tis calm indeed! so calm, that it disturbs
 And vexes meditation with its strange
 And extreme silentness. Sea, hill, and wood, 10
 This populous village! Sea, and hill, and wood,
 With all the numberless goings on of life,
Inaudible as dreams! the thin blue flame
 Lies on my low burnt fire, and quivers not;
 Only that film, which fluttered on the grate,
 Still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing.
 Methinks, its motion in this hush of nature
 Gives it dim sympathies with me who live,
 Making it a companionable form,
 Whose puny flaps and freaks the idling Spirit 20
 By its own mood interprets, everywhere
 Echo or mirror seeking of itself,
 And makes a toy of Thought.

But oh! how oft!

How oft, at school, with most believing mind,
 Presageful, have I gazed upon the bars,
 To watch that fluttering stranger! and as oft
 With unclosed lids, already had I dreamt
 Of my sweet birthplace, and the old church-tower,
 Whose bells, the poor man's only music, rang
 From morn to evening, all the hot Fair-day, 20
 So sweetly, that they stirred and haunted me
 With a wild pleasure, falling on mine ear
~~Most like articulate sounds of things to come!~~
 So gazed I, till the soothing things I dreamt
 Lulled me to sleep, and sleep prolonged my dreams!
 And so I brooded all the following morn,

Awed by the stern preceptor's face, mine eye
 Fixed with mock study on my swimming book :
 Save if the door half opened, and I snatched
 A hasty glance, and still my heart leaped up, 40
 For still I hoped to see the stranger's face,
 Townsman, or aunt, or sister more beloved,
 My play-mate when we both were clothed alike !

Dear Babe, that sleepest cradled by my side,
 Whose gentle breathings, heard in this deep calm,
 Fill up the intersperséd vacancies
 And momentary pauses of the thought !
 My Babe so beautiful ! it thrills my heart
 With tender gladness, thus to look at thee,
 And think that thou shalt learn far other lore 50
 And in far other scenes ! For I was reared
 In the great city, pent 'mid cloisters dim,
 And saw nought lovely but the sky and stars.
 But thou, my babe ! shalt wander like a breeze
 By lakes and sandy shores, beneath the crags
 Of ancient mountain, and beneath the clouds,
 Which image in their bulk both lakes and shores
 And mountain crags : so shalt thou see and hear
 The lovely shapes and sounds intelligible
 Of that eternal language, which thy God 60
 Utters, who from eternity doth teach
 Himself in all, and all things in himself.
 Great universal Teacher ! he shall mould
 Thy spirit, and by giving make it ask.

Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee,
 Whether the Summer clothe the general earth
 With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
 Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch
 Of mossy apple-tree, while the nigh thatch
 Smokes in the sun-thaw ; whether the eave-drops fall 70
 Heard only in the trances of the blast,
 Or if the secret ministry of Frost
 Shall hang them up in silent icicles,
 Quietly shining to the quiet Moon.

THE OLD MAN OF THE ALPS

STRANGER ! whose eyes a look of pity show,
Say, will you listen to a tale of woe ?
A tale in no unwonted horrors dressed ;
But sweet is pity to an agéd breast.
This voice did falter with old age before ;
Sad recollections make it falter more.
Beside the torrent and beneath a wood
High in these Alps my summer cottage stood ;
One daughter still remained to cheer my way,
The evening-star of Life's declining day ; 10
Duly she hied to fill her milking-pail,
Ere shout of herdsman rang from cliff or vale ;
When she return'd, before the summer shiel,
On the fresh grass she spread the dairy meal :
Just as the snowy peaks began to lose
In glittering silver lights their rosy hues.
Singing in wood or bounding o'er the lawn
No blither creature hail'd the early dawn ;
And if I spoke of hearts by pain oppress'd 20
When every friend is gone to them that rest,
Or of old men that leave, when they expire,
Daughters that should have perished with their sire—
Leave them to toil all day, through paths unknown,
And house at night behind some sheltering stone—
Impatient of the thought, with lively cheer
She broke half-clos'd the tasteless tale severe.
She play'd with fancies of a gayer hue,
Enamour'd of the scenes her *wishes* drew ;
And oft she prattled with an eager tongue 30
Of promis'd joys that would not loiter long,
Till with her tearless eyes so bright and fair
She seemed to see them realised in air !
In fancy oft, within some sunny dell,
Where never wolf should howl or tempest yell,
She built a little home of joy and rest,
And fill'd it with the friends whom she loved best ;
She nam'd the inmates of her fancied cot,
And gave to each his own peculiar lot,

Which with our little herd abroad should roam,
 And which should tend the dairy's toil at home ; 40
 And now the hour approach'd which should restore
 Her lover from the wars, to part no more.
 Her whole frame flutter'd with uneasy joy ;
 I long'd myself to clasp the valiant boy ;
 And though I strove to calm *her* eager mood,
 It was my own sole thought in solitude.
 I told it to the Saints amid my hymns—
 For O ! you know not on an old man's limbs
 How thrillingly the pleasant sunbeams play 50
 That shine upon his daughter's wedding-day.
 I hoped that those fierce tempests soon to rave
 Unheard, unfelt around *my* mountain grave,
 Not undelightfully would break *her* rest,
 While she lay pillow'd on her lover's breast,
 Or join'd his pious prayer for pilgrims driven
 Out to the mercy of the winds of heaven.
 Yes ! now the hour approach'd that should restore
 Her lover from the wars to part no more.
 Her thoughts were wild, her soul was in her eye,
 She wept and laughed as if she knew not why ; 60
 And she had made a song about the wars,
 And sang it to the sun and to the stars !
 But while she look'd and listen'd, stood and ran,
 And saw him plain in every distant man,
 By treachery stabb'd on Nansy's murderous day,
 A senseless corse th' expected husband lay,—
 A wounded man who met us in the wood
 Heavily ask'd her where *my* cottage stood,
 And told us all ; she cast her eyes around 70
 As if his words had been but empty sound ;
 Then look'd to Heaven, like one that would deny
 That such a thing *could be* beneath the sky.
Again he ask'd her if she knew my name,
 And instantly an anguish wrench'd her frame,
 And left her mind imperfect. No delight
 Thenceforth she found in any cheerful sight,
 Not even in those time-haunted wells and groves,
 Scenes of past joy and birthplace of her loves.
 If to her spirit any sound was dear

'Twas the deep moan that spoke the tempest near,
 Or sighs which chasms of icy vales outbreathe
 Sent from the dark, imprison'd floods beneath.
 She wander'd up the crag and down the slope,
 But not, as in her happy days of hope,
 To seek the churning-plant of sovereign power
 That grew in clefts and bore a scarlet flower.

80

She roam'd without a purpose, all alone,
 Thro' high grey vales unknowing and unknown.

Kind-hearted stranger ! patiently you hear
 A tedious tale : I thank you for that tear :
 May never other tears o'ercloud your eye
 Than those which gentle Pity can supply !
 Did you not mark a towering convent hang
 Where the huge rocks with sounds of torrents rang ?
 Even yet, methinks, its spiry turrets swim
 Amid yon purple gloom ascending dim !
 For thither oft would my poor child repair
 To ease her soul by penitence and prayer.
 I knew that peace at good men's prayers returns
 Home to the contrite heart of him that mourns,
 And checked her not ; and often there she found
 A timely pallet when the evening frown'd.
 And there I trusted that my child would light
 On shelter and on food, one dreadful night,
 When there was uproar in the element,
 And she was absent. To my rest I went ;
 I thought her safe, yet often did I wake,
 And felt my very heart within me ache.

90

100

No daughter near me, at this very door
 Next morn I listened to the dying roar.
 Above, below, the prowling vulture wail'd,
 And down the cliffs the heavy vapour sail'd.
 Up by the wide-spread waves in fury torn
 Homestalls and pines along the vale were borne.
 The Dalesmen in thick crowds appeared below,
 Clearing the road o'erwhelm'd with hills of snow.
 At times to the proud gust's ascending swell
 A pack of bloodhounds flung their doleful yell :

11



ROUND AND ROUND FLEW THE RAVEN AND CAWED TO THE BLAST.



For after nights of storm that dismal train
 The pious convent sends, with hope humane 120
 To find some outstretched man—perchance to save,
 Or give, at least, that last good gift, a grave !
 But now a gathering crowd did I survey
 That slowly up the pasture bent their way ;
 Nor could I doubt but that their care had found
 Some pilgrim in th' unchannelled torrent drown'd.
 And down the lawn I hastened to implore
 That they would bring the body to my door ;
 But soon exclaim'd a boy, who ran before,
 " Thrown by the last night's waters from their bed 130
 Your daughter has been found, and she is dead ! "

The old man paus'd. May he who, sternly just,
 Lays at his will his creatures in the dust—
 Some ere the earliest buds of hope be blown,
 And some when every bloom of joy is flown—
 May he the parent to his child restore
 In that unchanging realm where Love reigns ever-more.

NICIAS ERYTHÆUS.

1798.

THE RAVEN

A CHRISTMAS TALE, TOLD BY A SCHOOL-BOY TO
HIS LITTLE BROTHERS AND SISTERS

UNDERNEATH a huge oak tree
 There was of swine a huge company,
 That grunted as they crunched the mast,
 For that was ripe, and fell full fast.
 Then they trotted away, for the wind grew high :
 One acorn they left, and no more might you spy.
 Next came a Raven, that liked not such folly :
 He belonged, they did say, to the witch Melancholy !
 Blacker was he than blackest jet,
 Flew low in the rain, and his feathers not wet. 10
 He picked up the acorn and buried it straight
 By the side of a river both deep and great.

Where then did the Raven go ?
 He went high and low,
 Over hill, over dale, did the black Raven go.
 Many Autumns, many Springs
 Travelled he* with wandering wings :
 Many summers, many Winters—
 I can't tell half his adventures.

At length he came back, and with him a She, 20
 And the acorn was grown to a tall oak tree.
 They built them a nest in the topmost bough,
 And young ones they had, and were happy enow.
 But soon came a woodman in leathern guise,
 His brow, like a pent-house, hung over his eyes.
 He'd an axe in his hand, not a word he spoke,
 But with many a hem ! and a sturdy stroke,
 At length he brought down the poor Raven's own oak.
 His young ones were killed ; for they could not depart,
 And their mother did die of a broken heart. 30

The boughs from the trunk the woodman did sever ;
 And they floated it down on the course of the river.
 They sawed it in planks, and its bark they did strip,
 And with this tree and others they made a good ship.
 The ship, it was launched ; but in sight of the land
 Such a storm there did rise as no ship could withstand.
 It bulged on a rock, and the waves rushed in fast :
 Round and round flew the raven, and cawed to the
 blast.

He heard the last shriek of the perishing souls—
 See ! see ! o'er the topmast the mad water rolls ! 40

Right glad was the Raven, and off he went fleet,
 And Death riding home on a cloud he did meet,
 And he thanked him again and again for this treat :
 They had taken his all, and REVENGE IT WAS SWEET !

1798.

* Seventeen or eighteen years ago, an artist of some celebrity was so much pleased with this doggerel, that he amused himself with the thought of making a Child's Picture Book of it ; but he could not hit on a picture for these four lines. I suggested a *round-about* with four seats, and the four seasons, as children, with Time for the show man. NOTE : *Sibylline Leaves*, 1817, p. vii.



At midnight by the stream I roved,
 To forget the form I loved.
 Image of Lewti ! from my mind
 Depart ; for Lewti is not kind.

The Moon was high, the moonlight gleam
 And the shadow of a star
 Heaved upon Tamaha's stream ;
 But the rock shone brighter far,
 The rock half sheltered from my view
 By pendent boughs of tressy yew—
 So shines my Lewti's forehead fair,
 Gleaming through her sable hair.
 Image of Lewti ! from my mind
 Depart ; for Lewti is not kind.

10

I saw a cloud of palest hue,
 Onward to the Moon it passed ;
 Still brighter and more bright it grew,
 With floating colours not a few,
 Till it reached the Moon at last :

Then the cloud was wholly bright,
 With a rich and amber light !
 And so with many a hope I seek,
 And with such joy I find my Lewti ;
 And even so my pale wan cheek
 Drinks in as deep a flush of beauty !
 Nay, treacherous image ! leave my mind,
 If Lewti never will be kind.

20

The little cloud—it floats away,
 Away it goes ; away so soon—
 Alas ! it has no power to stay :
 Its hues are dim, its hues are grey—
 Away it passes from the Moon !
 How mournfully it seems to fly,
 Ever fading more and more,
 To joyless regions of the sky—
 And now 'tis whiter than before !
 As white as my poor cheek will be,
 When, Lewti ! on my couch I lie,
 A dying man for love of thee.
 Nay, treacherous image ! leave my mind—
 And yet, thou did'st not look unkind.

30

40

I saw a vapour in the sky,
 Thin, and white, and very high ;
 I ne'er beheld so thin a cloud :
 Perhaps the breezes that can fly
 Now below and now above,
 Have snatched aloft the lawny shroud
 Of lady fair—that died for love.
 For maids, as well as youths, have perished
 From fruitless love too fondly cherished.
 Nay, treacherous image ! leave my mind—
 For Lewti never will be kind.

50

Hush ! my heedless feet from under
 Slip the crumbling banks for ever :
 Like echoes to a distant thunder,
 They plunge into the gentle river.
 The river-swans have heard my tread,
 And startle from their reedy bed.

O beauteous Birds ! methinks ye measure
 Your movements to some heavenly tune ! 60
 O beauteous Birds ! 'tis such a pleasure
 To see you move beneath the Moon,
 I would it were your true delight
 To sleep by day and wake all night.

I know the place where Lewti lies,
 When silent night has closed her eyes :
 It is a breezy jasmine-bower,
 The Nightingale sings o'er her head :
 Voice of the Night ! had I the power
 That leafy labyrinth to thread, 70
 And creep, like thee, with soundless tread,
 I then might view her bosom white
 Heaving lovely to my sight,
 As these two swans together heave
 On the gently swelling wave.

Oh ! that she saw me in a dream,
 And dreamt that I had died for care !
All pale and wasted I would seem,
Yet fair withal, as spirits are !
 I'd die indeed, if I might see 80
 Her bosom heave, and heave for me !
 Soothe, gentle image ! soothe my mind !
 To-morrow Lewti may be kind.

1798.



FRANCE

AN ODE

I

To
Ye Clouds ! that far above me float and pause,
Whose pathless march no mortal may controul !
Ye Ocean-Waves ! that, wheresoe'er ye roll,
Yield homage only to eternal laws !
Ye Woods ! that listen to the night-bird's singing,
Midway the smooth and perilous slope reclined,
Save when your own imperious branches swinging
Have made a solemn music of the wind !
Where, like a man beloved of God,
Through glooms, which never woodman trod, 10
How oft, pursuing fancies holy,
My moonlight way o'er flowering weeds I wound,
Inspired, beyond the guess of folly,
By each rude shape and wild unconquerable sound !
O ye loud Waves ! and O ye Forests high !
And O ye Clouds that far above me soared !
Thou rising Sun ! thou blue rejoicing Sky !
Yea, everything that is and will be free !
Bear witness for me, wheresoe'er ye be,
With what deep worship I have still adored 20
The spirit of divinest Liberty.

II

When France in wrath her giant-limbs upreared,
And with that oath, which smote Air, Earth, and Sea,
Stamped her strong foot and said she would be free,
Bear witness for me, how I hoped and feared !
With what a joy my lofty gratulation
Unawed I sang, amid a slavish band :
And when to whelm the disenchanted nation,
Like fiends embattled by a wizard's wand,
The Monarchs marched in evil day, 30
And Britain joined the dire array ;
Though dear her shores and circling ocean,
Though many friendships, many youthful loves

Had sworn the patriot emotion
 And flung a magic light o'er all her hills and groves ;
 Yet still my voice, unaltered, sang defeat
To all that braved the tyrant-quelling lance,
And shame too long delayed and vain retreat !
 For ne'er, O Liberty ! with partial aim
 I dimmed thy light or damped thy holy flame ;
 But blessed the pæans of delivered France,
 And hung my head and wept at Britain's name.

III

" And what," I said, " though Blasphemy's loud
 scream
 With that sweet music of deliverance strove !
 Though all the fierce and drunken passions wove
 A dance more wild than e'er was maniac's dream !
 Ye storms, that round the dawning east assembled,
 The sun was rising, though ye hid his light !"
 And when, to soothe my soul, that hoped and
 trembled,
 The dissonance ceased, and all seemed calm and bright ;⁵⁰
 When France her front deep-scarred and gory
 Concealed with clustering wreaths of glory ;
 When, insupportably advancing,
 Her arm made mockery of the warrior's ramp ;
 While timid looks of fury glancing,
 Domestic treason, crushed beneath her fatal stamp,
 Writhed like a wounded dragon in his gore ;
 Then I reproached my fears that would not flee ;
 " And soon," I said, " shall Wisdom teach her lore
 In the low huts of them that toil and groan !"
 And, conquering by her happiness alone,
 Shall France compel the nations to be free,
 Till Love and Joy look round, and call the Earth their
 own."

IV

Forgive me, Freedom ! O forgive those dreams !
 I hear thy voice, I hear thy loud lament,
 From bleak Helvetia's icy caverns sent—
 I hear thy groans upon her blood-stained streams !

Heroes, that for your peaceful country perished,
 And ye that, fleeing, spot your mountain-snows
 With bleeding wounds; forgive me, that I cherished ⁷⁰
 One thought that ever blessed your cruel foes!
 To scatter rage, and traitorous guilt,
 Where Peace her jealous home had built;
 A patriot-race to disinherit
 Of all that made their stormy wilds so dear;
 And with inexpiable spirit
 To taint the bloodless freedom of the mountaineer—
 O France, that mockest Heaven, adulterous, blind,
 And patriot only in pernicious toils!
 Are these thy boasts, Champion of human kind? ⁸⁰
 To mix with Kings in the low lust of sway,
 Yell in the hunt, and share the murderous prey—
 To insult the shrine of Liberty with spoils
 From freemen torn; to tempt and to betray?

v

The Sensual and the Dark rebel in vain,
 Slaves by their own compulsion! In mad game
 They burst their manacles and wear the name
 Of Freedom, graven on a heavier chain!
 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour ⁹⁰
 Have I pursued thee, many a weary hour;
 But thou nor swell'st the victor's strain, nor ever
 Didst breathe thy soul in forms of human power.
 Alike from all, howe'er they praise thee,
 (Nor prayer, nor boastful name delays thee)
 Alike from Priestcraft's harpy minions,
 And factious Blasphemy's obscener slaves,
 Thou speedest on thy subtle pinions,
 The guide of homeless winds, and playmate of the waves!
 And there I felt thee!—on that sea-cliff's verge,
 Whose pines, scarce travelled by the breeze above, ¹⁰⁰
 Had made one murmur with the distant surge!
 Yes, while I stood and gazed, my temples bare,
 And shot my being through earth, sea and air,
 Possessing all things with intensest love,
 O Liberty! my spirit felt thee there.

1798.

in
 England



WRITTEN IN APRIL, 1798, DURING THE ALARM OF AN
INVASION

A GREEN and silent spot, amid the hills,
A small and silent dell! O'er stiller place
No singing sky-lark ever poised himself.
The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope,
Which hath a gay and gorgeous covering on,
All golden with the never-bloomless furze,
Which now blooms most profusely: but the dell,
Bathed by the mist, is fresh and delicate
As vernal corn-field or the unripe flax,
When, through its half-transparent stalks, at eve,
The level Sunshine glimmers with green light.

10

Oh! 'tis a quiet spirit-healing nook!
 Which all, methinks, would love; but chiefly he,
 The humble man, who, in his youthful years,
 Knew just so much of folly, as had made
 His early manhood more securely wise!
 Here he might lie on fern or withered heath,
 While from the singing-lark (that sings unseen
 The minstrelsy that Solitude loves best,) 20
 And from the Sun, and from the breezy Air,
 Sweet influences trembled o'er his frame;
 And he, with many feelings, many thoughts,
 Made up a meditative joy, and found
 Religious meanings in the forms of nature!
 And so, his senses gradually wrapped
 In a half sleep, he dreams of better worlds,
 And dreaming hears thee still, O singing-lark,
 That singest like an angel in the clouds!

My God! it is a melancholy thing 30
 For such a man, who would full fain preserve
 His soul in calmness, yet perforce must feel
 For all his human brethren—O my God!
 It weighs upon the heart, that he must think
 What uproar and what strife may now be stirring
 This way or that way o'er these silent hills—
 Invasion, and the thunder and the shout,
 And all the crash of onset; fear and rage,
 And undetermined conflict—even now,
 Even now, perchance, and in his native isle:
 Carnage and groans beneath this blessed Sun! 40
 We have offended, Oh! my countrymen!
 We have offended very grievously,
 And been most tyrannous. From east to west
 A groan of accusation pierces Heaven!
 The wretched plead against us; multitudes
 Countless and vehement, the Sons of God,
 Our brethren! Like a cloud that travels on,
 Steamed up from Cairo's swamps of pestilence,
 Even so, my countrymen! have we gone forth
 And borne to distant tribes slavery and pangs, 50
 And, deadlier far, our vices, whose deep taint

With slow perdition murders the whole man,
 His body and his soul ! Meanwhile, at home,
 All individual dignity and power
 Engulfed in Courts, Committees, Institutions,
 Associations and Societies,
 A vain, speech-mouthing, speech-reporting Guild,
 One Benefit-Club for mutual flattery,
We have drunk up, demure as at a grace,
Pollutions from the brimming cup of wealth ;
Contemptuous of all honourable rule,
 Yet bartering freedom and the poor man's life
 For gold, as at a market ! The sweet words
 Of Christian promise, words that even yet
 Might stem destruction, were they wisely preached,
 Are muttered o'er by men, whose tones proclaim
 How flat and wearisome they feel their trade :
 Rank scoffers some, but most too indolent
 To deem them falsehoods or to know their truth.
 Oh ! blasphemous ! the Book of Life is made
 A superstitious instrument, on which
 We gabble o'er the oaths we mean to break ;
 For all must swear—all and in every place,
 College and wharf, council and justice-court—
 All, all must swear, the briber and the bribed,
 Merchant and lawyer, senator and priest,
 The rich, the poor, the old man and the young ;
 All, all make up one scheme of perjury,
 That faith doth reel ; the very name of God
Sounds like a juggler's charm ; and, bold with joy,
 Forth from his dark and lonely hiding-place,
 (Portentous sight !) the owlet Atheism,
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the noon,
Drops his blue-fringed lids, and holds them close,
And hooting at the glorious Sun in Heaven,
Cries out, " Where is it ? "

L. P.
 wealth
 politics⁶⁰

de rgy

70

80

atheism

Thankless too for peace,
 (Peace long preserved by fleets and perilous seas)
 Secure from actual warfare, we have loved
 To swell the war-whoop, passionate for war !
 Alas ! for ages ignorant of all

war

90

Its ghasstlier workings, (famine or blue plague,
 Battle, or siege, or flight through wintry-snows.)
 We, this whole people, have been clamorous
 For war and bloodshed; animating sports,
 The which we pay for as a thing to talk of,
 Spectators and not combatants! No guess
 Anticipative of a wrong unfelt,
 No speculation or contingency,
 However dim and vague, too vague and dim
 To yield a justifying cause; and forth, 100
 (Stuffed out with big preamble, holy names,
 And adjurations of the God in Heaven.)
 We send our mandates for the certain death
 Of thousands and ten thousands! Boys and girls,
 And women, that would groan to see a child
 Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war,
 The best amusement for our morning meal!
The poor wretch, who has learnt his only prayers
From curses, who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father, 110
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute
And technical in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide;
 Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongues
 Like mere abstractions, empty sounds to which
 We join no feeling and attach no form!
 As if the soldier died without a wound;
 As if the fibres of this godlike frame
 Were gored without a pang; as if the wretch,
 Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds, 120
 Passed off to Heaven, translated and not killed;—
 As though he had no wife to pine for him,
 No God to judge him! Therefore, evil days
 Are coming on us, O my countrymen!
 And what if all-avenging Providence,
 Strong and retributive, should make us know
 The meaning of our words, force us to feel
 The desolation and the agony
 Of our fierce doings!

Spare us yet awhile,
Father and God! Oh! spare us yet awhile! 130

Oh ! let not English women drag their flight
 Fainting beneath the burthen of their babes,
 Of the sweet infants, that but yesterday
 Laughed at the breast ! Sons, brothers, husbands, all
 Who ever gazed with fondness on the forms
 Which grew up with you round the same fire-side,
 And all who ever heard the sabbath-bells
 Without the infidel's scorn, make yourselves pure !
 Stand forth ! be men ! repel an impious foe,
 Impious and false, a light yet cruel race, 140
 Who laugh away all virtue, mingling mirth
 With deeds of murder ; and still promising
 Freedom, themselves too sensual to be free,
 Poison Life's amities, and cheat the heart
 Of Faith and quiet Hope, and all that soothes
 And all that lifts the spirit ! Stand we forth ;
 Render them back upon the insulted ocean,
 And let them toss as idly on its waves
 As the vile sea-weed, which some mountain-blast
 Swept from our shores ! And oh ! may we return 150
 Not with a drunken triumph, but with fear,
 Repenting of the wrongs with which we stung
 So fierce a foe to frenzy !

I have told,

O Britons ! O my brethren ! I have told
 Most bitter truth, but without bitterness.
 Nor deem my zeal or factious or mis-timed ;
 For never can true courage dwell with them,
 Who, playing tricks with conscience, dare not look
 At their own vices. We have been too long
 Dupes of a deep delusion ! Some, belike, 160
 Groaning with restless enmity, expect
 All change from change of constituted power ;
 As if a Government had been a robe,
 On which our vice and wretchedness were tagged
 Like fancy-points and fringes, with the robe
 Pulled off at pleasure. Fondly these attach
 A radical causation to a few
 Poor drudges of chastising Providence,
 Who borrow all their hues and qualities

From our own folly and rank wickedness, 170
 Which gave them birth and nursed them. Others, mean-
 while,

Dote with a mad idolatry ; and all
 Who will not fall before their images,
 And yield them worship, they are enemies
 Even of their country !

Such have I been deemed—

But, O dear Britain ! O my Mother Isle !
 Needs must thou prove a name most dear and holy
 To me, a son, a brother, and a friend,
 A husband, and a father ! who revere
 All bonds of natural love, and find them all 180
 Within the limits of thy rocky shores.

O native Britain ! O my Mother Isle !

How shouldst thou prove aught else but dear and holy
 To me, who from thy lakes and mountain-hills,
 Thy clouds, thy quiet dales, thy rocks and seas,
 Have drunk in all my intellectual life,

All sweet sensations, all ennobling thoughts,

All adoration of the God in Nature,

All lovely and all honourable things,

Whatever makes this mortal spirit feel 190

The joy and greatness of its future being ?

There lives nor form nor feeling in my soul

Unborrowed from my country. O divine

And beauteous island ! thou hast been my sole

And most magnificent temple, in the which

I walk with awe, and sing my stately songs,

Loving the God that made me !

May my fears,

My filial fears, be vain ! and may the vaunts

And menace of the vengeful enemy

Pass like the gust, that roared and died away 200

In the distant tree : which heard, and only heard

In this low dell, bowed not the delicate grass.

But now the gentle dew-fall sends abroad

The fruit-like perfume of the golden furze :

The light has left the summit of the hill,
 Though still a sunny gleam lies beautiful,
 Aslant the ivied beacon. Now farewell,
 Farewell, awhile, O soft and silent spot !
 On the green sheep-track, up the heathy hill,
 Homeward I wind my way ; and lo ! recalled 210
 From bodings that have well nigh wearied me,
 I find myself upon the brow, and pause
 Startled ! And after lonely sojourning
 In such a quiet and surrounded nook,
 This burst of prospect—here the shadowy Main.
 Dim tinted, there the mighty majesty
 Of that huge amphitheatre of rich
 And elmy Fields, seems like society—
 Conversing with the mind, and giving it
 A livelier impulse and a dance of thought ! 220
 And now, beloved Stowey ! I behold
 Thy church-tower, and, methinks, the four huge elms
 Clustering, which mark the mansion of my friend ;
 And close behind them, hidden from my view,
 Is my own lowly cottage, where my babe
 And my babe's mother dwell in peace ! With light
 And quickened footsteps thitherward I tend,
 Remembering thee, O green and silent dell !
 And grateful, that by Nature's quietness
 And solitary musings, all my heart 230
 Is softened, and made worthy to indulge
Love, and the thoughts that yearn for human kind.

1798.

THE NIGHTINGALE

A CONVERSATION POEM WRITTEN IN APRIL 1798

No cloud, no relique of the sunken day
 Distinguishes the West, no long thin slip
 Of sullen light, no obscure trembling hues.
 Come, we will rest on this old mossy bridge !

P

You see the glimmer of the stream beneath,
 But hear no murmuring : it flows silently,
 O'er its soft bed of verdure. All is still,
 A balmy night ! and though the stars be dim,
 Yet let us think upon the vernal showers
 That gladden the green earth, and we shall find 10
 A pleasure in the dimness of the stars.
 And hark ! the Nightingale begins its song,
 " Most musical, most melancholy " Bird ! *
 A melancholy Bird ? Oh ! idle thought !
 In nature there is nothing melancholy.
 But some night-wandering man, whose heart was
 pierced
 With the remembrance of a grievous wrong,
 Or slow distemper, or neglected love,
 (And, so, poor Wretch ! filled all things with himself !
 And made all gentle sounds tell back the tale 20
 Of his own sorrow) he, and such as he,
 First named these notes a melancholy strain,
 And many a poet echoes the conceit ;—
Poet who hath been building up the rhyme
When he had better far have stretched his limbs
Beside a brook in mossy forest-dell,
By Sun or Moon-light, to the influxes
Of shapes and sounds and shifting elements
Surrendering his whole spirit, of his song
 And of his fame forgetful ! so his fame 30
 Should share in Nature's immortality,
 A venerable thing ! and so his song
 Should make all Nature lovelier, and itself
 Be loved like Nature ! But 'twill not be so ;
 And youths and maidens most poetical,
 Who lose the deepening twilights of the spring
 In ball-rooms and hot theatres, they still

* " MOST MUSICAL, MOST MELANCHOLY." This passage in Milton possesses an excellence far superior to that of mere description. It is spoken in the character of the melancholy man, and has therefore a dramatic propriety. The author makes this remark, to rescue himself from the charge of having alluded with levity, to a line in Milton : a charge than which none could be more painful to him, except perhaps that of having ridiculed his Bible.

Full of meek sympathy must heave their sighs
O'er Philomela's pity-pleading strains.

My Friend, and thou, our Sister ! we have learnt 40
A different lore : we may not thus profane
Nature's sweet voices, always full of love
And joyance ! 'Tis the *merry* Nightingale
That crowds, and hurries, and precipitates
With fast thick warble his delicious notes,
As he were fearful that an April night
Would be too short for him to utter forth
His love-chant, and disburthen his full soul
Of all its music !

And I know a grove 50
Of large extent, hard by a castle huge,
Which the great lord inhabits not ; and so
This grove is wild with tangling underwood,
And the trim walks are broken up, and grass,
Thin grass and king-cups grow within the paths.
But never elsewhere in one place I knew
So many Nightingales ; and far and near,
In wood and thicket, over the wide grove,
They answer and provoke each other's song,
With skirmish and capricious passagings, 60
And murmurs musical and swift *jug jug*,
And one low piping Sound more sweet than all—
Stirring the air with such an harmony,
That should you close your eyes, you might almost
Forget it was not day ! On moon-lit bushes,
Whose dewy leaflets are but half disclosed,
You may perchance behold them on the twigs,
Their bright, bright eyes, their eyes both bright and full,
Glistening, while many a glow-worm in the shade
Lights up her love-torch.

A most gentle Maid, 70
Who dwelleth in her hospitable home
Hard by the castle, and at latest eve
(Even like a Lady vowed and dedicate
To something more than Nature in the grove)

Glides through the pathways ; she knows all their notes,

That gentle Maid ! and oft a moment's space,
 What time the Moon was lost behind a cloud,
 Hath heard a pause of silence ; till the Moon
 Emerging, hath awakened earth and sky
 With one sensation, and these wakeful Birds
 Have all burst forth in Choral minstrelsy,
As if some sudden gale had swept at once
An hundred airy harps ! And she hath watched
 Many a nightingale perched giddily
 On blossomy twig still swinging from the breeze,
 And to that motion tune his wanton song,
 Like tipsy joy that reels with tossing head.

80

Farewell, O Warbler ! till to-morrow eve,
 And you, my friends ! farewell, a short farewell !
 We have been loitering long and pleasantly,
 And now for our dear homes.—That strain again !
 Full fain it would delay me ! My dear babe,
 Who, capable of no articulate sound,
 Mars all things with his imitative lisp,
 How he would place his hand beside his ear,
 His little hand, the small forefinger up,
 And bid us listen ! And I deem it wise
 To make him Nature's play-mate. He knows well
The evening star ; and once, when he awoke
 In most distressful mood (some inward pain
 Had made up that strange thing, an infant's dream) 100
 I hurried with him to our orchard-plot,
 And he beheld the Moon, and, hushed at once,
 Suspends his sobs, and laughs most silently,
 While his fair eyes, that swam with undropped tears,
 Did glitter in the yellow moonbeam ! Well !—
 It is a father's tale : But if that Heaven
 Should give me life, his childhood shall grow up
 Familiar with these songs, that with the night
 He may associate joy ! Once more farewell,
 Sweet Nightingale ! Once more, my friends ! farewell. 110

1798.



INTRODUCTION TO THE TALE OF THE DARK LADIÉ

O LEAVE the lily on its stem,
O leave the rose upon the spray ;
O leave the elder-bloom, fair maids !
And listen to my lay.

A cypress and a myrtle bough
This morn around my harp you twined,
Because it fashioned mournfully
Its murmurs in the wind.

And now a tale of Love and Woe,
A woeful tale of Love I sing ;
Hark, gentle maidens, hark ! it sighs
And trembles on the string.

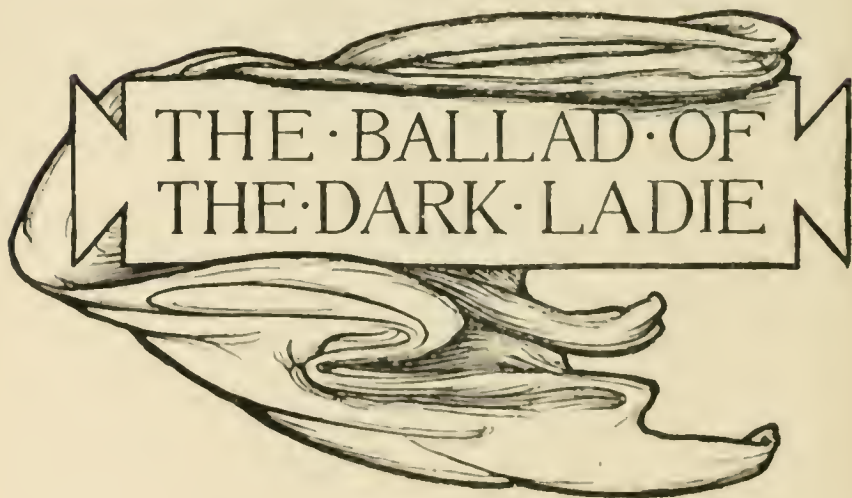
But most, my own dear Genevieve,
It sighs and trembles most for thee !
O come and hear the cruel wrongs
Befel the dark Ladié.

* * * * *

And now once more a tale of woe,
 A woeful tale of Love I sing ;
 For thee, my Genevieve ! it sighs,
 And trembles on the string.

When last I sang the cruel scorn
 That crazed this bold and lovely Knight,
 And how he roamed the mountain-woods,
 Nor rested day or night ;

I promised thee a sister tale
 Of man's perfidious cruelty ;
 Come, then, and hear what cruel wrong
 Befel the Dark Ladié.



A FRAGMENT

BENEATH yon birch with silver bark,
 And boughs so pendulous and fair,
 The brook falls scattered down the rock :
 And all is mossy there !

And there upon the moss she sits,
 The Dark Ladié in silent pain ;
 The heavy tear is in her eye,
 And drops and swells again.

Three times she sends her little page
 Up the castled mountain's breast, 10
 If he might find the Knight that wears
 The Griffin for his crest.

The sun was sloping down the sky,
 And she had lingered there all day,
 Counting moments, dreaming fears—
 Oh wherefore can he stay ?

She hears a rustling o'er the brook
 She sees far off a swinging bough !
 " 'Tis He ! 'Tis my betrothed Knight !
 Lord Faulkland, it is Thou ! " 20

She springs, she clasps him round the neck,
 She sobs a thousand hopes and fears,
 Her kisses glowing on his cheeks
 She quenches with her tears.

* * * * *

" My friends with rude ungentle words
 They scoff and bid me fly to thee !
 O give me shelter in thy breast !
 O shield and shelter me !

" My Henry, I have given thee much,
 I gave what I can ne'er recall, 30
 I gave my heart, I gave my peace,
 O Heaven ! I gave thee all."

The Knight made answer to the Maid,
 While to his heart he held her hand,
 " Nine castles hath my noble sire,
 None statelier in the land.

“ The fairest one shall be my love’s,
 The fairest castle of the nine !
 Wait only till the stars peep out,
 The fairest shall be thine :

40

“ Wait only till the hand of eve
 Hath wholly closed yon western bars,
 And through the dark we two will steal
 Beneath the twinkling stars ! ”—

“ The dark ? the dark ? No ! not the dark ?
 The twinkling stars ? How, Henry ? How ? ”
 (O God ! ’twas in the eye of noon
 He pledged his sacred vow !

And in the eye of noon my love
 Shall lead me from my mother’s door,
 Sweet boys and girls all clothed in white
 Strewing flowers before :

50

But first the nodding minstrels go
 With music meet for lordly bowers,
 The children next in snow-white vests,
 Strewing buds and flowers !

And then my love and I shall pace,
 My jet black hair in pearly braids,
 Between our comely bachelors
 And blushing bridal maids.)

60

CHRISTABEL

PREFACE *

THE first part of the following poem was written in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, at Stowey in the county of Somerset. The second part, after my return from Germany, in the year one thousand eight hundred, at Keswick, Cumberland. Since the latter date, my poetic powers have been, till very lately, in a state of suspended animation. But as, in my very first conception of the tale, I had the whole present to my mind, with the wholeness, no less than with the loveliness of a vision; I trust that I shall yet be able to embody in verse the three parts yet to come.

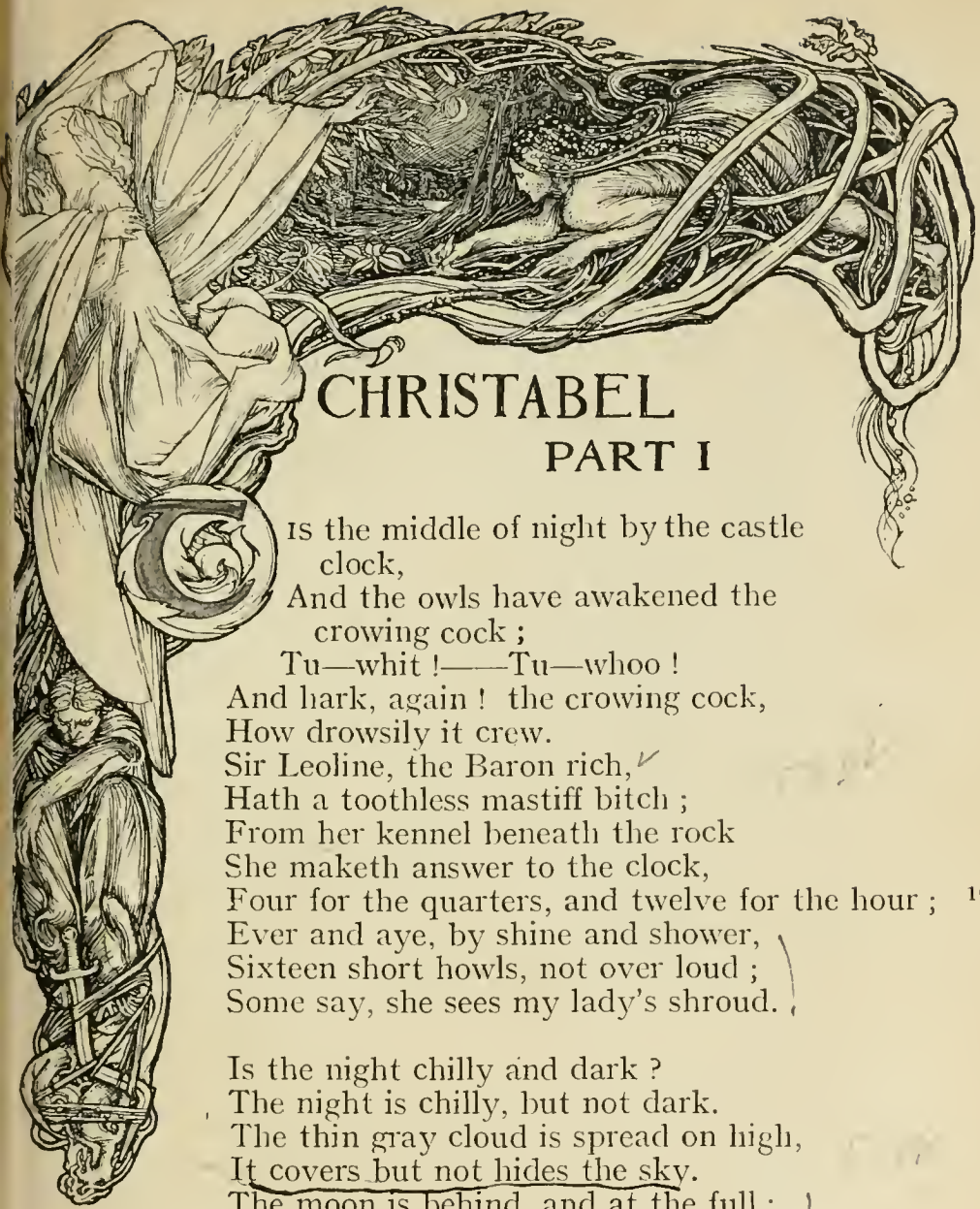
It is probable, that if the poem had been finished at either of the former periods, or if even the first and second part had been published in the year 1800, the impression of its originality would have been much greater than I dare at present expect. But for this, I have only my own indolence to blame. The dates are mentioned for the exclusive purpose of precluding charges of plagiarism or servile imitation from myself. For there is among us a set of critics, who seem to hold, that every possible thought and image is traditional; who have no notion that there are such things as fountains in the world, small as well as great; and who would therefore charitably derive every rill they behold flowing, from a perforation made in some other man's tank. I am confident, however, that as far as the present poem is concerned, the celebrated poets whose writings I might be suspected of having imitated, either in particular passages, or in the tone and the spirit of the whole, would be among the first to vindicate me from the charge, and who, on any striking coincidence, would permit me to address them in this doggrel version of two monkish Latin hexameters:

'Tis mine and it is likewise yours;
But an if this will not do;
Let it be mine, good friend! for I
Am the poorer of the two.

I have only to add, that the metre of the Christabel is not, properly speaking, irregular, though it may seem so from its being founded on a new principle: namely, that of counting in each line the accents, not the syllables. Though the latter may vary from seven to twelve, yet in each line the accents will be found to be only four. Nevertheless this occasional variation in number of syllables is not introduced wantonly, or for the mere ends of convenience, but in correspondence with some transition in the nature of the imagery or passion.

* To the edition of 1816.





CHRISTABEL

PART I

Is the middle of night by the castle
clock,
And the owls have awakened the
crowing cock ;
Tu—whit !——Tu—whoo !
And hark, again ! the crowing cock,
How drowsily it crew.
Sir Leoline, the Baron rich,
Hath a toothless mastiff bitch ;
From her kennel beneath the rock
She maketh answer to the clock,
Four for the quarters, and twelve for the hour ; 10
Ever and aye, by shine and shower,
Sixteen short howls, not over loud ;
Some say, she sees my lady's shroud.

Is the night chilly and dark ?
The night is chilly, but not dark.
The thin gray cloud is spread on high,
It covers but not hides the sky.
The moon is behind, and at the full ;
And yet she looks both small and dull.
The night is chill, the cloud is gray :
'Tis a month before the month of May,
And the Spring comes slowly up this way.
The lovely lady, Christabel,
Whom her father loves so well,
What makes her in the wood so late,

20

A furlong from the castle gate ?
 She had dreams all yesternight
 Of her own betrothed knight ;
 And she in the midnight wood will pray
 For the weal of her lover that's far away.

30

She stole along, she nothing spoke,
 The sighs she heaved were soft and low.
 And naught was green upon the oak,
 But moss and rarest misletoe :
 She kneels beneath the huge oak tree,
 And in silence prayeth she.

The lady sprang up suddenly,
 The lovely lady, Christabel !
 It moaned as near, as near can be,
 But what it is, she cannot tell.—
 On the other side it seems to be,
 Of the huge, broad-breasted, old oak tree.

40

The night is chill ; the forest bare :
 Is it the wind that moaneth bleak ?
 There is not wind enough in the air
 To move away the ringlet curl
 From the lovely lady's cheek—
 There is not wind enough to twirl
 The one red leaf, the last of its clan,
 That dances as often as dance it can,
 Hanging so light, and hanging so high,
 On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

50

Hush beating heart of Christabel !
 Jesu, Maria, shield her well !
 She folded her arms beneath her cloak,
 And stole to the other side of the oak.

What sees she there ?
 There she sees a damsel bright,
 Dressed in a silken robe of white,



THERE SHE SEES A DAMSEL BRIGHT,
DRESSED IN A SILKEN ROBE OF WHITE



That shadowy in the moonlight shone : 60
 The neck that made that white robe wan,
 Her stately neck, and arms were bare ;
 Her blue-veined feet unsandal'd were,
 And wildly glittered here and there
 The gems entangled in her hair.
 I guess, 'twas frightful there to see
A lady so richly clad as she—
 Beautiful exceedingly !

“ Mary mother, save me now !
 (Said Christabel,) And who art thou ? ” 70

The lady strange made answer meet,
 And her voice was faint and sweet :—
 “ Have pity on my sore distress,
 I scarce can speak for weariness.”
 “ Stretch forth thy hand, and have no fear ! ”
 Said Christabel, “ How camest thou here ? ”
 And the lady, whose voice was faint and sweet,
 Did thus pursue her answer meet :—

“ My sire is of a noble line,
 And my name is Geraldine : 80
 Five warriors seized me yestermorn,
 Me, even me, a maid forlorn :
 They choked my cries with force and fright,
 And tied me on a palfrey white.
 The palfrey was as fleet as wind,
 And they rode furiously behind.
 They spurred amain, their steeds were white ;
 And once we crossed the shade of night.
 As sure as Heaven shall rescue me,
 I have no thought what men they be ; 90
 Nor do I know how long it is
 (For I have lain entranced I wis)
 Since one, the tallest of the five,
 Took me from the palfrey's back,
 A weary woman, scarce alive.
 Some muttered words his comrades spoke ;
 He placed me underneath this oak ;



He swore they would return with haste ;
Whither they went I cannot tell—
I thought I heard, some minutes past,
Sounds as of a castle bell.
Stretch forth thy hand (thus ended she,
And help a wretched maid to flee.”
Then Christabel stretched forth her hand
And comforted fair Geraldine :
“O well, bright dame! may you command
The service of Sir Leoline ;

100

And gladly our stout chivalry
 Will he send forth and friends withal
 To guide and guard you safe and free 110
 Home to your noble father's hall."

She rose : and forth with steps they passed
 That strove to be, and were not, fast.
 Her gracious stars the lady blest,
 And thus spake on sweet Christabel :
 " All our household are at rest,
 The hall as silent as the cell ;
 Sir Leoline is weak in health,
 And may not well awakened be,
 But we will move as if in stealth, 120
 And I beseech your courtesy,
 This night, to share your couch with me."

They crossed the moat, and Christabel
 Took the key that fitted well ;
 A little door she opened straight,
 All in the middle of the gate ;
 The gate that was ironed within and without,
 Where an army in battle array had marched out.
 The lady sank, belike through pain,
 And Christabel with might and main 130
 Lifted her up, a weary weight,
 Over the threshold of the gate :
 Then the lady rose again,
 And moved, as she were not in pain.

So free from danger, free from fear,
 They crossed the court : right glad they were.
 And Christabel devoutly cried,
 To the lady by her side,
 " Praise we the Virgin all divine
 Who hath rescued thee from thy distress !" 140
 " Alas, alas !" said Geraldine,"
 " I cannot speak for weariness."
 So free from danger, free from fear,
 They crossed the court : right glad they were.

Outside her kennel, the mastiff old
 Lay fast asleep, in moonshine cold.
 The mastiff old did not awake,
 Yet she an angry moan did make!
 And what can ail the mastiff bitch?
 Never till now she uttered yell
 Beneath the eye of Christabel.
 Perhaps it is the owlet's scritch:
 For what can ail the mastiff bitch?

150

They passed the hall, that echoes still,
 Pass as lightly as you will!
 The brands were flat, the brands were dying,
 Amid their own white ashes lying;
 But when the lady passed, there came
 A tongue of light, a fit of flame;
 And Christabel saw the lady's eye,
 And nothing else saw she thereby,
 Save the boss of the shield of Sir Leoline tall,
 Which hung in a murky old niche in the wall.
 O softly tread, said Christabel,
 My father seldom sleepeth well.

160

Sweet Christabel her feet doth bare
 And jealous of the listening air
 They steal their way from stair to stair,
 Now in glimmer, and now in gloom,
 And now they pass the Baron's room,
 As still as death with stifled breath!
 And now have reached her chamber door;
 And now doth Geraldine press down
 The rushes of the chamber floor.

170

The moon shines dim in the open air,
 And not a moonbeam enters here.
 But they without its light can see
 The chamber carved so curiously,
 Carved with figures strange and sweet,
 All made out of the carver's brain.

180



CHRISTABEL, WITH MIGHT AND MAIN,
LIFTED HER UP, A WEARY WEIGHT



For a lady's chamber meet :
 The lamp with twofold silver chain
 Is fastened to an angel's feet.
 The silver lamp burns dead and dim ;
 But Christabel the lamp will trim.
 She trimmed the lamp, and made it bright,
 And left it swinging to and fro,
 While Geraldine, in wretched plight,
 Sank down upon the floor below.

“ O weary lady, Geraldine,
 I pray you, drink this cordial wine !
 It is a wine of virtuous powers ;
 My mother made it of wild flowers.”

190

“ And will your mother pity me,
 Who am a maiden most forlorn ? ”
 Christabel answered—“ Woe is me !
 She died the hour that I was born.
 I have heard the grey-haired friar tell,
 How on her death-bed she did say,
 That she should hear the castle bell
 Strike twelve upon my wedding-day.
 O mother dear ! that thou wert here ! ”
 “ I would,” said Geraldine, “ she were ! ”

200

But soon with altered voice, said she—
 “ Off, wandering mother ! Peak and pine !
 I have power to bid thee flee.”
 Alas ! what ails poor Geraldine ?
 Why stares she with unsettled eye ?
 Can she the bodiless dead espy ?
 And why with hollow voice cries she,
 “ Off, woman, off ! this hour is mine—
 Though thou her guardian spirit be,
 Off, woman, off ! 'tis given to me ! ”
 Then Christabel knelt by the lady's side,
 And raised to heaven her eyes so blue—
 “ Alas ! ” said she, “ this ghastly ride—
 Dear lady ! it hath wildered you ! ”

210

The lady wiped her moist cold brow,
And faintly said, "'tis over now !"

Again the wild-flower wine she drank : 220
Her fair large eyes 'gan glitter bright,
And from the floor whereon she sank,
The lofty lady stood upright ;
She was most beautiful to see,
Like a lady of a far countrée.

And thus the lofty lady spake—
" All they, who live in the upper sky,
Do love you, holy Christabel !
And you love them, and for their sake 230
And for the good which me befel,
Even I in my degree will try,
Fair maiden, to requite you well.
But now unrobe yourself ; for I
Must pray, ere yet in bed I lie."

Quoth Christabel, " So let it be !"
And as the lady bade, did she.
Her gentle limbs did she undress,
And lay down in her loveliness.

But through her brain of weal and woe 240
So many thoughts moved to and fro,
That vain it were her lids to close ;
So half-way from the bed she rose,
And on her elbow did recline
To look at the lady Geraldine.

Beneath the lamp the lady bowed,
And slowly rolled her eyes around ;
Then drawing in her breath aloud,
Like one that shuddered, she unbound
The cincture from beneath her breast :
Her silken robe, and inner vest, 250
Dropped to her feet, and full in view,
Behold ! her bosom and half her side——

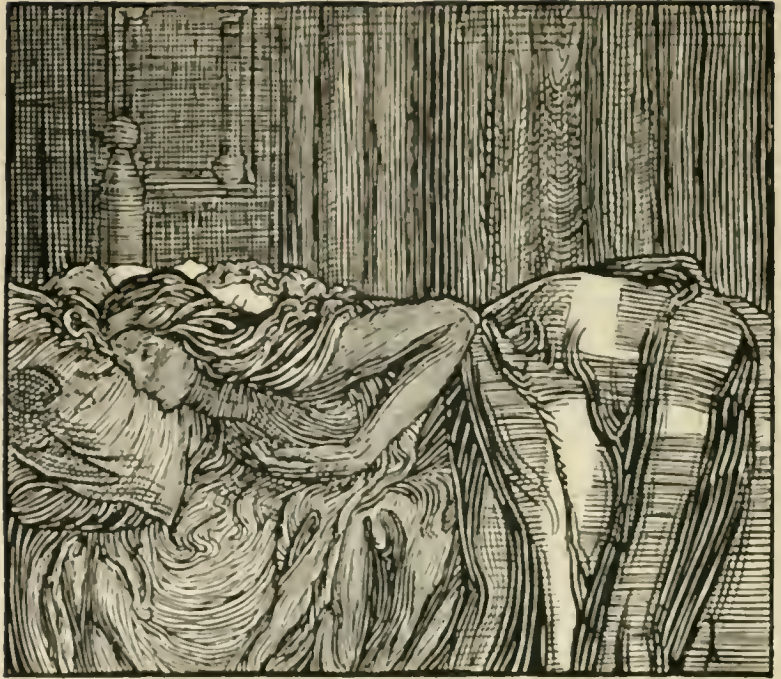
A sight to dream of, not to tell !
 O shield her ! shield sweet Christabel !

Yet Geraldine nor speaks nor stirs :
 Ah ! what a stricken look was hers !
 Deep from within she seems half-way
 To lift some weight with sick assay,
 And eyes the maid and seeks delay ;
 Then suddenly as one defied
 Collects herself in scorn and pride,
 And lay down by the Maiden's side !—
 And in her arms the maid she took,

260

 Ah wel-a-day !
 And with low voice and doleful look
 These words did say :
 “ In the touch of this bosom there worketh a spell,
 Which is lord of thy utterance, Christabel !
 Thou knowest to-night, and wilt know to-morrow
 This mark of my shame, this seal of my sorrow ;
 But vainly thou warrest,
 For this is alone in
 Thy power to declare,
 That in the dim forest
 Thou heard'st a low moaning,
 And found'st a bright lady, surpassingly fair :
 And didst bring her home with thee in love and in
 charity,
 To shield her and shelter her from the damp air.”

270



THE CONCLUSION TO PART THE FIRST

It was a lovely sight to see
The lady Christabel, when she
Was praying at the old oak tree. 280
 Amid the jagged shadows
 Of mossy, leafless boughs,
 Kneeling in the moonlight,
 To make her gentle vows ;
Her slender palms together pressed,
Heaving sometimes on her breast ;
Her face resigned to bliss or bale—
Her face, oh call it fair not pale,
And both blue eyes more bright than clear. 290
Each about to have a tear.

With open eyes (ah woe is me !)
Asleep, and dreaming fearfully,
Fearfully dreaming, yet, I wis,

Dreaming that alone, which is—
 O sorrow and shame ! Can this be she,
 The lady, who knelt at the old oak tree ?
 And lo ! the worker of these harms,
 That holds the maiden in her arms,
 Seems to slumber still and mild, 300
 As a mother with her child.

A star hath set, a star hath risen,
 O Geraldine ! since arms of thine
 Have been the lovely lady's prison.
 O Geraldine ! one hour was thine—
 Thou'st had thy will ! By tairn and rill,
 The night-birds all that hour were still.
 But now they are jubilant anew,
 From cliff and tower, tu—whoo ! tu—whoo !
 Tu—whoo ! tu—whoo ! from wood and fell ! 310

And see ! the lady Christabel
 Gathers herself from out her trance ;
 Her limbs relax, her countenance
 Grows sad and soft ; the smooth thin lids
 Close o'er her eyes ; and tears she sheds—
 Large tears that leave the lashes bright !
 And oft the while she seems to smile
 As infants at a sudden light !
 Yea, she doth smile, and she doth weep,
 Like a youthful hermitess, 320
 Beauteous in a wilderness,
 Who, praying always, prays in sleep.
 And, if she move unquietly,
 Perchance, 'tis but the blood so free,
 Comes back and tingles in her feet.
 No doubt, she hath a vision sweet.
 What if her guardian spirit 'twere,
 What if she knew her mother near ?
 But this she knows, in joys and woes,
 That saints will aid if men will call . 330
 For the blue sky bends over all !



PART II

ACH matin bell, the Baron saith,
Knells us back to a world of death.
These words Sir Leoline first said,
When he rose and found his lady dead :
These words Sir Leoline will say,
Many a morn to his dying day !
And hence the custom and law began,
That still at dawn the sacristan,
Who duly pulls the heavy bell,
Five and forty beads must tell,
Between each stroke—a warning knell,

349

Which not a soul can choose but hear
From Bratha Head to Wyndermere.

Saith Bracy the bard, So let it knell !
And let the drowsy sacristan
Still count as slowly as he can !
There is no lack of such, I ween,
As well fill up the space between,
In Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair,
And Dungeon-ghyll so foully rent,
With ropes of rock and bells of air
Three sinful sextons' ghosts are pent,
Who all give back, one after t'other,
The death-note to their living brother ;
And oft too, by the knell offended,
Just as their one ! two ! three ! is ended,
The devil mocks the doleful tale
With a merry peal from Borrowdale.

350

The air is still ! through mist and cloud
 That merry peal comes ringing loud ;
 And Geraldine shakes off her dread,
 And rises lightly from the bed ;
 Puts on her silken vestments white,
 And tricks her hair in lovely plight,
 And nothing doubting of her spell
 Awakens the lady Christabel.
 " Sleep you, sweet lady Christabel ?
 I trust that you have rested well."

360

And Christabel awoke and spied
 The same who laid down by her side—
 O rather say, the same whom she
 Raised up beneath the old oak tree !
 Nay, fairer yet ! and yet more fair !
 For she belike hath drunken deep
 Of all the blessedness of sleep !
 And while she spake, her looks, her air
 Such gentle thankfulness declare,
 That (so it seemed) her girded vests
 Grew tight beneath her heaving breasts.
 " Sure I have sinned !" said Christabel,
 " Now Heaven be praised if all be well !"
 And in low faltering tones, yet sweet,
 Did she the lofty lady greet
 With such perplexity of mind
 As dreams too lively leave behind.

370

380

So quickly she rose, and quickly arrayed
 Her maiden limbs, and having prayed
 That He, who on the cross did groan,
 Might wash away her sins unknown,
 She forthwith led fair Geraldine
 To meet her sire, Sir Leoline.

390

The lovely maid and the lady tall
 Are pacing both into the hall,
 And pacing on through page and groom
 Enter the Baron's presence room.

The Baron rose, and while he pressed
 His gentle daughter to his breast,
 With cheerful wonder in his eyes
 The lady Geraldine espies, 400
 And gave such welcome to the same,
 As might beseem so bright a dame !
 But when he heard the lady's tale,
 And when she told her father's name,
 Why waxed Sir Leoline so pale,
 Murmuring o'er the name again,
 Lord Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine ?

Alas ! they had been friends in youth ;
 But whispering tongues can poison truth ; 410
 And Constancy lives in realms above ;
 And Life is thorny ; and Youth is vain ;
 And to be wroth with one we love,
 Doth work like madness in the brain,
 And thus it chanced, as I divine,
 With Roland and Sir Leoline.
 Each spake words of high disdain
 And insult to his heart's best brother :
 They parted—ne'er to meet again !
 But never either found another 420
 To free the hollow heart from paining—
 They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
 Like cliffs which had been rent asunder ;
 A dreary sea now flows between ;—
 But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
 Shall wholly do away, I ween,
 The marks of that which once hath been.

Sir Leoline, a moment's space,
 Stood gazing on the damsel's face ;
 And the youthful Lord of Tryermaine
 Came back upon his heart again. 430

O then the Baron forgot his age,
 His noble heart swelled high with rage ;
 He swore by the wounds in Jesu's side,
 He would proclaim it far and wide



PUTS ON HER SILKEN VESTMENTS WHITE,
AND TRICKS HER HAIR IN LOVELY PLIGHT



With trump and solemn heraldry,
 That they, who thus had wronged the dame,
 Were base as spotted infamy !
 " And if they dare deny the same,
 My herald shall appoint a week,
 And let the recreant traitors seek
 My tourney court—that there and then
 I may dislodge their reptile souls
 From the bodies and forms of men ! ”
 He spake : his eye in lightning rolls !
 For the lady was ruthlessly seized ; and he kenned
 In the beautiful lady the child of his friend !

440

And now the tears were on his face,
 And fondly in his arms he took
 Fair Geraldine, who met the embrace,
 Prolonging it with joyous look.
 Which when she viewed, a vision fell
 Upon the soul of Christabel,
 The vision of fear, the touch and pain !
 She shrunk and shuddered, and saw again—
 (Ah, woe is me ! Was it for thee,
 Thou gentle maid ! such sights to see ?)

450

Again she saw that bosom old,
 Again she felt that bosom cold,
 And drew in her breath with a hissing sound :
 Whereat the Knight turned wildly round,
 And nothing saw, but his own sweet maid
 With eyes upraised, as one that prayed.

460

The touch, the sight, had passed away,
 And in its stead that vision blest,
 Which comforted her after-rest,
 While in the lady's arms she lay,
 Had put a rapture in her breast,
 And on her lips and o'er her eyes
 Spread smiles like light !

With new surprise.

“ What ails then my beloved child ? ”
 The Baron said—His daughter mild

470

Made answer, " All will yet be well ! "

I ween, she had no power to tell

Aught else : so mighty was the spell.

Yet he, who saw this Geraldine,

Had deemed her, sure, a thing divine.

Such sorrow with such grace she blended,

As if she feared, she had offended

Sweet Christabel, that gentle maid !

And with such lowly tones she prayed,

She might be sent without delay

Home to her father's mansion.

480

" Nay !

Nay, by my soul ! " said Leoline.

Ho ! Bracy the bard, the charge be thine !

Go thou, with music sweet and loud,

And take two steeds with trappings proud,

And take the youth whom thou lov'st best

To bear thy harp, and learn thy song,

And clothe you both in solemn vest,

And over the mountains haste along,

Lest wandering folk, that are abroad,

Detain you on the valley road.

And when he has crossed the Irthing flood,

My merry bard ! he hastes, he hastes

Up Knorren Moor, through Halegarth Wood,

And reaches soon that castle good

Which stands and threatens Scotland's wastes.

490

" Bard Bracy ! bard Bracy ! your horses are fleet,

Ye must ride up the hall, your music so sweet,

More loud than your horses' echoing feet !

And loud and loud to Lord Roland call,

Thy daughter is safe in Langdale hall !

Thy beautiful daughter is safe and free—

Sir Leoline greets thee thus through me.

He bids thee come without delay

With all thy numerous array ;

And take thy lovely daughter home,

And he will meet thee on the way

With all his numerous array

White with their panting palfreys' foam ;

500

510

And, by mine honour ! I will say,
 That I repent me of the day
 When I spake words of fierce disdain
 To Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine !—
 —For since that evil hour hath flown,
 Many a summer's sun hath shone ;
 Yet ne'er found I a friend again
 Like Roland de Vaux of Tryermaine."

The lady fell, and clasped his knees,
 Her face upraised, her eyes o'erflowing ; 520
 And Bracy replied, with faltering voice,
 His gracious hail on all bestowing —
 "Thy words, thou sire of Christabel,
 Are sweeter than my harp can tell ;
 Yet might I gain a boon of thee,
 This day my journey should not be,
 So strange a dream hath come to me ;
 That I had vowed with music loud
 To clear yon wood from thing unblest,
 Warned by a vision in my rest ! 530
 For in my sleep I saw that dove,
 That gentle bird, whom thou dost love,
 And call'st by thy own daughter's name—
 Sir Leoline ! I saw the same,
 Fluttering, and uttering fearful moan,
 Among the green herbs in the forest alone.
 Which when I saw and when I heard,
 I wonder'd what might ail the bird ;
 For nothing near it could I see,
 Save the grass and green herbs underneath the old
 tree. 540

"And in my dream, methought, I went
 To search out what might there be found ;
 And what the sweet bird's trouble meant,
 That thus lay fluttering on the ground.
 I went and peered, and could descry
No cause for her distressful cry ;
 But yet for her dear lady's sake
 I stooped, methought, the dove to take,

When lo ! I saw a bright green snake
 Coiled around its wings and neck. 550
 Green as the herbs on which it couched,
 Close by the dove's its head it crouched ;
 And with the dove it heaves and stirs,
 Swelling its neck as she swelled hers !
 I woke ; it was the midnight hour,
 The clock was echoing in the tower ;
 But though my slumber was gone by,
 This dream it would not pass away—
 It seems to live upon my eye !
 And thence I vowed this self-same day, 560
 With music strong and saintly song
 To wander through the forest bare,
 Lest aught unholy loiter there."

Thus Bracy said : the Baron, the while,
 Half-listening heard him with a smile ;
 Then turned to Lady Geraldine,
 His eyes made up of wonder and love ;
 And said in courtly accents fine,
 " Sweet maid, Lord Roland's beauteous dove,
 With arms more strong than harp or song, 570
 Thy sire and I will crush the snake ! "
 He kissed her forehead as he spake,
 And Geraldine, in maiden wise,
 Casting down her large bright eyes,
 With blushing cheek and courtesy fine
 She turned her from Sir Leoline ;
 Softly gathered up her train,
 That o'er her right arm fell again ;
 And folded her arms across her chest,
 And couched her head upon her breast, 580
 And looked askance at Christabel—
 Jesu, Maria, shield her well !

A snake's small eye blinks dull and shy,
 And the lady's eyes they shrunk in her head,
 Each shrunk up to a serpent's eye,
 And with somewhat of malice, and more of dread
 At Christabel she looked askance !—



One moment—and the sight was fled !
But Christabel in dizzy trance,
Stumbling on the unsteady ground
Shuddered aloud, with a hissing sound ;
And Geraldine again turned round,
And like a thing, that sought relief,
Full of wonder and full of grief,
She rolled her large bright eyes divine
Wildly on Sir Leoline.

590

The maid, alas ! her thoughts are gone,
 She nothing sees—no sight but one !
 The maid, devoid of guile and sin,
 I know not how, in fearful wise
 So deeply had she drunken in
 That look, those shrunken serpent eyes,
 That all her features were resigned
 To this sole image in her mind ;
 And passively did imitate
 That look of dull and treacherous hate !
 And thus she stood, in dizzy trance,
 Still picturing that look askance
 With forced unconscious sympathy
 Full before her father's view—
 As far as such a look could be,
 In eyes so innocent and blue !
 And when the trance was o'er, the maid
 Paused awhile, and inly prayed :
 Then falling at the Baron's feet,
 " By my Mother's soul do I entreat
 That thou this woman send away ! "
 She said ; and more she could not say :
 For what she knew she could not tell,
 O'er-mastered by the mighty spell,
 Why is thy cheek so wan and wild,
 Sir Leoline ? Thy only child
 Lies at thy feet, thy joy, thy pride,
 So fair, so innocent, so mild ;
 The same, for whom thy lady died !
 O by the pangs of her dear mother
 Think thou no evil of thy child !
 For her, and thee, and for no other,
 She prayed the moment ere she died :
 Prayed that the babe for whom she died,
 Might prove her dear lord's joy and pride !
 That prayer her deadly pangs beguiled,
 Sir Leoline !
 And would'st thou wrong thy only child,
 Her child and thine ?

600

610

620

630

Within the Baron's heart and brain
If thoughts, like these, had any share,
They only swelled his rage and pain,
And did but work confusion there.
His heart was cleft with pain and rage, 640
His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild,
Dishonoured thus in his old age ;
Dishonoured by his only child,
And all his hospitality
To the insulted daughter of his friend
By more than woman's jealousy,
Brought thus to a disgraceful end—
He rolled his eye with stern regard
Upon the gentle minstrel bard,
And said in tones abrupt, austere— 650
“ Why, Bracy ! dost thou loiter here ?
I bade thee hence ! ” The bard obeyed ;
And turning from his own sweet maid,
The agéd knight, Sir Leoline,
Led forth the lady Geraldine !



THE CONCLUSION TO PART THE SECOND

A little child, a limber elf,
 Singing, dancing to itself,
 A fairy thing with red round cheeks,
 That always finds, and never seeks,
 Makes such a vision to the sight 660
 As fills a father's eyes with light ;
 And pleasures flow in so thick and fast
 Upon his heart, that he at last
 Must needs express his love's excess
 With words of unmeant bitterness.
 Perhaps 'tis pretty to force together
 Thoughts so all unlike each other ;
 To mutter and mock a broken charm,
 To dally with wrong that does no harm.
 Perhaps 'tis tender too and pretty 670
 At each wild word to feel within
 A sweet recoil of love and pity.
 And what, if in a world of sin
 (O sorrow and shame should this be true !)
 Such giddiness of heart and brain
 Comes seldom save from rage and pain,
 So talks as it's most used to do ?

1797—1801.



THE WANDERINGS OF CAIN

PREFATORY NOTE

A PROSE composition, one not in metre at least, seems *primâ facie* to require explanation or apology. It was written in the year 1798, near Nether Stowey in Somersetshire, at which place (*sanctum et amabile nomen!* rich by so many associations and recollections) the Author had taken up his residence in order to enjoy the society and close neighbourhood of a dear and honoured friend, T. Poole, Esq. The work was to have been written in concert with another [Wordsworth], whose name is too venerable within the precincts of genius to be unnecessarily brought into connection with such a trifle, and who was then residing at a small distance from Nether Stowey. The title and subject were suggested by myself, who likewise drew out the scheme and the contents for each of the three books or cantos, of which the work was to consist, and which, the reader is to be informed, was to have been finished in one night! My partner undertook the first canto: I the second: and whichever had *done first*, was to set about the third. Almost thirty years have passed by; yet at this moment I cannot without something more than a smile moot the question which of the two things was the more impracticable, for a mind so eminently original to compose another man's thoughts and fancies, or for a taste so austere, pure and simple to imitate the Death of Abel? Methinks I see his grand and noble countenance as at the moment when having despatched my own portion of the task at full finger-speed, I hastened to him with my manuscript—that look of humorous despondency fixed on his almost blank sheet of paper, and then its silent mock-piteous admission of failure struggling with the sense of the exceeding ridiculousness of the whole scheme—which broke up in a laugh: and the Ancient Mariner was written instead.

Years afterwards, however, the draft of the Plan and proposed Incident, and the portion executed, obtained favour in the eyes of more than one person, whose judgment on a poetic work could not but have weighed with me, even though no parental partiality had been thrown into the same scale, as a make-weight: and I determined on commencing anew, and composing the whole in stanzas, and made some progress in realising this intention, when adverse gales drove my bark off the “Fortunate Isles” of the Muses; and then other and more momentous interests prompted a different voyage, to firmer anchorage and a securer port. I have in vain tried to recover the lines from the Palimpsest tablet of my memory; and I can only offer the introductory stanza, which had been committed to writing for the purpose of procuring a friend's judgment on the metre, as a specimen.

Encinctured with a twine of leaves,
 That leafy twine his only dress !
 A lovely Boy was plucking fruits,
 By moonlight, in a wilderness.
 The moon was bright, the air was free,
 And fruits and flowers together grew
 On many a shrub and many a tree :
 And all put on a gentle hue,
 Hanging in the shadowy air
 Like a picture rich and rare.
 It was a climate where, they say,
 The night is more belov'd than day.
 But who that beauteous Boy beguil'd,
 That beauteous Boy to linger here ?
 Alone, by night, a little child,
 In place so silent and so wild—
 Has he no friend, no loving Mother near ?

I have here given the birth, parentage, and premature decease of the "Wanderings of Cain, a poem,"—intreating, however, my Readers not to think so meanly of my judgment as to suppose that I either regard or offer it as any excuse for the publication of the following fragment (and I may add, of one or two others in its neighbourhood) in its primitive crudity. But I should find still greater difficulty in forgiving myself, were I to record *pro tadio publico* a set of petty mishaps and annoyances which I myself wish to forget. I must be content therefore with assuring the friendly Reader, that the less he attributes its appearance to the Author's will, choice, or judgment, the nearer to the truth he will be.

S. T. COLERIDGE.

CANTO II

"A little further, O my father, yet a little further, and we shall come into the open moonlight." Their road was through a forest of fir-trees ; at its entrance the trees stood at distances from each other, and the path was broad, and the moonlight, and the moonlight shadows reposed upon it, and appeared quietly to inhabit that solitude. But soon the path winded and became narrow ; the sun at high noon sometimes speckled, but never illumined it, and now it was dark as a cavern.

"It is dark, O my father !" said Enos, "but the path under our feet is smooth and soft, and we shall soon come out into the open moonlight."

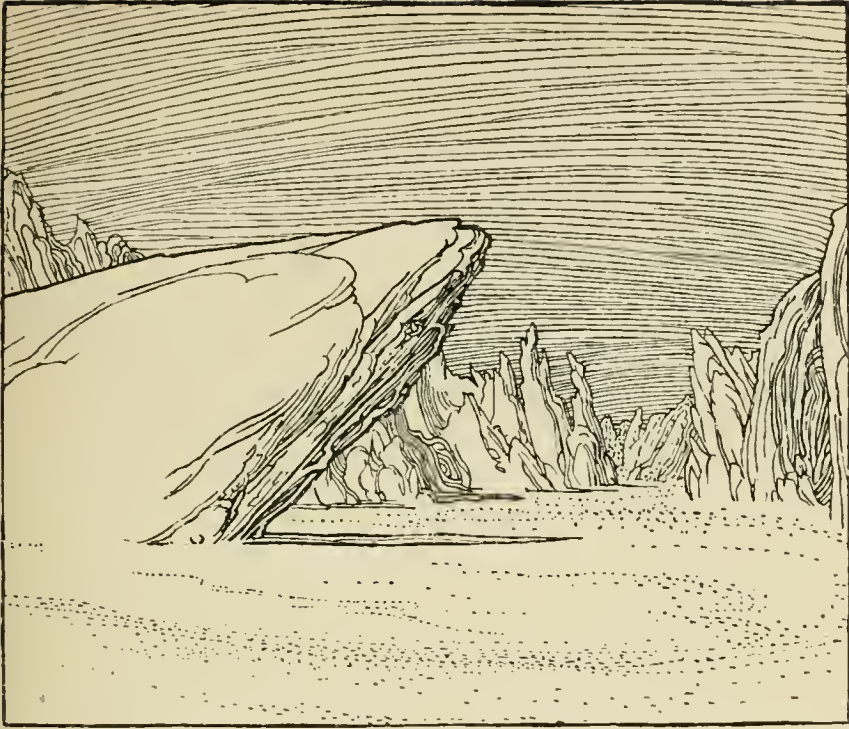
“Lead on, my child!” said Cain: “guide me, little child!” And the innocent little child clasped a finger of the hand which had murdered the righteous Abel, and he guided his father. “The fir branches drip upon thee, my son.” “Yea, pleasantly, father, for I ran fast and eagerly to bring thee the pitcher and the cake, and my body is not yet cool. How happy the squirrels are that feed on these fir-trees! they leap from bough to bough, and the old squirrels play round their young ones in the nest. I clomb a tree yesterday at noon, O my father, that I might play with them, but they leapt away from the branches, even to the slender twigs did they leap, and in a moment I beheld them on another tree. Why, O my father, would they not play with me? I would be good to them as thou art good to me: and I groaned to them even as thou groanest when thou givest me to eat, and when thou coverest me at evening, and as often as I stand at thy knee and thine eyes look at me?” Then Cain stopped, and stifling his groans he sank to the earth, and the child Enos stood in the darkness beside him.

And Cain lifted up his voice and cried bitterly, and said, “The Mighty One that persecuteth me is on this side and on that; he pursueth my soul like the wind, like the sand-blast he passeth through me; he is around me even as the air! O that I might be utterly no more! I desire to die—yea, the things that never had life, neither move they upon the earth—behold! they seem precious to mine eyes. O that a man might live without the breath of his nostrils. So I might abide in darkness, and blackness, and an empty space! Yea, I would lie down, I would not rise, neither would I stir my limbs till I became as the rock in the den of the lion, on which the young lion resteth his head whilst he sleepeth. For the torrent that roareth far off hath a voice; and the clouds in heaven look terribly on me; the Mighty One who is against me speaketh in the wind of the cedar grove; and in silence am I dried up.” Then Enos spake to his father, “Arise, my father, arise, we are but a little way from the place where I found the cake and the pitcher.” And Cain said, “How knowest thou?” and

the child answered—"Behold the bare rocks are a few of thy strides distant from the forest ; and while even now thou wert lifting up thy voice, I heard the echo." Then the child took hold of his father, as if he would raise him : and Cain being faint and feeble rose slowly on his knees and pressed himself against the trunk of a fir, and stood upright and followed the child.

The path was dark till within three strides' length of its termination, when it turned suddenly ; the thick black trees formed a low arch, and the moonlight appeared for a moment like a dazzling portal. Enos ran before and stood in the open air ; and when Cain, his father, emerged from the darkness, the child was affrighted. For the mighty limbs of Cain were wasted as by fire ; his hair was as the matted curls on the Bison's forehead, and so glared his fierce and sullen eye beneath : and the black abundant locks on either side, a rank and tangled mass, were stained and scorched, as though the grasp of a burning iron hand had striven to rend them ; and his countenance told in a strange and terrible language of agonies that had been, and were, and were still to continue to be.

The scene around was desolate ; as far as the eye could reach it was desolate : the bare rocks faced each other, and left a long and wide interval of thin white sand. You might wander on and look round and round, and peep into the crevices of the rocks and discover nothing that acknowledged the influence of the seasons. There was no spring, no summer, no autumn ; and the winter's snow, that would have been lovely, fell not on these hot rocks and scorching sands. Never morning lark had poised himself over this desert ; but the huge serpent often hissed there beneath the talons of the vulture, and the vulture screamed, his wings imprisoned within the coils of the serpent. The pointed and shattered summits of the ridges of the rocks made a rude mimicry of human concerns, and seemed to prophesy mutely of things that then were not ; steeples, and battlements, and ships with naked masts. As far from the wood as a boy might sling a pebble of the brook, there was one rock by itself at a small distance from the main ridge.



It had been precipitated there perhaps by the groan which the Earth uttered when our first father fell. Before you approached, it appeared to lie flat on the ground, but its base slanted from its point and between its point and the sands a tall man might stand upright. It was here that Enos had found the pitcher and cake, and to this place he led his father. But ere they had reached the rock they beheld a human shape: his back was towards them, and they were advancing unperceived when they heard him smite his breast and cry aloud, "Wo is me! wo is me! I must never die again, and yet I am perishing with thirst and hunger."

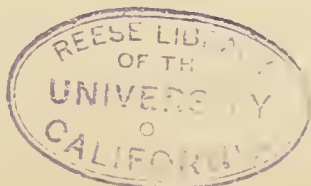
Pallid, as the reflection of the sheeted lightning on the heavy-sailing Night-cloud, became the face of Cain; but the child Enos took hold of the shaggy skin, his Father's robe, and raised his eyes to his Father, and listening whispered, "Ere yet I could speak, I am sure, O my father, that I heard that voice. Have not I often

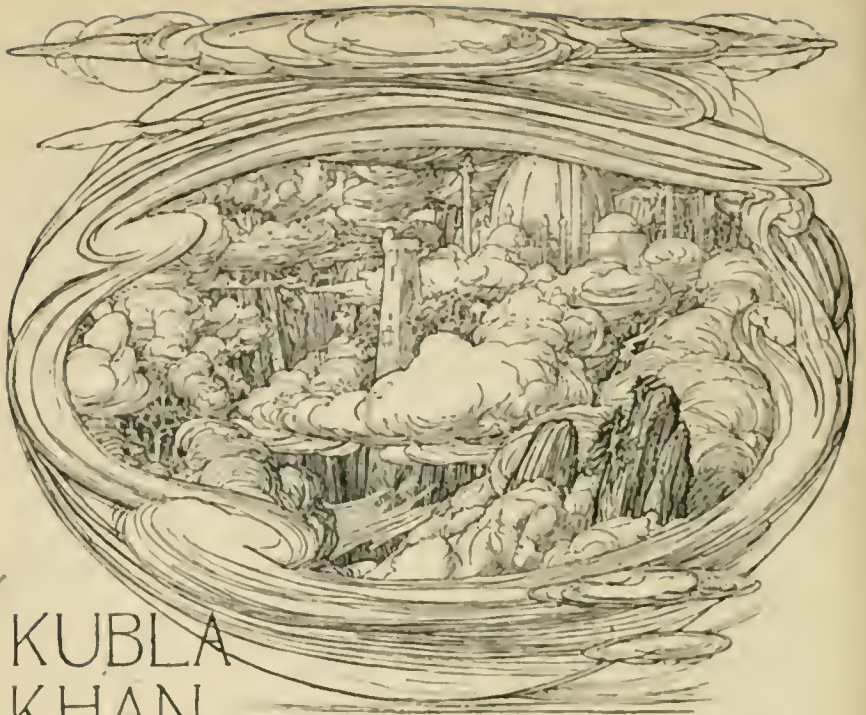
said that I remembered a sweet voice? O my father! this is it:" and Cain trembled exceedingly. The voice was sweet indeed, but it was thin and querulous like that of a feeble slave in misery, who despairs altogether, yet cannot refrain himself from weeping and lamentation. And, behold! Enos glided forward, and creeping softly round the base of the rock, stood before the stranger, and looked up into his face. And the Shape shrieked, and turned round, and Cain beheld him, that his limbs and his face were those of his brother Abel whom he had killed! And Cain stood like one who struggles in his sleep because of the exceeding terribleness of a dream.

Thus as he stood in silence and darkness of Soul, the Shape fell at his feet, and embraced his knees, and cried out with a bitter outcry, "Thou eldest born of Adam, whom Eve, my mother, brought forth, cease to torment me! I was feeding my flocks in green pastures by the side of quiet rivers, and thou killedst me; and now I am in misery." Then Cain closed his eyes and hid them with his hands; and again he opened his eyes, and looked around him, and said to Enos, "What beholdest thou? Didst thou hear a voice, my son?" "Yes, my father, I beheld a man in unclean garments, and he uttered a sweet voice, full of lamentation." Then Cain raised up the Shape that was like Abel, and said, "The Creator of our father, who had respect unto thee, and unto thy offering, wherefore hath he forsaken thee?" Then the Shape shrieked a second time, and rent his garment, and his naked skin was like the white sands beneath their feet; and he shrieked yet a third time, and threw himself on his face upon the sand that was black with the shadow of the rock, and Cain and Enos sate beside him; the child by his right hand, and Cain by his left. They were all three under the rock, and within the shadow. The Shape that was like Abel raised himself up, and spake to the child; "I know where the cold waters are, but I may not drink, wherefore didst thou then take away my pitcher?" But Cain said, "Didst thou not find favour in the sight of the Lord thy God?" The Shape answered, "The Lord is God of the

living only, the dead have another God." Then the child Enos lifted up his eyes and prayed; but Cain rejoiced secretly in his heart. "Wretched shall they be all the days of their mortal life," exclaimed the Shape, "who sacrifice worthy and acceptable sacrifices to the God of the dead; but after death their toil ceaseth. Woe is me, for I was well beloved by the God of the living, and cruel wert thou, O my brother, who didst snatch me away from his power and his dominion." Having uttered these words, he rose suddenly, and fled over the sands; and Cain said in his heart, "The curse of the Lord is on me; but who is the God of the dead?" and he ran after the Shape, and the Shape fled shrieking over the sands, and the sands rose like white mists behind the steps of Cain, but the feet of him that was like Abel disturbed not the sands. He greatly outran Cain, and turning short, he wheeled round, and came again to the rock where they had been sitting, and where Enos still stood; and the child caught hold of his garment as he passed by, and he fell upon the ground. And Cain stopped, and beholding him not, said, "He has passed into the dark woods," and he walked slowly back to the rocks; and when he reached it the child told him that he had caught hold of his garment as he passed by, and that the man had fallen upon the ground; and Cain once more sat beside him, and said, "Abel, my brother, I would lament for thee, but that the spirit within me is withered, and burnt up with extreme agony. Now, I pray thee, by thy flocks, and by thy pastures, and by the quiet rivers which thou lovedst, that thou tell me all that thou knowest. Who is the God of the dead? where doth he make his dwelling? what sacrifices are acceptable unto him? for I have offered, but have not been received; I have prayed, and have not been heard; and how can I be afflicted more than I already am?" The Shape arose and answered, "O that thou hadst had pity on me as I will have pity on thee. Follow me, Son of Adam! and bring thy child with thee!"

And they three passed over the white sands between the rocks, silent as the shadows.





KUBLA
KHAN
A VISION IN A DREAM.

A FRAGMENT

THE following fragment is here published at the request of a poet of great and deserved celebrity [Lord Byron], and as far as the Author's own opinions are concerned, rather as a psychological curiosity than on the ground of any supposed *poetic* merits.

In the summer of the year 1797, the Author, then in ill health, had retired to a lonely farm-house between Porlock and Linton, on the Exmoor confines of Somerset and Devonshire. In consequence of a slight indisposition, an anodyne had been prescribed, from the effects of which he fell asleep in his chair at the moment that he was reading the following sentence, or words of the same substance, in *Purchis's Pilgrimage*: "Here the Khan Kubla commanded a palace to be built, and a stately garden thereunto. And thus ten miles of fertile ground were in-

closed with a wall." The author continued for about three hours in a profound sleep, at least of the external senses, during which time he has the most vivid confidence, that he could not have composed less than from two to three hundred lines; if, that indeed can be called composition in which all the images rose up before him as *things*, with a parallel production of the correspondent expressions, without any sensation or consciousness of effort. On awaking he appeared to himself to have a distinct recollection of the whole, and taking his pen, ink, and paper, instantly and eagerly wrote down the lines that are here preserved. At this moment he was unfortunately called out by a person on business from Porlock, and detained by him above an hour, and on his return to his room, found to his no small surprise and mortification, that though he still retained some vague and dim recollection of the general purport of the vision, yet, with the exception of some eight or ten scattered lines and images, all the rest had passed away like the images on the surface of a stream into which a stone had been cast, but, alas! without the after restoration of the latter:—

Then all the charm
Is broken—all that phantom world so fair
Vanishes, and a thousand circlets spread,
And each mis-shape the other. Stay awhile,
Poor youth! who scarcely darest lift up thine eyes—
The stream will soon renew its smoothness, soon
The visions will return! And lo, he stays,
And soon the fragments dim of lovely forms
Come trembling back, unite, and now, once more,
The pool becomes a mirror.

Yet from the still surviving recollections in his mind the Author has frequently purposed to finish for himself what had been originally, as it were, given to him. Ἀύριον ἄδιον ἄσῶ : but the *to-morrow* is yet to come.

As a contrast to this vision, I have annexed a fragment of a very different character, describing with equal fidelity the dream of pain and disease. ["Pains of Sleep," *vide post*, p. 343. Note to the First Edition, 1816.]

IN Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree :
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.
So twice five miles of fertile ground
With walls and towers were girdled round :
And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree ;

And here were forests ancient as the hills, 10
 Enfolding sunny spots of greenery.
 But oh ! that deep romantic chasm which slanted
 Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover !
 A savage place ! as holy and enchanted
 As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted
 By woman wailing for her demon-lover !
 And from this chasm, with ceaseless turmoil seething,
 As if this earth in fast thick pants were breathing,
 A mighty fountain momentarily was forced :
 Amid whose swift half-intermitted burst 20
 Huge fragments vaulted like rebounding hail,
 Or chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail :
 And 'mid these dancing rocks at once and ever
 It flung up momentarily the sacred river,
 Five miles meandering with a mazy motion
 Through wood and dale the sacred river ran,
 Then reached the caverns measureless to man,
 And sank in tumult to a lifeless ocean :
 And 'mid this tumult Kubla heard from far 30
 Ancestral voices prophesying war !

The shadow of the dome of pleasure
 Floated midway on the waves ;
 Where was heard the mingled measure
 From the fountain and the caves.
 It was a miracle of rare device,
 A sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice !

A damsel with a dulcimer
 In a vision once I saw : 40
 It was an Abyssinian maid
 And on her dulcimer she played,
 Singing of Mount Abora.
 Could I revive within me
 Her symphony and song,
 To such a deep delight 'twould win me,
 That with music loud and long,
 I would build that dome in air,
 That sunny dome ! those caves of ice !
 And all who heard should see them there,

And all should cry, Beware ! Beware !
 His flashing eyes, his floating hair !
 Weave a circle round him thrice,
 And close your eyes with holy dread,
 For he on honey-dew hath fed,
 And drunk the milk of Paradise.

50

1798.

RECANTATION

ILLUSTRATED IN THE STORY OF THE MAD OX

A TALE

[The following amusing Tale gives a very humorous description of the French Revolution, which is represented as an Ox.—*Morning Post*, July 30, 1798.]

AN Ox, long fed with musty hay,
 And work'd with yoke and chain,
 Was loosen'd on an April day,
 When fields are in their best array,
 And growing grasses sparkle gay
 At once with sun and rain.

II

The grass was fine, the sun was bright—
 With truth I may aver it ;
 The beast was glad, as well he might,
 Thought a green meadow no bad sight,
 And frisk'd,—to show his huge delight,
 Much like a beast of spirit.

10

III

“ Stop, neighbours, stop, why these alarms ?
 The ox is only glad ! ”
 But still they pour from cots and farms—
 “ Halloo ! ” the parish is up in arms,
 (A *hoaxing*-hunt has always charms)
 “ Halloo ! the ox is mad.”

IV

The frightened ox scamper'd about—
 Plunge ! through the hedge he drove : 20
 The mob pursue with hideous rout,
 A bull-dog fasten'd on his snout :
 " He gores the dog ! his tongue hangs out !
 He's mad, he's mad, by Jove ! "

V

" Stop, neighbours, stop ! " aloud did call
 A sage of sober hue.
 " You cruel dog ! " at once they bawl,
 And women squeak and children squall,
 " What ? would you have him toss us all ?
 And dam'me, who are you ? " 30

VI

Ah ! hapless sage ! his ears they stun,
 And curse him o'er and o'er !
 " You bloody-minded dog ! (cries one.)
 To slit your windpipe were good fun,
 'Od bl—st you for an *impious* son
 Of a Presbyterian wh—re ! "

VII

" You'd have him gore the Parish-priest,
 And drive against the altar !
 You rogue ! " The sage his warnings ceas'd,
 And north and south, and west and east, 40
 Halloo ! they follow the poor beast,
 Mat, Tom, Bob, Dick and Walter.

VIII

Old Lewis ('twas his evil day),
 Stood trembling in his shoes ;
 The ox was his—what could he say ?
 His legs were stiffen'd with dismay.
 The ox ran o'er him mid the fray.
 And gave him his death's bruise.

IX

The baited ox drove on (but here,
 The Gospel scarce more true is, 50
 My Muse stops short in mid career—
 Nay, gentle Reader, do not sneer !
 I cannot chuse but drop a tear,
 A tear for good old Lewis !)

X

The ox drove on right through the town,
 All follow'd, boy and dad,
 Bull-dog, parson, shopman, clown :
 The publicans rush'd from the Crown,
 "Halloo ! hamstring him ! cut him down !"
 They drove the poor ox mad. 60

XI

Should you a rat to madness tease
 Why ev'n a rat might plague you :
 There's no Philosopher but sees
 That Rage and Fear are one disease—
 Though that may burn, and this may freeze,
 They're both alike the ague.

XII

And so this ox, in frantic mood,
 Fac'd round like a mad Bull !
 The mob turn'd tail, and he pursued,
 Till they with flight and fear were stew'd, 70
 And not a chick of all the brood
 But had his belly full !

XIII

Old Nick's astride the ox, 'tis clear !
 Old Nicholas, to a tittle !
 But all agreed, he'd disappear,
 Would but the Parson venture near,
 And through his teeth,* right o'er the steer,
 Squirt out some fasting-spittle.

* According to the common superstition there are two ways of fighting with the Devil. You may cut him in half with a

XIV

Achilles was a warrior fleet,
 The Trojans he could worry : 80
 Our Parson too was swift of feet,
 But show'd it chiefly in retreat :
 The victor ox drove down the street,
 The mob fled hurry-scurry.

XV

Through gardens, lanes and fields new-plough'd,
 Through *his* hedge, and through *her* hedge,
 He plung'd and toss'd and bellow'd loud—
 Till in his madness he grew proud
 To see this helter-skelter crowd 90
 That had more wrath than courage !

XVI

Alack ! to mend the breaches wide
 He made for these poor ninnies,
 They all must work, what'er betide,
 Both days and months, and pay beside
 (Sad news for Av'rice and for Pride),
 A *sight* of golden guineas !

XVII

But here once more to view did pop
 The man that kept his senses—
 And now he bawl'd,—“ Stop, neighbours, stop !
 The ox is mad ! I would not swop, 100
 No ! not a school-boy's farthing top
 For all the parish-fences.”

XVIII

“ The ox is mad ! Tom ! Walter ! Mat ! ”
 “ What means this coward fuss ?
 Ho ! stretch this rope across the plat—
 'Twill trip him up—or if not that,
 Why dam'me ! we must lay him flat—
 See ! here's my blunderbuss.”

straw, or he will vanish if you spit over his horns with a fasting spittle. [Note by S. T. C. in *Morning Post*.]

XIX

" A bare-faced dog ! just now he said
 The Ox was only glad— 110
 Let's break his Presbyterian head !"
 " Hush !" quoth the sage, " you've been misled ;
 No quarrels now ! let's all make head,
 You *drove* the poor ox mad."

XX

But lo ! to interrupt my chat,
 With the morning's wet newspaper,
 In eager haste, without his hat,
 As blind and blund'ring as a bat,
 In rush'd that fierce aristocrat,
 Our pursy woollen-drapeer. 120

XXI

And so my Muse perforce drew bit ;
 And he rush'd in and panted !
 " Well, have you heard ?" No, not a whit.
 " What, ha'nt you heard ?" Come, out with it !
 " That Tierney's wounded Mister Pitt,
 And his fine tongue enchanted."

1798.

POETICAL FRAGMENTS

LIGHT cargoes waft of modulated sound
 From viewless Hybla brought, when Melodies
 Like Birds of Paradise on wings, that aye
 Disport in wild varieties of hues,
 Murmur around the honey-dropping flowers.

II

Where Cam his stealthy flowings most dissembles,
And scarce the willow's watery shadow trembles.

III

Due to the Staggerers, that made drunk by Power
Forget Thirst's eager promise, and presume,
Dark Dreamers ! that the world forgets it too.

IV

Old Age, " the shape and messenger of Death,"
His wither'd fist still knocking at Death's door.

V

In darkness I remain'd—the neighbour's clock
Told me that now the rising sun
Shone lovely on my garden.

VI

The Sun (for now his orb 'gan slowly sink.)
Shot half his rays aslant the heath whose flowers
Purpled the mountain's broad and level top ;
Rich was his bed of clouds, and wide beneath
Expecting Ocean smiled with dimpled face.

VII

The swallows

Interweaving there, and the pair'd sea-mews
At distance wildly wailing !

VIII

On the broad mountain-top
The neighing wild-colt races with the wind
O'er fern and heath-flowers.

IX

A long deep lane

So overshadow'd, it might seem one bower—
The damp clay-banks were furr'd with mouldy moss.

X

'Twas sweet to know it only possible—
 Some wishes cross'd my mind and dimly cheer'd it—
 And one or two poor melancholy Pleasures—
 In these, the pale unwarming light of Hope
 Silv'ring their flimsy wing, flew silent by,
 Moths in the moonlight.

XI

The sunshine lies on the cottage-wall,
 A-shining thro' the snow.

XII

From the Miller's mossy wheel
 The water-drops dripp'd leisurely.

1798.

TELL'S BIRTHPLACE

[IMITATED FROM STOLBERG]

I

MARK this holy chapel well !
 The Birthplace, this, of William Tell.
 Here, where stands God's altar dread,
 Stood his parents' marriage-bed.

II

Here, first, an infant to her breast,
 Him his loving mother pressed ;
 And kissed the babe, and blessed the day,
 And prayed as mothers use to pray.

S

III

“ Vouchsafe him health, O God ! and give
 The Child thy servant still to live ! ”
 But God had destined to do more
 Through him, than through an arméd power.

IV

God gave him reverence of laws,
 Yet stirring blood in Freedom's cause—
 A spirit to his rocks akin,
 The eye of the Hawk, and the fire therein !

V

To Nature and to Holy writ
 Alone did God the boy commit :
 Where flashed and roared the torrent, oft
 His soul found wings, and soared aloft !

VI

The straining oar and chamois chase
 Had formed his limbs to strength and grace :
 On wave and wind the boy would toss,
 Was great, nor knew how great he was !

VII

He knew not that his chosen hand,
 Made strong by God, his native land
 Would rescue from the shameful yoke
 Of *Slavery*—the which he broke !

HEXAMETERS

[Sent in a letter from Ratzeburg to the Wordsworths at Goslar in the winter of 1798-9.]

WILLIAM, my teacher, my friend! dear William and
dear Dorothea!
Smooth out the folds of my letter, and place it on desk
or on table;
Place it on table or desk; and your right hands loosely
half-closing,*
Gently sustain them in air, and extending the digit
didactic,
Rest it a moment on each of the forks of the five-forkéd
left hand,
Twice on the breadth of the thumb, and once on the tip
of each finger;
Read with a nod of the head in a humouring recitativo;
And, as I live, you will see my hexameters hopping before
you.
This is a galloping measure; a hop, and a trot, and a
gallop!

All my hexameters fly, like stags pursued by the stag-
hounds,
Breathless and panting, and ready to drop, yet flying
still onwards.†
I would full fain pull in my hard-mouthed runaway
hunter;
But our English Spondeans are clumsy yet impotent
curb-reins;
And so to make him go slowly, no way have I left but
to lame him.

William, my head and my heart! dear Poet that feelest
and thinkest!
Dorothy, eager of soul, my most affectionate sister!
Many a mile, O! many a wearisome mile are ye distant,
Long, long comfortless roads, with no one eye that doth
know us.

* False metre.

† “*Still* flying onwards” were perhaps better.

O ! it is all too far to send to you mockeries idle ;
 Yea, and I feel it not right ! But O ! my friends, my
 belovéd !
 Feverish and wakeful I lie,—I am weary of feeling and
 thinking.
 Every thought is worn *down*.—I am weary, yet cannot
 be vacant.
 Five long hours have I tossed, rheumatic heats, dry and
 flushing,
 Gnawing behind in my head, and wandering and throbb-
 ing about me,
 Busy and tiresome, my friends, as the beat of the boding
 night-spider.*

I forget the beginning of the line

. . . my eyes are a burthen,
 Now unwillingly closed, now open and aching with dark-
 ness.
 O ! what a life is the eye ! what a fine and inscrutable
 essence !
 Him that is utterly blind, nor glimpses the fire that
 warms him ;
 Him that never beheld the swelling breast of his mother ;
 Him that ne'er smiled at the bosom as babe that smiles
 in its slumber ;
 Even to him it exists, it stirs and moves in its prison ;
 Lives with a separate life, and “ Is it the Spirit ? ” he
 murmurs :
 Sure, it has thoughts of its own, and to see is only its
 language.

There was a great deal more, which I have forgotten. . . . The
 last line which I wrote, I remember, and write it for the truth of
 the sentiment, scarcely less true in company than in pain and
 solitude —

William my head and my heart ! dear William and dear
 Dorothea !
 You have all in each other ; but I am lonely, and want
 you !

* False metre.

THE BRITISH STRIPLING'S WAR-SONG

[IMITATED FROM STOLBERG]

YES, noble old Warrior ! this heart has beat high,
Since you told of the deeds which our countrymen
wrought ;

O lend me the sabre that hung by thy thigh,
And I too will fight as my Forefathers fought.

Despise not my youth, for my spirit is steeled,
And I know there is strength in the grasp of my hand ;
Yea, as firm as thyself would I march to the field,
And as proudly would die for my dear native land.

In the sports of my childhood I mimicked the fight,
The sound of a trumpet suspended my breath ;
And my fancy still wandered by day and by night,
Amid battle and tumult, 'mid conquest and death.

My own shout of onset, in the heat of my trance,
How oft it awakes me from visions of glory ;
When I meant to have leapt on the Hero of France,
And have dashed him to earth, pale and breathless
and gory.

As late thro' the city with banners all streaming
To the music of trumpets the Warriors flew by.
With helmet and scimitars naked and gleaming,
On their proud-trampling, thunder-hoofed steeds did
they fly ;

I sped to yon heath that is lonely and bare,
For each nerve was unquiet, each pulse in alarm ;
And I hurled the mock-lance thro' the objectless air,
And in open-eyed dream proved the strength of my
arm.

Yes, noble old Warrior ! this heart has beat high,
Since you told of the deeds that our countrymen
wrought ;

O lend me the sabre that hung by thy thigh,
And I too will fight as my forefathers fought !

1799.

JOB'S LUCK

[FROM OWEN'S *Epigrams*]

Sly Beelzebub took all occasions
To try Job's constancy and patience ;
He took his honours, took his health,
He took his children, took his wealth,
His camels, horses, asses, cows—
And the sly Devil did not take his spouse.

But Heaven that brings out good from evil,
And loves to disappoint the Devil,
Had predetermined to restore
Twofold all Job had before,
His children, camels, horses, cows—
Short-sighted Devil, not to take his spouse !

1799.

ON A CATARACT

FROM A CAVERN NEAR THE SUMMIT OF A MOUNTAIN
PRECIPICE

[IMITATED FROM STOLBERG]

STROPHE

UNPERISHING youth !
Thou leapest from forth
The cell of thy hidden nativity ;
Never mortal saw
The cradle of the strong one ;
Never mortal heard
The gathering of his voices ;
The deep-murmur'd charm of the son of the rock,
That is lisped ever more at his slumberless fountain.
There's a cloud at the portal, a spray-woven veil
At the shrine of his ceaseless renewing ;

It embosoms the roses of dawn,
 It entangles the shafts of the noon,
 And into the bed of its stillness
 The moonshine sinks down as in slumber,
 That the son of the rock, that the nursling of heaven
 May be born in a holy twilight !

ANTISTROPHE

The wild goat in awe
 Looks up and beholds
 Above thee the cliff inaccessible ;—
 Thou at once full-born
 Madd'nest in thy joyance,
 Whirlest, shatter'st, splitt'st,
 Life invulnerable.

1799.

THE VISIT OF THE GODS

[IMITATED FROM SCHILLER]

NEVER, believe me,
 Appear the Immortals,
 Never alone :

Scarce had I welcomed the Sorrow-beguiler,
 Iacchus ! but in came Boy Cupid the Smiler ;
 Lo ! Phœbus the Glorious descends from his Throne !
 They advance, they float in, the Olympians all !
 With Divinities fills my
 Terrestrial Hall !

How shall I yield you
 Due entertainment,
 Celestial Quire ?

Me rather, bright guests ! with your wings of upbuoy-
 ance
 Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquets of joyance,
 That the roofs of Olympus may echo my lyre !
 Hah ! we mount ! on their pinions they waft up my
 Soul !
 O give me the Nectar !
 O fill me the Bowl !

Give him the Nectar !
 Pour out for the Poet !
 Hebe ! pour free !
 Quicken his eyes with celestial dew,
 That Styx the detested no more he may view,
 And like one of us Gods may conceit him to be !
 Thanks, Hebe ! I quaff it ! lo Pæan, I cry !
 The Wine of the Immortals
 Forbids me to die !

1799.

FROM THE GERMAN

Know'st thou the land where the pale Citrons grow,
 The golden fruits in darker foliage glow ?
 Soft blows the wind that breathes from that blue sky !
 Still stands the Myrtle, and the Laurel, high !
 Know'st thou it well, that land, beloved Friend ?
 Thither with thee, O, thither would I wend !

1799.

WESTPHALIAN SONG

WHEN thou to my true-love comest
Greet her from thee kindly ;
When she asks thee how I fare,
Say, folks in Heaven fare finely.

When she asks, " What ! Is he sick ? "
Say, dead !—and when for sorrow
She begins to sob and cry,
Say, I come to-morrow.

1799.



WATER BALLAD

[FROM THE FRENCH]

" COME hither, gently rowing,
Come, bear me quickly o'er
This stream so brightly flowing
To yonder woodland shore.
But vain were my endeavour
To pay thee, courteous guide ;
Row on, row on, for ever
I'd have thee by my side.

" Good boatman, prithee haste thee,
I seek my father-land.—"
" Say, when I there have placed thee,
Dare I demand thy hand ? "
" A maiden's head can never
So hard a point decide ;
Row on, row on, for ever
I'd have thee by my side."

The happy bridal over
 The wanderer ceased to roam.
 For, seated by her lover,
 The boat became her home.
 And still they sang together
 As steering o'er the tide :
 " Row on through wind and weather
 For ever by my side."

1790.

NAMES

[FROM LESSING]

I ASKED my fair one happy day,
 What I should call her in my lay ;
 By what sweet name from Rome or Greece ;
 Lalage, Næara, Chloris,
 Sappho, Lesbia, or Doris,
 Arethusa or Lucrece.

" Ah ! " replied my gentle fair,
 " Belovéd, what are names but air ?
 Choose thou whatever suits the line ;
 Call me Sappho, call me Chloris,
 Call me Lalage or Doris,
 Only, only call me Thine."

1700.

THE EXCHANGE

WE pledged our hearts, my love and I,—
I in my arms the maiden clasping ;
I could not guess the reason why,
But, oh ! I trembled like an aspen.

Her father's leave she bade me gain ;
I went, but shook like any reed !
I strove to act the man—in vain !
We had exchanged our hearts indeed.

1799.

TRANSLATION OF A PASSAGE IN OTT- FRIED'S METRICAL PARAPHRASE OF THE GOSPEL

[This paraphrase, written about the time of Charlemagne, is by no means deficient in occasional passages of considerable poetic merit. There is a flow and a tender enthusiasm in the following lines which even in the translation will not, I flatter myself, fail to interest the reader. Ottfried is describing the circumstances immediately following the birth of our Lord. . . . Most interesting is it to consider the effect when the feelings are wrought above the natural pitch by the belief of something mysterious, while all the images are purely natural. Then it is that religion and poetry strike deepest.—*Biog. Lit.* i. 203, 4.]

SHE gave with joy her virgin breast ;
She hid it not, she bared the breast
Which suckled that divinest Babe !
Blesséd, blesséd, were the breasts
Which the Saviour infant kissed ;
And blesséd, blesséd was the mother
Who wrapped his limbs in swaddling clothes,
Singing placed him on her lap,
Hung o'er him with her looks of love,
And soothed him with a lulling motion.

Blesséd ! for she shelter'd him
 From the damp and chilling air ;
 Blesséd, blesséd ! for she lay
 With such a babe in one blest bed,
 Close as babes and mothers lie !
 Blesséd, blesséd evermore,
 With her virgin lips she kissed,
 With her arms, and to her breast,
 She embraced the Babe divine,
 Her Babe divine the Virgin Mother !
 There lives not on this ring of earth
 A mortal that can sing her praise.
 Mighty Mother, Virgin pure,
 In the darkness and the night
 For us she *bore* the heavenly Lord !

1799.

ON AN INFANT

WHICH DIED BEFORE BAPTISM

“ BE, rather than be call'd, a child of God,”
 Death whispered !—with assenting nod,
 Its head upon its mother's breast,
 The Baby bow'd, without demur—
 Of the kingdom of the Blest
 Possessor, not inheritor.

1799.

SOMETHING CHILDISH, BUT VERY
NATURAL

[FROM THE GERMAN]

If I had but two little wings,
 And were a little feathery bird,
 To you I'd fly, my dear !
 But thoughts like these are idle things,
 And I stay here.

But in my sleep to you I fly :
 I'm always with you in my sleep !
 The world is all one's own.
 But then one wakes, and where am I ?
 All, all alone.

Sleep stays not, though a monarch bids,—
 So I love to wake ere break of day :
 For though my sleep be gone,
 Yet, while 'tis dark, one shuts one's lids,
 And still dreams on.

1799.

HOME-SICK

WRITTEN IN GERMANY

'Tis sweet to him, who all the week
 Through city-crowds must push his way,
 To stroll alone through fields and woods,
 And hallow thus the Sabbath-Day.

And sweet it is, in summer bower,
 Sincere, affectionate and gay,
 One's own dear children feasting round,
 To celebrate one's marriage-day.

But what is all, to his delight,
 Who having long been doomed to roam,
 Throws off the bundle from his back,
 Before the door of his own home ?

Home-sickness is a wasting pang ;
 This feel I hourly more and more :
 There's Healing only in thy wings,
 Thou Breeze that playest on Albion's shore !

1799.

LINES

WRITTEN IN THE ALBUM AT ELBINGERODE, IN THE
HARTZ FOREST

I STOOD on Brocken's * sovran height, and saw
Woods crowding upon woods, hills over hills,
A surging scene, and only limited
By the blue distance. Heavily my way
Downward I dragged through fir groves evermore,
Where bright green moss heaves in sepulchral forms
Speckled with sunshine ; and, but seldom heard,
The sweet bird's song became an hollow sound ;
And the breeze, murmuring indivisibly,
Preserved its solemn murmur most distinct 10
From many a note of many a waterfall,
And the brook's chatter ; 'mid whose islet stones
The dingy kidling with its tinkling bell
Leaped frolicsome, or old romantic goat
Sat, his white beard slow waving. I moved on
In low and languid mood : † for I had found
That outward Forms, the loftiest, still receive
Their finer influence from the Life within ;—
Fair cyphers else : fair, but of import vague
Or unconcerning, where the Heart not finds 20
History or Prophecy of Friend, or Child,
Or gentle Maid, our first and early love,
Or Father, or the venerable name
Of our adoréd Country ! O thou Queen,
Thou delegated Deity of Earth,
O dear, dear England ! how my longing eye
Turned westward, shaping in the steady clouds
Thy sands and high white cliffs !

* The highest mountain in the Hartz, and indeed in North Germany.

† . . . When I have gazed
From some high eminence on goodly vales,
And cots and villages embowered below,
The thought would rise that all to me was strange
Amid the scenes so fair, nor one small spot
Where my tired mind might rest, and call it home.

SOUTHEY'S *Hymn to the Penates*.

My native Land !
 Filled with the thought of thee this heart was proud,
 Yea, mine eye swam with tears : that all the view ³⁰
 From sovran Brocken, woods and woody hills,
 Floated away, like a departing dream,
 Feeble and dim ! Stranger, these impulses
 Blame thou not lightly ; nor will I profane,
 With hasty judgment or injurious doubt,
 That man's sublimer spirit, who can feel
 That God is everywhere ! the God who framed
 Mankind to be one mighty Family,
 Himself our Father, and the World our Home. 7

1799.

THE DAY-DREAM

FROM AN EMIGRANT TO HIS ABSENT WIFE

If thou wert here, these tears were tears of light !
 But from as sweet a vision did I start
 As ever made these eyes grow idly bright !
 And though I weep, yet still around my heart
 A sweet and playful tenderness doth linger,
 Touching my heart as with an infant's finger.

My mouth half open, like a witless man,
 I saw our couch, I saw our quiet room,
 Its shadows heaving by the fire-light gloom ;
 And o'er my lips a subtle feeling ran,
 All o'er my lips a soft and breeze-like feeling—
 I know not what—but had the same been stealing

Upon a sleeping mother's lips, I guess
 It would have made the loving mother dream
 That she was softly bending down to kiss
 Her babe, that something more than babe did seem,
 A floating presence of its darling father,
 And yet its own dear baby self far rather !

Across my chest there lay a weight, so warm !
 As if some bird had taken shelter there ;
 And lo ! I seemed to see a woman's form—
 Thine, Sara, thine ? O joy, if thine it were !
 I gazed with stifled breath, and fear'd to stir it,
 No deeper trance e'er wrapped a yearning spirit !

And now, when I seemed sure thy face to see,
 Thy own dear self in our own quiet home ;
 There came an elfish laugh, and wakened me :
 'Twas Frederic who behind my chair had clomb,
 And with his bright eyes at my face was peeping,
 I blessed him, tried to laugh, and fell a-weeping !

1799.

HYMN TO THE EARTH

HEXAMETERS

[FROM STOLBERG]

EARTH ! thou mother of numberless children, the nurse
 and the mother,
 Hail ! O Goddess, thrice hail ! Blest be thou ! and,
 blessing, I hymn thee !
 Forth, ye sweet sounds ! from my harp, and my voice
 shall float on your surges—
 Soar thou aloft, O my soul ! and bear up my song on
 thy pinions.

Travelling the vale with mine eyes—green meadows and
 lake with green island,
 Dark in its basin of rock, and the bare stream flowing in
 brightness,
 Thrilled with thy beauty and love in the wooded slope of
 the mountain,
 Here, great Mother, I lie, thy child, with his head on thy
 bosom !
 Playful the spirits of noon, that rushing soft through thy
 tresses,

Green-haired goddess ! refresh me ; and hark ! as they
 hurry or linger, 10

Fill the pause of my harp, or sustain it with musical
 murmurs.

Into my being thou murmurest joy, and tenderest
 sadness

Shedd'st thou, like dew, on my heart, till the joy and
 the heavenly sadness

Pour themselves forth from my heart in tears, and the
 hymn of thanksgiving.

Earth ! thou mother of numberless children, the nurse
 and the mother,

Sister thou of the stars, and beloved by the Sun the
 rejoicer !

Guardian and friend of the Moon, O Earth, whom the
 Comets forget not,

Yea, in the measureless distance wheel round and again
 they behold thee !

Fadeless and young (and what if the latest birth of
 creation ?)

Bride and consort of Heaven, that looks down upon
 thee enamoured ! 20

Say, mysterious Earth ! O say, great Mother and
 Goddess,

Was it not well with thee then, when first thy lap was
 ungirdled,

Thy lap to the genial Heaven, the day that he wooed
 thee and won thee !

Fair was thy blush, the fairest and first of the blushes
 of morning !

Deep was the shudder, O Earth ! the throe of thy
 self-retention :

Inly thou strovest to flee, and didst seek thyself at thy
 centre !

Mightier far was the joy of thy sudden resilience ; and
 forthwith

Myriad myriads of lives teemed forth from the mighty
 embracement.

Thousand-fold tribes of dwellers, impelled by thousand-
 fold instincts,

Filled, as a dream, the wide waters ; the rivers sang on
 their channels ; 30
 Laugh'd on their shores the hoarse seas ; the yearning
 ocean swelled upward ;
 Young life lowed through the meadows, the woods, and
 the echoing mountains,
 Wandered bleating in valleys, and warbled on blossom-
 ing branches.

* * * * *

1799.

MAHOMET

UTTER the song, O my soul ! the flight and return of
 Mohammed,
 Prophet and Priest, who scattered abroad both evil and
 blessing,
 Huge wasteful empires founded, and hallowed slow
 persecution,
 Soul-withering, but crushed the blasphemous rites of the
 Pagan
 And idolatrous Christians.—For veiling the Gospel of
 Jesus,
 They, the best corrupting, had made it worse than the
 vilest.
 Wherefore Heaven decreed th' enthusiast warrior of
 Mecca,
 Choosing good from iniquity rather than evil from
 goodness.
 Loud the tumult in Mecca surrounding the fane of the
 idol ;—
 Naked and prostrate the priesthood were laid—the
 people with mad shouts
 Thundering now, and now with saddest ululation
 Flew, as over the channel of rock-stone the ruinous
 river
 Shatters its waters abreast, and in mazy uproar
 bewildered,
 Rushes dividuous all— all rushing impetuous onward.

1799.

CATULLIAN HENDECASYLLABLES

[FROM MATTHISSON]

HEAR, my belovéd, an old Milesian story !—
High and embosomed in congregated laurels
Glimmered a Temple upon a breezy headland ;
In the dim distance amid the skiey billows
Rose a fair Island ; the god of flocks had blest it.
From the far shores of the bleat-resounding island
Oft by the moonlight a little boat came floating,
Came to the sea-cave beneath the breezy headland,
Where amid myrtles a pathway stole in mazes
Up to the groves of the high embosomed Temple ;
There in a thicket of dedicated roses,
Oft did a Priestess, as lovely as a vision,
Pouring her soul to the son of Cytherea,
Pray him to hover around the slight canoe-boat,
And with invisible pilotage to guide it
Over the dusk wave, until the nightly Sailor
Shivering with ecstasy sank upon her bosom.

1799.

I. THE HOMERIC HEXAMETER

DESCRIBED AND EXEMPLIFIED.

FROM SCHILLER

STRONGLY it bears us along in swelling and limitless
billows,
Nothing before and nothing behind but the sky and the
Ocean

II. THE OVIDIAN ELEGIAC METRE

DESCRIBED AND EXEMPLIFIED

IN the Hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column ;
In the Pentameter aye falling in melody back.

1799.

THE DEVIL'S THOUGHTS

I

FROM his brimstone bed at break of day
A walking the Devil is gone,
To visit his snug little farm the Earth
And see how his stock goes on.

II

Over the hill and over the dale
And he went over the plain,
And backward and forward he switched his long tail
As a Gentleman switches his cane.

III

And how then was the Devil dressed ?
Oh ! he was in his Sunday's best :
His jacket was red and his breeches were blue,
And there was a hole where the tail came through.

IV

He saw a Lawyer killing a viper
On a dung-hill hard by his own stable,
And the Devil smiled, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and *his* brother, Abel.

V

He saw an apothecary on a white horse*
 Ride by on his vocations ;
 And the Devil thought of his old Friend
 Death in the Revelations.

VI

He saw a cottage with a double coach-house,
 A cottage of gentility !
 And the Devil did grin, for his darling sin
 Is pride that apes humility.

VII

He peep'd into a rich bookseller's shop,
 Quoth he, " We are both of one college,
 For I myself sate like a cormorant once
 Hard by the tree of knowledge." †

* "And I looked, and behold a pale horse : and his name that sat on him was Death."—Rev. ch. vi. 8. [Note in *Morning Post*, September 6, 1799.]

† And all amid them stood the TREE OF LIFE
 High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
 Of vegetable gold (query *paper-money* :) and next to Life
 Our Death, the TREE OF KNOWLEDGE, grew fast by.—

* * * * *

So clomb this first grand thief—
 Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
 Sat like a cormorant.—*Paradise Lost*, IV.

The allegory here is so apt, that in a catalogue of *various readings* obtained from collating the MSS. one might expect to find it noted, that for "LIFE" *Cod. quid. habent*, "TRADE." Though indeed THE TRADE, *i.e.*, the bibliopolic, so called *κάρ' ἐξόχην*, may be regarded as LIFE *sensu eminentiori*; a suggestion which I owe to a young retailer in the hosieryline, who, on hearing a description of the net profits, dinner-parties, country houses, &c., of the trade, exclaimed, "Ay! that's what I call LIFE now!"—This "Life, *our* Death," is thus happily contrasted with the fruits of Authorship—*Sic nos non nobis mellificamus Apes.*

Of this poem, which with the Fire, Famine, and Slaughter first appeared in the *Morning Post*, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, and 16th stanzas were dictated by Mr. Southey. If any one should

VIII

Down the river did glide, with wind and with tide,
 A pig, with vast celerity;
 And the Devil looked wise as he saw how the while,
 It cut its own throat. "There!" quoth he with a
 smile,
 Goes "England's commercial prosperity."

IX

As he went through Cold-Bath Fields he saw
 A solitary cell;
 And the Devil was pleased, for it gave him a hint
 For improving *his* prisons in Hell.

X

He saw a Turnkey in a trice
 Fetter a troublesome blade—
 "Nimble," quoth he, "do the fingers move
 If a man be but used to his trade."

XI

He saw the same turnkey unfetter a man
 With but little expedition,
 Which put him in mind of the long debate
 On the Slave Trade Abolition.

XII

He saw an old acquaintance
 As he passed by a Methodist meeting;—
 She holds a consecrated key,
 And the Devil nods her a greeting.

ask who General——meant, the Author begs leave to inform him, that he once did see a red-faced person in a dream whom by the dress he took for a General; but he might have been mistaken, and most certainly he did not hear any names mentioned. In simple verity, the Author never meant any one, or indeed anything, but to put a concluding stanza to his doggrel.¹

¹ "This anecdote is related by that most interesting of the Devil's Biographers, Mr. John Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, and we have here the Devil's own testimony to the truth and accuracy of it."—[Note in *Morning Post*.]

XIII

She turned up her nose, and said,
“Avaunt! my name's Religion,”
And she looked to [Mr. Wilberforce]
And leer'd like a love-sick pigeon.

XIV

He saw a certain minister
(A minister to his mind)
Go up into a certain House,
With a majority behind.

XV

The Devil quoted Genesis,
Like a very learned clerk,
How “Noah and his creeping things
Went up into the Ark.”

XVI

He took from the poor,
And he gave to the rich,
And he shook hands with a Scotchman,
For he was not afraid of the ——

XVII

General ——'s burning face
He saw with consternation,
And back to Hell his way did he take,
For the Devil thought by a slight mistake,
It was General Conflagration.



LINES COMPOSED IN A CONCERT-ROOM.

NOR cold, nor stern, my soul ! yet I detest
These scented Rooms, where, to a gaudy throng,
Heaves the proud Harlot her distended breast,
In intricacies of laborious song.

These feel not Music's genuine power, nor deign
To melt at Nature's passion-warbled plaint ;
But when the long-breathed singer's uptrilled strain
Bursts in a squall—they gape for wonderment.

Hark ! the deep buzz of Vanity and Hate !
Scornful, yet envious, with self-torturing sneer
My lady eyes some maid of humbler state,
While the pert Captain, or the primmer Priest,
Prattles accordant scandal in her ear.
O give me, from this heartless scene released,
To hear our old musician, blind and gray,
(Whom stretching from my nurse's arms I kissed,)
His Scottish tunes and warlike marches play,
By moonshine, on the balmy summer-night,
The while I dance amid the tedded hay
With merry maids, whose ringlets toss in light.

Or lies the purple evening on the bay
 Of the calm glossy lake, O let me hide
 Unheard, unseen, behind the alder-trees,
 For round their roots the fisher's boat is tied,
 On whose trim seat doth Edmund stretch at ease,
 And while the lazy boat sways to and fro,
 Breathes in his flute sad airs, so wild and slow,
 That his own cheek is wet with quiet tears.

But O, dear Anne ! when midnight wind careers,
 And the gust pelting on the out-house shed
 Makes the cock shrilly on the rain-storm crow,
 To hear thee sing some ballad full of woe,
 Ballad of ship-wrecked sailor floating dead,
 Whom his own true-love buried in the sands !

Thee, gentle woman, for thy voice remeasures
 Whatever tones and melancholy pleasures
 The things of Nature utter ; birds or trees,
 Or moan of ocean-gale in weedy caves,
 Or where the stiff grass mid the heath-plant waves,
 Murmur and music thin of sudden breeze.

1799.



LOVE

ALL thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame.

Oft in my waking dreams, do I
Live o'er again that happy hour,
When midway on the mount I lay,
Beside the ruined tower.

The moonshine, stealing o'er the scene,
Had blended with the lights of eve ;
And she was there, my hope, my joy,
My own dear Genevieve !

10

She leant against the arméd man,
The statue of the arméd knight ;
She stood and listened to my lay,
Amid the lingering light.

Few sorrows hath she of her own,
My hope ! my joy ! my Genevieve !
She loves me best, whene'er I sing
The songs that make her grieve.

20

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and moving story—
An old rude song, that suited well
That ruin wild and hoary.

She listened with a flitting blush,
With downcast eyes and modest grace ;
For well she knew, I could not choose
But gaze upon her face.

I told her of the Knight, that wore
Upon his shield a burning brand :
And that for ten long years he wooed
The Lady of the Land.

30



I told her how he pined ; and ah !
The deep, the low, the pleading tone
With which I sang another's love,
Interpreted my own.

She listened with a fitting blush,
With downcast eyes, and modest grace ;
And she forgave me that I gazed
Too fondly on her face !

40

But when I told the cruel scorn
That crazed that bold and lovely Knight,
And that he crossed the mountain-woods,
Nor rested day nor night ;

That sometimes from the savage den,
And sometimes from the darksome shade,
And sometimes starting up at once
In green and sunny glade,—

There came and looked him in the face
 An Angel beautiful and bright ; 50
 And that he knew it was a Fiend,
 This miserable Knight !

And that unknowing what he did,
 He leaped amid a murderous band,
 And saved from outrage worse than death
 The Lady of the Land ;—

And how she wept, and clasped his knees ;
 And how she tended him in vain—
 And ever strove to expiate
 The scorn that crazed his brain ;— 60

And that she nursed him in a cave ;
 And how his madness went away,
 When on the yellow forest-leaves
 A dying man he lay.

His dying words—but when I reached
 That tenderest strain of all the ditty,
 My faltering voice and pausing harp
 Disturbed her soul with pity !

All impulses of soul and sense
 Had thrilled my guileless Genevieve ; 70
 The music, and the doleful tale,
 The rich and balmy eye ;

And hopes, and fears that kindle hope,
 An undistinguishable throng,
 And gentle wishes long subdued,
 Subdued and cherished long !

She wept with pity and delight,
 She blushed with love, and virgin-shame ;
 And like the murmur of a dream,
 I heard her breathe my name. 80

Her bosom heaved—she stepped aside,
 As conscious of my look she stepped—
 Then suddenly, with timorous eye,
 She fled to me and wept.

She half enclosed me with her arms,
 She pressed me with a meek embrace ;
 And bending back her head, looked up,
 And gazed upon my face.

'Twas partly Love, and partly Fear,
 And partly 'twas a bashful art,
 That I might rather feel, than see,
 The swelling of her heart.

90

I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
 And told her love with virgin pride ;
 And so I won my Genevieve,
 My bright and beauteous Bride.

1790.

ALCÆUS TO SAPPHO

How sweet, when crimson colours dart
 Across a breast of snow,
 To see that you are in the heart
 That beats and throbs below.

All heaven is in a maiden's blush,
 In which the soul doth speak,
 That it was you that sent the flush
 Into the maiden's cheek.

Large steadfast eyes ! eyes gently rolled
 In shades of changing blue,
 How sweet are they, if they behold
 No dearer sight than you !

And can a lip more richly glow,
 Or be more fair than this ?
 The world will surely answer, No !
 I, SAPPHO, answer, Yes !

Then grant one smile, tho' it should mean
 A thing of doubtful birth :
 That I may say these eyes have seen
 The fairest face on earth !

1799.

ODE TO GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH STANZA IN HER " PASSAGE
 OVER MOUNT GOTHARD "

" And hail the Chapel ! hail the Platform wild !
 Where Tell directed the avenging Dart,
 With well strung arm, that first preserved his Child,
 Then aimed the arrow at the Tyrant's heart."

SPLENDOUR'S fondly-fostered child !
 And did you hail the Platform wild,
 Where once the Austrian fell
 Beneath the shaft of Tell ?
 O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
 Whence learned you that heroic measure ?

Light as a dream your days their circlets ran,
 From all that teaches Brotherhood to Man
 Far, far removed ! from want, from hope, from fear !
 Enchanting music lulled your infant ear,
 Obeisance, praises soothed your infant heart :
 Emblazonments and old ancestral crests,
 With many a bright obtrusive form of art,
 Detained your eye from nature : stately vests,

10

That veiling strove to deck your charms divine,
 Rich viands, and the pleasurable wine,
 Were yours unearned by toil ; nor could you see
 The unenjoying toiler's misery.
 And yet, free Nature's uncorrupted child,
 You hailed the Chapel and the Platform wild, 20
 Where once the Austrian fell
 Beneath the shaft of Tell !
 O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
 Whence learned you that heroic measure ?

There crowd your finely-fibred frame
 All living faculties of bliss ;
 And Genius to your cradle came,
 His forehead wreathed with lambent flame,
 And bending low, with godlike kiss
 Breath'd in a more celestial life ; 30
 But boasts not many a fair compeer
 A heart as sensitive to joy and fear ?
 And some, perchance, might wage an equal strife,
 Some few, to nobler being wrought,
 Co-rivals in the nobler gift of thought.
 Yet *these* delight to celebrate
 Laurelled War and plummy State ;
 Or in verse and music dress
 Tales of rustic happiness—
 Pernicious Tales ! insidious Strains ! 40
 That steel the rich man's breast,
 And mock the lot unblest,
 The sordid vices and the abject pains,
 Which evermore must be
 The doom of Ignorance and Penury !
 But you, free Nature's uncorrupted child,
 You hailed the chapel and the Platform wild,
 Where once the Austrian fell !
 Beneath the shaft of Tell !
 O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure ! 50
 Whence learned you that heroic measure ?

You were a Mother ! That most holy name,
 Which Heaven and Nature bless,

I may not vilely prostitute to those
 Whose Infants owe them less
 Than the poor Caterpillar owes
 Its gaudy Parent Fly.
 You were a Mother ! at your bosom fed
 The Babes that loved you. You, with laughing eye,
 Each twilight-thought, each nascent feeling read, 60
 Which you yourself created. Oh ! delight !
 A second time to be a Mother,
 Without the Mother's bitter groans :
 Another thought, and yet another,
 By touch, or taste, by looks or tones
 O'er the growing Sense to roll,
 The Mother of your infant's Soul !
 The Angel of the Earth, who, while he guides
 His chariot-planet round the goal of day,
 All trembling gazes on the Eye of God, 70
 A moment turned his awful face away ;
 And as he viewed you, from his aspect sweet
 New influences in your being rose,
 Blest Intuitions and Communions fleet
 With living Nature, in her joys and woes !
 Thenceforth your soul rejoiced to see
 The shrine of social Liberty !
 O beautiful ! O Nature's child !
 'Twas thence you hailed the Platform wild, 80
 Where once the Austrian fell
 Beneath the shaft of Tell !
 O Lady, nursed in pomp and pleasure !
 Thence learned you that heroic measure.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL

I

THE Shepherds went their hasty way,
And found the lowly stable-shed
Where the Virgin-Mother lay :
And now they checked their eager tread,
For to the Babe, that at her bosom clung,
A Mother's song the Virgin Mother sung.

II

They told her how a glorious light,
Streaming from a heavenly throng,
Around them shone, suspending night !
While sweeter than a mother's song, 10
Blest Angels heralded the Saviour's birth,
Glory to God on high ! and Peace on Earth.

III

She listened to the tale divine,
And closer still the Babe she pressed ;
And while she cried, the Babe is mine !
The milk rushed faster to her breast :
Joy rose within her, like a summer's morn ;
Peace, Peace on Earth ! the Prince of Peace is born.

IV

Thou Mother of the Prince of Peace,
Poor, simple, and of low estate ! 20
That Strife should vanish, Battle cease,
O why should this thy soul elate ?
Sweet Music's loudest note, the Poet's story,——
Didst thou ne'er love to hear of Fame and Glory ?

V

And is not War a youthful King,
A stately Hero clad in mail ?
Beneath his footsteps laurels spring ;
Him Earth's majestic monarchs hail

Their Friend, their Playmate ! and his bold bright eye
Compels the maiden's love-confessing sigh. 30

VI

“ Tell this in some more courtly scene,
To maids and youths in robes of state !
I am a woman poor and mean,
And therefore is my Soul elate.
War is a ruffian, all with guilt defiled,
That from the aged Father tears his child !

VII

“ A murderous fiend, by fiends adored,
He kills the sire and starves the son ;
The husband kills, and from her board
Steals all his widow's toil had won ; 40
Plunders God's world of beauty ; rends away
All safety from the night, all comfort from the day.

VIII

“ Then wisely is my soul elate,
That Strife should vanish, Battle cease :
I'm poor and of a low estate,
The Mother of the Prince of Peace.
Joy rises in me, like a summer's morn :
Peace, Peace on Earth ! the Prince of Peace is born.”

TALLEYRAND TO LORD GRENVILLE

A METRICAL EPISTLE

[As printed in the *Morning Post* for January 10, 1800]

To the Editor of the *Morning Post*

MR. EDITOR,—An unmetrical letter from Talleyrand to Lord Grenville has already appeared, and from an authority too high to be questioned: otherwise I could adduce some arguments for the exclusive authenticity of the following metrical epistle. The very epithet which the wise antients used, *aurea carmina*, might have been supposed likely to have determined the choice of the French minister in favour of verse; and the rather when we recollect that this phrase of *golden verses* is applied emphatically to the works of that philosopher who imposed *silence* on all with whom he had to deal. Besides is it not somewhat improbable that Talleyrand should have preferred prose to rhyme, when the latter alone *has got the chink*? Is it not likewise curious that in our official answer no notice whatever is taken of the Chief Consul, Bonaparte, as if there had been no such person existing; notwithstanding that his existence is pretty generally admitted, nay that some have been so rash as to believe that he has created as great a sensation in the world as Lord Grenville, or even the Duke of Portland? But the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand, *is* acknowledged, which, in our opinion, could not have happened had he written only that insignificant prose-letter, which seems to precede Bonaparte's, as in old romances a dwarf always ran before to proclaim the advent or arrival of knight or giant. That Talleyrand's character and practices more resemble those of some *regular* Governments than Bonaparte's I admit; but this of itself does not appear a satisfactory explanation. However, let the letter speak for itself. The second line is supererogative in syllables, whether from the oscitancy of the transcriber, or from the trepidation which might have overpowered the modest Frenchman, on finding himself in the act of writing to so *great* a man, I shall not dare to determine. A few Notes are added by

Your servant,
GNOME.

P.S.—As mottoes are now fashionable, especially if taken from out-of-the-way books, you may prefix, if you please, the following lines from Sidonius Apollinaris:

“Saxa, et robora, corneasque fibras
Mollit dulciloquâ canorus arte!”

TALLEYRAND, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT PARIS,
TO LORD GRENVILLE, SECRETARY OF STATE IN GREAT
BRITAIN FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AUDITOR OF THE
EXCHEQUER, A LORD OF TRADE, AN ELDER BROTHER
OF TRINITY HOUSE, ETC.

My Lord ! though your Lordship repel deviation
From forms long established, yet with high considera-
tion,

I plead for the honour to hope, that no blame
Will attach, should this letter *begin* with my name.

I dared not presume on your Lordship to bounce,
But thought it more *exquisite* first to *announce* !

My Lord ! I've the honour to be Talleyrand,
And the letter's from *me* ! you'll not draw back your
hand

Nor yet take it up by the rim in dismay,
As boys pick up ha'pence on April fool day. 10

I'm no Jacobin foul, or red-hot Cordelier
That your Lordship's *ungauntleted* fingers need fear
An infection or burn ! Believe me, 'tis true,
With a scorn like another I look down on the crew
That bawl and hold up to the mob's detestation
The most delicate wish for a *silent persuasion*.

A form long-established these Terrorists call
Bribes, perjury, theft, and the devil and all !
And yet spite of all that the Moralist * prates, 20
'Tis the keystone and cement of *civilised States*.

Those American *Reps* ! † And i' faith, they were
serious !

It shocked us at Paris, like something mysterious,
That men who've a Congress—But no more of 't ! I'm
proud

To have stood so distinct from the Jacobin crowd.

* This sarcasm on the writings of moralists is, in general, extremely just ; but had Talleyrand continued long enough in England, he might have found an honourable exception in the second volume of Dr. Paley's *Moral Philosophy* ; in which both Secret Influence, and all the other *Established Forms*, are justified and placed in their true light.

† A fashionable abbreviation in the higher circles for Republicans. Thus *Mob* was originally the Mobility.

My Lord ! though the vulgar in wonder be lost at
 My transfigurations, and name me *Apostate*,
 Such a meaningless nickname, which never incensed me,
Cannot prejudice you or your Cousin against me :
 I'm Ex-bishop. What then ? Burke himself would
 agree
 That I left not the Church—'twas the Church that left
 me. 30

My titles prelati^c I loved and retained,
 As long as what *I* meant by Prelate remained :
 And tho' Mitres no longer will *pass* in our mart,
 I'm *episcopal* still to the core of my heart.
 No time from my name this my motto shall sever :
 'Twill be "*non sine pulvere palma*" * for ever !

Your goodness, my Lord, I conceive as excessive,
 Or I dared not present you a scroll so digressive ;
 And in truth with my pen thro' and thro' I should
 strike it ;
 But I hear that your Lordship's own style is just like
 it. 40

Dear my Lord, we are right : for what charms can be
 showed

In a thing that goes straight like an old Roman road ?
 The tortoise crawls straight, the hare doubles about ;
 And the true line of beauty still winds in and out.
 It argues, my Lord ! of fine thoughts such a brood in
 us

To split and divide into heads multitudinous,
 While charms that surprise (it can ne'er be denied us)
 Sprout forth from each head, like the ears from King
 Midas.

Were a genius of rank, like a commonplace dunce,
 Compell'd to drive on to the main point at once, 50
 What a plentiful vintage of initiations †
 Would Noble Lords lose in your Lordship's orations.

* *Palma non sine pulvere*. In plain English, an itching palm,
 not without the yellow dust.

† The word *Initiations* is borrowed from the new Constitution,
 and can only mean, in plain English, introductory matter. If
 the manuscript would bear us out, we should propose to read the
 line thus—"What a plentiful *Verbage*, what Initiations !" inas-
 much as Vintage must necessarily refer to wine, really or figura-

My fancy transports me ! As mute as a mouse,
 And as fleet as a pigeon, I'm borne to the house
 Where all those who *are* Lords, from father to son,
 Discuss the affairs of all those who are none.
 I behold you, my Lord ! of your feelings quite full,
 'Fore the woosack arise, like a sack full of wool !
 You rise on each Anti-Grenvillian Member,
 Short, thick and blustrous, like a day in November !* 60
 Short in person, I mean : for the length of your
 speeches

Fame herself, that most famous reporter, ne'er reaches.
 Lo ! Patience beholds you condemn her brief reign,
 And Time, that all-panting toil'd after in vain,
 (Like the Beldam who raced for a smock with her
 grandchild)

Drops and cries : " Were such lungs e'er assigned to
 a man-child ? "

Your strokes at her vitals pale Truth has confess'd,
 And Zeal unresisted entempests your breast ! †
 Though some noble Lords may be wishing to sup,
 Your merit self-conscious, my Lord, *keeps you up*, 70
 Unextinguish'd and swoln, as a balloon of paper
 Keeps aloft by the smoke of its own farthing taper.
 Ye SIXTEENS ‡ of Scotland, your snuffs ye must trim ;
 Your Geminies, fix'd stars of England ! grow dim,

tively ; and we cannot guess what species Lord Grenville's eloquence may be supposed to resemble, unless, indeed, it be *Cowslip* wine. A slashing critic to whom we read the manuscript, proposed to read, " What a plenty of Flowers—what initiations ! " and supposes it may allude indiscriminately to Poppy Flowers, or Flour of Brimstone. The most modest emendation, perhaps, would be this—for Vintage read Ventage.

* We cannot sufficiently admire the accuracy of this simile. For as Lord Grenville, though short, is certainly not the shortest man in the House, even so is it with the days in November.

† An evident plagiarism of the Ex-Bishop's from Dr. Johnson —

" Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,
 And panting Time toiled after him in vain :
 His powerful strokes presiding Truth confessed,
 And unresisting Passion storm'd the breast."

‡ This line and the following are involved in an almost Lycophronic tenebrosity. On repeating them, however, to an *Illuminant*, whose confidence I possess, he informed me (and he

And but for a *form long-establish'd*, no doubt
Twinkling faster and faster, ye all would *go out*.

Apropos, my dear Lord! a ridiculous blunder
Of some of our Journalists caused us some wonder :
It was said, that in aspect malignant and sinister,
In the Isle of Great Britain a great Foreign Minister ⁸⁰
Turned as pale as a journeyman miller's frock coat is
On observing a star that appeared in Bootes !
When the whole truth was this (O those ignorant brutes) !
Your Lordship had made his appearance in boots :
You, my Lord, with your star, sat in boots, and the
Spanish

Ambassador thereupon thought fit to vanish.
But perhaps, dear my Lord, among other worse crimes,
The whole was no more than a lie of *The Times*.
It is monstrous, my Lord! in a civilised state
That such Newspaper rogues should have license to prate.⁹⁰
Indeed printing in general—but for the taxes,
Is in theory false and pernicious in praxis !
You and I, and your Cousin, and Abbé Sieyes,
And all the great Statesmen that live in these days,
Are agreed that no nation secure is from vi'lence
Unless all who must think are maintained all in silence.
This printing, my Lord—but 'tis useless to mention,
What we both of us think—'twas a curséd invention
And Germany might have been honestly prouder
Had she left it alone, and found out only powder. ¹⁰⁰
My Lord! when I think of our labours and cares
Who rule the Department of foreign affairs,

ought to know, for he is a Tallow-chandler by trade) that certain
candles go by the name of *sixteens*. This explains the whole,
the Scotch Peers are destined to burn out—and so are candles !
The English are perpetual, and are therefore styled Fixed Stars !
The word *Geminies* is, we confess, still obscure to us ; though we
venture to suggest that it may perhaps be a metaphor (daringly
sublime) for the two eyes which noble Lords do in general possess.
It is certainly used by the poet Fletcher in this sense, in the 31st
stanza of his *Purple Island* :—

“ What ! shall I then need seek a patron out,
Or beg a favour from a mistress' eyes,
To fence my song against the vulgar rout,
And shine upon me with her *geminies* ? ”

And how with their libels these journalists bore us,
 Though Rage I acknowledge than Scorn less decorous ;
 Yet their presses and types I could shiver in splinters,
 Those printers' black Devils ! those Devils of Printers !
 In case of a peace—but perhaps it were better
 To proceed to the absolute point of my letter :
 For the deep wounds of France, Bonaparte, my master,
 Has found out a new sort of *basilicon* plaster. ¹¹⁰
 But your time, my dear Lord ! is your nation's best
 treasure,
 I've intruded already too long on your leisure ;
 If so, I entreat you with penitent sorrow
 To pause, and resume the remainder to-morrow.

1800.

SONG

PICCOLOMINI, ACT II. SCENE 6

THE cloud doth gather, the greenwood roar,
 The damsel paces along the shore ;
 The billows they tumble with might, with might,
 And she flings out her voice to the darksome night ;
 Her bosom is swelling with sorrow,
 The world it is empty, the heart will die,
 There's nothing to wish for beneath the sky ;
 Thou Holy One, call thy child away !
 I've lived and loved, and that was to-day—
 Make ready my grave-clothes to-morrow !

1800.

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA

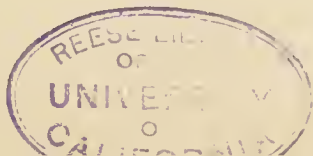
THE Poet in his lone yet genial hour
Gives to his eye a magnifying power :
Or rather he emancipates his eyes
From the black shapeless accidents of size—
In unctuous cones of kindling coal,
Or smoke upwreathing from the pipe's trim bole,
His gifted ken can see
Phantoms of sublimity.

1800.

THE KEEP-SAKE

THE tedded hay, the first fruits of the soil,
The tedded hay and corn-sheaves in one field,
Show summer gone, ere come. The foxglove tall
Sheds its loose purple bells, or in the gust,
Or when it bends beneath the up-springing lark,
Or mountain-finch alighting. And the rose
(In vain the darling of successful love)
Stands, like some boasted beauty of past years,
The thorns remaining, and the flowers all gone.
Nor can I find, amid my lonely walk
By rivulet, or spring, or wet road-side,
That blue and bright-eyed floweret of the brook,
Hope's gentle gem, the sweet Forget-me-not ! *
So will not fade the flowers which Emmeline
With delicate fingers on the snow-white silk
Has worked, (the flowers which most she knew I loved,)
And, more beloved than they, her auburn hair.

* One of the names (and meriting to be the only one) of the *Myosotis Scorpioides Palustris*, a flower from six to twelve inches high, with blue blossom and bright yellow eye. It has the same name over the whole Empire of Germany (*Vergissmein nicht*) and we believe, in Denmark and Sweden.



In the cool morning twilight, early waked
 By her full bosom's joyless restlessness,
 Softly she rose, and lightly stole along,
 Down the slope coppice to the woodbine bower,
 Whose rich flowers, swinging in the morning breeze,
 Over their dim fast-moving shadows hung,
 Making a quiet image of disquiet
 In the smooth, scarcely moving river-pool.
 There, in that bower where first she owned her love,
 And let me kiss my own warm tear of joy
 From off her glowing cheek, she sate and stretched
 The silk upon the frame, and worked her name
 Between the Moss-Rose and Forget-me-not—
 Her own dear name, with her own auburn hair
 That forced to wander till sweet spring return,
 I yet might ne'er forget her smile, her look,
 Her voice, (that even in her mirthful mood
 Has made me wish to steal away and weep.)
 Nor yet the entrancement of that maiden kiss
 With which she promised, that when spring returned,
 She would resign one-half of that dear name,
 And own thenceforth no other name but mine!

1800.

ODE TO TRANQUILLITY

TRANQUILLITY! thou better name
 Than all the family of Fame!
 Thou ne'er wilt leave my riper age
 To low intrigue, or factious rage;
 For oh! dear child of thoughtful Truth,
 To thee I gave my early youth,
 And left the bark, and blest the steadfast shore,
 Ere yet the Tempest rose and scared me with its roar.

Who late and lingering seeks thy shrine,
 On him but seldom, Power divine,
 Thy spirit rests! Satiety
 And Sloth, poor counterfeits of thee,

Mock the tired worldling. Idle Hope
 And dire Remembrance interlope,
 To vex the feverish slumbers of the mind :
 The bubble floats before, the spectre stalks behind.

But me thy gentle hand will lead
 At morning through the accustomed mead ;
 And in the sultry summer's heat
 Will build me up a mossy seat ;
 And when the gust of Autumn crowds,
 And breaks the busy moonlight clouds,
 Thou best the thought canst raise, the heart attune,
 Light as the busy clouds, calm as the gliding Moon.

The feeling heart, the searching soul,
 To thee I dedicate the whole !
 And while within myself I trace
 The greatness of some future race,
 Aloof with hermit-eye I scan
 The present works of present man—
 A wild and dream-like trade of blood and guile,
 Too foolish for a tear, too wicked for a smile !

1800.

A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY A VIEW

OF SADDLEBACK IN CUMBERLAND

ON stern Blencartha's perilous height
 The winds are tyrannous and strong ;
 And flashing forth unsteady light
 From stern Blencartha's skiey height,
 As loud the torrents throng !
 Beneath the Moon, in gentle weather,
 They bind the Earth and Sky together.
 But oh ! the Sky and all its forms, how quiet !
 The things that seek the Earth, how full of noise
 and riot !

1800.



A STRANGER MINSTREL

WRITTEN TO MRS. ROBINSON [PERDITA] A FEW
WEEKS BEFORE HER DEATH

As late on Skiddaw's mount I lay supine,
Midway the ascent, in that repose divine
When the soul centred in the Heart's recess
Hath quaffed its fill of Nature's loveliness,
Yet still beside the fountain's marge will stay
And fain would thirst again, again to quaff ;
Then when the tear, slow travelling on its way,
Fills up the wrinkles of a silent laugh—
In that sweet mood of sad and humorous thought
A form within me rose, within me wrought
With such strong magic, that I cried aloud,

10

"Thou ancient Skiddaw by thy helm of cloud,
 And by thy many-coloured chasms deep,
 And by their shadows that for ever sleep,
 By yon small flaky mists that love to creep
 Along the edges of those spots of light,
 Those sunny islands on thy smooth green height,
 And by yon shepherds with their sheep,
 And dogs and boys, a gladsome crowd, 20
 That rush even now with clamour loud
 Sudden from forth thy topmost cloud,
 And by this laugh, and by this tear,
 I would, old Skiddaw, she were here !
 A lady of sweet song is she,
 Her soft blue eye was made for thee !
 O ancient Skiddaw, by this tear,
 I would, I would that she were here !"

Then ancient Skiddaw, stern and proud,
 In sullen majesty replying, 30
 Thus spake from out his helm of cloud
 (His voice was like an echo dying !) :—
 " She dwells belike in scenes more fair,
 And scorns a mount so bleak and bare."

I only sighed when this I heard,
 Such mournful thoughts within me stirr'd
 That all my heart was faint and weak,
 So sorely was I troubled !
 No laughter wrinkled on my cheek,
 But O the tears were doubled !

But ancient Skiddaw green and high 40
 Heard and understood my sigh ;
 And now, in tones less stern and rude,
 As if he wished to end the feud,
 Spake he, the proud response renewing
 (His voice was like a monarch wooing) :—
 " Nay, but thou dost not know her might,
 The pinions of her soul how strong !
 But many a stranger in my height
 Hath sung to me her magic song,

50

Sending forth his ecstasy
 In her divinest melody,
 And hence I know her soul is free,
 She is where'er she wills to be,
 Unfetter'd by mortality !
 Now to the ' haunted beach ' can fly,
 Beside the threshold scourged with waves,
 Now where the maniac wildly raves,
 ' *Pale moon, thou spectre of the sky !* '
 No wind that hurries o'er my height
 Can travel with so swift a flight. 60
 I too, methinks, might merit
 The presence of her spirit !
 To me too might belong
 The honour of her song and witching melody,
 Which most resembles me,
 Soft, various, and sublime,
 Exempt from wrongs of Time ! "

70

Thus spake the mighty Mount, and I
 Made answer with a deep-drawn sigh :—
 " Thou ancient Skiddaw, by this tear,
 I would, I would that she were here ! "

1800.

THE TWO ROUND SPACES ON THE TOMBSTONE

THE Devil believes that the Lord will come,
 Stealing a march without beat of drum,
 About the same time that he came last
 On an old Christmas-day in a snowy blast :
 Till he bids the trump sound neither body nor soul
 stirs,
 For the dead men's heads have slipped under their
 bolsters.

Oh ! ho ! brother Bard, in our churchyard,
 Both beds and bolsters are soft and green ;
 Save one alone, and that's of stone,
 And under it lies a Counsellor keen.
 This tomb would be square, if it were not too long ;
 And 'tis rail'd round with iron, tall, spear-like, and
 strong.

This fellow from Aberdeen hither did skip
 With a waxy face and a blubber lip,
 And a black tooth in front, to show in part
 What was the colour of his whole heart.

This Counsellor sweet,
 This Scotchman complete,
 (The Devil scotch him for a snake !),
 I trust he lies in his grave awake.

On the sixth of January,
 When all around is white with snow
 As a Cheshire yeoman's dairy,
 Brother Bard, ho ! ho !
 Believe it, or no,

On that stone-tomb to you I'll show
 After sunset, and before cock-crow,
 Two round spaces clear of snow.

I swear by our Knight and his forefathers' souls,
 That in size and shape they are just like the holes
 In the large house of privy
 Of that ancient family.

On those two places clear of snow
 There have sat in the night for an hour or so,
 Before sunrise, and after cock-crow
 (He kicking his heels, she cursing her corns,
 All to the tune of the wind in their horns),

The Devil and his Grannam,
 With the snow-drift to fan 'em ;
 Expecting and hoping the trumpet to blow ;
 For they are cock-sure of the fellow below !

THE MAD MONK

I HEARD a voice from Etna's side ;
Where o'er a cavern's mouth
That fronted to the south
A chestnut spread its umbrage wide :
A hermit or a monk the man might be ;
But him I could not see :
And thus the music flowed along,
In melody most like to old Sicilian song :

“ There was a time when Earth, and Sea, and Skies,
The bright green vale, and forest's dark recess, 10
With all things, lay before mine eyes
In steady loveliness :
But now I feel, on Earth's uneasy scene,
Such sorrows as will never cease ;—
I only ask for peace ;
If I must live to know that such a time has been ! ”
A silence then ensued :
Till from the cavern came
A voice ;—it was the same ! 19
And thus, in mournful tone, its dreary plaint renewed :

“ Last night, as o'er the sloping turf I trod,
The smooth green turf, to me a vision gave
Beneath mine eyes, the sod—
The roof of Rosa's grave !
My heart has need with dreams like these to strive,
For, when I woke, beneath mine eyes I found
The plot of mossy ground,
On which we oft have sat when Rosa was alive.—
Why must the rock, and margin of the flood,
Why must the hills so many flow'rets bear, 30
Whose colours to a *murder'd* maiden's blood
Such sad resemblance wear ?—

“ *I struck the wound, — this hand of mine !*
For Oh, thou Maid divine,
I loved to agony !

The youth whom thou call'd'st thine
 Did never love like me !

“ Is it the stormy clouds above
 That flashed so red a gleam ?
 On yonder downward trickling stream ?— 40
 'Tis not the blood of her I love.—

The sun torments me from his western bed,
 Oh, let him cease for ever to diffuse
 Those crimson spectre hues !
 Oh, let me lie in peace, and be for ever dead ! ”

Here ceased the voice. In deep dismay,
 Down thro' the forest I pursued my way.

1800.

ON RE-VISITING THE SEA-SHORE, AFTER LONG ABSENCE

UNDER STRONG MEDICAL RECOMMENDATION NOT
 TO BATHE

GOD be with thee, gladsome Ocean !
 How gladly greet I thee once more !
 Ships, and waves, and ceaseless motion,
 And men rejoicing on thy shore.

Dissuading spake the mild Physician,
 “ Those briny waves for thee are Death ! ’
 But my soul fulfilled her mission,
 And lo ! I breathe untroubled breath !

Fashion's pining Sons and Daughters,
 That seek the crowd they seem to fly,
 Trembling they approach thy waters ;
 And what cares Nature, if they die ?

Me a thousand hopes and pleasures,
 A thousand recollections bland,
 Thoughts sublime, and stately measures,
 Revisit on thy echoing strand :

Dreams, (the Soul herself forsaking),
 Tearful raptures, boyish mirth ;
 Silent adorations, making
 A blessed shadow of this Earth !

O ye hopes, that stir within me,
 Health comes with you from above !
 God is with me, God is in me !
 I cannot die, if Life be Love.

1801.

DEJECTION :

AN ODE

Late, late yestreen I saw the new Moon,
 With the old Moon in her arms ;
 And I fear, I fear, my Master dear !
 We shall have a deadly storm.

BALLAD OF SIR PATRICK SPENCE.

I

WELL ! if the Bard was weather-wise, who made
 The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence,
 This night, so tranquil now, will not go hence
 Unroused by winds, that ply a busier trade
 Than those which mould you cloud in lazy flakes,
 Or the dull sobbing draft, that moans and rakes
 Upon the strings of this Æolian lute,
 Which better far were mute.
 For lo ! the New-moon winter-bright !
 And overspread with phantom light,

10

(With swimming phantom light o'erspread
 But rimmed and circled by a silver thread)
 I see the old moon in her lap, foretelling
 The coming on of rain and squally blast.
 And oh ! that even now the gust were swelling,
 And the slant night-shower driving loud and fast !
 Those sounds which oft have raised me, whilst they awed,
 And sent my soul abroad,
 Might now perhaps their wonted impulse give, 29
 Might startle this dull pain, and make it move and live !

II

A grief without a pang, void, dark, and drear,
 A stifled, drowsy, unimpassioned grief,
 Which finds no natural outlet, no relief,
 In word, or sigh, or tear—
 O Lady ! in this wan and heartless mood,
 To other thoughts by yonder throstle woo'd,
 All this long eve, so balmy and serene,
 Have I been gazing on the western sky,
 And its peculiar tint of yellow green :
 And still I gaze—and with how blank an eye ! 30
 And those thin clouds above, in flakes and bars,
 That give away their motion to the stars ;
 Those stars, that glide behind them or between,
 Now sparkling, now bedimmed, but always seen :
 Yon crescent Moon as fixed as if it grew
 In its own cloudless, starless lake of blue ;
 I see them all so excellently fair,
 I see, not feel, how beautiful they are !

III

My genial spirits fail,
 And what can these avail 40
 To lift the smothering weight from off my breast ?
 It were a vain endeavour,
 Though I should gaze for ever
 On that green light that lingers in the west :
 I may not hope from outward forms to win
 The passion and the life, whose fountains are within.

IV

O Lady ! we receive but what we give,
 And in our life alone does Nature live :
 Ours is her wedding-garment, ours her shroud !
 And would we aught behold, of higher worth,
 Than that inanimate cold world allowed
 To the poor loveless ever-anxious crowd,
 Ah ! from the soul itself must issue forth
 A light, a glory, a fair luminous cloud
 Enveloping the Earth—
 And from the soul itself must there be sent
 A sweet and potent voice, of its own birth,
 Of all sweet sounds the life and element !

V

O pure of heart ! thou need'st not ask of me
 What this strong music in the soul may be
 What, and wherein it doth exist,
 This light, this glory, this fair luminous mist,
 This beautiful and beauty-making power.
 Joy, virtuous Lady ! Joy that ne'er was given,
 Save to the pure, and in their purest hour,
 Life, and Life's Effluence, Cloud at once and Shower,
 Joy, Lady ! is the spirit and the power,
 Which, wedding Nature to us, gives in dower
 A new Earth and new Heaven,
 Undreamt of by the sensual and the proud—
 Joy is the sweet voice, Joy the luminous cloud—
 We in ourselves rejoice !
 And thence flows all that charms our ear or sight,
 All melodies the echoes of that voice,
 All colours a suffusion from that light.

VI

There was a time when, though my path was rough,
 This joy within me dallied with distress,
 And all misfortunes were but as the stuff
 Whence Fancy made me dreams of happiness :
 For Hope grew round me, like the twining vine,
 And fruits, and foliage not my own, seemed mine.

But now afflictions bow me down to earth :
 Nor care I that they rob me of my mirth,—
 But oh ! each visitation
 Suspends what nature gave me at my birth,
 My shaping spirit of Imagination.
 For not to think of what I needs must feel,
 But to be still and patient, all I can ;
 And, haply, by abstruse research to steal
 From my own nature all the natural Man—
 This was my sole resource, my only plan .
 Till that which suits a part infects the whole,
 And now is almost grown the habit of my Soul.

90

VII

Hence, viper thoughts, that coil around my mind,
 Reality's dark dream !
 I turn from you, and listen to the wind,
 Which long has raved unnoticed. What a scream
 Of agony by torture lengthened out
 That lute sent forth ! Thou Wind, that ravest without,
 Bare crag, or mountain-tairn,* or blasted tree,
 Or pine-grove whither woodman never clomb,
 Or lonely house, long held the witches' home,
 Methinks were fitter instruments for thee,
 Mad Lutanist ! who in this month of showers,
 Of dark brown gardens, and of peeping flowers,
 Mak'st Devil's yule, with worse than wintry song,
 The blossoms, buds, and timorous leaves among.
 Thou Actor, perfect in all tragic sounds !
 Thou mighty Poet, e'en to Frenzy bold !
 What tell'st thou now about ?
 'Tis of the rushing of an host in rout,
 With groans of trampled men, with smarting wounds—
 At once they groan with pain, and shudder with the
 cold !
 But hush ! there is a pause of deepest silence !

110

* Tairn is a small lake, generally if not always applied to the lakes up in the mountains, and which are the feeders of those in the vallies. This address to the Storm-wind will not appear extravagant to those who have heard it at night, and in a mountainous country.

And all that noise, as of a rushing crowd,
 With groans, and tremulous shudderings—all is over—
 It tells another tale, with sounds less deep and loud !
 A tale of less affright,
 And tempered with delight,
 As Otway's self had framed the tender lay— 120
 'Tis of a little child
 Upon a lonesome wild,
 Not far from home, but she hath lost her way :
 And now moans low in bitter grief and fear,
 And now screams loud, and hopes to make her mother
 hear.

VIII

'Tis midnight, but small thoughts have I of sleep :
 Full seldom may my friend such vigils keep !
 Visit her, gentle Sleep ! with wings of healing,
 And may this storm be but a mountain-birth, 130
 May all the stars hang bright above her dwelling,
 Silent as though they watched the sleeping Earth !
 With light heart may she rise,
 Gay fancy, cheerful eyes,
 Joy lift her spirit, joy attune her voice :
 To her may all things live, from pole to pole,
 Their life the eddying of her living soul !
 O simple spirit, guided from above,
 Dear Lady ! friend devoutest of my choice,
 Thus mayest thou ever, evermore rejoice.



THE PICTURE, OR THE LOVER'S RESOLUTION

THROUGH weeds and thorns, and matted underwood
I force my way ; now climb, and now descend
O'er rocks, or bare or mossy, with wild foot
Crushing the purple whorts ; while oft unseen,
Hurrying along the drifted forest-leaves,
The scared snake rustles. Onward still I toil,
I know not, ask not whither ! A new joy,
Lovely as light, sudden as summer-gust,
And gladsome as the first-born of the spring,
Beckons me on, or follows from behind,
Playmate, or guide ! The master-passion quelled,
I feel that I am free. With dun-red bark

10

The fir-trees, and the unfrequent slender oak,
 Forth from this tangle wild of bush and brake
 Soar up, and form a melancholy vault
 High o'er me, murmuring like a distant sea.

Here Wisdom might resort, and here Remorse ;
 Here too the love-lorn Man, who, sick in soul,
 And of this busy human heart weary,
 Worships the spirit of unconscious life 20
 In tree or wild flower.—Gentle Lunatic !
 If so he might not wholly cease to be,
 He would far rather not be that he is ;
 But would be something, that he knows not of,
 In winds or waters, or among the rocks !

But hence, fond wretch ! breathe not contagion here :
 No myrtle-walks are these : these are no groves
 Where Love dare loiter ! If in sullen mood
 He should stray hither, the low stumps shall gore 30
 His dainty feet, the briar and the thorn
 Make his plumes haggard. Like a wounded bird
 Easily caught, ensnare him, O ye Nymphs,
 Ye Oreads chaste, ye dusky Dryades !
 And you, ye Earth-winds ! you that make at morn
 The dew-drops quiver on the spiders' webs !
 You, O ye wingless Airs ! that creep between
 The rigid stems of heath and bitten furze,
 Within whose scanty shade, at summer-noon,
 The mother-sheep hath worn a hollow bed—
 Ye, that now cool her fleece with dropless damp, 40
 Now pant and murmur with her feeding lamb :—
 Chase, chase him, all ye Fays, and elfin Gnomes !
 With prickles sharper than his darts bemock
 His little Godship, making him perforce
 Creep through a thorn-bush on yon hedgehog's back.

This is my hour of triumph ! I can now
 With my own fancies play the merry fool,
 And laugh away worse folly, being free,
 Here will I seat myself, beside this old,
 Hollow, and weedy oak, which ivy-twine 50
 Clothes as with net-work : here will I couch my limbs,

Close by this river, in this silent shade,
 As safe and sacred from the step of man
 As an invisible world—unheard, unseen,
 And listening only to the pebbly brook
 That murmurs with a dead, yet tinkling sound ;
 Or to the bees, that in the neighbouring trunk
 Make honey-hoards. The breeze, that visits me,
 Was never Love's accomplice, never raised
 The tendril ringlets from the maiden's brow, 60
 And the blue, delicate veins above her cheek ;
 Ne'er played the wanton—never half disclosed
 The maiden's snowy bosom, scattering thence
 Eye-poisons for some love-distempered youth,
 Who ne'er henceforth may see an aspen-grove
 Shiver in sunshine, but his feeble heart
 Shall flow away like a dissolving thing.

Sweet breeze ! thou only, if I guess aright,
 Lifest the feathers of the robin's breast, 70
 That swells its little breast, so full of song,
 Singing above me, on the mountain-ash.
 And thou too, desert Stream ! no pool of thine,
 Though clear as lake in latest summer-eve,
 Did e'er reflect the stately virgin's robe,
 The face, the form divine, the downcast look
 Contemplative ! Behold ! her open palm
 Presses her cheek and brow ! her elbow rests
 On the bare branch of half-uprooted tree,
 That leans towards its mirror ! Who erewhile
 Had from her countenance turned, or looked by
 stealth, 80

(For Fear is true Love's cruel nurse,) he now
 With steadfast gaze and unoffending eye,
 Worships the watery idol, dreaming hopes
 Delicious to the soul, but fleeting, vain,
 E'en as that phantom-world on which he gazed,
 But not unheeded gazed : for see, ah ! see,
 The sportive tyrant with her left hand plucks
 The heads of tall flowers, that behind her grow,
 Lychnis, and willow-herb, and fox-glove bells ;
 And suddenly, as one that toys with time, 90

Scatters them on the pool ! Then all the charm
 Is broken—all that phantom-world so fair
 Vanishes, and a thousand circlets spread,
 And each mis-shape the other. Stay awhile,
 Poor youth, who scarcely dar'st lift up thine eyes !
 The stream will soon renew its smoothness, soon
 The visions will return ! And lo ! he stays :
 And soon the fragments dim of lovely forms
 Come trembling back, unite, and now once more
 The pool becomes a mirror ; and behold 100
 Each wildflower on the marge inverted there,
 And there the half-uprooted tree—but where,
 O where the Virgin's snowy arm, that leaned
 On its bare branch ? He turns, and she is gone !
 Homeward she steals through many a woodland maze
 Which he shall seek in vain. Ill-fated youth !
 Go, day by day, and waste thy manly prime
 In mad Love-yearning by the vacant brook,
 Till sickly thoughts bewitch thine eyes, and thou
 Behold'st her shadow still abiding there, 110
 The Naiad of the Mirror !

Not to thee,
 O wild and desert Stream ! belongs this tale :
 Gloomy and dark art thou—the crowded firs
 Spire from thy shores, and stretch across thy bed,
 Making thee doleful as a cavern-well :
 Save when the shy king-fishers build their nest
 On thy steep banks, no loves hast thou, wild stream !

This be my chosen haunt—emancipate
 From Passion's dreams, a freeman, and alone,
 I rise and trace its devious course. O lead, 120
 Lead me to deeper shades and lonelier glooms.
 Lo ! stealing through the canopy of firs
 How fair the sunshine spots that mossy rock,
 Isle of the river, whose disparted waves
 Dart off asunder with an angry sound,
 How soon to re-unite ! And see ! they meet,
 Each in the other lost and found : and see
 Placeless, as spirits, one soft water-sun

Throbbing within them, Heart at once and Eye !
 With its soft neighbourhood of filmy clouds, 130
 The stains and shadings of forgotten tears,
 Dimness o'erswum with lustre ! Such the hour
 Of deep enjoyment, following love's brief feuds ;
 And hark, the noise of a near waterfall !
 I pass forth into light—I find myself
 Beneath a weeping birch (most beautiful
 Of forest-trees, the Lady of the woods,)
 Hard by the brink of a tall weedy rock
 That overbrows the cataract. How bursts
 The landscape on my sight ! Two crescent hills 140
 Fold in behind each other, and so make
 A circular vale, and land-locked, as might seem,
 With brook and bridge, and grey stone cottages,
 Half hid by rocks and fruit-trees. At my feet
 The whortle-berries are bedewed with spray,
 Dashed upwards by the furious waterfall.
 How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass
 Swings in its winnow ! All the air is calm.
 The smoke from cottage-chimneys, tinged with light,
 Rises in columns : from this house alone, 150
 Close by the waterfall, the column slants,
 And feels its ceaseless breeze. But what is this ?
 That cottage, with its slanting chimney-smoke,
 And close beside its porch a sleeping child,
 His dear head pillowed on a sleeping dog—
 One arm between its fore legs, and the hand
 Holds loosely its small handful of wild-flowers,
 Unfilleted, and of unequal lengths :—
 A curious picture, with a master's haste
 Sketched on a strip of pinky-silver skin, 160
 Peeled from the birchen bark ! Divinest maid !
 Yon bark her canvas, and those purple berries
 Her pencil ! See, the juice is scarcely dried
 On the fine skin ! She has been newly here ;
 And lo ! yon patch of heath has been her couch—
 The pressure still remains ! O blesséd couch !
 For this mayst thou flower early, and the Sun,
 Slanting at eve, rest bright, and linger long
 Upon thy purple bells ! O Isabel !



Daughter of genius ! stateliest of our maids ! 170
 More beautiful than whom Alcæus wooed,
 The Lesbian woman of immortal song !
 O child of genius ! stately, beautiful,
 And full of love to all, save only me,
 And not ungentle e'en to me ! My heart,
 Why beats it thus ? Through yonder coppice-wood
 Needs must the pathway turn, that leads straightway
 On to her father's house. She is alone !
 The night draws on—such ways are hard to hit—
 And fit it is I should restore this sketch, 180
 Dropped unawares no doubt. Why should I yearn
 To keep the relique ? 'twill but idly feed
 The passion that consumes me. Let me haste.—
 The picture in my hand which she has left !
 She cannot blame me that I followed her—
 And I may be her guide the long wood through.

1802.

AN ODE TO THE RAIN

COMPOSED BEFORE DAYLIGHT, ON THE MORNING
 APPOINTED FOR THE DEPARTURE OF A VERY
 WORTHY, BUT NOT VERY PLEASANT
 VISITOR, WHOM IT WAS FEARED
 THE RAIN MIGHT DETAIN

I

I KNOW it is dark ; and though I have lain,
 Awake, as I guess, an hour or twain,
 I have not once opened the lids of my eyes,
 But I lie in the dark, as a blind man lies.
 O Rain ! that I lie listening to,
 You're but a doleful sound at best :

I owe you little thanks, 'tis true,
 For breaking thus my needful rest !
 Yet if, as soon as it is light,
 O Rain ! you will but take your flight, 10
 I'll neither rail, nor malice keep,
 Though sick and sore for want of sleep.
 But only now, for this one day,
 Do go, dear Rain ! do go away !

II

O Rain ! with your dull two-fold sound,
 The clash hard by, and the murmur all round !
 You know, if you know aught, that we,
 Both night and day, but ill agree :
 For days and months, and almost years, 20
 Have limped on through this vale of tears,
 Since body of mine, and rainy weather,
 Have lived on easy terms together.
 Yet if, as soon as it is light,
 O Rain ! you will but take your flight,
 Though you should come again to-morrow,
 And bring with you both pain and sorrow ;
 Though stomach should sicken and knees should
 swell—
 I'll nothing speak of you but well.
 But only now for this one day,
 Do go, dear Rain ! do go away ! 30

III

Dear Rain ! I ne'er refused to say
 You're a good creature in your way ;
 Nay, I could write a book myself,
 Would fit a parson's lower shelf,
 Showing how very good you are.—
 What then ? sometimes it must be fair !
 And if sometimes, why not to-day ?
 Do go, dear Rain ! do go away !

IV

Dear Rain ! if I've been cold and shy,
 Take no offence ! I'll tell you why. 40
 A dear old friend e'en now is here,
 And with him came my sister dear ;
 After long absence now first met,
 Long months by pain and grief beset—
 We three dear friends ! in truth, we groan
 Impatiently—to be alone.
 We three, you mark ! and not one more !
 The strong wish makes my spirit sore.
 We have so much to talk about, 50
 So many sad things to let out ;
 So many tears in our eye-corners,
 Sitting like little Jacky Horners—
 In short, as soon as it is day,
 Do go, dear Rain ! do go away.

V

And this I'll swear to you, dear Rain !
 Whenever you shall come again,
 Be you as dull as e'er you could,
 (And by the bye 'tis understood,
 You're not so pleasant as you're good). 60
 Yet, knowing well your worth and place,
 I'll welcome you with cheerful face :
 And though you stayed a week or more,
 Were ten times duller than before ;
 Yet with kind heart, and right good will,
 I'll sit and listen to you still ;
 Nor should you go away, dear Rain !
 Uninvited to remain.
 But only now, for this one day,
 Do go, dear Rain ! do go away.

HYMN BEFORE SUNRISE, IN THE VALE OF CHAMOUNY

Besides the Rivers, Arve and Arveiron, which have their sources in the foot of Mont Blanc, five conspicuous torrents rush down its sides ; and within a few paces of the Glaciers, the *Gentiana Major* grows in immense numbers, with its "flowers of loveliest blue."

HAST thou a charm to stay the Morning-Star
In his steep course ? So long he seems to pause
On thy bald awful head, O sovran BLANC !
The Arve and Arveiron at thy base
Rave ceaselessly ; but thou, most awful Form !
Risest from forth thy silent Sea of Pines,
How silently ! Around thee and above
Deep is the air and dark, substantial, black,
An ebon mass : methinks thou piercest it,
As with a wedge ! But when I look again, 10
It is thine own calm home, thy chrysal shrine,
Thy habitation from eternity !
O dread and silent Mount ! I gazed upon thee,
Till thou, still present to the bodily sense,
Didst vanish from my thought : entranced in prayer
I worshipped the Invisible alone.

Yet, like some sweet beguiling melody,
So sweet, we know not we are listening to it,
Thou, the meanwhile, wast blending with my Thought,
Yea, with my Life and Life's own secret Joy : 20
Till the dilating Soul, enrapt, transfused,
Into the mighty Vision passing—there,
As in her natural form, swelled vast to Heaven !

Awake, my soul ! not only passive praise
Thou owest ! not alone these swelling tears,
Mute thanks and secret ecstasy ! Awake,
Voice of sweet song ! Awake, my Heart, awake !
Green Vales and icy Cliffs, all join my Hymn.

Thou first and chief, sole Sovereign of the Vale !
O struggling with the Darkness all the night, 30
And visited all night by troops of stars,

Or when they climb the sky or when they sink :
 Companion of the Morning-Star at Dawn,
 Thyself Earth's rosy star, and of the Dawn
 Co-herald : wake, O wake, and utter praise !
 Who sank thy sunless pillars deep in Earth ?
 Who filled thy countenance with rosy light ?
 Who made thee Parent of perpetual streams ?

And you, ye five wild torrents fiercely glad !
 Who called you forth from night and utter death, 40
 From dark and icy caverns called you forth,
 Down those precipitous, black, jagged Rocks,
 For ever shattered and the same for ever ?
 Who gave you your invulnerable life,
 Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy,
 Unceasing thunder and eternal foam ?
 And who commanded (and the silence came,)
 Here let the Billows stiffen, and have Rest ?

Ye Ice-falls ! ye that from the Mountain's brow
 Adown enormous Ravines slope amain— 50
 Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty Voice,
 And stopped at once amid their maddest plunge !
 Motionless Torrents ! silent Cataracts !
 Who made you glorious as the Gates of Heaven
 Beneath the keen full Moon ? Who bade the Sun
 Clothe you with Rainbows ? Who, with living
 flowers
 Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet ?—
 God ! let the Torrents, like a Shout of Nations,
 Answer ! and let the Ice-plains echo, God !
 God ! sing ye meadow-streams with gladsome voice ! 60
 Ye Pine-groves, with your soft and soul-like sounds !
 And they too have a voice, yon piles of Snow,
 And in their perilous fall shall thunder, God !

Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal Frost !
 Ye wild goats sporting round the Eagle's nest !
 Ye Eagles, playmates of the Mountain Storm !
 Ye Lightnings, the dread arrows of the Clouds !
 Ye signs and wonders of the element !
 Utter forth God, and fill the Hills with Praise !

Thou too, hoar Mount ! with thy sky-pointing Peaks,
 Oft from whose feet the Avalanche, unheard, ⁷¹
 Shoots downward, glittering through the pure Serene
 Into the depth of Clouds, that veil thy breast—
 Thou too again, stupendous Mountain ! thou
 That as I raise my head, awhile bowed low
 In adoration, upward from thy Base
 Slow travelling with dim eyes suffused with tears,
 Solemnly seemest, like a vapoury cloud,
 To rise before me—Rise, O ever rise,
 Rise like a cloud of Incense, from the Earth ! ⁸⁰
 Thou kingly Spirit throned among the hills,
 Thou dread Ambassador from Earth to Heaven,
 Great Hierarch ! tell thou the silent Sky,
 And tell the Stars, and tell yon rising Sun,
 Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.

1802.

TO MATILDA BETHAM, FROM A STRANGER

[“ One of our most celebrated poets, who had, I was told, picked out and praised the little piece ‘ On a Cloud ’ another had quoted, (saying it would have been faultless if I had not used the word *Phæbus* in it, which he thought inadmissible in modern poetry), sent me some verses inscribed ‘ To Matilda Betham, from a Stranger ’ ; and dated ‘ Keswick, September 9, 1802, S. T. C.’ I should have guessed whence they came, but dared not flatter myself so highly as satisfactorily to believe it, before I obtained the avowal of the lady who had transmitted them.”]

MATILDA ! I have heard a sweet tune played
 On a sweet instrument—thy Poesie—
 Sent to my soul by Boughton’s pleading voice,
 Where Friendship’s zealous wish inspirited,
 Deepened and filled the subtle tones of *taste* :
 (So have I heard a Nightingale’s fine notes
 Blend with the murmurs of a hidden stream !)
 And now the fair, wild offspring of thy genius,
 Those wanderers whom thy fancy had sent forth
 To seek their fortune in this motley world,

10

Y

Have found a little home within *my* heart,
 And brought me, as the quit-rent of their lodging,
 Rose-buds, and fruit-blossoms, and pretty weeds,
 And timorous laurel leaflets half-disclosed,
 Engarlanded with gadding woodbine tendrils !
 A coronal, which, with undoubting hand,
 I twine around the brows of patriot Hope !

The Almighty, having first composed a Man,
 Set him to music, framing Woman for him,
 And fitted each to each, and made them one !
 And 'tis my faith, that there's a natural bond
 Between the female mind and measured sounds,
 Nor do I know a sweeter Hope than this,
 Than this sweet Hope, by judgment unproved,
 That our own Britain, our dear Mother Isle,
 May boast one Maid, a poetess *indeed*,
 Great as th' impassioned Lesbian, in sweet song,
 And O ! of holier mind, and happier fate.

Matilda ! I dare twine *thy* vernal wreath
 Around the brows of patriot Hope ! But thou
 Be wise ! be bold ! fulfil my auspices !
 Tho' sweet thy measures, stern must be thy thought,
 Patient thy study, watchful thy mild eye !
 Poetic feelings, like the stretching boughs
 Of mighty oaks, pay homage to the gales,
 Toss in the strong winds, drive before the gust,
 Themselves one giddy storm of fluttering leaves ;
 Yet, all the while self-limited, remain,
 Equally near the fixed and solid trunk
 Of Truth and Nature, in the howling storm,
 As in the calm that stills the aspen grove.
 Be bold, meek Woman ! but be wisely bold !
 Fly, ostrich-like, firm land beneath thy feet,
 Yet hurried onward by thy wings of fancy
 Swift as the whirlwind, singing in their quills.
 Look round thee ! look within thee ! think and feel !
 What nobler meed, Matilda ! canst thou win,
 Than tears of gladness in a Boughton's eyes,
 And exultation even in strangers' hearts ?

INSCRIPTION FOR A FOUNTAIN ON A HEATH

THIS Sycamore, oft musical with Bees,—
Such Tents the Patriarchs loved ! O long unharmed
May all its agéd Boughs o'er-canopy
The small round Basin, which this jutting stone
Keeps pure from falling leaves ! Long may the Spring,
Quietly as a sleeping Infant's breath,
Send up cold waters to the Traveller
With soft and even Pulse ! Nor ever cease
Yon tiny Cone of Sand its soundless Dance,
Which at the bottom, like a Fairy's Page,
As merry and no taller, dances still,
Nor wrinkles the smooth Surface of the Fount.

Here twilight is and coolness : here is moss,
A soft seat, and a deep and ample shade.
Thou may'st toil far and find no second tree.
Drink, Pilgrim, here ! Here rest ! and if thy Heart
Be innocent, here too shalt thou refresh
Thy Spirit, listening to some gentle Sound,
Or passing gale, or hum of murmuring Bees !

1802.

THE REWARD OF THE JUST

COMPLAINT

“ How seldom, Friend ! a good great Man inherits
Honour or wealth with all his worth and pains !
It sounds like stories from the land of spirits
If any man obtain that which he merits,
Or any merit that which he obtains.”

REPLY

For shame, dear Friend, renounce this canting strain !
 What would'st thou have a good great man obtain ?
 Place ? Titles ? Salary ? a gilded Chain ?
 Or Throne of corses which his sword had slain ?
 Greatness and goodness are not *means*, but *ends* !
 Hath he not always treasures, always friends,
 The good great Man ? *three* treasures, LOVE, and LIGHT,
 And CALM THOUGHTS, regular as infant's breath ;—
 And three firm friends, more sure than day and night,
 HIMSELF, his MAKER, and the ANGEL DEATH !

1802.

ANSWER TO A CHILD'S QUESTION

Do you ask what the birds say ? The Sparrow, the
 Dove,
 The Linnet and Thrush say, " I love and I love ! "
 In the winter they're silent—the wind is so strong ;
 What it says, I don't know, but it sings a loud song.
 But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny warm
 weather,
 And singing, and loving—all come back together.
 " I love, and I love," almost all the birds say
 From sunrise to star-rise, so gladsome are they !
 But the Lark is so brimful of gladness and love,
 The green fields below him, the blue sky above,
 That he sings, and he sings ; and for ever sings he—
 " I love my Love, and my Love loves me ! "
 'Tis no wonder that he's full of joy to the brim,
 When he loves his Love, and his Love loves him !

1802.

THE HAPPY HUSBAND

A FRAGMENT

OFT, oft methinks, the while with thee,
I breathe, as from the heart, thy dear
And dedicated name, I hear
A promise and a mystery,
A pledge of more than passing life,
Yea, in that very name of Wife !

A pulse of love, that ne'er can sleep !
A feeling that upbraids the heart
With happiness beyond desert,
That gladness half requests to weep !
Nor bless I not the keener sense
And unalarming turbulence

Of transient joys, that ask no sting
From jealous fears, or coy denying ;
But born beneath Love's brooding wing,
And into tenderness soon dying,
Wheel out their giddy moment, then
Resign the soul to love again.

A more precipitated vein
Of notes, that eddy in the flow
Of smoothest song, they come, they go,
And leave their sweeter understrain
Its own sweet self—a love of Thee
That seems, yet cannot greater be !

1802.

A DAY-DREAM

MY eyes make pictures, when they are shut ;—
I see a fountain, large and fair,
A willow and a ruined hut,
And thee, and me and Mary there.

O Mary ! make thy gentle lap our pillow !
Bend o'er us, like a bower, my beautiful green willow !

A wild-rose roofs the ruined shed,
And that and summer well agree :
And lo ! where Mary leans her head,
Two dear names carved upon the tree !
And Mary's tears, they are not tears of sorrow :
Our sister and our friend will both be here to-morrow.

'Twas day ! but now, few, large and bright,
The stars are round the crescent moon !
And now it is a dark warm night,
The balmiest of the month of June !
A glow-worm fallen, and on the marge remounting
Shines, and its shadow shines, fit stars for our sweet
fountain.

O ever—ever be thou blest !
For dearly, Asra ! love I thee !
This brooding warmth across my breast,
This depth of tranquil bliss—ah, me !
Fount, tree and shed are gone, I know not whither,
But in one quiet room we three are still together.

The shadows dance upon the wall,
By the still dancing fire-flames made ;
And now they slumber moveless all !
And now they melt to one deep shade !
But not from me shall this mild darkness steal thee :
I dream thee with mine eyes, and at my heart I feel
thee !

Thine eyelash on my cheek doth play—
'Tis Mary's hand upon my brow !
But let me check this tender lay
Which none may hear but she and thou !
Like the still hive at quiet midnight humming,
Murmur it to yourselves, ye two beloved women !



ERE on my bed my limbs I lay,
It hath not been my use to pray
With moving lips or bended knees ;
But silently, by slow degrees,
My spirit I to Love compose,
In humble trust mine eye-lids close,
With reverential resignation,
No wish conceived, no thought expressed .

Only a *sense* of supplication,—
A sense o'er all my soul impressed
That I am weak, yet not unblest,
Since in me, round me, every where
Eternal Strength and Wisdom are.

10

But yester-night I prayed aloud
In anguish and in agony,
Up-starting from the fiendish crowd
Of shapes and thoughts that tortured me :
A lurid light, a trampling throng,
Sense of intolerable wrong,
And whom I scorned, those only strong !
Thirst of revenge, the powerless will
Still baffled, and yet burning still !

20

Desire with loathing strangely mixed
 On wild or hateful objects fixed.
 Fantastic passions ! maddening brawl !
 And shame and terror over all !
 Deeds to be hid which were not hid,
 Which all confused I could not know,
 Whether I suffered, or I did :
 For all seemed guilt, remorse or woe,
 My own or others' still the same—
 Life-stifling fear, soul-stifling shame.

30

So two nights passed : the night's dismay
 Saddened and stunned the coming day.
 Sleep, the wide blessing, seemed to me
 Distemper's worst calamity.
 The third night, when my own loud scream
 Had waked me from the fiendish dream,
 O'ercome with sufferings strange and wild,
 I wept as I had been a child ;
 And having thus by tears subdued
 My anguish to a milder mood,
 Such punishments, I said, were due
 To natures deepliest stained with sin,—
 For aye entempesting anew
 The unfathomable hell within,
 The horror of their deeds to view,
 To know and loathe, yet wish and do !
 Such griefs with such men well agree,
 But wherefore, wherefore fall on me ?
 To be beloved is all I need.
 And whom I love, I love indeed.

40

50

1803.

AN ANGEL VISITANT

WITHIN these circling hollies woodbine-clad—
 Beneath this small blue roof of vernal sky—
 How warm, how still ! Tho' tears should dim mine eye,
 Yet will my heart for days continue glad,
 For here, my love, thou art, and here am I !

1803.

CONSTANCY TO AN IDEAL OBJECT

SINCE all, that beat about in Nature's range,
Or veer or vanish ; why should'st thou remain
The only constant in a world of change,
O yearning thought, that liv'st but in the brain ?
Call to the hours, that in the distance play,
The faery people of the future day—
Fond thought ! not one of all that shining swarm
Will breathe on *thee* with life-enkindling breath,
Till when, like strangers shelt'ring from a storm,
Hope and Despair meet in the porch of Death !
Yet still thou haunt'st me : and though well I see,
She is not thou, and only thou art she,
Still, still as though some dear *embodied* Good,
Some *living* Love before my eyes there stood
With answering look a ready ear to lend,
I mourn to thee and say—" Ah ! loveliest Friend !
That this the meed of all my toils might be,
To have a home, an English home, and thee ! "
Vain repetition ! Home and Thou are one.
The peacefull'st cot, the Moon shall shine upon,
Lulled by the thrush and wakened by the lark
Without thee were but a becalméd bark,
Whose Helmsman on an Ocean waste and wide
Sits mute and pale his mouldering helm beside.
And art thou nothing ? Such thou art, as when
The woodman winding westward up the glen
At wintry dawn, where o'er the sheep-track's maze
The viewless snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze,
* Sees full before him, gliding without tread,

* This phenomenon which the author has himself experienced, and of which the reader may find a description in one of the earlier volumes of the Manchester *Philosophical Transactions* is applied figuratively in the following passage in the *Aids to Reflection* : " Pindar's fine remark respecting the different effects of music on different characters, holds equally true of Genius ; as many as are not delighted by it are disturbed, perplexed, irritated. The beholder either recognises it as a projected form of his own being, that moves before him with a glory round its head, or recoils from it as a spectre." *Aids to Reflection*, 1825, p. 220.

An image with a glory round its head :
 The enamoured rustic worships its fair hues,
 Nor knows he *makes* the shadow he pursues !

1804.

PHANTOM

ALL look and likeness caught from Earth,
 All accident of kin and birth,
 Had passed away. There was no trace
 Of aught on that illumined face,
 Upraised beneath the rifted stone
 But of one spirit all her own ;—
 She, she herself, and only she,
 Shone through her body visibly.

1804.

WHAT IS LIFE ?

RESEMBLES Life what once was deemed of Light,
 Too ample in itself for human sight ?
 An absolute self—an element ungrounded—
 All that we see, all colours of all shade
 By encroach of darkness made ?—
 Is Very Life by Consciousness unbounded ?
 And all the thoughts, pains, joys of mortal breath,
 A war-embrace of wrestling Life and Death ?

1805.

THE BLOSSOMING OF THE SOLITARY DATE-TREE

A LAMENT

I seem to have an indistinct recollection of having read either in one of the ponderous tomes of George of Venice, or in some other compilation from the uninspired Hebrew Writers, an Apologue or Rabbinical Tradition to the following purpose :

While our first parents stood before their offended Maker, and the last words of the sentence were yet sounding in Adam's ear, the guileful false serpent, a counterfeit and a usurper from the beginning, presumptuously took on himself the character of advocate or mediator, and pretending to intercede for Adam, exclaimed : "Nay, Lord, in thy justice, not so ! for the Man was the least in fault. Rather let the Woman return at once to the dust, and let Adam remain in this thy Paradise." And the word of the Most High answered Satan : "*The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.* Treacherous Fiend ! if with guilt like thine, it had been possible for thee to have the heart of a Man, and to feel the yearning of a human soul for its counterpart, the sentence, which thou now counsellest should have been inflicted on thyself."

The title of the following poem was suggested by a fact mentioned by Linnæus, of a Date-tree in a nobleman's garden which year after year had put forth a full show of blossoms, but never produced fruit, till a branch from another Date-tree had been conveyed from a distance of some hundred leagues. The first leaf of the MS. from which the poem has been transcribed, and which contained the two or three introductory stanzas, is wanting : and the author has in vain taxed his memory to repair the loss. But a rude draught of the poem contains the substance of the stanzas, and the reader is requested to receive it as the substitute. It is not impossible, that some congenial spirit, whose years do not exceed those of the author, at the time the poem was written, may find a pleasure in restoring the Lament to its original integrity by a reduction of the thoughts to the requisite Metre.

S. T. C.

I

BENEATH the blaze of a tropical sun the mountain peaks are the Thrones of Frost, through the absence of objects to reflect the rays. "What no one with us shares, seems scarce our own." The presence of a ONE,

The best belov'd, who loveth me the best,

is for the heart, what the supporting air from within is for the hollow globe with its suspended car. Deprive it of this, and all without, that would have buoyed it aloft even to the seat of the gods, becomes a burthen and crushes it into flatness.

II

The finer the sense for the beautiful and the lovely, and the fairer and lovelier the object presented to the sense ; the more exquisite the individual's capacity of joy, and the more ample his means and opportunities of enjoyment, the more heavily will he feel the ache of solitariness, the more unsubstantial becomes the feast spread around him. What matters it, whether in fact the viands and the ministering graces are shadowy or real, to him who has not hand to grasp nor arms to embrace them ?

III

Imagination ; honourable aims ;
 Free commune with the Choir that cannot die ;
 Science and Song ; delight in little things,
 The buoyant child surviving in the man ;
 Fields, forests, ancient mountains, ocean, sky, !
 With all their voices—O dare I accuse
 My earthly lot as guilty of my spleen,
 Or call my destiny niggard ! O no ! no !
 It is her largeness, and her overflow,
 Which being incomplete, disquieteth me so !

IV

For never touch of gladness stirs my heart,
 But tim'rously beginning to rejoice
 Like a blind Arab, that from sleep doth start
 In lonesome tent, I listen for *thy* voice.
 Belovéd ! 'tis not thine ; thou art not there !
 Then melts the bubble into idle air,
 And wishing without hope I restlessly despair.

V

The mother with anticipated glee
 Smiles o'er the child, that standing by her chair
 And flatt'ning its round cheek upon her knee,
 Looks up, and doth its rosy lips prepare
 To mock the coming sounds. At that sweet sight
 She hears her own voice with a new delight ;
 And if the babe perchance should lisp the notes aright,

VI

Then is she tenfold gladder than before !
 But should disease or chance the darling take,
 What then avail those songs, which sweet of yore
 Were only sweet for their sweet echo's sake ?
 Dear maid ! no prattler at a mother's knee
 Was e'er so dearly prized as I prize *thee* :
 Why was I made for Love and Love denied to me ?

1805.

FAREWELL TO LOVE

[FROM FULKE GREVILLE, LORD BROOKE]

FAREWELL, sweet Love ! yet blame you not my truth ;
 More fondly ne'er did mother eye her child
 Than I your form : *yours* were my hopes of youth,
 And as *you* shaped my thoughts I sighed or smiled.

While most were wooing wealth, or gaily swerving
 To Pleasure's secret haunts, and some apart
 Stood strong in pride, self-conscious of deserving,
 To you I gave my whole weak wishing heart.

And when I met the Maid that realised
 Your fair creations, and had won her kindness,

Say, but for her if aught on earth I prized !
Your dreams alone I dreamt, and caught your blindness.

O grief !—but farewell, Love ! I will go play me
 With thoughts that please me less, and less betray me.

1806.

METRICAL FEET

LESSON FOR A BOY

TROCHEE trips from long to short ;
 From long to long in solemn sort
 Slow Spondee stalks ; strong foot ! yet ill able
 Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable.
 Iambics march from short to long ;—
 With a leap and a bound the swift Anapæsts throng ;
 One syllable long, with one short at each side,
 Amphibrachys hastes with a stately stride ;—
 First and last being long, middle short, Amphimacer
 Strikes his thundering hoofs like a proud high-bred
 Racer.

If Derwent be innocent, steady, and wise,
 And delight in the things of earth, water, and skies ;
 Tender warmth at his heart, with these metres to show it,
 With sound sense in his brains, may make Derwent a
 poet,—

May crown him with fame, and must win him the love
 Of his father on earth and his Father above.

My dear, dear child !

Could you stand upon Skiddaw, you would not from its
 whole ridge

See a man who so loves you as your fond S. T. Coleridge.

1806.

TO WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

COMPOSED ON THE NIGHT AFTER HIS RECITATION OF A
POEM ON THE GROWTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL MIND (*inspired*)

FRIEND of the Wise ! and Teacher of the Good !
Into my heart I have received that Lay
More than historic, that prophetic Lay
Wherein (high theme by thee first sung aright)
Of the foundations and the building up
Of the Human Spirit, thou hast dared to tell
What may be told, to the understanding mind
Revealable ; and what within the mind
By vital Breathings, secret as the soul
Of vernal growth, oft quickens in the Heart 10
Thoughts all too deep for words !—

Theme hard as high !

Of smiles spontaneous, and mysterious fears,
(The first-born they of Reason and twin-birth)
Of tides obedient to external force,
And currents self-determined, as might seem,
Or by some inner Power ; of moments awful,
Now in thy inner life, and now abroad,
When power streamed from thee, and thy soul received
The light reflected, as a light bestowed—
Of fancies fair, and milder hours of youth, 20
Hyblean murmurs of poetic thought
Industrious in its joy, in vales and glens,
Native or outland, lakes and famous hills !
Or on the lonely high-road, when the Stars
Were rising ; or by secret mountain-streams,
The Guides and the Companions of thy way !

Of more than Fancy, of the Social Sense
Distending wide, and Man beloved as Man,
Where France in all her towns lay vibrating
Like some becalméd bark beneath the burst 30
Of Heaven's immediate Thunder, when no cloud
Is visible, or shadow on the Main.
For thou wert there, thine own brows garlanded,

Amid the tremor of a Realm aglow,
 Amid a mighty Nation jubilant,
 When from the general heart of Human kind
 Hope sprang forth like a full-born Deity !
 —Of that dear Hope afflicted and struck down,
 So summoned homeward, thenceforth calm and sure,
 From the dread Watch-Tower of man's absolute Self, ⁴⁰
 With light unwaning on her eyes, to look
 Far on—herself a glory to behold,
 The Angel of the vision ! Then (last strain)
 Of Duty, chosen Laws controlling choice,
 Action and Joy !—An Orphic song indeed,
 A song divine of high and passionate thoughts
 To their own music chaunted !

O great Bard !

Ere yet that last strain dying awed the air,
 With steadfast eye I viewed thee in the choir
 Of ever-enduring men. The truly Great ⁵⁰
 Have all one age, and from one visible space
 Shed influence ! They, both in power and act,
 Are permanent, and Time is not with *them*,
 Save as it worketh *for* them, they *in* it.
 Nor less a sacred Roll than those of old,
 And to be placed, as they, with gradual fame
 Among the Archives of Mankind, thy work
 Makes audible a linked lay of Truth,
 Of Truth profound a sweet continuous lay,
 Not learnt, but native, her own natural notes ! ⁶⁰
 Ah ! as I listened with a heart forlorn,
 The pulses of my Being beat anew :
 And even as Life returns upon the drowned,
 Life's joy rekindling roused a throng of Pains—
 Keen pangs of Love, awakening as a babe
 Turbulent, with an outcry in the heart ;
 And Fears self-willed, that shunned the eye of Hope ;
 And Hope that scarce would know itself from Fear ;
 Sense of past Youth, and Manhood come in vain,
 And Genius given, and Knowledge won in vain ; ⁷⁰
 And all which I had culled in wood-walks wild,
 And all which patient toil had reared, and all,

Commune with *thee* had opened out—but flowers
 Strewed on my corse, and borne upon my bier,
 In the same coffin, for the self-same grave !

That way no more ! and ill beseems it me,
 Who came a welcomer in Herald's guise,
 Singing of Glory, and Futurity,
 To wander back on such unhealthful road,
 Plucking the poisons of self-harm ! And ill 80
 Such intertwine beseems triumphal wreaths
 Strewed before *thy* advancing !

Nor do thou,
 Sage Bard ! impair the memory of that hour
 Of thy communion with my nobler mind
 By Pity or Grief, already felt too long !
 Nor let my words import more blame than needs.
 The tumult rose and ceased : for Peace is nigh
 Where Wisdom's voice has found a listening heart.
 Amid the howl of more than wintry storms,
 The Halcyon hears the voice of vernal hours 90
 Already on the wing.

Eve following eve,
 Dear tranquil time, when the sweet sense of Home
 Is sweetest ! moments for their own sake hailed
 And more desired, more precious for thy song,—
 In silence listening, like a devout child,
 My soul lay passive, by thy various strain
 Driven as in surges, now beneath the stars,
 With momentary stars of my own birth,*
 Fair constellated foam, still darting off 100
 Into the darkness ; now a tranquil sea,
 Outspread and bright, yet swelling to the Moon.

And when—O Friend ! my comforter and guide !
 Strong in thyself, and powerful to give strength !—

* " A beautiful white cloud of foam at momentary intervals
 coursed by the side of the vessel with a roar, and little stars of
 flame danced and sparkled and went out in it ; and every now
 and then light detachments of this white cloud-like foam darted
 off from the vessel's side, each with its own small constellation,
 over the sea, and scoured out of sight like a Tartar troupe over a
 wilderness." S. T. C. 1798. Note in *Sibylline Leaves*.

Thy long-sustained Song finally closed,
 And thy deep voice had ceased—yet thou thyself,
 Wert still before my eyes, and round us both
 That happy vision of beloved Faces—
 Scarce conscious, and yet conscious of its close
 I sate, my being blended in one thought
 (Thought was it ? or aspiration ? or resolve ?)
 Absorbed, yet hanging still upon the sound—
 And when I rose, I found myself in prayer.

110

1807.

THE PANG MORE SHARP THAN ALL

AN ALLEGORY

I

HE too has flitted from his secret nest,
 Hope's last and dearest child without a name !—
 Has flitted from me, like the warmthless flame,
 That makes false promise of a place of rest
 To the tired Pilgrim's still believing mind ;—
 Or like some Elfin Knight in kingly court,
 Who having won all guerdons in his sport,
 Glides out of view, and whither none can find !

II

Yes ! he hath flitted from me—with what aim,
 Or why, I know not ! 'Twas a home of bliss,
 And He was innocent, as the pretty shame
 Of babe, that tempts and shuns the menaced kiss,
 From its twy-clustered hiding place of snow !
 Pure as the babe, I ween, and all aglow
 As the dear hopes, that swell the mother's breast—
 Her eyes down gazing o'er her clasped charge ;—
 Yet gay as that twice happy father's kiss,
 That well might glance aside, yet never miss,
 Where the sweet mark embossed so sweet a target—
 Twice wretched he who hath been doubly blest !

10

20

III

Like a loose blossom on a gusty night
 He flitted from me—and has left behind
 (As if to them his faith he ne'er did plight)
 Of either sex and answerable mind
 Two playmates, twin-births of his foster-dame :—
 The one a steady lad (Esteem he hight),
 And Kindness is the gentler sister's name.
 Dim likeness now, though fair she be and good,
 Of that bright Boy who hath us all forsook ;—
 But in his full-eyed aspect when she stood, 30
 And while her face reflected every look,
 And in reflection kindled—she became
 So like Him, that almost she seemed the same !

IV

Ah ! He is gone, and yet will not depart !—
 Is with me still, yet I from him exiled !
 For still there lives within my secret heart
 The magic image of the magic Child,
 Which there He made up-grow by his strong art,
 As in that crystal orb—wise Merlin's feat,—
 The wondrous " World of Glass," wherein inisled 40
 All longed for things their beings did repeat ;—
 And there he left it, like a Sylph beguiled,
 To live and yearn and languish incomplete !

V

Can wit of man a heavier grief reveal ?
 Can sharper pang from hate or scorn arise ?—
 Yes ! one more sharp there is that deeper lies,
 Which fond Esteem but mocks when he would heal.
 Yet neither scorn nor hate did it devise,
 But sad compassion and atoning zeal !
 One pang more blighting-keen than hope betrayed, 50
 And this it is my woeful hap to feel,
 When, at her Brother's hest, the twin-born Maid

356 THE PANG MORE SHARP THAN ALL

With face averted and unsteady eyes,
Her truant playmate's faded robe puts on ;
And inly shrinking from her own disguise
Enacts the faery Boy that's lost and gone.
O worse than all ! O pang all pangs above
Is Kindness counterfeiting absent Love !

1807.



RECOLLECTIONS OF LOVE

I

How warm this woodland wild Recess !
Love surely hath been breathing here :
And this sweet bed of heath, my dear !
Swells up, then sinks with faint caress,
As if to have you yet more near.

II

Eight springs have flown, since last I lay
On "sea-ward Quantock's" heathy hills,
Where quiet sounds from hidden rills
Float here and there, like things astray,
And high o'er head the sky-lark shrills.

III

No voice as yet had made the air
Be music with your name ; yet why
That asking look ? that yearning sigh ?
That sense of promise every where ?
Belovéd ! flew your spirit by ?

IV

As when a mother doth explore
The rose-mark on her long-lost child,
I met, I loved you, maiden mild !
As whom I long had loved before—
So deeply had I been beguiled.

V

You stood before me like a thought,]
A dream remembered in a dream.
But when those meek eyes first did seem
To tell me, Love within you wrought—
O Greta, dear domestic stream !

VI

Has not, since then, Love's prompture deep,
 Has not Love's whisper evermore
 Been ceaseless, as thy gentle roar ?
 Sole voice, when other voices sleep,
 Dear under-song in Clamour's hour.

1807.

TO TWO SISTERS

[MRS. MORGAN AND MISS BRENT]

A WANDERER'S FAREWELL

To know, to esteem, to love,—and then to part—
 Makes up Life's tale to many a feeling heart ;
 Alas for some abiding-place of Love,
 O'er which my spirit, like the mother dove,
 Might brood with warming wings !

O fair ! O kind !

Sisters in blood, yet each with each intertwined
 More close by sisterhood of heart and mind !
 Me disinherited in form and face
 By nature, and mishap of outward grace ;
 Who, soul and body, through one guiltless fault
 Waste daily with the poison of sad thought,
 Me did you soothe, when solace hoped I none !
 And as on unthawed ice the winter sun,
 Though stern the frost, though brief the genial day,
 You bless my heart with many a cheerful ray ;
 For Gratitude suspends the heart's despair,
 Reflecting bright though cold your image there.
 Nay more ! its music by some sweeter strain
 Makes us live o'er our happiest hours again,

Hope re-appearing dim in Memory's guise—
 Even thus did you call up before mine eyes—
 Two dear, dear Sisters, prized all price above,
 Sisters, like you, with more than sisters' love :
 So like you *they*, and so in *you* were seen
 Their relative statures, tempers, looks, and mien,
 That oft, dear ladies ! you have been to me
 At once a vision and reality.

26

Sight seemed a sort of memory, and Amaze
 Mingled a trouble with Affection's gaze.

Oft to my eager soul I whisper blame,
 A Stranger bid it feel the Stranger's shame—
 My eager soul, impatient of the name,
 No strangeness owns, no Stranger's form descries :
 The chidden heart spreads trembling on the eyes.
 First-seen I gazed, as I would look you thro' !
 My best-beloved regained their youth in you,—
 And still I ask, though now familiar grown,
 Are you for *their* sakes dear, or for your own ?

30

O doubly dear ! may Quiet with you dwell !
 In Grief I love you, yet I love you well !
 Hope long is dead to me ! an orphan's tear
 Love wept despairing o'er his nurse's bier.
 Yet still she flutters o'er her grave's green slope :
 For Love's despair is but the ghost of Hope !

40

Sweet Sisters ! were you placed around one hearth
 With those, your other selves in shape and worth,
 Far rather would I sit in solitude,
 Fond recollections all my fond heart's food,
 And dream of *you*, sweet Sisters ! (ah ! not mine !)
 And *only dream* of you (ah ! dream and pine !)
 Than boast the presence and partake the pride,
 And shine in the eye, of all the world beside.

50



A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER

ERE on my bed my limbs I lay,
God grant me grace my prayers to say ;
O God ! preserve my mother dear
In strength and health for many a year ;
And, O ! preserve my father too,
And may I pay him reverence due ;
And may I my best thoughts employ
To be my parents' hope and joy ;
And O ! preserve my brothers both
From evil doings and from sloth,
And may we always love each other,
Our friends, our father, and our mother :
And still, O Lord, to me impart
An innocent and grateful heart,
That after my last sleep I may
Awake to thy eternal day ! *Amen.*

A TOMBLESS EPITAPH

'Tis true, Idoloclastes Satyrane !
(So call him, for so mingling blame with praise
And smiles with anxious looks, his earliest friends,
Masking his birth-name, wont to character
His wild-wood fancy and impetuous zeal,)
'Tis true that, passionate for ancient truths,
And honouring with religious love the Great
Of elder times, he hated to excess,
With an unquiet and intolerant scorn, 10
The hollow puppets of an hollow Age,
Ever idolatrous, and changing ever
Its worthless Idols ! Learning, Power, and Time,
(Too much of all) thus wasting in vain war
Of fervid colloquy. Sickness, 'tis true,
Whole years of weary days, besieged him close.
Even to the gates and inlets of his life !
But it is true, no less, that strenuous, firm,
And with a natural gladness, he maintained
The Citadel unconquered, and in joy 20
Was strong to follow the delightful Muse.
For not a hidden Path, that to the shades
Of the beloved Parnassian forest leads,
Lurked undiscovered by him ; not a rill
There issues from the fount of Hippocrene,
But he had traced it upward to its source,
Through open glade, dark glen, and secret dell,
Knew the gay wild flowers on its banks, and culled
Its med'cinable herbs. Yea, oft alone,
Piercing the long-neglected holy cave, 30
The haunt obscure of old Philosophy,
He bade with lifted torch its starry walls
Sparkle, as erst they sparkled to the flame
Of odorous Lamps tended by Saint and Sage.
O framed for calmer times and nobler hearts !
O studious Poet, eloquent for truth !
Philosopher ! contemning wealth and death,
Yet docile, childlike, full of Life and Love !
Here, rather than on monumental stone,

This record of thy worth thy Friend inscribes,
Thoughtful, with quiet tears upon his cheek.

1809.

THE VISIONARY HOPE

SAD lot, to have no Hope ! Though lowly kneeling
He fain would frame a prayer within his breast,
Would fain entreat for some sweet breath of healing,
That his sick body might have ease and rest ;
He strove in vain ! the dull sighs from his chest
Against his will the stifling load revealing,
Though Nature forced ; though like some captive guest,
Some royal prisoner at his conqueror's feast,
An alien's restless mood but half concealing,
The sternness on his gentle brow confessed
Sickness within and miserable feeling :
Though obscure pangs made curses of his dreams,
And dreaded sleep, each night repelled in vain,
Each night was scattered by its own loud screams :—
Yet never could his heart command, though fain,
One deep full wish to be no more in pain.

That Hope, which was his inward bliss and boast,
Which waned and died, yet ever near him stood,
Though changed in nature, wander where he would—
For Love's-Despair is but Hope's pining Ghost—
For this one hope he makes his hourly moan,
He wishes and *can* wish for this alone !
Pierced, as with light from Heaven, before its gleams
(So the love-stricken visionary deems)
Disease would vanish, like a summer shower,
Whose dews fling sunshine from the noon-tide bower !
Or let it stay ! yet this one Hope should give
Such strength that he would bless his pains and live.

1810.

SEPARATION

A SWORDED man whose trade is blood,
In grief, in anger, and in fear,
Thro' jungle, swamp, and torrent flood,
I seek the wealth you hold so dear !

The dazzling charm of outward form,
The power of gold, the pride of birth,
Have taken Woman's heart by storm—
Usurped the place of inward worth.

Is not true Love of higher price
Than outward Form, though fair to see,
Wealth's glittering fairy-dome of ice,
Or echo of proud ancestry ?—

O ! Asra, Asra ! couldst thou see
Into the bottom of my heart,
There's such a mine of Love for thee,
As almost might supply desert !

(This separation is, alas !
Too great a punishment to bear ;
O ! take my life, or let me pass
That life, that happy life, with her !)

The perils, erst with steadfast eye
Encountered, now I shrink to see—
Oh ! I have heart enough to die—
Not half enough to part from Thee !

1810.

THE VIRGIN'S CRADLE-HYMN

COPIED FROM A PRINT OF THE VIRGIN, IN A CATHOLIC
VILLAGE IN GERMANY

DORMI, Jesu ! Mater ridet,
Quæ tam dulcem somnum videt,
Dormi, Jesu ! blandule !
Si non dormis, Mater plorat,
Inter fila cantans orat,
Blande, veni, somnule.

ENGLISH

Sleep, sweet babe ! my cares beguiling :
Mother sits beside thee smiling :
Sleep, my darling, tenderly !
If thou sleep not, mother mourneth,
Singing as her wheel she turneth :
Come, soft slumber, balmily !

1811.

TO A LADY OFFENDED BY A SPORTIVE OBSERVATION, THAT WOMEN HAVE NO SOULS

Nay, dearest Anna ! why so grave ?
I said, you had no soul, 'tis true !
For what you *are* you cannot *have*,
Tis I that *have* one, since I first had *you* !

1812.

REASON FOR LOVE'S BLINDNESS

I HAVE heard of reasons manifold
Why Love must needs be blind,

But this the best of all I hold—
His eyes are in his mind.

What outward form and feature are
He guesseth but in part ;
But that within is good and fair
He seeth with the heart.

1811.

THE SUICIDE'S ARGUMENT

ERE the birth of my life, if I wish'd it or no,
No question was asked me—it could not be so !
If the life was the question, a thing sent to try,
And to live on be YES ; what can NO be ?—to die.

NATURE'S ANSWER

Is't returned as 'twas sent ? Is't no worse for the wear ?
Think first, what you are ! Call to mind what you were !
I gave you Innocence, I gave you Hope,
Gave Health, and Genius, and an ample scope.
Return you me Guilt, Lethargy, Despair ?
Make out the invent'ry ; inspect, compare !
Then die—if die you dare !

1811.

PSYCHE

THE Butterfly the ancient Grecians made
The Soul's fair emblem, and its only name*—
But of the Soul, escaped the slavish trade
Of mortal life !—For in this earthly frame
Ours is the reptile's lot—much toil, much blame—
Manifold motions making little speed,
And to deform and kill the things whereon we feed.

1812.

* Psyche means both Butterfly and Soul.



On the wide level of a mountain's head,
(I knew not where, but 'twas some faery place)
Their pinions, ostrich-like, for sails outspread,
Two lovely children run an endless race,
 A Sister and a Brother !
 This far outstripped the other ;
Yet ever runs She with reverted face,
And looks and listens for the Boy behind :
 For He, alas ! is blind !
O'er rough and smooth with even step He passed,
And knows not whether he be first or last.

1812.

AN INVOCATION

FROM "REMORSE," ACT III. SCENE I.

HEAR, sweet spirit, hear the spell,
Lest a blacker charm compel!
So shall the midnight breezes swell
With thy deep long-lingering knell.

And at evening evermore,
In a chapel on the shore,
Shall the chaunters sad and saintly,
Yellow tapers burning faintly,
Doleful masses chaunt for Thee—
Miserere Domine!

Hark! the cadence dies away
On the quiet moonlight sea:
The boatmen rest their oars and say,
Miserere Domine!

1812.

THE NIGHT-SCENE

A DRAMATIC FRAGMENT

Sandoval. You loved the daughter of Don Manrique?

Earl Henry. Loved?

Sand. Did you not say you wooed her?

Earl H. Once I loved

Her whom I dared not woo!

Sand. And wooed, perchance,

One whom you loved not!

Earl H. Oh! I were most base,

Not loving Oropeza. True, I wooed her,

Hoping to heal a deeper wound; but she

Met my advances with impassioned pride,

That kindled love with love. And when her sire,

Who in his dream of hope already grasped

The golden circlet in his hand, rejected

My suit with insult, and in memory

10

Of ancient feuds poured curses on my head,
 Her blessings overtook and baffled them !
 But thou art stern, and with unkindling countenance
 Art inly reasoning whilst thou listenest to me.

Sand. Anxiously, Henry ! reasoning anxiously.
 But Oropeza—

Earl H. Blessings gather round her !
 Within this wood there winds a secret passage,
 Beneath the walls, which opens out at length
 Into the gloomiest covert of the garden.—
 The night ere my departure to the army,
 She, nothing trembling, led me through that gloom,
 And to that covert by a silent stream,
 Which, with one star reflected near its marge,
 Was the sole object visible around me.

No leaflet stirred : the air was almost sultry ;
 So deep, so dark, so close, the umbrage o'er us !
 No leaflet stirred :—yet pleasure hung upon
 The gloom and stillness of the balmy night-air.
 A little further on an arbour stood,
 Fragrant with flowering trees—I well remember
 What an uncertain glimmer in the darkness
 Their snow-white blossoms made—thither she led
 me,

To that sweet bower ! Then Oropeza trembled—
 I heard her heart beat—if 'twere not my own.

Sand. A rude and scaring note, my friend !

Earl H.

Oh ! no !

I have small memory of aught but pleasure.
 The inquietudes of fear, like lesser streams
 Still flowing, still were lost in those of love :
 So love grew mightier from the fear, and Nature,
 Fleeing from Pain, sheltered herself in Joy.
 The stars above our heads were dim and steady,
 Like eyes suffused with rapture—Life was in us ;
 We were all life, each atom of our frames
 A living soul—I vowed to die for her :
 With the faint voice of one who, having spoken,
 Relapses into blessedness, I vowed it :
 That solemn vow, a whisper scarcely heard,
 A murmur breathed against a lady's ear.—

Oh ! there is joy above the name of pleasure, 50
 Deep self-possession, an intense repose.

Sand. (with a sarcastic smile). No other than as
 eastern sages paint
 The God, who floats upon a Lotos leaf,
 Dreams for a thousand ages,—then awaking,
 Creates a world, and smiling at the bubble
 Relapses into bliss.

Earl H. Ah ! was that bliss
 Feared as an alien, and too vast for man ?
 For suddenly, impatient of its silence,
 Did Oropeza, starting, grasp my forehead.
 I caught her arms ; the veins were swelling on them. 60
 Through the dark bower she sent a hollow voice,
 “ Oh ! what if all betray me ? what if thou ? ”
 I swore, and with an inward thought that seemed
 The purpose and the substance of my being,
 I swore to her, that were she red with guilt,
 I would exchange my unblenched state with hers.—
 Friend ! by that winding passage, to that bower
 I now will go—all objects there will teach me
 Unwavering love, and singleness of heart.
 Go, Sandoval ! I am prepared to meet her— 70
 Say nothing of me—I myself will seek her—
 Nay, leave me, Friend ! I cannot bear the torment
 And keen inquiry of that scanning eye.—

Earl Henry retires into the wood.

Sand. (alone.) O Henry ! always striv'st thou to be
 great
 By thine own act—yet art thou never great
 But by the inspiration of great passion.
 The whirl-blast comes, the desert-sands rise up
 And shape themselves : from Earth to Heaven they
 stand,
 As though they were the pillars of a temple,
 Built by Omnipotence in its own honour ! 80
 But the blast pauses, and their shaping spirit
 Is fled : the mighty columns were but sand,
 And lazy snakes trail o'er the level ruins !

A HYMN

My Maker ! of thy power the trace
In every creature's form and face
The wond'ring soul surveys :
Thy Wisdom, infinite above
Seraphic thought, a Father's love
As infinite displays !

From all that meets or eye or ear,
There falls a genial holy fear
Which, like the heavy dew of morn,
Refreshes while it bows the heart forlorn !

Great God ! thy works how wondrous fair !
Yet sinful man didst thou declare
The whole Earth's voice and mind !
Lord, ev'n as Thou all-present art,
O may we still with heedful heart

Thy presence know and find !
Then, come, what will, of weal or woe,
Joy's bosom-spring shall steady flow ·
For though 'tis Heaven THYSELF to see,
Where but thy *Shadow* falls, Grief cannot be !—

1814.

TO A LADY

WITH FALCONER'S " SHIPWRECK "

All ! not by Cam or Isis, famous streams,
In archéd groves, the youthful poet's choice ;
Nor while half-listening, mid delicious dreams,
To harp and song from lady's hand and voice ;

Nor yet while gazing in sublimer mood
On cliff, or cataract, in Alpine dell ;
Nor in dim cave with bladder sea-weed strewed,
Framing wild fancies to the ocean's swell ;

Our Sea-Bard sang this song ! which still he sings,
 And sings for thee, sweet Friend ! Hark, Pity, hark !
 Now mounts, now totters on the Tempest's wings,
 Now groans, and shivers, the replunging Bark !

"Cling to the shrouds !" In vain ! The breakers roar—
 Death shrieks ! With two alone of all his clan
 Forlorn the Poet paced the Grecian shore,
 No classic roamer, but a ship-wrecked man !

Say then, what Muse inspired these genial strains,
 And lit his spirit to so bright a flame ?
 The elevating thought of suffered pains,
 Which gentle hearts shall mourn ; but, chief, the name

Of Gratitude ! Remembrances of Friend,
 Or absent or no more ! Shades of the Past,
 Which Love makes Substance ! Hence to thee I send,
 O dear as long as life and memory last !

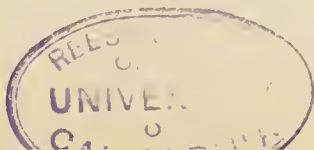
I send with deep regards of heart and head,
 Sweet Maid, for friendship formed ! this work to thee :
 And thou, the while thou canst not choose but shed
 A tear for Falconer, wilt remember me.

1814.

HUMAN LIFE

ON THE DENIAL OF IMMORTALITY

If dead, we cease to be ; if total gloom
 Swallow up Life's brief flash for aye, we fare
 As summer-gusts, of sudden birth and doom,
 Whose sound and motion not alone declare,
 But *are* their *whole* of being ! if the breath
 Be Life itself, and not its task and tent,
 If even a soul like Milton's can know death ;
 O Man ! thou vessel purposeless, unmeant,
 Yet drone-hive strange of phantom purposes !



Surplus of Nature's dread activity,
Which, as she gazed on some nigh-finished vase,
Retreating slow, with meditative pause,

She formed with restless hands unconsciously !
Blank accident ! Nothing's anomaly !

If rootless thus, thus substanceless thy state,
Go, weigh thy dreams, and be thy hopes, thy fears,
The counter-weights !—Thy laughter and thy tears

Mean but themselves, each fittest to create,
And to repay the other ! Why rejoices

Thy heart with hollow joy for hollow good ?

Why cowl thy face beneath the Mourner's hood,
Why waste thy sighs, and thy lamenting voices,

Image of Image, Ghost of Ghostly Elf,
That such a thing as thou feel'st warm or cold ?
Yet what and whence thy gain, if thou withhold

These costless shadows of thy shadowy self ?
Be sad ! be glad ! be neither ! seek, or shun !

Thou hast no reason why ! Thou canst have none ;
Thy Being's Being is contradiction.

1814.

SONG

SUNG, BY GLYCINE

[“ ZAPOLYA,” PART II. ACT II. SCENE I]

A SUNNY shaft did I behold,
From sky to earth it slanted :
And poised therein a bird so bold—
Sweet bird, thou wert enchanted !

He sunk, he rose, he twinkled, he trolled
Within that shaft of sunny mist ;
His eyes of fire, his beak of gold,
All else of amethyst !

And thus he sang : “ Adieu ! adieu !
 Love’s dreams prove seldom true.
 The blossoms they make no delay :
 The sparkling dew-drops will not stay.
 Sweet month of May,
 We must away ;
 Far, far away !
 To-day ! to-day ! ”

1815.

CHORAL SONG

[“ZAPOLYA,” PART II. ACT IV. SCENE 2]

UP, up ! ye dames, ye lasses gay !
 To the meadows trip away.
 ’Tis you must tend the flocks this morn,
 And scare the small birds from the corn.
 Not a soul at home may stay :
 For the shepherds must go
 With lance and bow
 To hunt the wolf in the woods to-day.

Leave the hearth and leave the house
 To the cricket and the mouse :
 Find grannam out a sunny seat,
 With babe and lambkin at her feet.
 Not a soul at home may stay :
 For the shepherds must go
 With lance and bow
 To hunt the wolf in the woods to-day.

1815.

TO NATURE

IT may indeed be phantasy, when I
 Essay to draw from all created things
 Deep, heartfelt, inward joy that closely clings ;
 And trace in leaves and flowers that round me lie
 Lessons of love and earnest piety.

So let it be ; and if the wide world rings
 In mock of this belief, it brings
 Nor fear, nor grief, nor vain perplexity.
 So will I build my altar in the fields,
 And the blue sky my fretted dome shall be,
 And the sweet fragrance that the wild flower yields
 Shall be the incense I will yield to Thee,
 Thee only God ! and thou shalt not despise
 Even me, the priest of this poor sacrifice.

1815.

A SIBYLLINE LEAF

FROM HERACLITUS

Not hers
 To win the sense by words of rhetoric,
 Lip-blossoms breathing perishable sweets ;
 But by the power of the informing Word
 Roll sounding onward through a thousand years
 Her deep prophetic bodements.

1815.

THE DARK SIDE OF NATURE

Yon row of bleak and visionary pines,
 By twilight glimpse discerned, mark ! how they flee
 From the fierce sea blast, all their tresses wild
 Streaming before them !

1815.

MOLES

THEY shrink in as moles
(Nature's mute monks, live mandrakes of the ground)
Creep back from Light—then listen for its sound ;—
See but to dread, and dread they know not why—
The natural alien of their negative eye.

1817.

LIMBO

'Tis a strange place, this Limbo !—not a Place,
Yet name it so ;—where Time and weary Space
Fettered from flight, with night-mare sense of fleeing,
Strive for their last crepuscular half-being ;—
Lank Space, and scytheless Time with branny hands
Barren and soundless as the measuring sands,
Not marked by flit of Shades,—unmeaning they
As moonlight on the dial of the day !
But that is lovely—looks like human Time,—
An old man with a steady look sublime,
That stops his earthly task to watch the skies ;
But he is blind—a statue hath such eyes ;—
Yet having moonward turned his face by chance,
Gazes the orb with moon-like countenance,
With scant white hairs, with foretop bald and high,
He gazes still,—his eyeless face all eye ;—
As 'twere an organ full of silent sight,
His whole face seemeth to rejoice in light !
Lip touching lip, all moveless, bust and limb—
He seems to gaze at that which seems to gaze on him !

No such sweet sights doth Limbo den immure,
Walled round, and made a spirit-jail secure,

By the mere horror of blank Naught-at-all,
 Whose circumambience doth these ghosts enthrall.
 A lurid thought is growthless, dull Privation,
 Yet that is but a Purgatory curse ;
 Hell knows a fear far worse,
 A fear—a future state ;—'tis positive Negation !

1817.

ΕΓΩΕΝΚΑΙΠΙΑΝ

The following burlesque on the Fichtean Egoismus may, perhaps, be amusing to the few who have studied the system, and to those who are unacquainted with it, may convey as tolerable a likeness of Fichte's idealism as can be expected from an avowed caricature. [S. T. C.]

The Categorical Imperative, or the Annunciation of the New Tentonic God, 'ΕΓΩΕΝΚΑΙΠΙΑΝ : a dithyrambic Ode, by Querkopf Von Klubstick, Grammarian, and *Subrector in Gymnasio*. . . . (*Biog. Lit. Cap. ix. note.*)

Eu ! Dei vices gerens, ipse Divus,
 (Speak English, friend !) the God *Imperativus,*
 Here on this market-cross aloud I cry :

“ I, I, I ! I itself I !

The form and the substance, the what and the why,
 The when and the where, and the low and the high,
 The inside and outside, the earth and the sky,

I, you, and he, and he, you and I,

All souls and all bodies are I itself I !

All I itself I !

(Fools ! a truce with this starting !)

All my I ! all my I !

He's a heretic dog who but adds Betty Martin !”

Thus cried the God with high imperial tone :
 In robe of stiffest state, that scoffed at beauty,

A pronoun-verb imperative he shone—
 Then substantive and plural-singular grown,
 He thus spake on :—" Behold in I alone
 (For Ethics boast a syntax of their own)
 Or if in ye, yet as *I* doth depute *ye*,
 In O ! I, you, the vocative of duty !
 I of the world's whole Lexicon the root !
 Of the whole universe of touch, sound, sight,
 The genitive and ablative to boot :
 The accusative of wrong, the nom'native of right,
 And in all cases the case absolute !
 Self-construed, I all other moods decline :
 Imperative, from nothing we derive us ;
 Yet as a super-postulate of mine,
 Unconstrued antecedence I assign,
 To X Y Z, the God *Infinitivus!*"

1817.

THE KNIGHT'S TOMB

WHERE is the grave of Sir Arthur O'Kellyn ?
 Where may the grave of that good man be ?—
 By the side of a spring, on the breast of Helvellyn,
 Under the twigs of a young birch tree !
 The oak that in summer was sweet to hear,
 And rustled its leaves in the fall of the year,
 And whistled and roared in the winter alone,
 Is gone,—and the birch in its stead is grown.—
 The Knight's bones are dust,
 And his good sword rust ;—
 His soul is with the Saints, I trust.

1817.

ISRAEL'S LAMENT

FROM THE HEBREW OF HYMAN HURWITZ

[CHAUNTED IN THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE AT THE
FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE]

MOURN, Israel ! Sons of Israel, mourn !
Give utterance to the inward throe !
As wails, of her first love forlorn,
The virgin clad in robes of woe.

Mourn the young Mother, snatched away
From Light and Life's ascending Sun !
Mourn for the babe, Death's voiceless prey,
Earned by long pangs and lost ere won.

Mourn the bright Rose that bloomed and went
Ere half disclosed its vernal hue !
Mourn the green bud, so rudely rent,
It brake the stem on which it grew.

16

Mourn for the universal woe
With solemn dirge and fault'ring tongue :
For England's Lady is laid low,
So dear, so lovely, and so young !

The blossoms on her Tree of Life
Shone with the dews of recent bliss :
Transplanted in that deadly strife,
She plucks its fruits in Paradise.

20

Mourn for the widowed Lord in chief,
Who wails and will not solaced be !
Mourn for the childless Father's grief,
The wedded Lover's agony !

Mourn for the Prince, who rose at morn
To seek and bless the firstling bud
Of his own Rose, and found the thorn,
Its point bedew'd with tears of blood.

O press again that murmuring string !
 Again bewail that princely Sire ! 30
 A destined Queen, a future King,
 He mourns on one funereal pyre.

Mourn for Britannia's hopes decayed,
 Her daughters wail their dear defence ;
 Their fair example, prostrate laid,
 Chaste Love and fervid Innocence.

While Grief in song shall seek repose,
 We will take up a Mourning yearly :
 To wail the blow that crushed the Rose,
 So dearly prized and loved so dearly. 40

Long as the fount of Song o'erflows
 Will I the yearly dirge renew :
 Mourn for the firstling of the Rose
 That snapped the stem on which it grew.

The proud shall pass, forgot ; the chill,
 Damp, trickling Vault their only mourner !
 Not so the regal Rose, that still
 Clung to the breast which first had worn her !

O thou, who mark'st the Mourner's path
 To sad Jeshurun's Sons attend ! 50
 Amid the Light'nings of thy Wrath
 The showers of Consolation send !

Jehovah frowns ! the Islands bow !
 And Prince and People kiss the Rod !—
 Their dread chastising Judge wert thou !
 Be thou their Comforter, O God !

ON DONNE'S POETRY

WITH Donne, whose Muse on dromedary trots,
Wreathe iron pokers into true-love knots ;
Rhyme's sturdy cripple, Fancy's maze and clue,
Wit's forge and fire-blast, Meaning's press and screw.

1818.

FANCY IN NUBIBUS

OR THE POET IN THE CLOUDS

O ! it is pleasant, with a heart at ease,
Just after sunset, or by moonlight skies,
To make the shifting clouds be what you please,
Or let the easily persuaded eyes
Own each quaint likeness issuing from the mould
Of a friend's fancy ; or with head bent low
And cheek aslant see rivers flow of gold
'Twixt crimson banks ; and then, a traveller, go
From mount to mount through Cloudland, gorgeous land !
Or list'ning to the tide, with closéd sight,
Be that blind bard, who on the Chian strand
By those deep sounds possessed with inward light,
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssee
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.

1819.

WHAT IS REASON ?

WHENE'ER the mist, that stands 'twixt God and thee
Defecates to a pure transparency,
That intercepts no light and adds no stain—
There Reason is, and then begins her reign !

But, alas !

—— tu stesso ti fai grosso
Col falso immagnar, sì che non vedi
Ciò che vedre: ti, se l'avessi scosso.

DANTE, *Paradiso*, Canto i.

1819.

THE TEARS OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE

A Hebrew Dirge and Hymn, chaunted in the Great Synagogue,
St. James' pl. Aldgate, on the Day of the Funeral of King George
III. of blessed memory. By Hyman Hurwitz, of Highgate,
Translated by a Friend.

Dirge

OPPRESSED, confused, with grief and pain,
And inly shrinking from the blow,
In vain I seek the dirgeful strain,
The wonted words refuse to flow.

A fear in every face I find,
Each voice is that of one who grieves ;
And all my Soul, to grief resigned,
Reflects the sorrow it receives.

The Day-Star of our glory sets !
Our King has breathed his latest breath ! 10
Each heart its wonted pulse forgets,
As if it own'd the pow'r of death.

Our Crown, our heart's Desire is fled !
 Britannia's glory moults its wing !
 Let us, with ashes on our head,
 Raise up a mourning for our King.

Lo ! of his beams the Day-Star shorn,*
 Sad gleams the Moon through cloudy veil !
 The Stars are dim ! Our Nobles mourn ;
 The Matrons weep, their Children wail. 20

No age records a King so just,
 His virtues numerous as his days ;
 The Lord Jehovah was his trust,
 And truth with mercy ruled his ways.

His Love was bounded by no Clime ;
 Each diverse Race, each distant Clan
 He governed by this truth sublime,
 " God only knows the heart—not man."

His word appalled the sons of pride,
 Iniquity far winged her way ; 30
 Deceit and fraud were scattered wide,
 And truth resumed her sacred sway.

He soothed the wretched, and the prey
 From impious tyranny he tore ;
 He stayed th' Usurper's iron sway,
 And bade the Spoiler waste no more.

Thou too, Jeshurun's Daughter ! thou,
 Th' oppressed of nations and the scorn !
 Didst hail on his benignant brow
 A safety dawning like the morn. 40

The scoff of each unfeeling mind,
 Thy doom was hard, and keen thy grief ;
 Beneath his throne, peace thou didst find,
 And blest the hand that gave relief.

* The author, in the spirit of Hebrew Poetry, here represents the Crown, the Peerage, and the Commonalty, by the figurative expression of the Sun, Moon, and Stars.

E'en when a fatal cloud o'erspread
 The moonlight splendour of his sway,
 Yet still the light remained, and shed
 Mild radiance on the traveller's way.

But he is gone—the Just ! the Good !
 Nor could a Nation's prayer delay 50
 The heavenly meed, that long had stood
 His portion in the realms of day.

Beyond the mighty Isle's extent
 The mightier Nation mourns her Chief :
 Him Judah's Daughter shall lament,
 In tears of fervour, love and grief.

Britannia mourns in silent grief ;
 Her heart a prey to inward woe.
 In vain she strives to find relief,
 Her pang so great, so great the blow. 60

Britannia ! Sister ! woe is me !
 Full fain would I console thy woe.
 But, ah ! how shall I comfort thee,
 Who need the balm I would bestow ?

United then let us repair,
 As round our common Parent's grave ;
 And pouring out our heart in prayer,
 Our heav'nly Father's mercy crave.

Until Jehovah from his throne
 Shall heed his suffering people's fears ; 70
 Shall turn to song the Mourner's groan,
 To smiles of joy the Nation's tears.

Praise to the Lord ! Loud praises sing !
 And bless Jehovah's righteous hand !
 Again he bids a George, our King,
 Dispense his blessings to the Land.

Hymn

O throned in Heav'n ! Sole King of kings,
 Jehovah ! hear Thy Children's prayers and sighs !
 Thou Binder of the broken heart ! with wings
 Of healing on Thy people rise !

80

Thy mercies, Lord, are sweet ;
 And Peace and Mercy meet
 Before thy Judgment seat :
 Lord, hear us ! we entreat !

When angry clouds Thy throne surround,
 E'en from the cloud thou bid'st thy mercy shine :
 And ere thy righteous vengeance strikes the wound,
 Thy grace prepares the balm divine !
 Thy mercies, Lord, are sweet ; &c.

The Parent tree thy hand did spare—
 It fell not till the ripened fruit was won :
 Beneath its shade the Scion flourished fair,
 And for the Sire thou gav'st the Son. &c.

90

This thy own Vine, which thou didst rear,
 And train up for us from the royal root.
 Protect, O Lord ! and to the Nations near
 Long let it shelter yield, and fruit. &c.

Lord, comfort thou the royal line :
 Let Peace and Joy watch round us hand in hand.
 Our Nobles visit with thy grace divine,
 And banish sorrow from the land.

100

Thy mercies, Lord, are sweet ;
 And Peace and Mercy meet
 Before Thy Judgment seat :
 Lord, hear us ! we entreat !

1820.

YOUTH AND AGE

VERSE, a breeze mid blossoms straying,
Where Hope clung feeding, like a bee—
Both were mine ! Life went a-maying
 With Nature, Hope, and Poesy,
 When I was young !

When I was young ?—Ah, woful *When* !
Ah ! for the change 'twixt *Now* and *Then* !
This breathing house not built with hands,
This body that does me grievous wrong,
O'er aery cliffs and glittering sands, 10
How lightly *then* it flashed along !
Like those trim skiffs, unknown of yore,
On winding lakes and rivers wide,
That ask no aid of sail or oar,
That fear no spite of wind or tide,—
Nought cared this body for wind or weather
When *Youth* and I lived in't together !

Flowers are lovely ; Love is flower-like ;
Friendship is a sheltering tree :
O ! the joys, that came down shower-like,
Of Friendship, Love, and Liberty, 20
 Ere I was old !

Ere I was old ? Ah woful *Ere*,
Which tells me, *Youth's* no longer here !
O *Youth* ! for years so many and sweet,
'Tis known, that *Thou* and I were one,
I'll think it but a fond conceit—
It cannot be that *Thou* art gone !
Thy vesper-bell hath not yet tolled :—
And thou wert aye a masker bold ! 30
What strange disguise hast now put on,
To *make believe*, that thou art gone ?
I see these locks in silvery slips,
This drooping gait, this altered size :
But Spring-tide blossoms on thy lips,

And Tears take sunshine from thine eyes !
 Life is but Thought : so think I will
 That Youth and I are house-mates still.

Dew-drops are the gems of morning,
 But the tears of mournful eve !
 Where no hope is, Life's a warning
 That only serves to make us grieve,
 When we are old :
 That only serves to make us grieve
 With oft and tedious taking-leave,
 Like some poor nigh-related guest,
 That may not rudely be dismissed ;
 Yet hath outstayed his welcome while,
 And tells the jest without the smile.

40

1822-1832.

THE REPROOF AND REPLY

Or, the Flower-thief's Apology, for a robbery committed in Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm's garden, on Sunday morning, May 25, 1823, between the hours of eleven and twelve.

“ FIE, Mr. Coleridge !—and can this be you ?
 Break two commandments ? and in church-time too !
 Have you not heard, or have you heard in vain,
 The birth-and-parentage-recording strain ?
 Confessions shrill, that out-shrilled mackerel drown—
 Fresh from the drop, the youth not yet cut down ;—
 Letter to sweet-heart—the last dying speech—
 And didn't all this begin in Sabbath-breach ?
 You, that knew better ! In broad open day,
 Steal in, steal out, and steal our flowers away ?
 What could possess you ? Ah ! sweet youth, I fear
 The Chap with horns and tail was at your ear ! ”
 Such sounds of late, accusing fancy brought
 From fair Chisholm to the Poet's thought.

10

Now hear the meek Parnassian youth's reply :—
 A bow, a pleading look, a downcast eye,—
 And then :

“ Fair Dame ! a visionary wight,
 Hard by your hill-side mansion sparkling white,
 His thoughts all hovering round the Muses' home,
 Long hath it been your Poet's wont to roam, 20
 And many a morn, on his becharméd sense
 So rich a stream of music issued thence,
 He deemed himself, as it flowed warbling on,
 Beside the vocal fount of Helicon !
 But when, as if to settle the concern,
 A Nymph too he beheld, in many a turn,
 Guiding the sweet rill from its fontal urn,—
 Say, can you blame ?—No ! none that saw and heard
 Could blame a bard, that he thus inly stirred ;
 A muse beholding in each fervent trait, 30
 Took Mary H—— for Polly Hymnia !
 Or haply as there stood beside the maid
 One loftier form in sable stole arrayed,
 If with regretful thought he hailed in thee
 Chisholm, his long-lost friend, Mol Pomene !
 But most of you, soft warblings, I complain !
 'Twas ye that from the bee-hive of my brain
 Lured the wild fancies forth, a freakish rout,
 And witched the air with dreams turned inside out.

“ Thus all conspired—each power of eye and ear, 40
 And this gay month, th' enchantress of the year,
 To cheat poor me (no conjuror, God wot !)
 And Chisholm's self accomplice in the plot.
 Can you then wonder if I went astray ?
 Not bards alone, nor lovers mad as they ;—
 All Nature day-dreams in the month of May.
 And if I plucked 'each flower that sweetest blows,'—
 Who walks in sleep, needs follow must his nose.

Thus, long accustomed on the twy-forked hill,*

* The English Parnassus is remarkable for its two summits of unequal height, the lower denominated Hampstead, the higher Highgate.

To pluck both flower and floweret at my will ; 50
 The garden's maze, like No-man's-land, I tread,—
 Nor common law, nor statute in my head ;
 For my own proper smell, sight, fancy, feeling,
 With autocratic hand at once repealing
 Five Acts of Parliament 'gainst private stealing !
 But yet from Chisholm who despairs of grace ?
 There's no spring-gun or man-trap in that face !
 Let Moses then look black, and Aaron blue,
 That look as if they had little else to do :
 For Chisholm speaks, ' Poor youth ! he's but a waif ! 60
 The spoons all right ? the hen and chickens safe ?
 Well, well, he shall not forfeit our regards—
 The Eighth Commandment was not made for Bards ! "

1823.

DESIRE

WHERE true Love burns, Desire is Love's pure flame ;
 It is the reflex of our earthly frame,
 That takes its meaning from the nobler part,
 And but translates the language of the heart.

1824.

FIRST ADVENT OF LOVE

[FROM SYDNEY'S "ARCADIA"]

O FAIR is Love's first hope to gentle mind !
 As Ève's first star thro' fleecy cloudlet peeping ;
 And sweeter than the gentle south-west wind,
 O'er willowy meads and shadowed waters creeping.
 And Ceres' golden fields ;—the sultry hind
 Meets it with brow uplift, and stays his reaping.

1824.

TO EDWARD IRVING

FRIEND pure of heart and fervent ! We have learnt
A different lore ! We may not thus profane
The Idea and Name of Him whose Absolute Will
Is Reason—Truth Supreme !—Essential Order !

1824.

ALICE DU CLOS

OR THE FORKED TONGUE

A BALLAD

“ One word with two meanings is the traitor’s shield and shaft :
and a slit tongue be his blazon ! ”

Caucasian Proverb.

“ THE Sun is not yet risen,
But the dawn lies red on the dew :
Lord Julian has stolen from the hunters away,
Is seeking, Lady, for you.
Put on your dress of green,
Your buskins and your quiver ;
Lord Julian is a hasty man,
Long waiting brooked he never.
I dare not doubt him, that he means
To wed you on a day,
Your lord and master for to be,
And you his lady gay.
O Lady ! throw your book aside !
I would not that my Lord should chide.”

10

Thus spake Sir Hugh the vassal knight
To Alice, child of old Du Clos,
As spotless fair, as airy light
As that moon-shiny doe,
The gold star on its brow, her Sire’s ancestral crest !

For ere the lark had left his nest,
 She in the garden bower below
 Sate loosely wrapped in maiden white,
 Her face half drooping from the sight,
 A snow-drop on a tuft of snow !

20

O close your eyes, and strive to see
 The studious maid, with book on knee,—
 Ah ! earliest-opened flower ;
 While yet with keen unblunted light
 The morning star shone opposite
 The lattice of her bower—
 Alone of all the starry host,
 As if in prideful scorn
 Of flight and fear he stayed behind,
 To brave th' advancing morn.

30

O ! Alice could read passing well,
 And she was conning then
 Dan Ovid's mazy tale of loves,
 And gods, and beasts, and men.

The vassal's speech, his taunting vein,
 It thrilled like venom thro' her brain ;
 Yet never from the book
 She raised her head, nor did she deign
 The knight a single look.

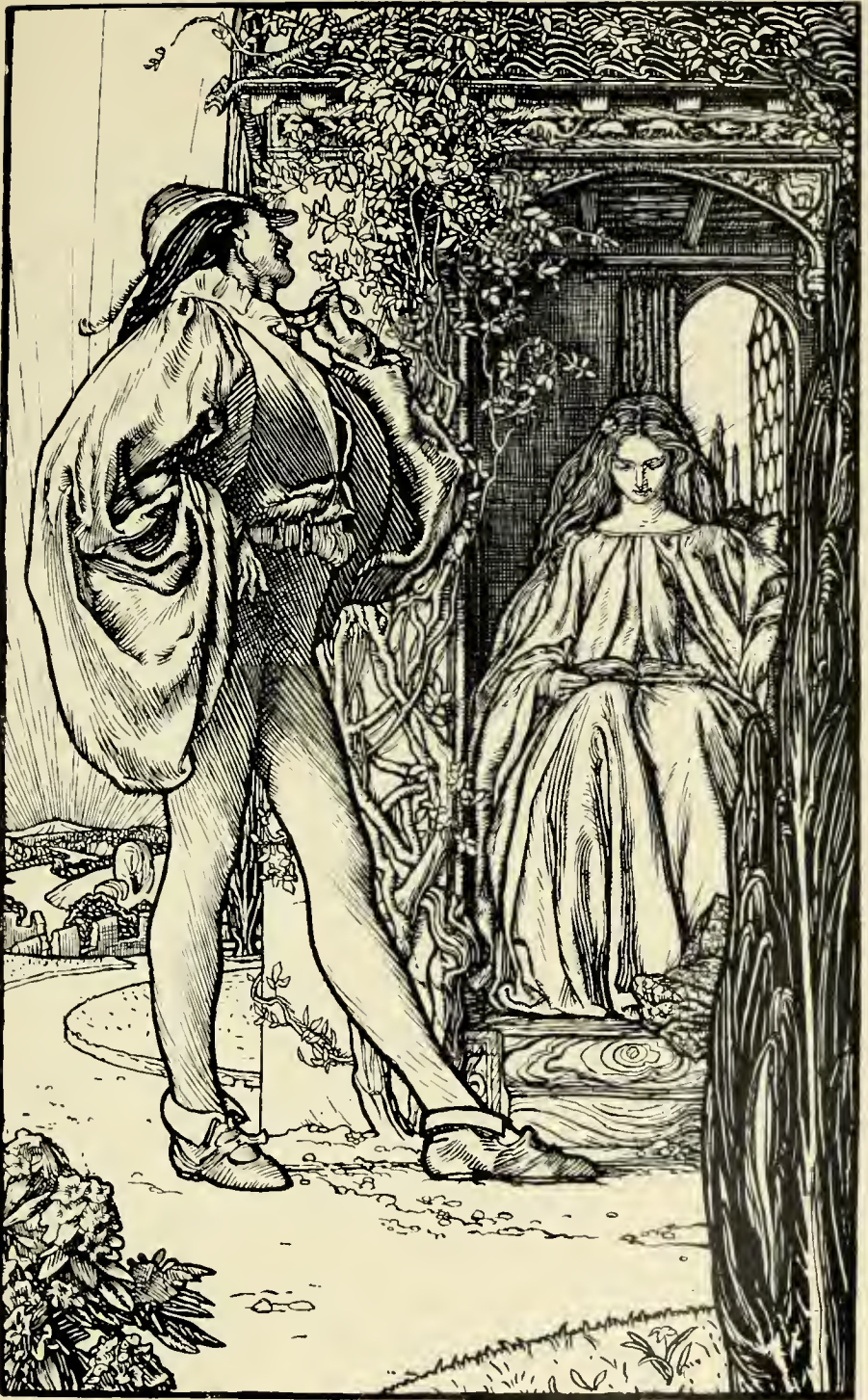
40

" Off, traitor friend ! how dar'st thou fix
 Thy wanton gaze on me ?
 And why, against my earnest suit,
 Does Julian send by thee ?

" Go, tell thy Lord, that slow is sure :
 Fair speed his shafts to-day !
 I follow here a stronger lure,
 And chase a gentler prey."

50

She said : and with a baleful smile
 The vassal knight reeled off—
 Like a huge billow from a bark
 Toiled in the deep sea-trough,



THE VASSAL'S SPEECH, HIS TAUNTING VEIN,
IT THRILL'D LIKE VENOM THRO' HER BRAIN

That shouldering sideways in mid plunge,
 Is traversed by a flash,
 And staggering onward, leaves the ear
 With dull and distant crash.

And Alice sate with troubled mien 60
 A moment ; for the scoff was keen,
 And thro' her veins did shiver !
 Then rose and donn'd her dress of green,
 Her buskins and her quiver.

There stands the flow'ring may-thorn tree !
 From thro' the veiling mist you see
 The black and shadowy stem ;—
 Smit by the Sun the mist in glee
 Dissolves to lightsome jewelry—
 Each blossom hath its gem ! 70

With tear-drop glittering to a smile,
 The gay maid on the garden-stile
 Mimics the hunter's shout.
 " Hip ! Florian, hip ! To horse, to horse !
 Go, bring the palfrey out.

" My Julian's out with all his clan,
 And, bonny boy, you wis,
 Lord Julian is a hasty man,
 Who comes late, comes amiss."

Now Florian was a stripling squire, 80
 A gallant boy of Spain,
 That tossed his head in joy and pride,
 Behind his Lady fair to ride,
 But blushed to hold her train.

The huntress is in her dress of green,—
 And forth they go ; she with her bow,
 Her buskins and her quiver !—
 The squire—no younger e'er was seen—
 With restless arm and laughing een,
 He makes his javelin quiver. 90

And had not Alice stayed the race
 And stopped to see, a moment's space,
 The whole great globe of light
 Give the last parting kiss-like touch
 To the eastern ridge, it lacked not much,
 They had o'erta'en the knight.

It chanced that up the covert lane,
 Where Julian waiting stood,
 A neighbour knight pricked on to join
 The huntsmen in the wood.

100

And with him must Lord Julian go,
 Tho' with an angered mind :
 Betrothed not wedded to his bride,
 In vain he sought, 'twixt shame and pride,
 Excuse to stay behind.

He bit his lip, he wrung his glove,
 He looked around, he looked above,
 But pretext none could find or frame.
 Alas ! alas ! and well a-day !
 It grieves me sore to think, to say,
 That names so seldom meet with Love.
 Yet Love wants courage without a name !

110

Straight from the forest's skirt the trees
 O'er-branching, made an aisle,
 Where hermit old might pace and chaunt
 As in a minster's pile.

From underneath its leafy screen,
 And from the twilight shade,
 You pass at once into a green,
 A green and lightsome glade.

120

And there Lord Julian sate on steed ;
 Behind him, in a round,
 Stood knight and squire, and menial train ;
 Against the leash the greyhounds strain ;
 The horses pawed the ground.

When up the alley green, Sir Hugh
 Spurred in upon the sward,
 And mute, without a word, did he
 Fall in behind his lord.

Lord Julian turned his steed half round,— 130
 “ What ! doth not Alice deign
 To accept your loving convoy, knight ?
 Or doth she fear our woodland sleight,
 And joins us on the plain ? ”

With stifled tones, the knight replied,
 And looked askance on either side,—
 “ Nay, let the hunt proceed !—
 The Lady’s message that I bear,
 I guess would scantily please your ear,
 And less deserves your heed. 140

“ You sent betimes. Not yet unbarred
 I found the middle door ;—
 Two stirrers only met my eyes,
 Fair Alice, and one more.

“ I came unlooked for : and, it seemed,
 In an unwelcome hour ;
 And found the daughter of Du Clos
 Within the latticed bower.

“ But hush ! the rest may wait. If lost,
 No great loss, I divine ; 150
 And idle words will better suit
 A fair maid’s lips than mine.”

“ God’s wrath ! speak out, man,” Julian cried,
 O’ermastered by the sudden smart ;—
 And feigning wrath, sharp, blunt, and rude,
 The knight his subtle shift pursued.—
 “ Scowl not at me : command my skill,
 To lure your hawk back, if you will,
 But not a woman’s heart.

“ ‘Go ! (said she) tell him,—slow is sure ;
 Fair speed his shafts to-day !
 I follow here a stronger lure,
 And chase a gentler prey.’

160

“ The game, pardie, was full in sight,
 That then did, if I saw aright,
 The fair dame’s eyes engage ;
 For turning, as I took my ways,
 I saw them fixed with steadfast gaze
 Full on her wanton page.”

The last word of the traitor knight
 It had but entered Julian’s ear,—
 From two o’erarching oaks between,
 With glist’ning helm-like cap is seen,
 Born on in giddy cheer,

170

A youth, that ill his steed can guide ;
 Yet with reverted face doth ride,
 As answering to a voice,



That seems at once to laugh and chide—
 “Not mine, dear mistress,” still he cried,
 “Tis this mad filly’s choice.”

180

With sudden bound, beyond the boy,
 See ! see ! that face of hope and joy,
 That regal front ! those cheeks aglow !
 Thou needed’st but the crescent sheen,
 A quivered Dian to have been,
 Thou lovely child of old Du Clos !

Dark as a dream Lord Julian stood,
 Swift as a dream, from forth the wood,
 Sprang on the plighted Maid !
 With fatal aim, and frantic force,
 The shaft was hurled !—a lifeless corse,
 Fair Alice from her vaulting horse,
 Lies bleeding on the glade.

190

? 1825.

LINES

TO A COMIC AUTHOR, ON AN ABUSIVE REVIEW

WHAT though the chilly wide-mouth’d quacking chorus
 From the rank swamps of murk Reviewland croak :
 So was it, neighbour, in the times before us,
 When Momus, throwing on his Attic cloak,
 Romp’d with the Graces ; and each tickled Muse
 (That Turk, Dan Phœbus, whom bards call divine,
 Was married to—at least, he kept—all nine)
 Fled, but still with reverted faces ran ;
 Yet, somewhat the broad freedoms to excuse,
 They had allured the audacious Greek to use,
 Swore they mistook him for their own good man.
 This Momus—Aristophanes on earth
 Men call’d him—maugre all his wit and worth,

Was croaked and gabbled at. How, then, should you,
 Or I, friend, hope to 'scape the skulking crew?
 No! laugh, and say aloud, in tones of glee,
 "I hate the quacking tribe, and they hate me!"

1825.

SANCTI DOMINICI PALLIUM

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN POET AND FRIEND

*Found written on the blank leaf at the beginning of Butler's
 "Book of the Church" (1825)*

POET

I NOTE the moods and feelings men betray,
 And heed them more than aught they do or say—
 The lingering ghosts of many a secret deed
 Still-born or haply strangled in its birth;
These best reveal the smooth man's inward creed!
These mark the spot where lies the treasure Worth!

Milner made up of impudence and trick,
 With cloven tongue prepared to hiss and lick,
 Rome's brazen serpent—boldly dares discuss
 The roasting of thy heart, O brave John Huss!
 And with grim triumph and a truculent glee
 Absolves anew the Pope-wrought perfidy,
 That made an Empire's plighted faith a lie,
 And fixed a broad stare on the Devil's eye—
 (Pleased with the guilt, yet envy-stung at heart
 To stand outmastered in his own black art!)
 Yet Milner—

FRIEND

Enough of Milner! we're agreed,

Who now defends would then have done the deed.
 But who not feels Persuasion's gentle sway,
 Who but must meet the proffered hand half way 20
 When courteous Butler—

POET (*aside*)

(Rome's smooth go-between !)

FRIEND

Laments the advice that soured a milky queen—
 (For "bloody" all enlightened men confess
 An antiquated error of the press :)
 Who rapt by zeal beyond her sex's bounds,
 With actual cautery staunched the Church's wounds !
 And tho' he deems, that with *too* broad a blur
 We damn the French and Irish massacre,
 Yet *blames* them both—and thinks the Pope *might* err !
 What think you now ? Boots it with spear and shield
 Against such gentle foes to take the field 31
 Whose beckoning hands the mild Caduceus wield ?

POET

What think I now ? Even what I thought before ;—
 What Milner boasts though Butler may deplore,
 Still I repeat, words lead me not astray
 When the shown feeling points a different way.
 Smooth Butler can say grace at slander's feast,
 And bless each *haut-gout* cooked by monk or priest ;
 Leaves the full lie on Milner's gong to swell,
 Content with half-truths that do just as well ; 40
 But duly decks his mitred comrade's flanks,
 And with him shares the Irish nation's thanks !

So much for you, my Friend ! who own a Church,
 And would not leave your mother in the lurch !
 But when a Liberal asks me what I think—
 Scared by the blood and soot of Cobbett's ink,
 And Jeffrey's glairy phlegm and Connor's foam,
 In search of some safe parable I roam—
 An emblem sometimes may comprise a tome !

Disclaimant of his uncaught grandsire's mood,
 I see a tiger lapping kitten's food :
 And who shall blame him that he purrs applause,
 When brother Brindle pleads the good old cause ;
 And frisks his pretty tail, and half unsheathes his claws !
 Yet not the less, for modern lights unapt,
 I trust the bolts and cross-bars of the laws
 More than the Protestant milk all newly lapt,
 Impearling a tame wild-cat's whiskered jaws !

1825.

NE PLUS ULTRA

SOLE Positive of Night !
 Antipathist of Light !
 Fate's only essence ! primal scorpion rod—
 The one permitted opposite of God !—
 Condenséd blackness and abysmal storm
 Compacted to one sceptre
 Arms the Grasp enorm—
 The Interceptor—
 The substance that still casts the shadow
 Death !—
 The Dragon foul and fell—
 The unrevealable,
 And hidden one, whose breath
 Gives wind and fuel to the fires of Hell !—
 Ah ! sole despair
 Of both th' eternities in Heaven !
 Sole interdict of all-bedewing prayer,
 The all-compassionate !
 Save to the Lampads Seven
 Revealed to none of all th' Angelic State,
 Save to the Lampads Seven,
 That watch the throne of Heaven !

? 1825.

LOVE, A SWORD

THOUGH veiled in spires of myrtle-wreath,
Love is a sword which cuts its sheath,
And through the clefts itself has made,
We spy the flashes of the blade !

But through the clefts itself has made,
We likewise see Love's flashing blade
By rust consumed, or snapped in twain :
And only hilt and stump remain.

1825.

A CHARACTER

A BIRD, who for his other sins
Had lived among the Jacobins ;
Though like a kitten amid rats,
Or callow tit in nest of bats,
He much abhorred all democrats ;
Yet nathless stood in ill report
Of wishing ill to Church and Court,
Though he'd nor claw, nor tooth, nor sting,
And learnt to pipe God save the King ;
Though each day did new feathers bring,
All swore he had a leathern wing ;
Nor polished wing, nor feathered tail,
Nor down-clad thigh would aught avail ;
And though—his tongue devoid of gall—
He civilly assured them all :—
“ A bird am I of Phœbus' breed,
And on the sunflower cling and feed ;
My name, good sirs, is Thomas Tit ! ”
The bats would hail him Brother Cit,
Or, at the furthest, cousin-german.

10

20

At length the matter to determine,
 He publicly denounced the vermin ;
 He spared the mouse, he praised the owl ;
 But bats were neither flesh nor fowl.
 Blood-sucker, vampire, harpy, goul,
 Came in full clatter from his throat,
 Till his old nest-mates changed their note
 To hireling, traitor, and turncoat,—
 A base apostate who had sold
 His very teeth and claws for gold ;—
 And then his feathers !—sharp the jest—
 “ No doubt he feathered well his nest !
 A Tit indeed ! aye, tit for tat—
 With place and title, brother Bat !
 We soon shall see how well he'll play
 Count Goldfinch, or Sir Joseph Jay ! ”
 Alas, poor Bird ! and ill-bestarred—
 Or rather let us say, poor Bard !
 And henceforth quit the allegoric,
 With metaphor and simile,
 For simple facts and style historic :—
 Alas, poor Bard ! no gold had he.
 Behind another's team he stept,
 And ploughed and sowed, while others reapt ;
 The work was his, but theirs the glory,
Sic vos non vobis, his whole story.
 Besides, whate'er he wrote or said
 Came from his heart as well as head ;
 And though he never left in lurch
 His king, his country, or his church,
 'Twas but to humour his own cynical
 Contempt of doctrines Jacobinical ;
 To his own conscience only hearty,
 'Twas but by chance he served the party ;—
 The self-same things had said and writ,
 Had Pitt been Fox, and Fox been Pitt ;
 Content his own applause to win,
 Would never dash through thick and thin,
 And he can make, so say the wise,
 No claim who makes no sacrifice ;—
 And Bard still less :—what claim had he,

30

40

50

60

Who swore it vexed his soul to see
 So grand a cause, so proud a realm,
 With Goose and Goody at the helm ;
 Who long ago had fall'n asunder
 But for their rivals' baser blunder,
 The coward whine and Frenchified
 Slaver and slang of the other side !—

Thus, his own whim his only bribe,
 Our Bard pursued his old A. B. C. 70
 Contented if he could subscribe
 In fullest sense his name * *ἑστησε* ;
 ('Tis *Punic* Greek for " he hath stood ! ")
 Whate'er the men, the cause was good ;
 And therefore with a right good will,
 Poor fool, he fights their battles still.
 " Tush ! " squeaked the Bats ;—" a mere bravado
 To whitewash that base renegado ;
 'Tis plain unless you're blind or mad,
 His conscience for the bays he barter " ;— 80
 And true it is—as true as sad—
 These circlets of green baize he had—
 But then, alas ! they were his garters !
 Ah ! silly Bard, unfed, untended,
 His lamp but glimmered in its socket ;
 He lived unhonoured and unfriended
 With scarce a penny in his pocket ;—
 Nay—tho' he hid it from the many—
 With scarce a pocket for his penny !

1825.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS

* *Ἔρως ἀεὶ λάληθρος ἑταῖρος*

IN many ways does the full heart reveal
 The presence of the love it would conceal ;
 But in far more th' estrangéd heart lets know
 The absence of the love, which yet it fain would
 shew.

1826.

2 C

DUTY SURVIVING SELF-LOVE

THE ONLY SURE FRIEND OF DECLINING LIFE
A SOLILOQUY

UNCHANGED within to see all changed without,
Is a blank lot and hard to bear, no doubt.
Yet why at others' wanings shouldst thou fret ?
Then only might'st thou feel a just regret,
Hadst thou withheld thy love or hid thy light
In selfish forethought of neglect and slight.
O wiselier then, from feeble yearnings freed,
While, and *on whom*, thou may'st—shine on ! nor heed
Whether the object by reflected light
Return thy radiance or absorb it quite :
And tho' thou notest from thy safe recess
Old Friends burn dim, like lamps in noisome air,
Love them for what they *are* : nor love them less,
Because to *thee* they are not what they *were*.

1826.

THE TWO FOUNTS

STANZAS ADDRESSED TO A LADY ON HER RECOVERY,
WITH UNBLEMISHED LOOKS, FROM A SEVERE ATTACK
OF PAIN

'Twas my last waking thought, how it could be
That thou, sweet Friend, such anguish should'st endure :
When straight from Dreamland came a Dwarf, and he
Could tell the cause, forsooth, and knew the cure.

Methought he fronted me with peering look
Fixed on my heart : and read aloud in game
The loves and griefts therein, as from a book :
And uttered praise like one who wished to blame.

In every heart (quoth he) since Adam's sin
 Two Founts there are, of suffering and of cheer ! 10
That to let forth, and *this* to keep within !
 But she, whose aspect I find imaged here,

Of pleasure only will to all dispense,
That Fount alone unlock, by no distress
 Choked or turned inward ; but still issue thence
 Unconquered cheer, persistent loveliness.

As on the driving cloud the shiny Bow,
 That gracious thing made up of tears and light,
 Mid the wild rack and rain that slants below
 Stands smiling forth, unmoved and freshly bright : 20

As though the spirits of all lovely flowers,
 Inweaving each its wreath and dewy crown,
 Or ere they sank to earth in vernal showers,
 Had built a bridge to tempt the angels down.

Ev'n so, Eliza ! on that face of thine,
 On that benignant face, whose look alone
 (The soul's translucence through her crystal shrine !)
 Has power to soothe all anguish but thine own,

A Beauty hovers still, and ne'er takes wing,
 But with a silent charm compels the stern 30
 And tort'ring Genius of the bitter spring
 To shrink aback, and cover upon his urn.

Who then needs wonder, if (no outlet found
 In passion, spleen, or strife,) the fount of pain
 O'erflowing beats against its lovely mound,
 And in wild flashes shoots from heart to brain ?

Sleep, and the Dwarf with that unsteady gleam
 On his raised lip, that aped a critic smile,
 Had passed : yet I, my sad' thoughts to beguile,
 Lay weaving on the tissue of my dream ; 40

Till audibly at length I cried, as though
 Thou had'st indeed been present to my eyes,
 O sweet, sweet sufferer ! if the case be so,
 I pray thee, be *less* good, *less* sweet, *less* wise !

In every look a barbéd arrow send,
 On those soft lips let scorn and anger live !
 Do *any* thing, rather than thus, sweet Friend !
 Hoard for thyself the pain, thou wilt not give !

1826.

LINES SUGGESTED BY 'THE LAST WORDS OF BERENGARIUS

OB. ANNO DOM. 1088

No more 'twixt conscience staggering and the Pope
 Soon shall I now before my God appear,
 By him to be acquitted, as I hope ;
 By him to be condemnéd, as I fear.—

REFLECTION ON THE ABOVE

Lynx amid moles ! had I stood by thy bed,
 Be of good cheer, meek soul ! I would have said :
 I see a hope spring from that humble fear.
 All are not strong alike through storms to steer
 Right onward. What ? though dread of threatened death
 And dungeon torture made thy hand and breath
 Inconstant to the truth within thy heart ?
 That truth, from which, through fear, thou twice didst
 start, ¶
 Fear haply told thee, was a learnéd strife,
 Or not so vital as to claim thy life : —
 And myriads had reached Heaven, who never new
 Where lay the difference 'twixt the false and true !

Ye, who secure 'mid trophies not your own,
 Judge him who won them when he stood alone,
 And proudly talk of *recreant* Berengare—
 O first the age, and then the man compare !
 That age how dark ! congenial minds how rare !
 No host of friends with kindred zeal did burn !
 No throbbing hearts awaited his return !
 Prostrate alike when prince and peasant fell,
 He only disenchantèd from the spell,
 Like the weak worm that gems the starless night,
 Moved in the scanty circlet of his light :
 And was it strange if he withdrew the ray
 That did but guide the night-birds to their prey ?

The ascending Day-star with a bolder eye
 Hath lit each dew-drop on our trimmer lawn !
 Yet not for this, if wise, shall we decry
 The spots and struggles of the timid Dawn ;
 Lest so we tempt th' approaching Noon to scorn
 The mists and painted vapours of our Morn.

1826.

EPITAPHIUM TESTAMENTARIUM

Τὸ τοῦ ἘΣΤΗΣΕ τοῦ ἐπιδευδὸς EPITAPHIUM TESTAMENTARIUM
 αὐτόγραφον

QUÆ linquam, aut nihil, aut nihili, aut vix sunt mea,—
 sordes.

Do Morti ;—reddo cætera, Christe ! tibi.

1826.

THE IMPROVISATORE

OR, "JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO, JOHN"

Scene—A spacious drawing-room, with music-room adjoining.

Katharine. What are the words ?

Eliza. Ask our friend, the Improvisatore ; here he comes. Kate has a favour to ask of you, Sir ; it is that you will repeat the ballad that Mr. — sang so sweetly.

Friend. It is in Moore's Irish Melodies ; but I do not recollect the words distinctly. The moral of them, however, I take to be this :—

Love would remain the same if true,
When we were neither young nor new ;
Yea, and in all within the will that came,
By the same proofs would show itself the same.

Eliz. What are the lines you repeated from Beaumont and Fletcher, which my mother admired so much ? It begins with something about two vines so close that their tendrils intermingle.

Fri. You mean Charles' speech to Angelina, in *The Elder Brother*.

We'll live together, like two neighbour vines,
Circling our souls and loves in one another !
We'll spring together, and we'll bear one fruit ;
One joy shall make us smile, and one grief mourn :
One age go with us, and one hour of death
Shall close our eyes, and one grave make us happy.

Kath. A precious boon, that would go far to reconcile one to old age—this love—if true ! But is there any such true love ?

Fri. I hope so.

Kath. But do you believe it ?

Eliz. (*eagerly.*) I am sure he does.

Fri. From a man turned of fifty, Katharine, I imagine, expects a less confident answer.

Kath. A more sincere one, perhaps.

Fri. Even though he should have obtained the nickname of Improvisatore, by perpetrating charades and extempore verses at Christmas times ?

Eliz. Nay, but be serious.

Fri. Serious! Doubtless. A grave personage of my years giving a love-lecture to two young ladies, cannot well be otherwise. The difficulty, I suspect, would be for them to remain so. It will be asked whether I am not the "elderly gentleman" who sate "despairing beside a clear stream," with a willow for his wig-block.

Eliz. Say another word, and we will call it downright affectation.

Kath. No! we will be affronted, drop a courtesy, and ask pardon for our presumption in expecting that Mr. ——— would waste his sense on two insignificant girls.

Fri. Well, well, I will be serious. Hem! Now then commences the discourse; Mr. Moore's song being the text. Love, as distinguished from Friendship, on the one hand, and from the passion that too often usurps its name, on the other—

Lucius. (*Eliza's brother, who had just joined the trio, in a whisper to the Friend.*) But is not Love the union of both?

Fri. (*aside to Lucius.*) He never loved who thinks so.

Eliz. Brother, we don't want you. There! Mrs. H. cannot arrange the flower vase without you. Thank you, Mrs. Hartman.

Luc. I'll have my revenge! I know what I will say!

Eliz. Off! Off! Now, dear Sir,— Love, you were saying—

Fri. Hush! Preaching, you mean, Eliza.

Eliz. (*impatently.*) Pshaw!

Fri. Well then, I was saying that love, truly such, is itself not the most common thing in the world — and *mutual* love still less so. But that enduring personal attachment, so beautifully delineated by Erin's sweet melodist, and still more touchingly, perhaps, in the well-known ballad, "John Anderson, my Jo, John," in addition to a depth and constancy of character of no everyday occurrence, supposes a peculiar sensibility and tenderness of nature; a constitutional communicative-

ness and utterancy of heart and soul ; a delight in the detail of sympathy, in the outward and visible signs of the sacrament within ;—to count, as it were, the pulses of the life of love. But above all, it supposes a soul which, even in the pride and summer-tide of life—even in the lustihood of health and strength, had felt oftenest and prized highest that which age cannot take away, and which, in all our lovings, is *the Love* ;—

Eliz. There is something here (*pointing to her heart*) that seems to understand you, but wants the word that would make it understand itself.

Kath. I, too, seem to feel what you mean. Interpret the feeling for us.

Fri. — I mean that willing sense of the unsufficiency of the self for itself, which predisposes a generous nature to see, in the total being of another, the supplement and completion of its own ;—that quiet perpetual seeking which the presence of the beloved object modulates, not suspends, where the heart momentarily finds, and, finding, again seeks on ;—lastly, when “ life’s changeful orb has pass’d the full,” a confirmed faith in the nobleness of humanity, thus brought home and pressed, as it were, to the very bosom of hourly experience ; it supposes, I say, a heartfelt reverence for worth, not the less deep because divested of its solemnity by habit, by familiarity, by mutual infirmities, and even by a feeling of modesty which will arise in delicate minds, when they are conscious of possessing the same or the correspondent excellence in their own characters. In short, there must be a mind, which, while it feels the beautiful and the excellent in the beloved as its own, and by right of love appropriates it, can call Goodness its playfellow ; and dares make sport of Time and Infirmity, while, in the person of a thousand-foldly endeared partner, we feel for aged virtue the caressing fondness that belongs to the innocence of Childhood, and repeat the same attentions and tender courtesies which had been dictated by the same affection to the same object when attired in feminine loveliness or in manly beauty.

Eliz. What a soothing—what an elevating thought !

Kath. If it be not only a mere fancy.

Fri. At all events, these qualities which I have enumerated, are rarely found united in a single individual. How much more rare must it be, that two such individuals should meet together in this wide world under circumstances that admit of their union as Husband and Wife. A person may be highly estimable on the whole, nay, amiable as neighbour, friend, house-mate—in short, in all the concentric circles of attachment save only the last and inmost; and yet from how many causes be estranged from the highest perfection in this! Pride, coldness, or fastidiousness of nature, worldly cares, an anxious or ambitious disposition, a passion for display, a sullen temper,—one or the other—too often proves “the dead fly in the compost of spices,” and any one is enough to unfit it for the precious balm of unction. For some mighty good sort of people, too, there is not seldom a sort of solemn saturnine, or, if you will, ursine vanity, that keeps itself alive by sucking the paws of its own self-importance. And as this high sense, or rather sensation of their own value is, for the most part, grounded on negative qualities, so they have no better means of preserving the same but by negatives—that is, by not doing or saying anything, that might be put down for fond, silly, or nonsensical;—or (to use their own phrase) by never forgetting themselves, which some of their acquaintance are uncharitable enough to think the most worthless object they could be employed in remembering.

Eliz. (*in answer to a whisper from Katharine.*) To a hair! He must have sate for it himself. Save me from such folks! But they are out of the question.

Fri. True! but the same effect is produced in thousands by the too general insensibility to a very important truth; this, namely, that the misery of human life is made up of large masses, each separated from the other by certain intervals. One year, the death of a child; years after, a failure in trade; after another longer or shorter interval, a daughter may have married unhappily;—in all but the singularly unfortunate, the integral parts that compose the sum total of the unhap-

piness of a man's life, are easily counted, and distinctly remembered. The happiness of life, on the contrary, is made up of minute fractions—the little, soon-forgotten charities of a kiss, a smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment in the disguise of playful raillery, and the countless other infinitesimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling.

Kath. Well, Sir; you have said quite enough to make me despair of finding a "John Anderson, my Jo, John," with whom to totter down the hill of life.

Fri. Not so! Good men are not, I trust, so much scarcer than good women, but that what another would find in you, you may hope to find in another. But well, however, may that boon be rare, the possession of which would be more than an adequate reward for the rarest virtue.

Eliz. Surely, he, who has described it so well, must have possessed it?

Fri. If he were worthy to have possessed it, and had believingly anticipated and not found it, how bitter the disappointment! (Then after a pause of a few minutes),

ANSWER, *ex improvise*

YES, yes! that boon, Life's richest treat
 He had, or fancied that he had;
 Say, 'twas but in his own conceit—
 The fancy made him glad!
 Crown of his cup, and garnish of his dish!
 The boon, prefigured in his earliest wish,
 The fair fulfilment of his poesy,
 When his young heart first yearned for sympathy!
 But e'en the meteor offspring of the brain
 Unnourished wane;
 Faith asks her daily bread,
 And Fancy must be fed.
 Now so it chanced—from wet or dry,
 It boots not how—I know not why—
 She missed her wonted food; and quickly
 Poor Fancy staggered and grew sickly.
 Then came a restless state, 'twixt yea and nay,

His faith was fixed, his heart all ebb and flow ;
 Or like a bark, in some half-sheltered bay,
 Above its anchor driving to and fro.

That boon, which but to have possessed
 In a *belief*, gave life a zest—
 Uncertain both what it *had* been,
 And if by error lost, or luck ;
 And what it *was* :—an evergreen
 Which some insidious blight had struck,
 Or annual flower, which, past its blow,
 No vernal spell shall e'er revive ;
 Uncertain, and afraid to know,
 Doubts tossed him to and fro :
 Hope keeping Love, Love Hope alive,
 Like babes bewildered in the snow,
 That cling and huddle from the cold
 In hollow tree or ruined fold.

Those sparkling colours, once his boast
 Fading, one by one away,
 Thin and hueless as a ghost,
 Poor Fancy on her sick bed lay ;
 Ill at distance, worse when near,
 Telling her dreams to jealous Fear !
 Where was it then, the sociable sprite
 That crowned the Poet's cup and decked his dish !
 Poor shadow cast from an unsteady wish,
 Itself a substance by no other right
 But that it intercepted Reason's light ;
 It dimmed his eye, it darkened on his brow,
 A peevish mood, a tedious time, I trow !
 Thank Heaven ! 'tis not so now.

O bliss of blissful hours !
 The boon of Heaven's decreeing,
 While yet in Eden's bowers
 Dwelt the first husband and his sinless mate !
 The one sweet plant, which, piteous Heaven agreeing,
 They bore with them thro' Eden's closing gate !
 Of life's gay summer tide the sovran rose !

Late Autumn's amaranth, that more fragrant blows
 When Passion's flowers all fall or fade ;
 If this were ever his, in outward being,
 Or but his own true love's projected shade,
 Now that at length by certain proof he knows,
 That whether real or a magic show,
 Whate'er it *was*, it *is* no longer so ;
 Though heart be lonesome, hope laid low,
 Yet, Lady ! deem him not unblest :
 The certainty that struck Hope dead,
 Hath left Contentment in her stead :
 And that is next to best !

1827.

WORK WITHOUT HOPE

LINES COMPOSED FEBRUARY 21, 1827

ALL Nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair—
 The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing—
 And Winter slumbering in the open air,
 Wears on his smiling face a dream of Spring !
 And I the while, the sole unbusy thing,
 Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing.

Yet well I ken the banks where amaranths blow,
 Have traced the fount whence streams of nectar flow.
 Bloom, O ye amaranths ! bloom for whom ye may,
 For me ye bloom not ! Glide, rich streams, away !
 With lips unbrightened, wreathless brow, I stroll :
 And would you learn the spells that drowse my soul ?
 Work without Hope draws nectar in a sieve,
 And Hope without an object cannot live.

1827.



Of late, in one of those most weary hours,
When life seems emptied of all genial powers,
A dreary mood, which he who ne'er has known
May bless his happy lot, I sate alone ;
And, from the numbing spell to win relief,
Called on the Past for thought of glee or grief.
In vain ! bereft alike of grief and glee,
I sate and covered o'er my own vacancy !
And as I watched the dull continuous ache,
Which, all else slumb'ring, seemed alone to wake ; 10
O Friend ! long wont to notice yet conceal,
And soothe by silence what words cannot heal,
I but half saw that quiet hand of thine
Place on my desk this exquisite design :—
Boccaccio's Garden and its faery,
The love, the joyaunce, and the gallantry !
An Idyll, with Boccaccio's spirit warm,
Framed in the silent poesie of form.



Like flocks adown a newly-bathéd steep
Emerging from a mist : or like a stream 20
Of music soft that not dispels the sleep,
But casts in happier moulds the slumberer's dream,
Gazed by an idle eye with silent might
The picture stole upon my inward sight
A tremulous warmth crept gradual o'er my chest,
As though an infant's finger touched my breast.
And one by one (I know not whence) were brought
All spirits of power that most had stirred my thought
In selfless boyhood, on a new world tost 30
Of wonder, and in its own fancies lost ;
Or charmed my youth, that, kindled from above,
Loved ere it loved, and sought a form for love ;
Or lent a lustre to the earnest scan
Of manhood, musing what and whence is man !
Wild strain of Scalds, that in the sea-worn caves
Rehearsed their war-spell to the winds and waves ;
Or fateful hymn of those prophetic maids,
That called on Hertha in deep forest glades ;
Or minstrel lay, that cheered the baron's feast ; 40
Or rhyme of city pomp, of monk and priest,
Judge, mayor, and many a guild in long array,
To high-church pacing on the great saint's day,
And many a verse which to myself I sang,
That woke the tear yet stole away the pang,
Of hopes which in lamenting I renewed,
And last, a matron now, of sober mien,
Yet radiant still and with no earthly sheen,
Whom as a faery child my childhood wooed



BOCCACCIO'S GARDEN AND ITS FAERY





Even in my dawn of thought—Philosophy ;
Though then unconscious of herself, pardie,
She bore no other name than Poesy ;
And, like a gift from heaven, in lifeful glee,
That had but newly left a mother's knee,
Prattled and played with bird and flower, and stone,
As if with elfin playfellows well known,
And life revealed to innocence alone.

50

Thanks, gentle artist ! * now I can descry
Thy fair creation with a mastering eye,
And *all* awake ! And now in fixed gaze stand,
Now wander through the Eden of thy hand ;
Praise the green arches, on the fountain clear
See fragment shadows of the crossing deer ;
And with that serviceable nymph I stoop

60

* Stothard's picture of the *Garden of Boccaccio*, appeared in the *Keepsake* of 1829, as an illustration of the poem, but the poem seems to have been written to illustrate the picture.



MID·GODS·OF·GREECE·AND·WARRIORS·OF·ROMANCE

The crystal from its restless pool to scoop,
I see no longer ! I myself am there,
Sit on the ground-sward, and the banquet share.
'Tis I, that sweep that lute's love-echoing strings,
And gaze upon the maid who gazing sings ;
Or pause and listen to the tinkling bells
From the high tower, and think that there she dwells. 70
With old Boccaccio's soul I stand possessed,
And breathe an air like life, that swells my chest.
The brightness of the world, O thou once free,
And always fair, rare land of courtesy !
O Florence ! with the Tuscan fields and hills,
And famous Arno fed with all their rills ;
Thou brightest star of star-bright Italy !
Rich, ornate, populous, all treasures thine,
The golden corn, the olive, and the vine.
Fair cities, gallant mansions, castles old, 80
And forests, where beside his leafy hold
The sullen boar hath heard the distant horn,
And whets his tusks against the gnarled thorn :
Palladian palace with its storied halls ;
Fountains, where Love lies listening to their falls ;
Gardens, where flings the bridge its airy span,
And Nature makes her happy home with man ;
Where many a gorgeous flower is duly fed
With its own rill, on its own spangled bed,
And wreathes the marble urn, or leans its head, 90
A mimic mourner, that with veil withdrawn
Weeps liquid gems, the presents of the dawn ;—



Thine all delights, and every muse is thine ;
And more than all, the embrace and intertwine
Of all with all in gay and twinkling dance !
Mid gods of Greece and warriors of romance,
See ! Boccace sits, unfolding on his knees
The new-found roll of old Mæonides ; *
But from his mantle's fold, and near the heart,
Peers Ovid's Holy Book of Love's sweet smart ; † 100
O all-enjoying and all-blending sage,
Long be it mine to con thy mazy page,
Where, half concealed, the eye of fancy views
Fauns, nymphs, and wingéd saints, all gracious to thy
muse !

Still in thy garden let me watch their pranks,
And see in Dian's vest between the ranks

* Boccaccio claimed for himself the glory of having first introduced the works of Homer to his countrymen.

† I know few more striking or more interesting proofs of the overwhelming influence which the study of the Greek and Roman classics exercised on the judgments, feelings, and imaginations of the literati of Europe at the commencement of the restoration of literature, than the passage in the *Filocopo* of Boccaccio : where the sage instructor, Racheo, as soon as the young prince and the beautiful girl Biancofiore had learned their letters, sets them to study the Holy Book, Ovid's *Art of Love*. " *Incominciò Racheo a mettere il suo officio in esecuzione, con intera sollecitudine. E loro, in breve tempo, insegnato a conoscer le lettere, fece leggere il santo libro d'Ovvidio, nel quale il sommo poeta mostra, come i santi fuochi di Venere si debbano ne' freddi cuori, accendere.*"

Of the trim vines, some maid that half believes
The *vestal* fires, of which her lover grieves,
With that sly satyr peeping through the leaves !

1828.



COLOGNE

IN Köhln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches,
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well defined, and several stinks !
Ye Nymphs that reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne ;
But tell me, Nymphs ! what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine ?

1828.

ON MY JOYFUL DEPARTURE

FROM THE SAME CITY

As I am rhymer,
And now at least a merry one,
Mr. Mum's Rudesheimer
And the church of St. Geryon
Are the two things alone
That deserve to be known
In the body-and-soul-stinking town of Cologne.

1828.

RHEINWEIN

IN Spain, that land of Monks and Apes,
The thing called Wine doth come from grapes,
But on the noble River Rhine,
The thing called Gripes doth come from Wine !

18

CHARITY IN THOUGHT

To praise men as good, and to take them for such,
Is a grace which no soul can mete out to a tittle ;—
Of which he who has not a little too much,
Will by Charity's gauge surely have much too little.

1828.

PROFUSE KINDNESS

Νήπιαι οὐδ' ἴσασι βῶσφ' πλέον ἡμῖσιν παντός

HESIOD.

WHAT a spring-tide of Love to dear friends in a shoal !
Half of it to one were worth double the whole !

1828.

SONG, *ex improviso*

ON HEARING A SONG IN PRAISE OF A LADY'S
BEAUTY

'Tis not the lily-brow I prize,
Nor roseate cheeks, nor sunny eyes,
Enough of lilies and of roses !
A thousand-fold more dear to me
The gentle look that Love discloses,—
The look that Love alone can see !

1828

VERSES TO MISS A. T.

VERSE, pictures, music, thoughts both grave and gay,
Remembrances of dear-loved friends away,
On spotless page of virgin white displayed,
Such should thine Album be, for such art thou, sweet
maid !

1829.

LOVE, HOPE, AND PATIENCE IN EDUCATION

O'ER wayward childhood would'st thou hold firm rule,
And sun thee in the light of happy faces ;
Love, Hope, and Patience, these must be thy graces,
And in thine own heart let them first keep school.
For as old Atlas on his broad neck places
Heaven's starry globe, and there sustains it ;—so
Do these upbear the little world below
Of Education,—Patience, Love, and Hope.
Methinks, I see them grouped in seemly show,
The straightened arms upraised, the palms aslope,
And robes that touching as adown they flow,
Distinctly blend, like snow embossed in snow.

O part them never ! If Hope prostrate lie,
Love too will sink and die.
But Love is subtle, and doth proof derive
From her own life that Hope is yet alive ;
And bending o'er, with soul-transfusing eyes,
And the soft murmurs of the mother dove,

Wooes back the fleeting spirit, and halt supplies :—
 Thus Love repays to Hope what Hope first gave to Love.
 Yet haply there will come a weary day,

When overtasked at length

Both Love and Hope beneath the load give way.
 Then with a statue's smile, a statue's strength,
 Stands the mute sister, Patience, nothing loth,
 And both supporting does the work of both.

1829.

LINES

WRITTEN IN COMMONPLACE BOOK OF MISS BARBOUR,
 DAUGHTER OF THE MINISTER OF THE
 U.S.A. TO ENGLAND

CHILD of my muse ! in Barbour's gentle hand
 Go cross the main : thou seek'st no foreign land :
 'Tis not the clod beneath our feet we name
 Our country. Each heaven-sanctioned tie the same,
 Laws, manners, language, faith, ancestral blood,
 Domestic honour, awe of womanhood :—
 With kindling pride thou wilt rejoice to see
 Britain with elbow-room and doubly free !
 Go seek thy countrymen ! and if one scar
 Still linger of that fratricidal war,
 Look to the maid who brings thee from afar ;
 Be thou the olive-leaf and she the dove,
 And say I greet thee with a brother's love !

S. T. COLERIDGE.

1829.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP OPPOSITE

HER attachment may differ from yours in degree,
Provided they are both of one kind ;
But Friendship how tender so ever it be
Gives no accord to Love, however refined.

Love, that meets not with Love, its true nature revealing,
Grows ashamed of itself, and demurs :
If you cannot lift hers up to your state of feeling,
You must lower down your state to hers.

1830.

NOT AT HOME

THAT Jealousy may rule a mind
Where Love could never be
I know ; but ne'er expect to find
Love without Jealousy.

She has a strange cast in her ee,
A swart sour-visaged maid—
But yet Love's own twin-sister she
His house-mate and his shade.

Ask for her and she'll be denied :—
What then ? they only mean
Their mistress has lain down to sleep,
And can't just then be seen.

1830.

PHANTOM OR FACT

A DIALOGUE IN VERSE

AUTHOR

A LOVELY form there sate beside my bed,
And such a feeding calm its presence shed,
A tender love so pure from earthly leaven,
That I unneth the fancy might control,
'Twas my own spirit newly come from heaven,
Wooing its gentle way into my soul !
But ah ! the change—It had not stirred, and yet—
Alas ! that change how fain would I forget !
That shrinking back, like one that had mistook !
That weary, wandering, disavowing look !
'Twas all another—feature, look, and frame—
And still, methought, I knew it was the same !

FRIEND

This riddling tale, to what does it belong ?
Is't history ? vision ? or an idle song ?
Or rather say at once, within what space
Of time this wild disastrous change took place ?

AUTHOR

Call it a *moment's* work (and such it seems)
This tale's a fragment from the life of dreams ;
But say, that years matured the silent strife,
And 'tis a record from the dream of life.

1830.

THE THREE SORTS OF FRIENDS

THOUGH friendships differ endless *in degree*,
The *sorts*, methinks, may be reduced to three.
Acquaintance many, and *Conquaintance* few ;
But for *Inquaintance* I know only two—
The friend I've mourned with, and the maid I woo !

MY DEAR GILLMAN—The ground and *matériel* of this division of one's friends into *ac*, *con* and *inquaintance*, was given by Hartley Coleridge when he was scarcely five years old [1801]. On some one asking him if Anny Sealy (a little girl he went to school with) was an acquaintance of his, he replied, very fervently pressing his right hand on his heart, "No, she is an *inquaintance* !" "Well ! 'tis a father's tale" ; and the recollection soothes your old friend and *inquaintance*,

S. T. COLERIDGE.

1830.

TO BABY BATES

You come from o'er the waters,
From famed Columbia's land,
And you have sons and daughters,
And money at command.

But I live in an island,
Great Britain is its name,
With money none to buy land,
The more it is the shame.

But we are all the childrer
Of one great God of Love,
Whose mercy like a mill-drain
Runs over from above.

Lullaby, lullaby,
 Sugar-plums and cates,
 Close your little peeping eye,
 Bonny Baby B——s.

1830.

INSCRIPTION FOR A TIME-PIECE

Now ! it is gone. Our brief hours travel post,
 Each with its thought or deed, its Why or How :—
 But know, each parting hour gives up a ghost
 To dwell within thee—an eternal Now !

1830.

HUMILITY THE MOTHER OF CHARITY

FRAIL creatures are we all ! To be the best,
 Is but the fewest faults to have :—
 Look thou then to thyself, and leave the rest
 To God, thy conscience, and the grave.

1830.

TRUE SELF-KNOWLEDGE

—E cælo descendit γινῶθι σεαυτόν.

JUVENAL, xi. 27.

Γινῶθι σεαυτόν !—and is this the prime
 And heaven-sprung adage of the olden time !—
 Say, canst thou make thyself ?—Learn first that trade ;—
 Haply thou mayst know what thyself had made.

What hast thou, Man, that thou dar'st call thine own ?—
 What is there in thee, Man, that can be known ?—
 Dark fluxion, all unfixable by thought,
 A phantom dim of past and future wrought,
 Vain sister of the worm,—Life, Death, Soul, Clod—
 Ignore thyself, and strive to know thy God !

1832.

CHARITY THE DAUGHTER OF HUMILITY

Beareth all things.—2 COR. xiii. 7.

“GENTLY I took that which ungently came,” *
 And without scorn forgave :—Do thou the same.
 A wrong done to thee think a cat's-eye spark
 Thou wouldst not see, were not thine own heart dark.
 Thine own keen sense of wrong that thirsts for sin,
 Fear that—the spark self-kindled from within,
 Which blown upon will blind thee with its glare,
 Or smothered stifle thee with noisome air.
 Clap on the extinguisher, pull up the blinds,
 And soon the ventilated spirit finds
 Its natural daylight. If a foe have kenned,
 Or worse than foe, an alienated friend,
 A rib of dry rot in thy ship's stout side,
 Think it God's message, and in humble pride
 With heart of oak replace it ;—thine the gains—
 Give him the rotten timber for his pains !

1832.

* Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, February 3. Stanza 3.



AN ALLEGORIC ROMANCE

LIKE a lone Arab, old and blind,
Some caravan had left behind,
Who sits beside a ruined well,
Where the shy sand-asps bask and swell ;
And now he hangs his agéd head aslant,
And listens for a human sound—in vain !
And now the aid, which Heaven alone can grant,
Upturns his eyeless face from Heaven to gain ;—
Even thus, in vacant mood, one sultry hour,
Resting my eye upon a drooping plant,
With brow low-bent, within my garden-bower,
I sate upon the couch of camomile ;
And—whether 'twas a transient sleep, perchance,

Flitted across the idle brain, the while
 I watched the sickly calm with aimless scope,
 In my own heart ; or that, indeed, a trance
 Turned my eye inward—thee, O genial Hope,
 Love's elder sister ! thee did I behold,
 Dressed as a bridesmaid, but all pale and cold,
 With roseless cheek, all pale and cold and dim,
 Lie lifeless at my feet !
 And then came Love, a sylph in bridal trim,
 And stood beside my seat ;
 She bent, and kissed her sister's lips,
 As she was wont to do ;—
 Alas ! 'twas but a chilling breath
 Woke just enough of life in death
 To make Hope die anew.

L'ENVOY

In vain we supplicate the Powers above ;
 There is no resurrection for the Love
 That, nursed in tenderest care, yet fades away
 In the chilled heart by gradual self-decay.

1833.

LOVE'S BURIAL-PLACE

Lady. If Love be dead—

Poet. And I aver it !

Lady. Tell me, Bard ! where Love lies buried ?

Poet. Love lies buried where 'twas born :

Oh, gentle dame ! think it no scorn

If, in my fancy, I presume

To call thy bosom poor Love's Tomb,

And on that tomb to read the line :—

“ Here lies a Love that once seemed mine,

But took a chill, as I divine,

And died at length of a Decline.”

1833.

TO THE YOUNG ARTIST

KAYSER OF KASERWERTH

KAYSER! to whom, as to a second self,
Nature, or Nature's next-of-kin, the Elf,
Hight Genius, hath dispensed the happy skill
To cheer or soothe the parting friend's "Alas!"
Turning the blank scroll to a magic glass,
That makes the absent present at our will;
And to the shadowing of thy pencil gives
Such seeming substance, that it almost lives.

Well hast thou given the thoughtful Poet's face!
Yet hast thou on the tablet of his mind
A more delightful portrait left behind—
Even thy own youthful beauty, and artless grace,
Thy natural gladness and eyes bright with glee!
 Kayser! farewell!
Be wise! be happy! and forget not me.

1833.

MY BAPTISMAL BIRTHDAY

God's child in Christ adopted,—Christ my all,—
What that Earth boasts were not lost cheaply, rather
Than forfeit that blest name, by which I call
The Holy One, the Almighty God, my Father?—
Father! in Christ we live, and Christ in Thee—
Eternal Thou, and everlasting we.
The heir of Heaven, henceforth I fear not Death:
In Christ I live! in Christ I draw the breath
Of the true life!—Let then Earth, Sea, and Sky
Make war against me! On my front I show
Their mighty Master's seal. In vain they try
To end my life, that can but end its woe,—
Is that a death-bed where a Christian lies?—
Yes! but not his—'tis Death itself there dies.

1833.

EPITAPH

STOP, Christian passer-by!—Stop, child of God,
And read with gentle breast. Beneath this sod
A Poet lies, or that which once seemed he.—
O, lift one thought in prayer for S. T. C. ;
That he who many a year with toil of breath
Found Death in Life, may here find Life in Death !
Mercy for Praise—to be forgiven for Fame
He ask'd, and hoped, through Christ.
Do thou the same !

1833.







EPIGRAMS
AND NEVEUX D'ESPRIT



I

ON A LATE MARRIAGE

BETWEEN AN OLD MAID AND A FRENCH PETIT
MAÎTRE

THOUGH Miss ——'s match is a subject of mirth,
She consider'd the matter full well,
And wisely preferr'd leading one ape on earth
To perhaps a whole dozen in hell.

1796.

2

ON AN AMOROUS DOCTOR

FROM Rufa's eye sly Cupid shot his dart,
And left it sticking in Sangrado's heart.
No quiet from that moment has he known,
And peaceful sleep has from his eyelids flown ;
And Opium's force, and what is more, alack !
His own orations cannot bring it back.
In short, unless she pities his afflictions,
Despair will make him take his own prescriptions.

1796.

3

BRISTOL WITS

OF smart pretty fellows in Bristol are numbers, some
Who so modish are grown, that they think plain sense
cumbrous ;
And lest they should seem to be queer or ridiculous,
They affect to believe neither God or old Nicholas !

1796.

4

NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF
FASHION

SAID William to Edmund I can't guess the reason
 Why Spencers abound in this bleak wintry season.
 Quoth Edmund to William, I perceive you're no Solon—
 Men may purchase a half-coat when they cannot a whole
 one.

1796.

5

FRAGMENT OF METRICAL EPISTLE

TO T. POOLE.—*Repeating*

SUCH verse as Bowles, heart-honoured Poet sang,
 That wakes the Tear, yet steals away the Pang,
 Then, or with Berkeley, or with Hobbes romance it,
 Dissecting Truth with metaphysic lancet.
 Or, drawn from up these dark unfathom'd wells,
 In wiser folly chink the Cap and Bells.
 How many tales we told! What jokes we made,
 Conundrum, Crambo, Rebus, or Charade;
 Ænigmas that had driven the Theban mad,
 And Puns, these best when exquisitely bad;
 And I, if aught of Archer vein I hit
 With my own laughter stifled my own wit.

1796.

6

ON DEPUTY —

By many a booby's vengeance bit,
 I leave your haunts, ye sons of wit!
 And swear by Heaven's blesséd light
 That Epigrams no more I'll write.
 Now hang that *** ** for an ass
 Thus to thrust in his idiot face,
 Which, spite of oaths, if e'er I spy,
 I write an Epigram—or die!

1798.

7

TO A WELL-KNOWN MUSICAL CRITIC

REMARKABLE FOR HIS EARS STICKING THROUGH
HIS HAIR

O!—O—! of you we complain
For exposing those ears to the wind and the rain—
Thy face, a huge whitlow just come to a head,
Ill agrees with those ears so raw and so red.

A Musical Critic of old fell a-pouting,
When he saw, how his asinine honours were sprouting ;
But he hid 'em quite snug, in a full fuzz of hair,
And the Barber alone smoked his donkey's [ears] *rare*.

Thy judgment much worse, and thy perkers as ample,
O give heed to King Midas, and take his example.
Thus to *publish* your fate is as useless as wrong—
You but prove by your ears what we guess'd from your
tongue.

1798.

8

THE POET'S PRAYER

GRANT me a patron, gracious Heaven ! whene'er
My unwash'd follies call for penance drear :
But when more hideous guilt this heart infests
 Instead of fiery coals upon my pate,
 O let a *titled* patron be my fate ;—
That fierce compendium of Ægyptian pests !
Right Reverend Dean, right honourable Squire,
Lord, Marquis, Earl, Duke, Prince,—or if aught higher,
However proudly nicknamed, he shall be
Anathema Maranatha to me !

1798.

9

LINES IN A GERMAN STUDENT'S
ALBUM

WE both attended the same College,
Where sheets of paper we did blur many,
And now we're going to sport our knowledge,
In England I, and you in Germany.

1799.

10

HIPPONA lets no silly flush
Disturb her cheek, nought makes her blush.
Whate'er obscenities you say,
She nods and titters frank and gay.
Oh Shame, awake one honest flush
For this,—that nothing makes her blush.

1799.

11

TO A PROUD PARENT

THY babes ne'er greet thee with the father's name :
"My Lud!" they lisp. Now whence can this arise ?
Perhaps their mother feels an honest shame
And will not teach her infant to tell lies.

1799.

12

ON A READER OF HIS OWN VERSES

HOARSE Mævius reads his hobbling verse
To all and at all times,
And deems them both divinely smooth,
His voice as well as rhymes.

But folks say, Mævius is no ass !
But Mævius makes it clear
That he's a monster of an ass,
An ass without an ear.

1799.

13

DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM

LAST Monday all the papers said
 That Mr. —— was dead ;
 Why, then, what said the city ?
 The tenth part sadly shook their head,
 And shaking sigh'd and sighing said,
 “ Pity, indeed, 'tis pity ! ”

But when the said report was found
 A rumour wholly without ground,
 Why, then, what said the city ?
 The other *nine* parts shook their head,
 Repeating what the tenth had said,
 “ Pity, indeed, 'tis pity ! ”

1799.

14

JEM writes his verses with more speed
 Than the printer's boy can set 'em ;
 Quite as fast as we can read,
 And only not so fast as we forget 'em.

1799.

15

JACK drinks fine wines, wears modish clothing,
 But prithee where lies Jack's estate ?
 In Algebra, for there I found of late
 A quantity call'd less than nothing.

1799.

16

IF the guilt of all lying consists in deceit
 Lie on—'tis your duty, sweet youth
 For believe me, then only we find you a cheat
 When you cunningly tell us the truth.

1799.

17

THERE comes from old Avaro's grave
A deadly stench—why, sure they have
Immured his *soul* within his grave ?

1799.

18

ON SIR RUBICUND NASO

A COURT ALDERMAN AND WHISPERER OF SECRETS

SPEAK out, Sir ! you're safe, for so ruddy your nose,
That, talk where you will, 'tis all under the *Rose* !

1799.

19

As Dick and I at Charing Cross were walking,
Whom should we see on t'other side pass by
But Informator with a stranger talking,
So I exclaimed, " Lord, what a lie ! "

Quoth Dick—" What, can you hear him ? "

" Hear him ! stuff !

I saw him open his mouth—an't that enough ? "

1799.

20

THY lap-dog, Rufa, is a dainty beast,
It don't surprise me in the least
To see thee lick so dainty clean a beast.
But that so dainty clean a beast licks thee,
Yes—that surprises me.

1799.

21

ON A BAD SINGER

SWANS sing before they die —'twere no bad thing
Should certain persons die before they sing.

1799.

22

OCCASIONED BY THE LAST

A JOKE (cries Jack) without a sting—
Post obitum can no man sing.
 And true, if Jack don't mend his manners
 And quit the atheistic banners,
Post obitum will Jack run foul
 Of such *folks* as can only *howl*.

1799.

23

TO MR. PYE

On his *Carmen Seculare* (a title which has by various persons who have heard it, been thus translated, "A Poem *an age long*.")

YOUR poem must *eternal* be,
Eternal! it can't fail,
 For 'tis *incomprehensible*,
 And without head or tail!

1800.

24

O WOULD the Baptist come again
 And preach aloud with might and main
 Repentance to our viperous race!
 But should this miracle take place,
 I hope, ere Irish ground he treads,
 He'll lay in a good stock of heads!

1800.

25

OCCASIONED BY THE FORMER

I HOLD of all our viperous race
 The greedy creeping things in place
 Most vile, most venomous; and then
 The United Irishmen!
 To come on earth should John determine,
 Imprimis, we'll excuse his sermon.

Without a word the good old Dervis
 Might work incalculable service,
 At once from tyranny and riot
 Save laws, lives, liberties and moneys,
 If sticking to his ancient diet
 He'd but eat up our locusts and *wild honeys!*
 1800.

26

SONG

TO BE SUNG BY THE LOVERS OF ALL THE NOBLE
 LIQUORS COMPRISED UNDER THE NAME OF ALE.

A.

YE drinkers of Stingo and Nappy so free,
 Are the Gods on Olympus so happy as we ?

B.

They cannot be so happy !
 For why ? they drink no Nappy.

A.

But what if Nectar, in their lingo,
 Is but another name for Stingo ?

B.

Why, then we and the Gods are equally blest,
 And Olympus an Ale-house as good as the best !
 1801.

27

EPITAPH

ON A BAD MAN

OF him that in this gorgeous tomb doth lie
 This sad brief tale is all that Truth can give—
 He lived like one who never thought to die,
 He died like one who dared not hope to live !
 1801.

28

UNDER this stone does [Walter Harcourt] lie,
 Who valued nought that God or man could give ;
 He lived as if he never thought to die ;
 He died as if he dared not hope to live !

1801.

29

DRINKING *VERSUS* THINKING

OR, A SONG AGAINST THE NEW PHILOSOPHY

MY Merry men all, that drink with glee
 This fanciful Philosophy—
 Pray tell me what good is it ?
 If *antient Nick* should come and take
 The same across the Stygian Lake,
 I guess we ne'er should miss it.

Away, each pale, self-brooding spark
 That goes truth-hunting in the dark,
 Away from our carousing !
 To Pallas we resign such fowls—
 Grave birds of wisdom ! ye're but owls,
 And all your trade but *mousing* !

My Merry men all, here's punch and wine,
 And spicy bishop, drink divine !
 Let's live while we are able.
 While Mirth and Sense sit, hand in glove,
 This Don Philosophy we'll shove
 Dead drunk beneath the table !

1801.

30

THE WILLS OF THE WISP

A SAPPHIC

Vix ea nostra voco

LUNATIC Witch-fires ! Ghosts of Light and Motion !
 Fearless I see you weave your wanton dances
 Near me, far off me ; you, that tempt the traveller
 Onward and onward.
 Wooing, retreating, till the swamp beneath him
 Groans—and 'tis dark !—This woman's wile—I know it !
 Learnt it from *thee*, from *thy* perfidious glances !
 Black-ey'd Rebecca !

1801.

31

A HINT TO PREMIERS AND FIRST
CONSULS

FROM AN OLD TRAGEDY, VIZ., AGATHA TO KING
 ARCHELAUS

THREE truths should make thee often think and pause ;
 The first is, that thou govern'st over men ;
 The second, that thy power is from the laws ;
 And this the third, that thou must die !—and then ?—

1801.

32

TO A CERTAIN MODERN NARCISSUS

Do call, dear Jess, whene'er my way you come ;
 My looking-glass will always be at home.

1801.

33

TO A CRITIC

WHO EXTRACTED A PASSAGE FROM A POEM
WITHOUT ADDING A WORD RESPECTING
THE CONTEXT, AND THEN DERIDED
IT AS UNINTELLIGIBLE

Most candid critic, what if I,
By way of joke, pull out your eye,
And holding up the fragment, cry,
“ Ha ! ha ! that men such fools should be !
Behold this shapeless Dab !—and he
Who own'd it, fancied it could *see* ! ”
The joke were mighty analytic,
But should you like it, candid critic ?

1801.

34

ALWAYS AUDIBLE

PASS under Jack's window at twelve at night,
You'll hear him still—he's roaring !
Pass under Jack's window at twelve at noon,
You'll hear him still—he's snoring !

1801.

35

PONDERE NON NUMERO

FRIENDS should be *weigh'd*, not *told* ; who boasts to
have won
A multitude of friends, he ne'er had one.

1801.

36

To wed a fool, I really cannot see
Why thou, Eliza, art so very loth :
Still on a par with other pairs you'd be,
Since thou hast wit and sense enough for both.

1801.

37

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN DISTICH

'Tis mine, and it is likewise yours ;
 But if this will not do,
 Let it be mine, because that I
 Am the poorer of the two.

1801.

38

WHAT is an Epigram ? a dwarfish whole,
 Its body brevity, and wit its soul.

1802.

39

CHARLES, grave or merry, at no lie would stick,
 And taught at length his memory the same trick.
 Believing thus what he so oft repeats
 He's brought the thing to such a pass, poor youth,
 That now himself and no one else he cheats,
 Save when unluckily he tells the truth.

1802.

40

AN evil spirit's on thee, friend ! of late !
 Ev'n from the hour thou cam'st to thy Estate.
 Thy mirth all gone, thy kindness, thy discretion,
 Th' Estate hath proved to thee a most complete posses-
 sion.

Shame, shame, old friend ! would'st thou be truly blest,
 Be thy wealth's Lord, not slave ! *possessor*, not possessed.

1802.

41

HERE lies the Devil—ask no other name.
 Well—but you mean Lord—— ? Hush ! we mean the same.

1802.

42

TO ONE WHO PUBLISHED IN PRINT

WHAT HAD BEEN ENTRUSTED TO HIM BY MY
FIRESIDE

Two things hast thou made known to half the nation,
My secrets and my want of penetration :
For O ! far more than all which thou hast penn'd
It shames me to have call'd a wretch, like thee, my
friend !

1802.

43

"Obscuri sub luce maligna."—VIRG.

SCARCE any scandal, but has a handle ;
In truth most falsehoods have their rise ;
Truth first unlocks Pandora's box,
And out there fly a host of lies.
Malignant light, by cloudy night,
To precipices it decoys one !
One nectar-drop from Jove's own shop
Will flavour a whole cup of poison.

1802.

44

OLD HARPY jeers at castles in the air,
And thanks his stars, whenever Edmund speaks,
That such a dupe as that is not his heir—
But know, old Harpy ! that these fancy freaks,
Though vain and light, as floating gossamer,
Always amuse, and sometimes mend the heart :
A young man's idlest hopes are still his pleasures,
And fetch a higher price in Wisdom's mart
Than all the unenjoying Miser's treasures.

1802.

45

TO A VAIN YOUNG LADY

DIDST thou think less of thy dear self
 Far more would others think of thee !
 Sweet Anne ! the knowledge of thy wealth
 Reduces thee to poverty.
 Boon Nature gave wit, beauty, health,
 On thee as on her darling pitching ;
 Couldst thou forget thou'rt thus enriched
 That moment would'st thou become rich in !
 And wert thou not so self-bewitched,
 Sweet Anne ! thou wert, indeed, bewitching.

1802.

46

FROM me, Aurelia ! you desired
 Your proper praise to know ;
 Well ! you're the FAIR by all admired—
 Some twenty years ago.

1802.

47

FOR A HOUSE-DOG'S COLLAR

WHEN thieves come, I bark : when gallants, I am
 still—
 So perform both my master's and mistress's will.

1802.

48

IN vain I praise thee, Zoilus !
 In vain thou rail'st at me !
 Me no one credits, Zoilus !
 And no one credits thee !

1802.

49

EPITAPH OF A MERCENARY MISER

A POOR benighted Pedlar knock'd
 One night at SELL-ALL's door,
 The same who saved old SELL-ALL's life—
 'Twas but the year before !
 And SELL-ALL rose and let him in,
 Not utterly unwilling,
 But first he bargained with the man,
 And took his only shilling !
 That night he dreamt he'd given away his pelf,
 Walked in his sleep, and sleeping hung himself !
 And now his soul and body rest below ;
 And here they say his punishment and fate is
 To lie awake and every hour to know
 How many people read his tombstone GRATIS.

1802.

50

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN AUTHOR
AND HIS FRIEND

Author. Come ; your opinion of my manuscript !
Friend. Dear Joe ! I would almost as soon be whipt.
Author. But I *will* have it !
Friend. If it must be had—(*hesitating*)
 You write so ill, I scarce could read the hand—
Author. A mere evasion !
Friend. And you spell so bad,
 That what I read I could not understand.

1802.

51

Μωροσοφία, OR WISDOM IN FOLLY

TOM SLOTHFUL talks, as slothful Tom beseems,
 What he shall shortly gain and what be doing,
 Then drops asleep and so prolongs his dreams,
 And thus *enjoys* at once what half the world are
wooing.

1802.

2 F

52

EACH Bond-street buck conceits, unhappy elf !
 He shews his clothes ! Alas ! he shews *himself*.
 O that they knew, these overdrest self-lovers,
 What hides the body oft the mind discovers.

1802.

53

FROM AN OLD GERMAN POET

THAT France has put us oft to rout
 With *powder*, which ourselves found out ;
 And laughs at us for fools in *print*
 Of which our genius was the mint ;
 All this I easily admit,
 For we have genius, France has wit.
 But 'tis too bad, that blind and mad
 To Frenchmen's wives each travelling German goes,
 Expend his manly vigour by *their* sides,
 Becomes the father of his country's foes
 And turns *their warriors* oft to parricides.

1802.

54

ON THE CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE

THAT IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE THE SUN IS
 FEMININE AND THE MOON MASCULINE

OUR English poets, bad and good, agree
 To make the Sun a male, the Moon a she.
 He drives ~~his~~ dazzling diligence on high,
 In verse, as constantly as in the sky ;
 And cheap as blackberries our sonnets shew
 The Moon, Heaven's huntress with ~~HER~~ silver bow ;
 By which they'd teach us, if I guess aright,
 Man rules the day, and woman rules the night.
 In Germany they just reverse the thing ;
 The Sun becomes a queen, the Moon a king.
 Now, that the Sun should represent the women,
 The Moon the men, to me seemed mighty humming ;

And when I first read German, made me stare.
 Surely it is not that the wives are there
 As *common* as the Sun to lord and loon,
 And all their husbands *hornéd* as the Moon.

1802.

55

SPOTS IN THE SUN

My father confessor is strict and holy,
Mi Fili, still he cries, *peccare noli*.
 And yet how oft I find the pious man,
 At Annette's door, the lovely courtesan !
 Her soul's deformity the good man wins
 And not her charms ! he comes to hear her sins !
 Good father ! I would fain not do thee wrong ;
 But ah ! I fear that they who oft and long
 Stand gazing at the sun, to count each spot,
 Must sometimes find the sun itself too hot.

1802.

56

When Surface talks of other people's worth
 He has the weakest memory on earth !
 And when his own good deeds he deigns to mention,
 His *memory* still is no whit better grown ;
 But then he makes up for it, all will own,
 By a prodigious talent of *invention*.

1802.

57

TO MY CANDLE

THE FAREWELL EPIGRAM

Good Candle, thou that with thy brother, Fire,
 Art my best friend and comforter at night,
 Just snuff'd, thou look'st as if thou didst desire
 That I on thee an epigram should write.
 Dear Candle, burnt down to a finger-joint,
 Thy own flame is an epigram of sight ;
 'Tis *short*, and *pointed*, and *all over* light,
 Yet gives *most* light and burns the keenest at the point.
Valete et Plaudite.

1802.

58

EPITAPH

ON HIMSELF

HERE sleeps at length poor Col., and without screaming—
 Who died as he had always lived, a-dreaming!
 Shot dead, while sleeping, by the gout within—
 Alone and all unknown, at Embro' in an Inn.

1803.

59

AN excellent adage commands that we should
 Relate of the dead that alone which is good;
 But of the great Lord who here lies in lead
 We know nothing good but that he is dead.

1809.

60

EPILOGUE TO "THE RASH CONJURER"

AN UNCOMPOSED POEM

WE ask and urge—(here ends the story!)
 All Christian Papishes to pray
 That the unhappy Conjuror may,
 Instead of Hell, be put in Purgatory,—
 For there, there's hope;—
 Long live the Pope!

1810.

61

THE HOUR-GLASS

O THINK, fair Maid! these sands that pass
 In slender threads adown this glass,
 Were once the body of some swain,
 Who lov'd too well, and lov'd in vain.
 And let one soft sigh heave thy breast,
 That not in life alone unblest
 E'en lovers' ashes find no rest.

1811.

62

MY GODMOTHER'S BEARD

So great the charms of Mrs. Monday,
 That men grew rude, a kiss to gain :
 This so provok'd the dame that one day
 To Pallas chaste she did complain :
 Nor vainly she addressed her prayer,
 Nor vainly to that power applied ;
 The goddess bade a length of hair
 In deep recess her muzzle hide :
 Still persevere ! to love be callous !
 For I have your petition heard !
 To snatch a kiss were vain (cried Pallas)
 Unless you first should shave your beard.

1812.

63

EPIGRAM ON KEPLER

FROM THE GERMAN

No mortal spirit yet had clomb so high
 As Kepler—yet his Country saw him die
 For very want ! the *Minds* alone he fed,
 And so the *Bodies* left him without bread.

1812.

64

Written on a fly-leaf of a copy of *Field on the Church*, folio, 1628, under the name of a former possessor of the volume inscribed thus : " Hannah Scollock, her book, February 10, 1787."

THIS, Hannah Scollock ! may have been the case ;
 Your writing therefore I will not erase.
 But now this book, once yours, belongs to me,
 The *Morning Post's* and *Courier's* S. T. C. ;—
 Elsewhere in College, knowledge, wit and scholarage
 To friends and public known as S. T. Coleridge.
 Witness hereto my hand, on Ashly Green,
 One thousand, twice four hundred, and fourteen
 Year of our Lord—and of the month November
 The fifteenth day, if right I do remember.

1814.

65

DISTICH

JACK finding gold left a rope on the ground ;
 Bill missing his gold used the rope which he found.

1814

66

MOTTO

FOR A TRANSPARENCY DESIGNED BY WASHINGTON
 ALLSTON AND EXHIBITED AT BRISTOL ON " PRO-
 CLAMATION DAY "—*June 29, 1814*

We've fought for Peace, and conquer'd it at last,
 The rav'ning vulture's leg seems fetter'd fast !
 Britons, rejoice ! and yet be wary too :
 The chain may break, the clipt wing sprout anew.

67

We've conquer'd us a Peace, like lads true metall'd ;
 And bankrupt Nap's accompts seem all now settled.

1814.

68

REVIEWERS

No private grudge they need, no personal spite,
 The *viva sectio* is their delight !
 All enmity, all envy, they disclaim,
 Disinterested thieves of our good name :
 Cool, sober murderers of their neighbours' fame !

1816

69

WRITTEN IN AN ALBUM

PARRY seeks the Polar ridge,
 Rhymes seeks S. T. Coleridge,
 Author of Works, whereof—tho' not in Dutch—
 The public little knows—the publisher too much.

1818.

70

THE BRIDGE STREET COMMITTEE

AN IMPROMPTU

JACK Stripe
 Eats tripe,
 It is therefore credible
 That tripe is edible.
 And therefore perforce
 It follows of course
 That the devil will gripe
 All who do not eat tripe.

And as Nick is too slow
 To fetch 'em below,
 And Gifford the attorney
 Won't quicken the journey ;
 The Bridge-Street Committee
 That colleague without pity
 To imprison and hang
 Carlile and his gang,
 Is the pride of the city :
 And 'tis association
 That alone saves the nation
 From death and damnation.

1819.

71

NONSENSE SAPPHICS

HERE'S Jem's first copy of nonsense verses,
 All in the antique style of Mistress Sappho,
 Latin just like Horace the tuneful Roman,
 Sapph's imitator :

But we Bards, we classical Lyric Poets,
 Know a thing or two in a scurvy Planet :
 Don't we, now ? Eh ? Brother Horatius Flaccus,
 Tip us your paw, Lad :—

Here's to Mæcenas and the other worthies ;
 Rich men of England ! would ye be immortal ?
 Patronise Genius, giving Cash and Praise to
 Gillman Jacobus ;

Gillman Jacobus, he of Merchant Taylors',
 Minor ætate, ingenio at stupendus,
 Sapphic, Heroic, Elegiac,—what a
 Versificator !

322.

72

SENTIMENTAL

THE rose that blushes like the morn,
 Bedecks the valleys low ;
 And so dost thou, sweet infant corn,
 My Angelina's toe.

But on the rose their grows a thorn
 That breeds disastrous woe ;
 And so dost thou, remorseless corn,
 On Angelina's toe.

1824.

73

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

“ A HEAVY wit shall Hang at every lord,”
 So sung Dan Pope ; but, 'pon my word,
 He was a story-teller ;
 Or else the times have altered quite,
 For wits, or heavy now, or light,
 Hang each by a bookseller.

1825.

74

THE ALTERNATIVE

THIS way or that, ye Powers above me !
 I of my grief were rid—
 Did Enna either really love me,
 Or cease to think she did.

1826.

75

ON LUTHER DE DIABOLIS

“ THE angel's like a flea,
 The devil is a bore ; ”
 No matter for that, quoth S.T.C.,
 I love him the better therefore.

1826.

76

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS

[“ Written in pencil on the blank leaf of a book of lectures delivered at the London University, in which the Hartleyan doctrine of association was assumed as a true basis.”—*Fraser's Magazine*, Jan. 1835, Art. “ Coleridgeiana,” p. 54.]

I.—*By Likeness*

FOND, peevish, wedded pair ! why all this rant ?
 O guard your tempers ! hedge your tongues about !
 This empty head should warn you on that point—
 The teeth were quarrelsome, and so fell out.

S. T. C



2.—*Association by Contrast*

PHIDIAS changed marble into feet and legs.
 Disease ! vile anti-Phidias ! thou, i' fegs !
 Hast turned my live limbs into marble pegs.

3.—*Association by Time*

SIMPLICIUS SNIPKIN *loquitur*

I TOUCH this scar upon my skull behind,
 And instantly there rises in my mind
 Napoleon's mighty hosts from Moscow lost,
 Driven forth to perish in the fangs of Frost.
 For in that self-same month, and self-same day,
 Down Skinner Street I took my hasty way—
 Mischief and Frost had set the boys at play ;
 I stept upon a slide—oh ! treacherous tread !—
 Fell smash with bottom bruised, and brake my head !
 Thus Time's co-presence links the great and small,
 Napoleon's overthrow, and Snipkin's fall.

1830.

77

CHOLERA CURED BEFORE-HAND

Or a premonition promulgated gratis for the use of the Useful Classes, specially those resident in St. Giles's, Saffron Hill, Bethnal Green, &c. ; and likewise, inasmuch as the good man is merciful even to the beasts, for the benefit of the Bulls and Bears of the Stock Exchange.

PAINS ventral, subventral,
 In stomach or entrail,
 Think no longer mere prefaces
 For grins, groans, and wry faces ;
 But off to the doctor, fast as ye can crawl !—
 Yet far better 'twould be not to have them at all.

Now to 'scape inward aches,
 Eat no plums nor plum-cakes ;
 Cry avaunt ! new potatoe—
 And don't drink, like old Cato.

Ah ! beware of Dispipsy,
 And don't ye get tipsy !
 For tho' gin and whiskey
 May make you feel frisky,
 They're but crimps to Dispipsy ;
 And nose to tail, with this gipsy
 Comes, black as a porpus,
 The diabolus ipse,
 Called Cholery Morpus ;
 Who with horns, hoofs, and tail, croaks for carrion to feed
 him,
 Tho' being a Devil, no one never has seed him !

Ah ! then my dear honies,
 There's no cure for you
 For loves nor for monies :—
 You'll find it too true.
 Och ! the hallabaloo !
 Och ! och ! how you'll wail,
 When the offal-fed vagrant
 Shall turn you as blue
 As the gas-light unfragrant,
 That gushes in jets from beneath his own tail ;—
 'Till swift as the mail,
 He at last brings the cramps on,
 That will twist you like Samson.

So without further blethring,
 Dear mudlarks ! my brethren !
 Of all scents and degrees,
 (Yourselves and your shes)
 Forswear all cabal, lads,
 Wakes, unions, and rows,
 Hot dreams, and cold salads,
 And don't pig in styes that would suffocate sows !
 Quit Cobbett's, O'Connell's and Beelzebub's banners,
 And whitewash at once bowels, rooms, hands, and
 manners !

July 26, 1832.

78

TO A CHILD

LITTLE Miss Fanny,
So cubic and canny,
With blue eyes and blue shoes—
The Queen of the Blues !
As darling a girl as there is in the world—
If she'll laugh, skip, and jump,
And not be Miss Glump !

1834.



THE END

INDEX TO THE POEMS

- ABSENCE : a farewell Ode, 32
Ad Lyram, Imitation of Casimir, 52
Album, Written in an, 455
Alcæus to Sappho, 301
Ale, Song in Praise of, 442
Alice du Clos, 389
Alternative, The, 457
Always Audible, 445
Amorous Doctor, On an, 435
Ancient Mariner, The Rime of the, 169
Anna and Henry, 12
Answer to a Child's Question, 340
Anthem for the Children of Christ's Hospital, 3
Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ, 313
Association of Ideas, 457
Author and his Friend, A Dialogue between an, 449
Authors and Publishers, 457
Autumnal Evening, Lines on an, 46
Autumnal Moon, Sonnet to the, 2
- BABY BATES, To, 425
Ballad of the Dark Ladié, The, 436 230
Baptismal Birthday, On my, 430
Barbour, Lines to Miss, 432
Bastile, Destruction of the, 7
Berengarius, Lines suggested by the last Words of, 404
Betham, To Matilda, 337
Birth of a Son, Sonnet on receiving News of, 114
Blossom, On observing a, 105
Blossoming of the solitary Date-Tree, The, 347
Bowles, Sonnet to the Rev. W. L., 70
Bridge Street Committee, The, 455
Bristol Wits, 435
British Stripling's War-Song, The, 277
Brockley Coomb, Lines composed while climbing, 90
Brunton, To Miss, 60
Burke, Sonnet to, 69
- CANDLE, To my, 451
Cataract, On a, 278

- Catullian Hendecasyllables, 291
 Character, A, 399
 Charity in Thought, 420
 Charity the Daughter of Humility, 427
 Child, To a, 460
 Child's Evening Prayer, A, 360
 Cholera cured Beforehand, 458
 Choral Song, from *Zapolya*, 373
 Christabel, 233
 Christening of a Friend's Child, On the, 140
 Christmas Carol, A, 305
 Coleridge, To the Rev. George, 142
 Cologne, 419
 Comic Author, Lines to a, 395
 Concert-Room, Lines composed in a, 296
 Connubial Rupture, On a late, 117
 Constancy to an ideal Object, 345
 Cottle, To Joseph, 95
 Critic, To a, 445
 Curious Circumstance, On the, that in the German Language
 the Sun is Feminine and the Moon Masculine, 450
- DARK LADIÉ, Introduction to the Tale of the, 229
 Dark Ladié, The Ballad of the, 230
 Dark Side of Nature, The, 374
 Date-Tree, The Blossoming of the, 173
 Day-Dream, A, 341
 Day-Dream, The : From an Emigrant to his absent Wife, 287
 De Mortuis nil nisi Bonum, 439
 Dejection : an Ode, 322
 Departing Year, Ode to the, 133
 Deputy —, on, 436
 Desire, 388
 Destiny of Nations, The, 118
 Devil's Thoughts, The, 292
 Devonshire Roads, 14
 Discovery made too Late, On a, 61
 Distich, 454
 Domestic Peace, 57
 Donne's Poetry, On, 380
 Drinking *versus* Thinking, 443
 Duchess of Devonshire, Ode to, 302
 Dungeon, The, 150
 Duty surviving Self-Love, 402
- EGOENKAIPAN (Fichteian Egoismus), 376
 Elbingerode, Lines written at, 286
 Elegiac Metre described and exemplified, The Ovidian, 292
 Elegy, Imitated from Akenside, 58
 Elegy on a Lady who died in early youth, 1

- Eminent Characters, Sonnets to, 68
 Eolian Harp, The, 92
 Epigrams, &c., 435
 Epilogue to "The Rash Conjuror," 452
 Epitaph [on himself], 431, 452
 Epitaph on a bad Man, 442
 Epitaph on a mercenary Miser, 449
 Epitaphium Testamentarium, 405
 Erskine, Sonnet to, 68
 Euclid in Rhyme, 28
 Evening Star, To the, 12
 Exchange, The, 283
- FADED FLOWER, The, 64
 Falconer's *Shipwreck*, To a Lady with, 370
 Fancy in *nubibus*, 380
 Farewell to Love, 349
 Fears in Solitude, 219
 Fielding's "Amelia," With, 35
 Fire, Famine, and Slaughter, 201
 First Advent of Love, 388
 Fortune, To, 50
 Foster-Mother's Tale, The, 147
 France: an Ode, 216
 French Revolution, To a young Lady with a Poem on the, 61
 Friend, To a young, on his proposing to domesticate with the
 Author, 111
 Friend together with an Unfinished Poem, To a, 67
 Friend who died of a Frenzy Fever, Lines on a, 65
 Friend who had declared his Intention of writing no more
 Poetry, To a, 109
 Friends, The Three Sorts of, 425
 Frost at Midnight, 206
- GARDEN OF BOCCACCIO, The, 413
 Genevieve, 22
 Gentle Look, The, 23
 Gentleman [Wordsworth], To a, 351
 German, From the, 280
 German Poet, From an old, 450
 German Student's Album, Lines in a, 438
 Glycine's Song in *Zapolya*, 372
 Godwin, Sonnet to W., 72
- H., To the Rev. W. J., 88
 Happiness, 25
 Happy Husband, The, 341
 Harcourt, Epitaph on Walter, 443
 Hexameters addressed to W. and D. Wordsworth, 275
 Homeric Hexameter, The, 291

- Home-sick, 285
 Honour, 23
 Hour-glass, The, 452
 Hour when we shall meet again, The, 94
 House-dog's Collar, For a, 448
 Human Life, On the Denial of Immortality, 371
 Humility the Mother of Charity, 426
 Hymn, A, 370
 Hymn before Sunrise, in the Vale of Chamouni, 335
 Hymn to the Earth, 288

 IMITATION, On, 25
 Improvisatore, The, 407
 Infant, Epitaph on an [" Ere sin could blight "], 60
 Infant, Epitaph on an [" Its balmy lips "], 116
 Infant, To an, 105
 Infant which died before Baptism, On an, 284
 Inscription for a Fountain on a Heath, 339
 Inscription for a Time-piece, 426
 Inscription in Nether-Stowey Church, Translation of, 142
 Inside the Coach, 13
 Invocation, An, 367
 Irving, To Edward, 389
 Israel's Lament, 378

 JOB'S LUCK, 278
 Julia, 4

 KAYSER of Kaserwerth, To the young Artist, 430
 Keepsake, The, 313
 Kepler, Epigram on, 453
 ' King's Arms,' Ross, Lines written at, 56
 Kiss, The, 49
 Kisses, 38
 Knight's Tomb, The, 377
 Koskiusko, Sonnet to, 71
 Kubla Khan, 265

 L., Esq., Lines to W., 151
 La Favette, Sonnet to, 70
 Lady offended by a sportive observation, To a, 364
 Late Marriage, On a, 435
 Lesbia, To (Catullus), 53
 Lewti, or the Circassian Love-Chaunt, 213
 Life, 15
 Limbo, 375
 Lime-tree Bower my Prison, This, 145
 Lloyd, Sonnet to Charles, 117
 Love, 208
 Love and Friendship opposite, 423
 Love, a Sword, 309
 Love, Hope, and Patience in Education, 421

- Lover's Resolution, The Picture, or the, 327
 Love's Apparition and Evanishment, 428
 Love's Burial-Place, 429
 Luther de Diabolis, On, 457
- MAHOMET, 290
 Melancholy : a Fragment, 198
 Melancholy Letter, Lines to a Friend in Answer to a, 51
 Metrical Feet, a Lesson for a Boy, 350
 Moles, 375
 Monk, The Mad, 321
 Monody on a Tea-Kettle, 8
 Monody on the Death of Chatterton, 16
 Morgan, To Mrs., and her Sister, 358
 Moriens Superstiti, 54
 Morienti Superstes, 54
Μωροσοφία, or Wisdom in Folly, 449
 Motto for a Transparency, 454
 Muse, To the, 6
 Music, 11
 Musical Critic, To a, 437
 My Godmother's Beard, 453
- NAMES, 282
 Narcissus, To a certain Modern, 444
 Nature, To, 373
 Ne plus ultra, 398
 Necessity the Mother of Fashion, 436
 Nehemiah Higginbottom, Sonnets of, 152
 Nightingale, The, A Conversation Poem, 225
 Nightingale, To the, 89
 Night-Scene, The, 367
 Ninathoma, The Complaint of, 36
 Nonsense Sapphics, 456
 Nose, The, 5
 Not at Home, 423
- OLD MAN of the Alps, 208
 Ossian, Imitated from, 35
 Otter, Sonnet to the River, 39
 Ottfried, Translation from, 283
 Outcast, The, 64
 Ovidian Elegiac Metre, The, 292
- PAIN, 21
 Pains of Sleep, The, 343
 Pang more sharp than all, The, 354
 Pantisocracy, On the Prospect of Establishing, 87
 Parent, To a Proud, 438
 Parliamentary Oscillators, 195

- Phantom, 345
 Phantom or Fact? 424
 Picture, The, or the Lover's Resolution, 327
 Pitt, Sonnet on, 73
 Pity, 89
 Pixies, Songs of the, 42
 Poetical Fragments, 271
 Poet's Prayer, The, 437
 Pondere non numero, 445
 Poole, Metrical Epistle to Thomas, 436
 Poverty, To, 87
 Premiers and First Consuls, A Hint to, 444
 Priestley, Sonnet on, 69
 Primrose, To a, 107
 Profuse Kindness, 420
 Progress of Vice, 10
 Psyche, 365
 Published, To one who, in Print what had been entrusted to him
 by my Fireside, 447
 Pye, To Mr., 441
- RAIN, An Ode to the, 332
 Raven, The, 211
 Reader of his own Verses, On a, 438
 Reason for Love's Blindness, 364
 Recantation, illustrated in the Story of the Mad Ox, 267
 Recantation, The [*i.e.*, "France: an Ode"], 216
 Recollections of Love, 357
 Reflections on having left a place of Retirement, 102
 Religious Musings, 75
 Reproof and Reply, The, 386
 Reviewers, 454
 Reward of the Just, The, 339
 Revisiting the Sea-shore, On, 159
 Rheinwein, 419
 "Robbers, The," To the Author of, 66
 Rose, The, 37
 Ruined House in a romantic Country, On a, 152
- SADDLEBACK, A Thought suggested by a View of, 315
 Sancti Dominici Pallium, a Dialogue, 396
 Schiller, Sonnet to, 66
 School for College, Sonnet on quitting, 31
 Sea-shore, On revisiting the, 320
 Sentimental, 456
 Separation, 363
 Sheridan, Sonnet to R. B., 71
 Shurton Bars, Lines written at, 99
 Sibylline Leaf, A, 374
 Siddons, Sonnet to Mrs., 73
 Sigh, The, 55

- Silver Thimble, The, 97
 Simplicity, To, 152
 Singer, On a Bad, 441
 Sir Rubicund Naso, On, 440
 Sister's Death was inevitable, On receiving an Account that his
 only, 13
 Sisters, To Two, 358
 Something childish, but very natural, 284
 Song, *ex improviso*, 420
 Song from *Piccolomini*, 312
 Song from *Zapolya*, 373
 Sonnet composed on a journey Homeward, 114
 Sonnet to a Friend who asked how I felt when the Nurse first
 presented my Infant to me, 115
 Sonnets attempted in the Manner of Contemporary Writers, 151
 Sonnets on receiving news of the Birth of a Son, 114
 Sonnets to Eminent Characters, 68
 Southey, Sonnet to Robert, 72
 Spenser, Lines in the Manner of, 91
 Spring in a Village, Lines to a beautiful, 40
 Stanhope, Sonnet to Earl, 74
 Starling, The Death of the [Catullus], 53
 Stranger Minstrel, A, 316
 Suicide's Argument, The, and Nature's Answer, 365
 Sun, Spots in the, 451
 Supper, Written after a Walk before, 34
- TALLEYRAND to Lord Grenville, 307
 Tears of a grateful People, 381
 Tell's Birthplace, 273
 The Hour when we shall meet again, 94
 Three Graves, The, 153
 Time, Real and Imaginary, 366
 Time-piece, Inscription for a, 426
 To be forgiven for Fame, 354
 Tombless Epitaph, A, 361
 Tooke, Verses addressed to J. Horne, 108
 Tranquillity, Ode to, 314
 Translation of a Passage in Ottfried's Gospel, 283
 Translation of Wrangham's Hendecasyllabi, 59
 Translation of a Latin Distich, 446
 True Self-knowledge, 426
 Two Founts, The, 402
 Two round Spaces on the Tombstone, The, 318
- UBI THESAURUS ibi Cor, 200
 Unfortunate Woman at the Theatre, To an, 139
 Unfortunate Woman whom the Author had known in the Days
 of her Innocence, To an, 138
 Unwilling Witness, An, 402

VER PERPETUUM, 106

Verses to Miss A. T., 421

Village, Lines to a beautiful Spring in a, 40

Virgin's Cradle Hymn, The, 364

Visionary Hope, The, 362

Visit of the Gods, The, 279

WANDERINGS of Cain, The, 257

Water Ballad, 281

Welsh, Imitated from the, 56

Westphalian Song, 281

What is Life ? 346

What is Reason ? 381

Wills of the Wisp, The, 444

Witness, An unwilling, 401

Wordsworth, To William, Composed on the night after his recitation of a poem on the Growth of an Individual Mind, 351

Work without Hope, 412

YOUNG ASS, To a, 63

Young Lady, To a, on her Recovery from a Fever, 205

Young Lady, To a vain, 448

Young man of Fortune, Addressed to a, 116

Youth affectionately welcomed by a Sister, On seeing a, 33

Youth and Age, 385

INDEX TO FIRST LINES

- A BIRD, who for his other sins, 399
A blessed lot hath he, who having passed, 142
A green and silent spot, amid the hills, 219
"A heavy wit shall hang at every lord," 457
A joke (cries Jack) without a sting, 441
A little further, O my father, 258
A long deep lane, 272
Along this glade was Anna wont to rove, 12
A lovely form there sate beside my bed, 474
A mount, not wearisome and bare and steep, 111
A poor benighted Pedlar knock'd, 449
A sunny shaft did I behold, 372
A sworded man whose trade is blood, 363
Ah! cease thy tears and sobs, my little Life! 105
Ah! not by Cam or Isis, famous streams, 370
All are not born to soar—and ah! how few, 25
All look and likeness caught from earth, 346
All Nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair, 412
All thoughts, all passions, all delights, 298
Almost awake? Why, what is this, and whence, 199
An evil spirit's on thee, friend! of late! 446
An excellent adage commands that we should, 452
An Ox, long fed with musty hay, 267
And this place our forefathers made for men! 150
And this reft house is that the which he built, 152
As Dick and I at Charing Cross were walking, 440
As I am rhymer, 419
As late each flower that sweetest blows, 37
As late I journey'd o'er the extensive plain, 15
As late I lay in Slumber's shadowy vale, 69
As late on Skiddaw's mount I lay supine, 316
As oft mine eye with careless glance, 97
As when a child on some long winter's night, 73
As when far off the warbled strains are heard, 70
At midnight by the stream I roved, 213
Auspicious Reverence! Hush all meaner song, 118

Away, those cloudy looks, that labouring sigh, 51

"BE, rather than be call'd, a child of God," 284
 Beneath the blaze of a tropical sun, 347
 Beneath yon birch with silver bark, 230
 Britons! when last ye met, with distant streak, 108
 By many a boo'y's vengeance bit, 436

CHARLES, grave or merry, at no lie would stick, 446
 Charles! my slow heart was only sad when first, 115
 Child of my muse! in Barbour's gentle hand, 422
 "Come hither, gently rowing," 281
 Come; your opinion of my manuscript! 449
 Cupid, if storying Legends tell aright, 38

DEAR Charles! whilst yet thou wert a babe, I ween, 109
 Dear native Brook! wild Streamlet of the West! 39
 Deep in the gulph of Vice and Woe, 10
 Depart in joy from this world's noise and strife, 142
 Didst thou think less of thy dear self, 448
 Dim Hour! that sleep'st on pillowing clouds afar, 94
 Do call, dear Jess, whene'er my way you come, 444
 Do you ask what the birds say? The Sparrow, the Dove,
 340
 Dormi, Jesu! Mater ridet, 364
 Due to the Staggerers that made drunk by Power, 272

EACH Bond Street buck conceits, unhappy elf! 450
 Earth! thou mother of numberless children, the nurse and the
 mother, 288
 Edmund! thy grave with aching eye I scan, 65
 Encinctured with a twine of leaves, 258
 Ere on my bed my limbs I lay, 343
 Ere on my bed my limbs I lay, 360
 Ere Sin could blight or Sorrow fade, 60
 Ere the birth of my life, if I wish'd it or no, 365
Eu! Dei vices gerens, ipse Divus, 376

FAREWELL, parental scenes! a sad farewell! 31
 Farewell, sweet Love! yet blame you not my truth, 349
 "Fie, Mr. Coleridge!—and can this be you?" 386
 Fond, peevish, wedded pair! why all this rant? 457
 Frail creatures are we all! To be the best, 426
 Friend of the wise! and Teacher of the Good! 351
 Friend pure of heart and fervent! we have learnt, 389
 Friends should be *weigh'd*, not *told*: who boasts to have won,
 445
 From his brimstone bed at break of day, 292
 From me, Aurelia! you desired, 448
 From Rufus' eye sly Cupid shot his dart, 435

From the Miller's mossy wheel, 273

GENTLY I took that which ungently came, 427
Ἐν ᾧ θεὸς σεαυτὸν!—and is this the prime, 436
 God be with thee, gladsome Ocean! 320
 God's child in Christ adopted,—Christ my all, 430
 Good Candle, thou that with thy brother, Fire, 451
 Grant me a patron, gracious Heaven! whene'er, 437

HAST thou a charm to stay the morning-star, 335
 He too has flitted from his secret nest, 354
 Hear, my belovéd, an old Milesian story! 291
 Hear, sweet spirit, hear the spell, 367
 Heard'st thou yon universal cry, 7
 Hence, soul-dissolving Harmony, 11
 Hence that fantastic wantonness of woe, 116
 Her attachment may differ from yours in degree, 423
 Here lies the Devil—ask no other name, 446
 Here sleeps at length poor Col., and without screaming,

452

Here's Jem's first copy of nonsense verses, 456
 Hippona lets no silly flush, 438
 Hoarse Mævius reads his hobbling verse, 438
 How long will ye round me be swelling, 36
 How seldom, friend! a good great man inherits, 339
 How sweet, when crimson colours dart, 301
 How warm this woodland wild recess! 357
 Hush! ye clamorous Cares! be mute! 88

I ASKED my fair one happy day, 282
 I have heard of reasons manifold, 364
 I heard a voice from Etna's side, 321
 I hold of all our viperous race, 441
 I know it is dark; and though I have lain, 332
 I mix in life, and labour to seem free, 200
 I never saw the man whom you describe, 147
 I note the moods and feelings men betray, 396
 I sigh, fair injur'd stranger! for thy fate, 117
 I stood on Brocken's sovran height, and saw, 286
 I too a sister had! too cruel Death! 33
 I touch this scar upon my skull behind, 458
 If dead, we cease to be; if total gloom, 371
 If I had but two little wings, 284
 If Love be dead, 429
 If Pegasus will let thee only ride him, 28
 If the guilt of all lying consists in deceit, 439
 If thou wert here, these tears were tears of light, 287
 If while my passion I impart, 56
 Imagination; honourable aims, 348
 In darkness I remain'd—the neighbour's clock, 272
 In Köhln, a town of monks and bones, 419

In many ways does the full heart reveal, 401
 In Spain, that land of Monks and Apes, 419
 In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, 292
 In vain I praise thee, Zoilus ! 448
 In vain we supplicate the Powers above 429
 In Xanadu did Kubla Khan, 265
 Is't returned as 'twas sent ? Is't no worse for the wear ? 365
 It is an ancient Mariner, 169
 It may indeed be phantasy when I, 373
 It was some Spirit, Sheridan ! that breath'd, 71
 Its balmy lips the infant blest, 116

JACK drinks fine wines, wears modish clothing, 439
 Jack finding gold left a rope on the ground, 454
 Jack Stripe, 455
 Jem writes his verses with more speed, 439
 Julia was blest with Beauty, Wit, and Grace, 4

KAYSER ! to whom, as to a second self, 430
 Know'st thou the land where the pale citrons grow, 281

LAST Monday all the papers said, 439
 Late, late yestreen I saw the new Moon, 322
 Let us not blame him : for against such chances, 354
 Light cargoes waft of modulated sound, 271
 Like a lone Arab, old and blind, 428
 Little Miss Fanny, 458
 Love would remain the same if true, 406
 Low in a barren vale I see thee sit, 87
 Low was our pretty Cot : our tallest rose, 102
 Lunatic Witch-fires ! Ghosts of Light and Motion ! 444

MAIDEN, that with sullen brow, 130
 Maid of my Love, sweet Genevieve ! 22
 Maid of unboastful charms ! whom white-robed Truth, 59
 Mark this holy chapel well ! 273
 Matilda ! I have heard a sweet tune play'd, 337
 Mild Splendour of the various-vested Night ! 2
 Most candid critic, what if I, 445
 Mourn, Israel ! Sons of Israel, mourn ! 378
 Much on my early youth I love to dwell, 61
 My eyes make pictures, when they are shut, 341
 My father confessor is strict and holy, 451
 My heart has thank'd thee, Bowles ! for those soft strains, 70
 My Lesbia, let us love and live, 53
 My Lord ! though your Lordship repel deviation, 398
 My Maker ! of thy power the trace, 370
 My Merry men all, that drink with glee, 443
 My pensive Sara ! thy soft cheek reclined, 92
 Myrtle-leaf that, ill besped, 138

- Nay, dearest Anna! why so grave? 364
 Near the lone pile with ivy overspread, 58
 Never, believe me, 279
 No cloud, no relique of the sunken day, 225
 No more 'twixt conscience staggering and the Pope, 404
 No mortal spirit yet had clomb so high, 453
 No private grudge they need, no personal spite, 454
 Nor cold, nor stern, my soul! yet I detest, 296
 Nor travels my meandering eye, 99
 Not always should the tear's ambrosial dew, 72
 Not hers To win the sense by words of rhetoric, 374
 Not, Stanhope! with the Patriot's doubtful name, 74
 Now! it is gone.—Our brief hours travel post, 426

 O FAIR is Love's first hope to gentle mind! 388
 O form'd t' illume a sunless world forlorn, 72
 O! I do love thee, meek *Simplicity!* 152
 O! it is pleasant with a heart at ease, 380
 O leave the lily on its stem, 229
 O meek attendant of Sol's setting blaze, 12
 O Muse who sangest late another's pain, 8
 O Peace, that on a liliated bank dost love, 91
 O think, fair maid, these sands that pass, 452
 O thou wild Fancy, check thy wing! No more, 46
 O what a loud and fearful shriek was there, 71
 O what a wonder seems the fear of Death, 16
 O would the Baptist come again, 441
 O!—O!—of you we complain, 437
 O'er the raised earth the gales of Evening sigh, 1
 O'er wayward childhood would'st thou hold firm rule, 421
 Of him that in this gorgeous tomb doth lie, 442
 Of late, in one of those most weary hours, 413
 Of smart pretty fellows in Bristol are numbers, some, 435
 Oft, oft methinks, the while with thee, 341
 Oft o'er my brain does that strange fancy roll, 114
 Old Age, the shape and messenger of Death, 272
 Old Harpy jeers at castles in the air, 447
 On stern Blencartha's perilous height, 315
 On the broad mountain-top, 272
 On the wide level of a mountain's head, 366
 On wide or narrow scale shall Man, 25
 Once could the Morn's first beams, the healthful breeze, 21
 Once more, sweet Stream! with slow foot wandering near,
 40
 One kiss, dear Maid! I said and sigh'd, 49
 Oppressed, confused, with grief and pain, 381
 Our English poets, bad and good, agree, 450

 PAINS ventral, subventral, 458
 Pale Roamer through the night! thou poor Forlorn! 64
 Parry seeks the Polar ridge, 455

Pass under Jack's window at twelve at night, 445
 Pensive at eve on the hard world I mus'd, 151
 Perish warmth unfaithful to its seeming! 458
 Phidias changed marble into feet and legs, 466
 Pity! mourn in plaintive tone, 53
 Poor little foal of an oppress'd race! 63
 Promptress of unnumber'd sighs, 50

QUÆ linquam, aut nihil, aut nihili, aut vix sunt mea. Sordes,
 405

Repeating such verse as Bowles, 436
 Resembles life what once was deem'd of light, 346
 Richer than Miser o'er his countless hoards, 56

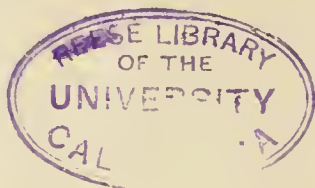
SAD lot, to have no Hope! Though lowly kneeling, 362
 Said William to Edmund, I can't guess the reason, 436
 Scarce any scandal, but has a handle, 447
 Schiller! that hour I would have wish'd to die, 66
 Seraphs! around th' Eternal's seat who throng, 3
 She gave with joy her virgin breast, 283
 Since all that beat about in Nature's range, 345
 Sister of love-lorn Poets, Philomel! 89
 Sisters! sisters! who sent you here? 201
 Sleep, sweet babe! my cares beguiling, 364
 Sly Beelzebub took all occasions, 278
 So great the charms of Mrs. Monday, 453
 Sole Positive of Night! 398
 Southey! thy melodies steal o'er mine ear, 72
 Speak out, Sir! you're safe, for so ruddy your nose, 440
 Spirit who sweepst the wild Harp of Time! 133
 Splendour's fondly fostered child! 302
 Stop, Christian passer-by!—Stop, child of God, 431
 Stranger! whose eyes a look of pity show, 208
 Stretched on a mouldered Abbey's broadest wall, 198
 Strongly it bears us along in swelling and limitless billows,
 291
 Swans sing before they die—'twere no bad thing, 440
 Sweet Flower! that peeping from thy russet stem, 105
 Sweet Mercy! how my very heart has bled, 89

TELL me, on what holy ground, 57
 That darling of the Tragic Muse, 60
 That France has put us oft to rout, 450
 That Jealousy may rule a mind, 423
 "The angel's like a flea," 457
 The Butterfly the ancient Grecians made, 305
 The cloud doth gather, the greenwood roar, 312
 The Devil believes that the Lord will come, 318
 The early year's fast-flying vapours stray, 106

- The fervid Sun had more than halv'd the day, 23
 The Frost performs its secret ministry, 206
 The grapes upon the Vicar's wall, 155
 The hour-bell sounds, and I must go, 54
 The indignant Bard compos'd this furious ode, 14
 The piteous sobs that choke the virgin's breath, 117
 The Poet in his lone yet genial hour, 313
 The rose that blushes like the morn, 456
 The shepherds went their hasty way, 305
 The solemn-breathing air is ended, 52
 The stream with languid murmur creeps, 35
 The Sun (for now his orb 'gan slowly sink), 272
 "The Sun is not yet risen," 389
 The sunshine lies on the cottage-wall, 273
 The swallows, 272
 The tear which mourn'd a Brother's fate scarce dry, 13
 The tedded hay, the first fruits of the soil, 313
 There comes from old Avaro's grave, 440
 They shrink in as moles, 375
 This day among the faithful placed, 140
 This, Hannah Scollock! may have been the case, 453
 This is now—this was erst, 29
 This is the time, when most divine to hear, 75
 This Sycamore, oft musical with bees, 339
 This way or that, ye Powers above me! 457
 Though much averse, dear Jack, to flicker, 34
 Tho' no bold flights to thee belong, 6
 Thou bleedest, my poor Heart! and thy distress, 61
 Thou gentle Look, that didst my soul beguile, 38
 Though friendships differ endless *in degree*, 425
 Though Miss ——'s match is a subject of mirth, 435
 Though, rous'd by that dark Vizir, Riot rude, 69
 Though veiled in spires of myrtle-wreath, 399
 Three truths should make thee often think and pause, 444
 Through weeds and thorns, and matted underwood, 327
 Thus far my scanty brain hath built the rhyme, 67
 Thy babes ne'er greet thee with the father's name, 438
 Thy lap-dog, Rufa, is a dainty beast, 440
 Thy smiles I note, sweet early flower, 107
 'Tis a strange place, this Limbo!—not a Place, 375
 'Tis hard on Bagshot Heath to try, 13
 'Tis mine and it is likewise yours, 446
 'Tis not the lily-brow I prize, 420
 'Tis sweet to him who all the week, 285
 'Tis the middle of night by the castle clock, 235
 'Tis true, Idoloclastes Satyrane! 361
 To know, to esteem, to love—and then to part, 358
 To praise men as good, and to take them for such, 420
 To wed a fool, I really cannot see, 445
 Tom Slothful talks, as slothful Tom besecms, 449
 Tranquillity! thou better name, 314

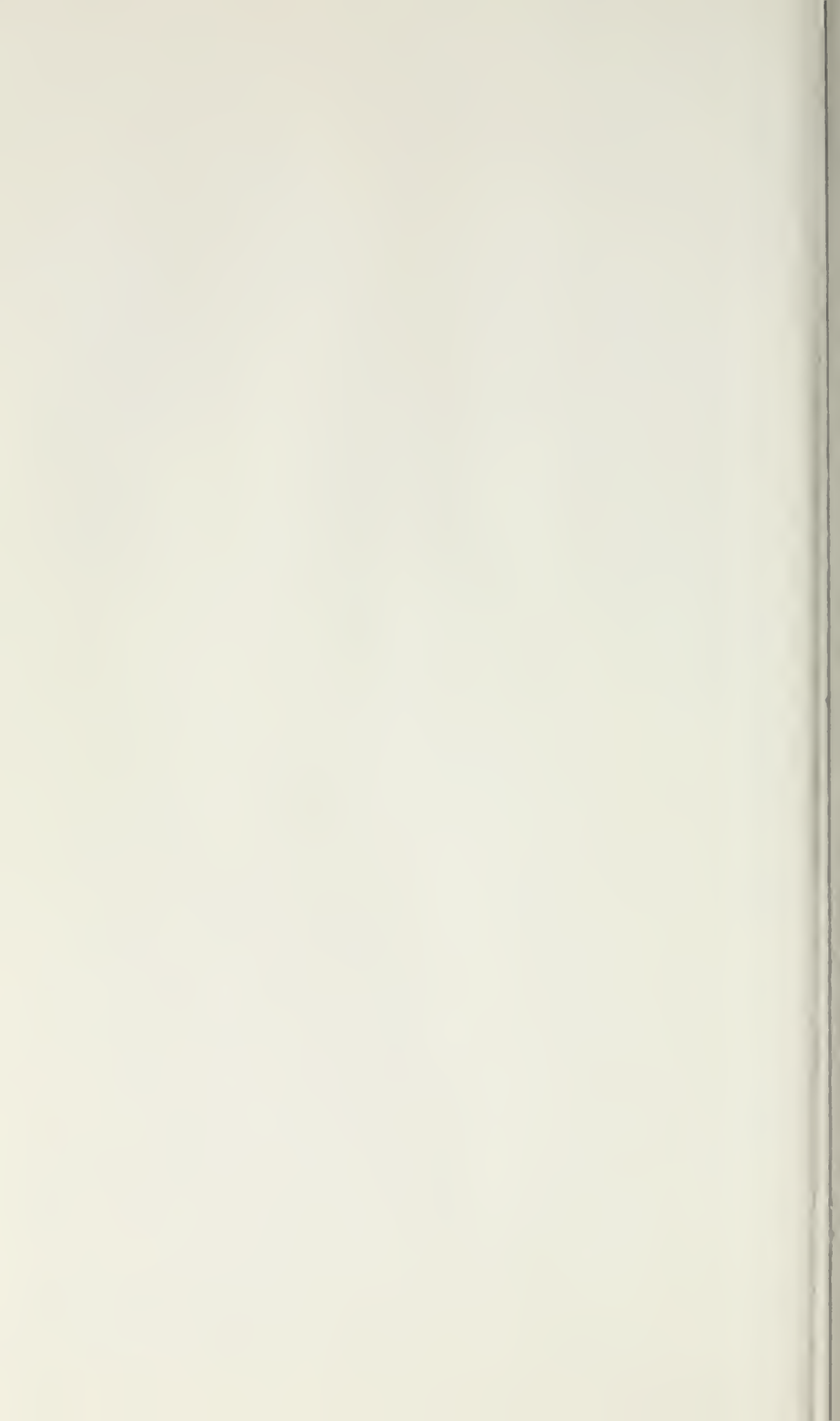
- Trochee trips from long to short, 350
 'Twas my last waking thought, how it could be, 402
 'Twas sweet to know it only possible, 273
 Two things hast thou made known to half the nation, 447
- UNBOASTFUL Bard ! whose verse concise yet clear, 95
 Unchanged within, to see all changed without, 402
 Under this stone does Walter Harcourt lie, 443
 Underneath a huge oak tree, 211
 Ungrateful he, who pluck'd thee from thy stalk, 64
 Unperishing youth ! 278
 Up, up ! ye dames, and lasses gay ! 373
 Utter the song, O my soul ! the flight and return of Mohammed,
 290
- VERSE, a breeze mid blossoms straying, 385
 Verse, pictures, music, thoughts both grave and gay, 421
 Virtues and Woes alike too great for man, 35
- WE ask and urge—(here ends the story !), 452
 We both attended the same College, 438
 We pledged our hearts, my love and I, 283
 Well ! If the Bard was weather-wise, who made, 322
 Well, they are gone, and here must I remain, 145
 We've conquer'd us a Peace, like lads true metalled, 454
 We've fought for Peace, and conquer'd it at last, 454
 What a spring-tide of Love to dear friends in a shoal ! 420
 What is an Epigram ? a dwarfish whole, 446
 What though the chilly wide-mouth'd quacking chorus, 395
 When British Freedom for a happier land, 68
 When Surface talks of other people's worth, 451
 When they did greet me father, sudden awe, 114
 When thieves come, I bark : when gallants, I am still, 448
 When thou to my true-love comest, 281
 When Youth his faery reign began, 55
 Whene'er the mist, that stands 'twixt God and thee, 381
 Where Cam his stealthy flowings most dissembles, 272
 Where grac'd with many a classic spoil, 32
 Where is the grave of Sir Arthur O'Kellyn ? 377
 Where true Love burns, Desire is Love's pure flame, 388
 While my young cheek retains its healthful hues, 151
 Whilst pale Anxiety, corrosive Care, 87
 Whom the untaught Shepherds call, 42
 Why need I say, Louisa dear ! 205
 William, my teacher, my friend ! dear William and dear Doro-
 thea ! 275
 With Donne, whose muse on dromedary trots, 380
 With many a pause and oft reverted eye, 90
 Within these circling hollies, woodbine clad, 344

YE Clouds ! that far above me float and pause, 216
Ye drinkers of Stingo and Nappy so free, 442
Ye souls unus'd to lofty verse, 5
Yes, noble old Warrior ! this heart has beat high, 277
Yes, yes ! that boon, life's richest treat, 410
Yet art thou happier far than she, 54
Yon row of bleak and visionary pines, 374
You come from o'er the waters, 425
You loved the daughter of Don Manrique ? 367
Your Poem must *eternal* be, 441



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