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Bryant's  
Early Poems.



T. Y. CROWELL & Co  
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THE EARLY POEMS

OF

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH  
OF  
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire County, in Western Massachusetts.

Like Longfellow, he was descended from Captain John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. He had a threefold claim to inheritance from the pilgrims of the "Mayflower."

On both sides he came from an active and long-lived race. His great-grandfather, Dr. Ichabod Bryant, was a man of "gigantic size and strength." His grandfather, Dr. Philip Byrant, lived to be eighty-five and visited his patients till a fortnight before he died. His father was so muscular that he could lift a barrel of cider into the cart over the wheel. His maternal grandmother, at the age of sixty-seven, was able, unaided, to mount a horse from the ground.

His father, Dr. Peter Bryant, might in happier circumstances have been illustrious. Left at the age of eight to the charge of an avaricious uncle, his early education was wholly neglected. In spite of every discouragement he fitted himself for Harvard, but was not

allowed to proceed with the course. His knowledge of medicine was entirely acquired at home, except for a year's instruction under Dr. Prilète, a celebrated French surgeon, and a course of lectures at Cambridge. At the age of twenty-five his property consisted of a horse, a few books, and twenty-five dollars' worth of medicines. With that capital he established himself at Cummington. His knowledge of men, but not his means, was increased by a voyage to the East Indies as surgeon to a merchant vessel. The vessel was confiscated at Mauritius, where Dr. Bryant was obliged to remain more than a year, thus acquiring a knowledge of French and, it is surmised, a more liberal theology than the rigid Calvinism in which he had been brought up.

The books, curiosities, surgical instruments, and botanical specimens which he had collected during his absence, were all lost, together with his luggage, toward the end of his voyage home from the Cape of Good Hope. He landed "truly and literally poor."

Nevertheless from 1806 till 1813 he represented his county in the General Court, and was afterward State Senator for two years.

Byrant says in his autobiography:—

"My father delighted in poetry, and in his library were the works of most of the eminent English poets. He wrote verses himself, mostly humorous and satirical. He was not unskilled in Latin poetry, in which the odes of Horace were his favorites. He was fond of music, played on the violin, and I remember hearing him say that he once made a bass viol—for he was very ingenious in the use of tools—and played upon it.

"He was of a mild and indulgent temper, somewhat silent—though not hesitating in conversation, and never

expatiated at much length on any subject. His patients generally paid him whatever they pleased, if ever so little, so that he could not by any means be called a thriving man. In one respect he did not stint himself: he always dressed well. . . . He had a certain metropolitan air."

Four of Dr. Bryant's sisters also wrote verses, but if William Cullen inherited his genius from his father's family, he had no ear for music.

Dr. Bryant married Sarah Snell, who, like himself, had been born at North Bridgewater. With little chance for education, she nevertheless made the most of her opportunities, and became a power for good in her neighborhood. She was indefatigable in her household duties, tending carefully to the necessary economies of a poor doctor's family, spinning and weaving, making her children's clothes, teaching them to read and write, and doing all the manifold work of the mother of a large family. If her neighbors needed her help, she gave it, often nursing the sick for days at a time. She took a deep interest in public affairs, and was influential in improving schools and roads, and the planting of trees. One of her favorite mottoes was, "Never be idle," and she carried it out to the letter.

Dr. Bryant's library contained upwards of seven hundred volumes, and included Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Burns, Cowper, Scott, Southey, and Wordsworth. All the family were great readers, and winter evenings the boys used to lie on their backs on the floor, making the most of the flickering light of the birch logs in the fire-place.

William Cullen knew the alphabet by the time he was sixteen months old, and before he was four he was sent to the district school. When he was five he used to stand on

a settle and declaim Watts's hymns. At eight he began to write verses.

At this time Dr. Bryant and his family, after several moves, had been living for about three years at the homestead of his father-in-law, Ebenezer Snell, a Justice of the Peace, and a man of great character and wit. He set his young grandson at versifying passages of Scripture. Several specimens are preserved, but the earlier ones show more immaturity than his original effusions. Thus he began the first chapter of Job: —

“ His name was Job, evil did he eschew.

To him were born seven sons : three daughters, too. ”

His father criticised it and he began again: —

“ Job, just and good, in Uz had sojourned long;  
 He feared his God, and shunned the way of wrong.  
 Three were his daughters, and his sons were seven,  
 And large the wealth bestowed on him by heaven.  
 Seven thousand sheep were in his pastures fed,  
 Three thousand camels by his train were led;  
 For him the yoke a thousand oxen wore,  
 Five hundred she-asses his burdens bore.  
 His household to a mighty host increased,  
 The greatest man was Job in all the East.”

About the same time he celebrated the June eclipse of the Sun (1806) in heroic verse. It began: —

“ How awfully sublime and grand to see  
 The lamp of Day wrap'ed in Obscurity!  
 To see the sun remove behind the moon,  
 And nightly darkness shroud the day at noon!  
 The birds no longer feel his genial ray,  
 But ceased to sing and sit upon the spray.

A solemn gloom and stillness spreads around,  
 Reigns in the air and broods o'er all the ground.  
 Once smiling Nature wears another face;  
 The blooming meadow loses half its grace;  
 All things are silent save the chilling breeze  
 That in low whispers rustles through the trees.  
 The stars break forth and stud the azure sky,  
 And larger planets meet the wondering eye."

He also delivered an original address for a school examination; and this effusion, which dealt in heroic couplets with the progress of knowledge, was afterwards printed in the *Salem Gazette*. His father said, "He will be ashamed of his verses when he is grown up." That was a correct prediction. Nevertheless, Dr. Bryant, the following year took with him to Boston a metrical invective by his son, and had it printed in a pamphlet entitled "The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times; a Satire by a Youth of Thirteen." It contained the following passages, which, of course, show the influence of Pope and Dryden: —

## JEFFERSON.

"And thou, the scorn of every patriot name,  
 Thy country's ruin and thy council's shame,  
 Poor servile thing! derision of the brave  
 Who erst from Tarleton fled to Carter's cave;  
 Thou who when menac'd by perfidious Gaul  
 Didst prostrate to her whisker'd minion fall;  
 And when our cash her empty bags supply'd  
 Didst meanly strive the foul disgrace to hide;  
 Go, wretch, resign the presidential chair,  
 Disclose thy secret measures, foul or fair.

Go, search with curious eye for hornèd frogs,  
 'Mid the wild wastes of Louisianian bogs,  
 Or, where Ohio rolls his turbid stream,  
 Dig for huge bones, thy glory and thy theme.  
 Go, scan, Philosphist, thy Sally's charms,  
 And sink supinely in her sable arms,  
 But quit to abler hands the helm of state."

## VICE.

"Look where we will, and in whatever land,  
 Europe's rich soil, or Afric's barren sand,  
 Where the wild savage hunts his wilder prey,  
 Or art or science pour their brightest day,  
 The monster *Vice* appears before our eyes  
 In naked impudence or gay disguise.

But quit the meaner game, indignant Muse,  
 And to thy country turn thy nobler views;  
 Ill-fated clime! condemn'd to feel th' extremes  
 Of a weak ruler's philosophic dreams;  
 Driven headlong on to ruin's fateful brink,  
 When will thy country feel? when will she think?

Satiric Muse, shall injured Commerce weep  
 Her ravish'd nights, and will thy thunders sleep?  
 Dart thy keen glances, knit thy threatening brows,  
 Call fire from heaven to blast thy country's foes.  
 Oh! let a youth thine inspiration learn!  
 Oh! give him words that breathe and thoughts that  
 burn!

Curse of our nation, source of countless woes,  
 From whose dark womb unreckon'd misery flows,  
 The Embargo rages, like a sweeping wind;  
 Fear lowers before, and Famine stalks behind."

## THE FACTION'S DEMAGOGUE.

“E'en while I sing, see Faction urge her claim,  
Mislead with falsehood, and with zeal inflame;  
Lift her black banner, spread her empire wide,  
And stalk triumphant with a fury's stride.  
She blows her brazen trump, and at the sound  
A motley throng, obedient, flock around;  
A mist of changing hues o'er all she flings,  
And darkness perches on her dragon wings.  
As Johnson deep, as Addison refin'd,  
And skill'd to pour conviction o'er the mind.  
Oh, might some patriot rise, the gloom dispel,  
Chase Error's mist, and break her magic spell!

But vain the wish, for hark! the murmuring meed  
Of hoarse applause from yonder shed proceed;  
Enter and view the gaping concourse there,  
Intent with gaping mouth and stupid stare,  
While in the midst their supple leader stands,  
Harangues aloud, and flourishes his hands;  
To adulation tunes his servile throat,  
And sues, successful, for each blockhead's vote.”

The satire met with a rapid sale among the Federalists, who at that time delighted in any sort of scurrility. A second edition was soon issued, corrected, and enlarged, and accompanied by a number of other poems, the longest of which — one hundred and thirty-five lines — was entitled “The Spanish Revolution.”

Some doubt having been expressed whether a youth of thirteen could have written the “Embargo,” the new edition contained an “advertisement,” certifying the fact from “personal knowledge of himself and his family, as

well as of his literary improvement and extraordinary talents." It contained also a preface, in which the author declares that he "is far from thinking that all his errors are expunged, or all his faults corrected," adding, "Indeed, were that the case, he is suspicious that the 'composition' would cease to be his own."

The first example of Bryant's blank verse is interesting. It is a version of David's lament over Saul and Jonathan, and was also written at his grandfather Snell's instigation: —

“The beautiful of Israel's land lie slain  
On the high places. How the mighty ones  
Are fallen! Tell it not in Gath, nor sound  
The tidings in the streets of Ascalon,  
Lest there the daughters of the Philistines  
Rejoice; lest there the heathen maidens sing  
The song of triumph. Oh, ye mountain slopes,  
Ye Heights of Gilboa, let there be no rain  
Nor dew upon you; let no offerings smoke  
Upon your fields, for there the strong man's shield,  
The shield of Saul, was vilely cast away,  
As tho' he ne'er had been anointed king.  
From bloody fray, from conflict to the death,  
With men of might the bow of Jonathan  
Turned never back, nor did the sword of Saul  
Return without the spoils of victory.  
Joined in their loves and pleasant in their lives  
Were Saul and Jonathan; nor in their deaths  
Divided. Swifter were they in pursuit  
Than eagles, and of more than lion strength.  
Weep, Israel's daughters, over Saul who robbed  
Your limbs in scarlet, adding ornaments



That ye delight in, ornaments of gold!  
How are the mighty fallen in the heat  
Of battle! Oh, my brother Jonathan,  
Slain on the heights, my heart is wrung for thee!  
My brother, very pleasant hast thou been  
To me; thy love for me was wonderful,  
Passing the love of women. How are fallen  
The mighty! and their weapons lie in dust."

It was decided, in view of such talent, that the boy should go to college, and he was sent to his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Snell, at North Brookfield, for the preparatory course in Latin. Here, at his father's desire, he occupied himself with rendering into English verse passages from the *Æneid*. The following description of the storm from Book I., though Bryant wrote his father that he would doubtless find in it much that needed emendation, and much that characterized the crude efforts of puerility, is not a discreditable effort for a lad in his fifteenth year: —

"Æolus spake, and with a godlike might  
Impelled his spear against the mountain's height.  
Straight the freed winds forsake their rocky cell,  
And o'er the earth in furious whirlwinds swell.  
The South-west, laden with its tempests dire.  
Fierce Eurus and the raging South conspire;  
Disclose the ocean's depths with dreadful roar  
And roll vast surges thundering to the shore.  
The cordage breaks, the seamen raise their cries,  
Clouds veil the smiling day and cheerful skies;  
Blue lightnings glare, redoubled thunder rolls,  
And frowning darkness shrouds the dreary poles!

While instant ruin threatening every eye,  
 Hangs on the waves, or lowers from the sky!  
 . . . . .  
 A mighty wave descending from on high,  
 Death on its brow — before the hero's eye,  
 Fell on the ships which bore the Lycian crew  
 And headlong from his seat the pilot threw.  
 Thrice the swift vortex whirled the vessel round,  
 And straight ingulphed it in the deep profound!  
 Then o'er the waves, in thick confusion spread,  
 Rose arms, and planks, and bodies of the dead."

During this absence he wrote a poetic letter to his brother Austin. It contained one hundred and eighty lines, of which the following have been preserved: —

"Once more the bard, with eager eye, reviews  
 The flowery path of Fancy, and the Muse  
 Once more essays to trill forgotten strains,  
 The loud amusement of his native plains.  
 Late you beheld me treading labor's round  
 To guide slow oxen o'er the furrowed ground;  
 The sturdy hoe or slender rake to ply  
 Midst dust and sweat, beneath a summer sky.  
 But now I pore o'er Virgil's glowing lines,  
 Where, famed in war, the great Æneas shines;  
 Where novel scenes around me seem to stand,  
 Lo! grim Alecto whirls the flaming brand.  
 Dire jarring tumult, death and battle rage,  
 Fierce armies close, and daring chiefs engage;  
 Mars thunders furious from his flying car,  
 And hoarse-toned clarions stir the raging war.  
 Nor with less splendor does his master hand  
 Paint the blue skies, the ocean, and the land;

Majestic mountains rear their awful head,  
Fair plains extend and bloomy vales are spread.  
The rugged cliff in threatening grandeur towers,  
And joy sports smiling in Arcadian bowers;  
In silent calm the expanded ocean sleeps,  
Or boisterous whirlwinds toss the rising deeps;  
Triumphant vessels o'er his rolling tide  
With painted prows and gaudy streamers glide."

It will be seen that Bryant had easily caught the trick of the classic English couplet. It is interesting to note that in the poems, which he was afterwards willing to father, there is not a single example of this monotonous, artificial verse. The little autobiographic touches in the first ten lines of the "Epistle" point back to the strenuous days of his boyhood, when, in spite of his feeble health, he had to lend a hand in keeping the wolf from the door. But he might have made the third and fourth lines truer to the fact had he changed his native plains to hills and rhymed it with trills, which was, as it were, latent in the preceding line!

Bryant remained with his uncle until July, 1809. During the eight months of his Latin studies there he read the "Colloquies of Corderius," all of Virgil, and a volume of Cicero's orations.

He then spent more than a year under the roof of the Rev. Moses Halleck or Hallock of Plainfield — a gentleman, Bryant says, "somewhat famous for preparing youths for college, and his house was called by some the Bread-and-Milk College, for the reason that bread-and-milk was a frequent dish at the good man's table." Here in two months' time he "knew the Greek Testament as if it had been English."

He entered Williams College, then a poor struggling institution with a president, one professor, and two tutors. He was still interested in politics, but had transferred his vials of Federalist wrath from Jefferson to Napoleon. The following "outbreak of patriotic valor" is preserved with its date, January 8, 1810.

THE GENIUS OF COLUMBIA.

“ Far in the regions of the west,  
 On throne of adamant upraised,  
 Bright on whose polished sides impressed,  
 The Sun’s meridian splendors blazed,

Columbia’s Genius sat and eyed  
 The Eastern despot’s dire career,  
 And thus with independent pride,  
 She spoke and bade the nations hear: —

‘ Go, favored son of glory, go!  
 Thy dark aspiring aims pursue!  
 The blast of domination blow,  
 Earth’s wide extended regions through!

‘ Tho’ Austria, twice subjected, own  
 The thunders of thy conquering hand,  
 And Tyranny erect his throne  
 In hapless Sweden’s fallen land!

‘ Yet know, a nation lives, whose soul  
 Regards thee with disdainful eye;  
 Undaunted scorns thy proud control,  
 And dares thy swarming hordes defy;

‘ Unshaken as their native rocks,  
Its hardy sons heroic rise;  
Prepared to meet thy fiercest shocks,  
Protected by the favoring skies.

‘ Their fertile plains and woody hills  
Are fanned by freedom’s purest gales !  
And her celestial presence fills  
The deepening glens and spacious vales.’

She speaks; through all her listening bands  
A loud applauding murmur flies;  
Fresh valor nerves their willing hands,  
And lights with joy their glowing eyes !

Then should Napoleon’s haughty pride  
Wake on our shores the fierce affray;  
Grim Terror lowering at his side  
Attendant on his furious way !

With quick repulse, his baffled band  
Would seek the friendly shore in vain;  
Bright Justice lift her red right hand  
And crush them on the fatal plain.”

Bryant was educated in accordance with the Calvinistic system of theology. “In a community so religious,” he says, “I naturally acquired habits of devotion. My mother and grandmother had taught me, as soon as I could speak, the Lord’s Prayer and other little petitions suited to childhood, and I may be said to have been nurtured on Watts’s devout poems composed for children. The prayer of the publican in the New Testament was often in my mouth,

and I heard every variety of prayer at the Sunday evening services conducted by laymen in private houses. But I varied in my private devotions from these models in one respect; namely, in supplicating, as I often did, that I might receive the gift of poetic genius and write verses that might endure. I presented this petition in those early years with great fervor, but after a time I discontinued the practice, I can hardly say why."

Perhaps it was because he had become conscious of having received the gift.

Byrant entered college a year in advance, but he remained only seven months with his class. He was described as "well advanced in his sixteenth year, tall and slender in his physical structure, and having a prolific growth of dark brown hair."

While he was at Williams, he wrote an "Indian War Song," which began thus:—

“Ghosts of my wounded brethren rest,  
Shades of the warrior-dead!  
Nor weave, in shadowy garment drest  
The death-dance round my bed;  
For by the homes in which we dwelt,  
And by the altars where we knelt,  
And by our dying battle songs,  
And by the trophies of your pride,  
And by the wounds of which ye died,  
I swear to avenge your wrongs.”

The North American Indian exercised a strange and unconquerable fascination on the muse which inspired all our early poets: Longfellow, Whittier, and Bryant were deeply enamoured of the poetic hues which hung over the aborigine. A century of dishonor has had its retroactive

effect. The Red Skin has vanished from modern verse, as he has vanished from our denuded hills.

Another of Bryant's college exercises was a translation from Anacreon, which still exists in two forms, one preserved by his roommate, John Avery, the other Bryant's attempt to reproduce it by memory. It has been favorably compared with Moore's version: —

## SPRING.

“Lo! fragrant spring returns again  
With all the Graces in her train!  
See, charmed to life the budding rose  
Its meek and purple eyes uncloze;  
Mark how the ocean's dimpling breast  
Slow swelling sinks in tranquil rest!  
O'er the green billow heaving wide  
The sportive sea-fowls gently glide;  
The crane returned from tropic shores  
Bends his long neck and proudly soars.  
Clear smiles the sun with constant ray  
And melts the shadowy mists away;  
The works of busy man appear  
Fair smiling with the smiling year;  
With future plenty teems the earth,  
And gives the swelling olive birth.  
Haste, quick the genial goblet bring  
Crowned with the earliest flowers of spring,  
While ruddy fruits defending bloom  
Where late the blossom breathed perfume,  
Along the bending bough are seen  
Or peep beneath the foliage green.”

One of the exercises at Williams was declamation. Bryant attempted to deliver a passage from “Knicker-

bocker's History of New York," but the humor of the work so convulsed him that he could not proceed with it.

The young poet evidently did not form a wholly favorable idea of Williamstown. He wrote a satire on it in which he spoke of it as —

“Hemmed in with hills, whose heads aspire  
Abrupt and rude and hung with woods,”

but the climate abuses it now with “a lengthened blaze of drought,” and again “with the tempest's copious floods.”

“A frozen desert now it lies  
And now a sea of mud,”

from which deleterious exhalations rise,

“And hover o'er the unconscious vale,  
And sleep upon the mountain side.”

As for the college —

“Why should I sing those reverend domes  
Where science rests in grave repose?  
Ah me! their terrors and their glooms  
Only the wretched inmate knows.  
Where through the horror-breathing hall  
The pale-faced, moping students crawl  
Like spectral monuments of woe;  
Or, drooping, seek the unwholesome cell  
Where shade, and dust, and cobwebs dwell,  
Dark, dirty, dank, and low.”

If that was the way he felt, it was not strange that he should make up his mind to leave Williams and enter the junior class at Yale; but greatly to his disappointment



his father discovered that his means did not allow him to maintain him there. "I have always thought this unfortunate for me," wrote Bryant, "since it left me but superficially acquainted with several branches of education which a college course would have enabled me to master and would have given me greater readiness in their application." Perhaps it was not so much of a loss as he thought.

He returned home much to the delight of his younger brothers and sisters, whose leader he was in all sports and wanderings. His brother Arthur remembered their antiphonal declamation of William Cullen's translations from the "Oidipous" of Euripides:—

## STROPHE I.

“ Where is the wretch condemned to death  
 From Delphi's rock sublime?  
 Who bears upon his hands of blood  
 The inexpiable crime?  
 Oh, swifter than the wingèd pace  
 Of stormy-footed steed,  
 Fly, murderer, fly the wrath that waits  
 The unutterable deed!  
 For lo! he follows on thy path  
 Who fell before thee late  
 With gleaming arms and glowing flame,  
 And fierce, avenging hate.

## ANTISTROPHE I.

I heard the God of prophecies  
 From high Parnassus speak,  
 Where lurks the guilty fugitive  
 Apollo bids us seek?

'Mong rocks and caves and shadowy woods  
 And wild untrodden ways,  
 As some lone ox that leaves the herd,  
 The trembling outlaw strays;  
 Yet vainly from impending doom  
 The assassin strives to haste;  
 It lives and keeps eternal watch,  
 Amid the pathless waste."

While "through the long laborious day" — ("for mine has been the peasant's toil" he sings) — he "hummed the meditated lay, while the slow oxen turned the soil," he was all the time laying up a store of sound health on which he drew all his long life. But he also found opportunities to explore his father's medical library; he acquired a considerable knowledge of chemistry; he became an accomplished botanist; and he devoured and assimilated a vast quantity of ancient and modern poetry. He translated four of Lucian's "Dialogues of the Dead" into prose, made versions of several odes of Anakreon, one of Bion's idyls, various choruses from Sophokles and other Greek poetry, and wrote original poems that showed the influence of Wordsworth, Cowper, Thomson, and Southey. Kirke White also during that spring and summer of 1810 exerted a peculiar fascination upon him. He called his verses recently published, "Melodies of Death." Blair's poem, "The Grave," and another by Bishop Porteus, strongly affected him, and stirred him to the composition of a poem which Stoddard calls "the greatest ever written by so young a man." He coined a name for it — "Thanatopsis; or, a View of Death." But he did not show it to any of his friends; he hid it in a pigeon-hole of his father's desk.

Instead of following the paternal ancestral profession

of medicine, the young man finally selected that of the law, which seemed to offer the readiest ladder to the public career of which he dreamed.

He was accordingly sent in June, 1812, to the law-office of a Mr. Howe of Worthington — a village which he described as “consisting of a blacksmith-shop and a cow-stable,” while “the only entertainment it afforded was bound up in the pages of *Knickerbocker*.” Mr. Howe found him one day reading Wordsworth’s “Lyrical Ballads,” and warned him against such a sad waste of time.

It was a stirring time politically; but if Bryant cast his feelings in the form of verse, nothing of it is preserved except a Fourth of July ode written at the request of the Washington Benevolent Society of Boston: —

“Should justice call to battle,  
 The applauding shout we’d raise;  
 A million swords would leave their sheath,  
 A million bayonets blaze.  
 The stern resolve, the courage high,  
 The mind untam’d by ill,  
 The fires that warmed our leader’s breast  
 His followers’ bosoms fill.  
 Our fathers bore the shock of war;  
 Their sons can bear it still!

The same ennobling spirit  
 That kindles valor’s flame,  
 That nerves us to a war of right,  
 Forbids a war of *shame*;  
 For not in Conquest’s impious train  
 Shall Freedom’s children stand;  
 Nor shall in guilty fray be raised  
 The high-souled warrior’s hand.

Nor shall the patriot draw the sword  
At Gallia's proud command.

No! by our fathers' ashes,  
And by their sacred cause,  
The Gaul shall never call us slaves,  
Shall never give us laws;  
Even let *him* from a swarming fleet  
Debark his veteran host,  
A living wall of patriot hearts  
Shall fence the frowning coast, —  
A bolder race than generous *Spain*,  
A better cause we boast."

The silence of his political muse has been attributed to a more personal experience. In August, 1812, a distinguished friend of his father's, brought with him on a visit to Cummington, "a beautiful and accomplished daughter," "with golden hair, eyes emulating the gleaming jacinth," "of timid look and soft, retiring mien," . . . "moist lip and airy grace of frame." Bryant discovered that "the unbidden flame," wakened by these charms, "the dawn of love" betrayed. Quite a pathetic little romance is read between the lines that he wrote during the next few months. First he deliberates and queries: —

"Yes, I have listened all too long,  
Deluder! to thy syren song.  
Ah, love! when first its musick led  
My cheated steps thy paths to tread,  
I never dreamed those airs divine,  
And those fair, quiet walks were thine.

And I would once have scoffed in scorn  
At him who dared pronounce me born

To bend at beauty's shrine enchained,  
And do the homage I disdained;  
I little thought the hour to see,  
When a blue eye could madden me.

I seek the scenes that once I sought  
To bring high dreams and holy thought,  
That gave my early numbers birth,  
The unpeopled majesty of earth —  
One image still too loved to fade  
Is with me in the lonely shade.

Yet, sometimes there dejected strays  
The genius of my better days:  
And I am troubled when I trace  
The darkened grandeur of his face,  
While thus he breathes his warnings high,  
Betwixt rebuke and prophecy.

When riper years this dream dispel,  
Thy heart shall rue its folly well;  
And thou with bitter tears shalt gaze  
On the black train of wasted days;  
And curse the withering spell at length,  
That broke thy spirit's early strength.

There were, in early life of thee,  
Who augured high and happily;  
Who loved and watched the opening shoot,  
And propped the stem and looked for fruit;  
And they shall see its blossoms die,  
Withered before a woman's eye."

He yields, however; then comes separation: —

“The home thy presence made so dear,  
I leave — the parting hour is past;  
Yet thy sweet image haunts me here,  
In tears, as when I saw thee last.

It meets me where the woods are deep,  
It comes when twilight tints depart;  
It bends above me while I sleep,  
With pensive looks that pierce my heart.”

A year later (1814) he calls her to return from her sea-shore home to the hills: —

“Come, Galatea! hath the unlovely main  
A charm thy gentle gazes to detain?  
Spring dwells in beauty here; her thousand flowers  
The glad earth here about the river pours;  
Here o’er the grotto’s mouth the poplars play;  
Here the knit vines exclude the prying day.  
Come, Galatea! bless this calm retreat:  
Come, leave the maniack seas their bounds to beat!”

She heard; she came; she was complaisant: —

“The gales of June were breathing by,  
The twilight’s last faint rays were gleaming,  
And midway in the moonless sky,  
The star of Jove was brightly beaming.

Where by the stream the birchen boughs  
Dark o’er the level marge were playing,  
The maiden of my secret vows  
I met alone, and idly straying.

And since that hour — for then my love  
 Consenting heard my passion pleaded —  
 Full well she knows the star of Jove,  
 And loves the stream with beeches shaded.”

Again he sings of her in Spenserian stanza, as Horace says, “ all golden ” : —

“ Dear are these heights, tho’ bleak their sides they raise,  
 For here, as forth in lonely walk we fare,  
 Her cheek to mine soft Evelina lays,  
 And breathes those gentle vows that none may share.  
 Mine is her earliest flame, her virgin care,  
 The look of love her speaking eye that fills,  
 To the known shade, when Eve’s consenting star  
 Sees his soft image in the trembling rills,  
 My lovely Oread comes, my charmer of the hills.”

He has to call old Bion to aid him express his feelings: —

“ Hail, holy star of love, thou fairest gem  
 Of all that twinkle in the veil of night!  
 As the broad moon to thee, so thou to them  
 Superior in beauty beamest bright.  
 Lend me, while she delays, thy tender light;  
 Thou for whom Sol, to yield his turn to thine,  
 Stooped to the glowing west his hastened flight;  
 On deeds of quiet I call thee not to shine,  
 Not thefts, but those of love, and mutual love is mine.”

But the star of Jove must set, the moon become veiled:  
 young love is crossed: —

“ Ah, who would tempt the hopeless spell  
 Whose magic binds the slaves of love?”

The heart his power has touched can tell  
 How false to peace his flatteries prove.

Each silent sign by passion taught  
 To tell the wish that thrills the breast;  
 The gaze with speechless meaning fraught  
 The glowing lip in secret prest;

The stolen hour by moonlight past,  
 When hands are met, and sighs are deep;  
 Are wanderings all, for which at last  
 The heart must bleed, the eye must weep."

First comes the rapture, then comes the rupture: —

" I knew thee fair, I deemed thee free  
 From fraud, and guile, and faithless art;  
 Yet had I seen as now I see,  
 Thine image ne'er had stained my heart.

Trust not too far thy beauty's charms;  
 Tho' fair the hand that wove my chain,  
 I will not stoop with fettered arms  
 To do the homage I disdain.

Yes, Love has lost his power to wound.  
 I gave the treacherous homicide,  
 With bow unstrung and pinions bound,  
 A captive to the hands of Pride."

A collateral or subordinate morbid strain attended this effort to escape from the bondage of a love less "mutual" than he had dreamed. Three poems, making a sort of cantata, are the outcome of it. His "dear one" is dead to him. He therefore imagines her in the dark and silent



tomb. Death even sends her as a messenger to add her persuasions to those of the ghosts.

## A CHORUS OF GHOSTS.

“Come to thy couch of iron rest!  
Come share our silent bed!  
There 's room within the graveyard's bounds  
To lay thy weary head.

Come, thou shalt have a home like ours,  
A low and narrow cell,  
With a gray stone to mark the spot;  
For thee the turf shall swell.

Cold are its walls — but not for thee —  
And dark, but thou shalt sleep;  
Unfelt, the enclosing clods above  
Their endless guard shall keep.

Yes, o'er thee where thy lyre was strung  
Thine earliest haunts to hail,  
Shall the tall crow-foot's yellow gems  
Bend in the mountain gale.

There, as he seeks his tardy kine,  
When flames the evening sky,  
With thoughtful look the college boy  
Shall pass thy dwelling by.

Why shudder at that rest so still,  
That night of solid gloom?  
If refuge thou wouldst seek from woe,  
'T is in the dreamless tomb.

There is no tie that binds to life,  
No charm that wins thy stay;  
To-morrow none will recollect  
That thou didst live to-day.

Come, we will close thy glazing eye,  
Compose thy dying head;  
And gently from its house of clay  
Thy struggling spirit lead."

## APPEAL TO DEATH.

"The night has reached its solemn noon;  
And, blotting half the sky,  
The clouds before the westering moon  
In broad black masses lie.  
No voice is heard, no living sound,  
Not even the zephyr's breath;  
And I, where sheds the grove profound  
A night of deeper horror round,  
High converse hold with death.

He comes, but not the spectre grim  
By fabling dreamers planned,  
With wickered ribs and fleshless limb,  
And scythe and ebbing sand,  
But dim as through the polar shade,  
When sails the gathering storm;  
A shadowy presence vast and dread,  
In terrors wrapt, which ne'er arrayed  
Distinguishable form.

By all the dying feel and fear,  
By every fiery throe,

By all that tells thy triumphs here,  
And all we dread below;  
By those dim realms, those portals pale  
Whose keys 't is thine to keep,  
I charge thee, tell the thrilling tale,  
I charge thee, draw aside the veil  
That hides the dear one's sleep."

## DEATH'S MESSENGER.

"It was my love; that form I knew,  
The same, that glazed unmoving eye;  
And that pure cheek of bloodless hue,  
As when she slept with those that die.

Why leave thy quiet cell for me?  
Have not my tears been duly shed?  
Have I not taugt the willow-tree  
To weep with me above thy head?

And called the earliest blooms of May,  
The latest sweets that autumn knows,  
To strew thy grave, and brush away  
From the cold turf the winter snows?

I deemed that thou my dreams wouldst bless,  
A seraph flusht with heavenly bloom,  
And gild with gleams of happiness  
My few brief years of care and gloom.

But oh! that eye is ghastly bright,  
It glares with death, as mine will soon;  
And that blanched brow is cold and white  
As the pale mist beneath the moon.

Oh, wave not that dim hand again !  
Oh, point not to thy lowly cell !  
For visions flash across my brain,  
And thoughts too horrible to tell.

I may not follow thee, my love,  
Nor now thy dreamless slumber share.  
The cold clods press thy limbs above,  
And darkness and the worm are there.

Yet a few hours, and Nature's hand  
Itself shall sorrow's balm apply;  
And I shall bless the kind command  
That cools this brow and seals this eye."

When a young man falls into such a morbid state as that a change is desirable. Bryant would have been glad to go to Boston, but his father wrote him, "You have already cost me four hundred dollars at Mr. Howe's, and I have other children equally entitled to my care."

His grandfather, Dr. Philip Bryant, was still living at Bridgewater, and offered him a home while he should pursue his studies with the Hon. William Baylies, M.C. Here Bryant worked diligently; he wrote:—

"O'er Coke's black-letter page,  
Trimming the lamp at eve, 't is mine to pore,  
Well pleased to see the venerable sage  
Unlock his treasured wealth of legal lore;  
And I that loved to trace the woods before  
And climb the hills, a playmate of the breeze,  
Have vowed to tune the rural lay no more,  
Have bid my useless classics sleep at ease,  
And left the race of bards to scribble, starve, and  
freeze."

He had not been a month in Bridgewater before he was called upon to deliver the Fourth of July ode for the year 1814. He deplored the folly and ravages of war, rejoiced in the fall of Napoleon, praised England for her valor and persistency, and upbraided the Americans for not taking a hand in European affairs: —

“Our skies have glowed with burning towns,  
 Our snows have blushed with gore;  
 And fresh is many a nameless grave  
 By Erie’s weeping shore.  
 In sadness let the anthem flow —  
 But tell the men of strife,  
 On their own heads shall rest the guilt  
 Of all this waste of life.

. . . . .  
 Well have ye fought, ye friends of man,  
 Well was your valor shown;  
 The grateful nations breathe from war —  
 The tyrant lies o’erthrown.  
 Well might ye tempt the dangerous fray,  
 Well dare the desperate deed: —  
 Ye knew how just your cause — ye knew  
 The voice that bade ye bleed.

To thee the mighty plan we owe  
 That bade the world be free;  
 The thanks of nations, Queen of Isles!  
 Are poured to heaven and thee;  
 Yes, hadst not thou, with fearless arm,  
 Stayed the descending scourge;  
 These strains, that chant a nation’s birth,  
 Had haply hymned its dirge.”

These specimens of verse more vigorous than poetic show a healthier tone. The tonic of change was working.

Mr. Baylies made a confidential secretary of the young student, and during his absence in Washington intrusted him with the care of his business.

He did not entirely scorn pleasure. In a letter to a Worthington friend he wrote how well contented he was, and though he mourned "such cool, comfortable lounging-places" as Ward's store, and Mills's tavern, and Taylor's grog-shop, would not exchange Bridgewater for Worthington "if the wealth of the Indies were thrown into that side of the balance." Occasional balls, excursions with young ladies, who even when they danced till three o'clock in the morning were the next day "wonderfully sociable and alert," and marching with the militia, offered diversions.

If he still meditated on death it was with a less morbid spirit, as is shown by a poem dated, July, 1815: —

“Oh, thou whom the world dreadeth! Art thou nigh,  
 To thy pale kingdom, Death, to summon me?  
 While life's scarce-tasted cup yet charms my eye,  
 And yet my youthful blood is dancing free  
 And fair in prospect smiles futurity.  
 Go, to the crazed with care thy quiet bring;  
 Go to the galley-slave who pines for thee;  
 Go to the wretch whom throes of torture wring,  
 And they will bless thy hand, that plucks the fiery sting.

I from thine icy touch with horror shrink,  
 That leads me to the place where all must lie;  
 And bitter is my misery to think  
 That in the springtime of my being, I

Must leave this pleasant land, and this fair sky;  
All this hath charmed me from my feeble birth;  
The friends I love, and every gentle tie;  
All that disposed to thought, or waked to mirth;  
And lay me darkly down, and mix with the dull earth."

In November he was taken ill and obliged to return to his home. While there he read "Lara," but judged that it could not be Byron's, because it showed so little of his energy of expression, his exuberance of thought, the peculiar vein of melancholy which imparts its tinge to everything he writes, in fact, of all the stronger features of his genius. In a letter to Mr. Baylies he asks: "May it not be the effort of some American genius?"

The following year, July 25, 1816, Bryant received a commission as adjutant in the Massachusetts militia, but the end of the war, which expired in a blaze of glory at the battle of New Orleans, made it an empty honor. Little did the world realize what treasonable sentiments the youth had been indulging in his letters to his father. He had even advocated possible secession! The following stanzas from an ode written for the Howard Society of Boston show that he was not sorry for peace:—

"Ah, taught by many a woe and fear,  
We welcome thy returning wing;  
And Earth, O Peace! is glad to hear  
Thy name among her echoes ring,  
And Winter looks a lovelier Spring,  
And hoarsely though his tempest roars,  
The gale that drives our sleet shall bring  
The world's large commerce to our shores.

My country pierced with many a wound!  
 Thy pulse with slow recovery beats.  
 War flies our shores, but all around  
 The eye his bloody footprint meets,  
 As when the dewy morning greets,  
 Serene in smiles and rosy light,  
 Some prostrate city through whose streets  
 The earthquake past at dead of night."

In August, 1815, Bryant, who had passed his examinations at Plymouth (the certificate duly sprinkled with snuff instead of sand), was admitted as an attorney of the court of common pleas. He returned to Cummington, and there, with childish things (for he was about to reach his majority), he threw aside forever what Mr. Parke Godwin calls "his boyish heroics, those Tyrtæan drum-beats; his amatory sobs and sighs are suppressed; his worked colloquies with Death are outgrown." He now begins to study nature. Here are a few unfinished sketches showing the growth of the new spirit: —

"The cloudless heavens are cold and bright,  
 The shrieking blast is in the sky;  
 And all the long autumnal night  
 Whirl the dry leaves in eddies by.

. . . . .  
 The sun is risen, but wan and chill,  
 Wades through a broken cloud;  
 And in the woods that clothe the hill  
 November winds are loud.

. . . . .  
 Hark! how with frantic wing the blast  
 Buffets the forest bare,



Though long ago its branches cast  
The last dry leaflet there.

The new-risen sun's mild rays adorn,  
The clouds beneath him rolled;  
And the first scarlet tints of morn  
Have brightened into gold.  
With many a note the wild is cheered;  
With many a rustling foot resounds;  
The squirrel's merry chirp is heard;  
From knoll to knoll the rabbit bounds;  
The woodpecker amidst the shade  
Is heard his drumming bill to ply;  
On whirring wings along the glade  
Sweeps the brown partridge by.

. . . . .  
Now, ere she bids our fields adieu  
With fragrant fingers June delights,  
Profuse with flowers of sunny hue,  
To clothe our plains and grassy heights,  
Through banks of gold the stream is rolled,  
That half its gleaming waters hide;  
In gold the mountain rears its pride,  
In gold the sloping vales subside,  
The meadows wave in gold.

On either side along the road  
Glitters a yellow margin gay,  
But where the heifer crops her food,  
Less glowing tints the tract betray;  
And far around as eye can see,  
One blossomed waste is all the scene,  
Save verdant cornfields stretched between  
Or groves or orchards rising green  
In summer majesty."

Even before he left Bridgewater he had written "The Yellow Violet."<sup>1</sup> The "Fragment" now known as "An Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood,"<sup>2</sup> was composed in the noble forest opposite his father's house.

In December he determined to settle in Plainfield, a hamlet about seven miles away and visible from his own home. He went there on foot, feeling very forlorn and desolate. Across the brilliant sunshiny sky flew a solitary bird. That night he wrote "The Waterfowl,"<sup>3</sup> which alone would have made him immortal.

Plainfield was too small and obscure for such a man. He disliked the narrowness, bigotry, and jealousy of the natives. Yet he wrote: "I could have made a living out of them in spite of their teeth had I chosen to stay. He stayed there eight months, and then moved to Great Barrington, where he entered into practice with George H. Ives, Esq.

Here he was attacked by a disease of the lungs which wasted him to a shadow. His father and sister were already doomed by that same insidious foe of New England. But Bryant conquered it by systematic exercise, and great care of his diet.

In spite of his poor health, he for some time devoted himself to business, and paid no heed to the imperative calls of the Muses. His father wrote him that Mr. Willard Phillips was desirous that he should "contribute something to his new review." This was the *North American Review*, which had been started in May, 1815.

Dr. Bryant happened to find "Thanatopsis," "The Fragment," and a few other poems in his desk. Without saying anything to his son he copied them, took them to Boston, and left them with the editor. Phillips was

<sup>1</sup> p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> p. 132.

<sup>3</sup> p. 197.

delighted with them and showed them to Richard H. Dana. Dana exclaimed, —

“ Ah, Phillips! you have been imposed upon; no one on this side the Atlantic is capable of writing such verses.” Phillips replied, —

“ I know the gentleman who wrote the best of them, at least, very well; an old acquaintance of mine — Dr. Bryant, at this moment sitting in the State House in Boston, as Senator from Hampshire County.”

Dana made a pilgrimage to the State House, had a good look at the supposed poet, and decided against him. “ It is a good head,” he said “ but I do not see ‘ Thanatopsis ’ in it.”

Of course the truth as to its authorship was soon known, and Bryant was invited to contribute regularly to the *Review*.

Meantime he was progressing in his profession, irksome as it was to him, for his heart was not and could not be in it. He bought out his partner, and in 1819 was chosen tithing-man, and town clerk, and made justice of the peace.

His father died in March, 1820, but this sad loss was atoned to him by the acquaintance, speedily ripening into love, of Miss Fanny Fairchild, the orphan daughter of respectable farming people. She was eighteen; “ a very pretty blonde, small in person, with light brown hair, gray eyes, a graceful shape, a dainty foot, transparent and delicate hands, and a wonderfully frank and sweet expression of face.”

Bryant celebrated her in tender ditties — only one of which, “ Oh, Fairest of the Rural Maids,”<sup>1</sup> Bryant retained among his published works.

<sup>1</sup> p. 126.

One other is given by Mr. Godwin: —

“ Though summer sun and freshening shower  
 Have decked my love’s deserted bower,  
 Though bees about the threshold come  
 Among the scented blooms to hum,  
 Though there the bind-weed climbs and weaves  
 Her spotted veil of flowers and leaves,  
 Though sweet the spot, I cannot bear  
 To gaze a single instant there.

Ah! there no longer deigns to dwell  
 The peerless one I love so well;  
 And vainly may I linger near,  
 The musick of her step to hear,  
 And catch the spheres of azure light —  
 The glance my heart has proved too bright;  
 Fair is the spot — I own it fair,  
 But cannot look an instant there!

That was written in 1819, while Miss Fairchild was visiting in Western New York. On her return, he engaged himself to her, and they were married June 11, 1821.

In a letter whimsically describing the melancholy ceremony, which included the muttering of certain cabalistic expressions, which he declared himself too frightened to recollect, he assures his mother that he has not “ played the fool and married an Ethiop for the jewel in her ear.” He says, —

“ I looked only for goodness of heart, an ingenuous and affectionate disposition, a good understanding, etc., and the character of my wife is too frank and single-hearted to suffer me to fear that I may be disappointed. I do

myself a wrong; I did not look for these nor any other qualities, but they trapped me before I was aware, and now I am married in spite of myself.”

His mother is said to have exclaimed on reading that letter, —

“He make a fool of himself! He has never done so yet, and could n’t if he tried!”

The spirit with which he entered into the solemn contract is shown in a prayer, written before the marriage, found among his papers. It begins: —

“May Almighty God mercifully take care of our happiness, here and hereafter. May we ever continue constant to each other, and mindful of our mutual promises of attachment and truth. In due time, if it be the will of Providence, may we become more nearly connected with each other, and together may we lead a long, happy, and innocent life, without any diminution of affection, till we die. May there never be any jealousy, distrust, coldness, or dissatisfaction between us, nor occasion for any, nothing but kindness, forbearance, mutual confidence, and attention to each other’s happiness. And that we may be less unworthy of so great a blessing, may we be assisted to cultivate all the benign and charitable affections and offices, not only toward each other, but toward our neighbors, the human race, and all the creatures of God.”

It was Mr. Bryant’s duty as town clerk to publish the banns of marriage, but in his own case, instead of reading them aloud, as usual, he pinned the required notice on the vestibule door of the church, and kept out of sight. The only blot on the town records, which he kept with remarkable neatness, was when he recorded his marriage, and afterwards, the only interlineation was when in entering the birth of his first child, he accidentally left out the mother’s name.

A few months after his marriage, Bryant was invited to deliver the poem for the  $\Phi$ .  $\Psi$ .  $\chi$ . Society, at Cambridge. He decided to accept the honor, and during his visit made the personal acquaintance of all the *literati* of Boston. His poem was entitled "The Ages." Bryant was no orator, and his delivery was rather monotonous, but the occasion was a success, considering "the grave and elevated tone of the poem."

His new friends insisted that he should publish his poems in a volume, and shortly after his return to Great Barrington, a pamphlet of forty-four pages appeared, containing "The Ages," "To a Waterfowl," the "Fragment from Simonides," the "Inscription," "The Yellow Violet," "The Song," "Green River," and "Thanatopsis."

The October number of the *North American Review* printed an elaborate criticism of the poems, in which it spoke of the "strain of pure and high sentiment that ran through them, not indefinitely and obscurely shadowed," but animating bright images and clear thoughts, of the "simple and delicate portraiture of the subtle and ever-vanishing beauties of nature which she seems willing to conceal as her choicest things, and which none but minds the most susceptible can seize, and no other but a writer of great genius can body forth in words."

"The whole is of rich material, skilfully compacted." Some people thought this praise exaggerated, but Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York, a redoubtable critic, chimed in with it, calling attention in the *American* to "their exquisite taste, their keen relish for the beauties of nature, their magnificent imagery, and their pure and majestic morality."

The little volume attracted some attention, even in

England, where a writer in *Blackwood* prophesied that Bryant might assume a high rank among English poets. Hartley Coleridge declared that "To a Waterfowl" was the best short poem in the English language.

One of the most prominent families in Great Barrington was that of Judge Sedgwick. Not long after the death of Dr. Bryant, Mr. Henry D. Sewall, who was editing a Unitarian Hymn Book, wrote to Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick, urging her to enlist Bryant as a contributor. Miss Sedgwick invited Bryant to call upon her, and soon was able to report the success of her mission. She described him as a very interesting man, with a charming countenance and modest but not bashful manners.

It was through the influence of the Sedgwicks he was invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration at Stockbridge. Theodore Sedgwick, Judge Sedgwick's second son, "a man of many virtues," known as "a politician without party vices," exerted a great influence upon him, and probably was the first to incline him to the doctrine of Free Trade. Mr. Henry Sedgwick, the eldest of the family, was a prominent lawyer in New York. Bryant, who was urged by his friends to write a long poem, but did not believe in long poems, tried to write a farce intended for the stage. It was entitled "The Heroes," and was meant to ridicule the practice of duelling. Bryant showed it to Charles Sedgwick, who sent it to his brother Henry. If had some brisk and clever dialogues and amusing situations, but Bryant had neither a comic nor a dramatic genius, and the play was condemned. But Mr. Henry Sedgwick, in returning the farce with his adverse criticisms, urged Bryant to make New York his home. He held out certain prospects of literary work, not very great in themselves, but sufficiently alluring to decide

Bryant to go on a prospecting tour. At first, nothing definite came of it. He widened his acquaintance with the rising lights of our literature: met Cooper, Halleck, Sands, Sparks, and others, and was fascinated with New York life.

On his return, the *North American Review* being closed to him on account of change in the editorial control, he was invited to contribute to the *United States Literary Gazette*, a new Boston periodical, conducted by Theophilus Parsons. During about two years' time, between 1823 and 1825, while he was writing for the *Gazette*, he produced nearly thirty poems — his very best work. It is interesting to know that he demanded only two dollars apiece for such poems as "The Massacre of Scio," "Rizpah," "Song of the Greek Amazon," "The Murdered Traveller," "Hymn to the North Star," "The Lapse of Time," "The Song of the Stars," and "The Forest Hymn." The publishers, however, appreciating his modesty, offered him \$200 a year for an average of one hundred lines a month, and expressed "their profound regret that they were unable to offer a compensation more adequate."

This was better than what he got from his first book, the profits of which on 270 copies sold out of 750 printed, were \$14.92.

Once a gentleman picked up a copy of this earliest edition. He told Bryant that he paid twenty dollars for it.

"More, by a long shot, than I received for writing the whole work," replied the poet.

All the time he was pursuing the law, but with less and less satisfaction, if with greater and greater success. He argued cases in Northampton, New Haven, and even Boston, and "evinced the very highest learning, acumen, and assiduity" in his business. A case which, owing to a mere technicality, was unjustly decided against one of



his clients, seems to have been the determining cause of his abandonment of the law. Another reason may be found in the death of his sister, Sarah Snell, in her twenty-second year. It was with reference to her that he wrote the sonnet on page 188, and to her are references in "The Past" <sup>1</sup> and "The Death of the Flowers."

On Bryant's second visit to New York, in February, 1825, — the journey then took three days and a night, — there was some prospect, as he wrote his wife, of a literary paper to be established under his direction. He was greatly disappointed in the failure of the project, but in March he was back again, and associated with Mr. Henry J. Anderson in the management of the *Literary Review*, a bantling established the year before by Mr. Robert C. Sands, author of "Yamoyden."

The first number appeared in June, and contained Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris," Dana's "Raven," and Bryant's "Song of Pitcairn's Island."

His first summer in the big city was rather trying. It was intensely hot: the brunt of the editorial drudgery fell on him. He was much alone. The prospects of the journal were not very bright, and his salary was only a thousand dollars a year. He boarded on Chambers Street, near the Unitarian Church, in the family of a Frenchman named Evrard, where he had a chance for practice in French. His mood is shown in his poem on "June." <sup>2</sup> In midsummer he was able to make a little visit to Cummington, and, under the inspiration of his native hills, he wrote "The Skies" <sup>3</sup> and "Lines on Revisiting the Country." <sup>4</sup>

In the autumn he brought his family with him, and life seemed fairer. He spent his leisure in perfecting his French, and Provençal, and in acquiring Italian, Spanish,

<sup>1</sup> p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> p. 144.

<sup>3</sup> p. 186.

<sup>4</sup> p. 172.

and Portuguese. His principal friends were Cooper, Verplanck, and Sands, and especially the refined and saintly William Ware.

In the following April he delivered four lectures on English Poetry. They were elementary and not profound, but clear and well considered, and abounded in illustrative material, showing insight and thought. Bryant also became a professor in the newly organized National Academy of the Arts of Design, of which Mr. S. F. B. Morse, afterwards the inventor of the telegraph, was the first president. Bryant gave four lectures on "Mythology," and repeated them for five years with distinguished success.

In March, 1826, Bryant's *Review* and *The New York Literary Gazette* was merged into the *New York Literary Gazette* or *American Athenæum*. Four months later this high sounding but feeble venture was consolidated — if things so unsubstantial could be called consolidated — with *The United States Gazette* of Boston, under the title of *The United States Review and Literary Gazette*.

In this final arrangement Mr. Bryant received one-quarter interest, and five hundred dollars salary, but with divided editorial control; and in those dark days of American literature there was little hope of success. Again we may read Bryant's mood in "The Journey of Life."<sup>1</sup> He renewed his license to practise in New York, and was for some time associated with Mr. Henry Sedgwick, but did not appear in any of the courts.

During the summer of 1826, when his affairs seemed at their lowest ebb, he was asked to act as temporary assistant editor of the *New York Evening Post*, one of the oldest journals of the city, the profits of which "were

<sup>1</sup> p. 187.

estimated at about thirty thousand dollars a year." "This is much better than poetry and magazines," wrote Bryant to his wife.

Before the *Review* came to grief Bryant contributed to it "The Damsel of Peru," "The African Chief," "Spring in Town," "The Gladness of Nature," "The Greek Partisan," "The Two Graves," and "The Conjunction of Jupiter and Venus," besides a number of insignificant prose pieces.

Already, it may be remarked, the inspiration which seemed to flow through his earlier verse was beginning to wane. Bryant's poetry was like a well of natural gas, — when first opened it flows with the greatest pressure. Most of his best poems were written before he was forty.

After the death of the *Review* he joined with Verplanck and Sands in editing the annual known as *The Talisman*, and during three years contributed to it about a score of poems, some of which had already appeared in the *Review*, and about a dozen pieces in prose. Sands lived in Hoboken, and the trio of editors made the hospitable house their headquarters, and had a holiday-time of it in arranging plans for their pet work. A few years later they published the principal contents of the three volumes as *Miscellanies*, with more popularity and profit.

Bryant's connection with the *Evening Post* began during Jackson's stormy administration; and the President found the paper his strongest supporter. Godwin says, "It caught a good deal of its hero's courage and energy, and could be, in spite of its habitual decorum, exasperating and fiery."

Bryant had naturally a quick temper, and, though he generally kept control of it, he once met a political adversary in the street, and gave him a thrashing. It was the

only time in fifty years' experience that he forgot himself; and he never ceased to regret that lapse from dignity.

By February, 1829, he was allowed a small interest in the *Post*, and five months later was promoted to be editor-in-chief, — a position which he held for half a century. Henry Sedgwick loaned him two thousand dollars, and he acquired half-interest in the paper, which ultimately brought him to wealth. How absorbing his journalistic duties were may be judged from the fact that he wrote only thirty lines in 1830, only sixty in 1831, two hundred and twenty-two in 1832, none in 1833, and only an average of a hundred lines a year in the first ten years of his editorship.

In 1831 he brought out a volume of his poems. It was republished in London through the good offices of Washington Irving. In 1832 he went to Illinois to visit his brothers, who, on the death of their mother, had emigrated to the West. During this visit he wrote "The Prairies."<sup>1</sup>

A journey beyond the Alleghanies in those days was an event, and Bryant enjoyed it so much that henceforward his chief recreation was travel. In 1834 he went to Europe with his family. He had applied for the honorary office of bearer of despatches, which would have given him a certain freedom of entrance and other facilities, but the place, though promised, was not granted. This was the first and only time that he ever asked for office. He spent nearly two years abroad, and chronicled his impressions in letters and in his "Sketches of Travel." His abrupt departure from the charms of Heidelberg, where Longfellow had just joined his circle, was caused by news of the serious illness of his colleague, William Leggett, in whose hands the *Post* had been left. He left his

<sup>1</sup> p. 29.

family and sailed from Havre. The voyage, by packet, lasted nearly two months, and was so rough that Bryant was ill nearly all the time.

On his return, in March, 1836, Washington Irving, Halleck, and upwards of twenty other prominent New York authors and public men, tendered him a complimentary dinner. But Bryant, feeling that he "had done nothing to merit such a distinction," declined it.

In August the Harpers brought out a neat edition of his poems, and paid him six hundred and twenty-five dollars for an issue of twenty-five hundred copies.

At this time he seriously thought of disposing of his newspaper interest, and going out West with a few thousand dollars to try his fortunes. He was disgusted with the mercantile spirit of New York. He wrote his brother, "The entire thoughts of the inhabitants seem to be given to the acquisition of wealth: nothing else is talked of. The city is dirtier, and noisier, and more uncomfortable than it ever was before. I have had my fill of a town life, and begin to wish to pass a little time in the country. I have been employed long enough with the management of a daily newspaper, and desire leisure for literary occupations that I love better."

At this time says his son-in-law, who then made his acquaintance: "He was of middle age and medium height, spare in figure, with a clean-shaven face, unusually large head, bright eyes, and a wearied, severe, almost saturnine expression of countenance." But Mr. Godwin was attracted by his "exceeding gentleness of manner," the rare sweetness of his voice, and the extraordinary purity of his English. He seemed at first to have no fun in him, but "when a lively turn was given to some remark, the upper part of his face, particularly the eyes,

gleamed with a singular radiance, and a short, quick, staccato, but hearty laugh acknowledged the humorous perception. It was scarcely acknowledged, however, before the face settled down again into its habitual sternness.’

This stern, apparently unsympathetic, recluse found himself bound by fate to his newspaper. Often impelled by duty to take sides with unpopular men and measures, it was not strange that at first the *Post* sunk to less than a paying property, and had an up-hill road. The average yearly net earnings of it prior to 1849 were about ten thousand dollars, of which his share was forty per cent. In 1850 it brought in sixteen thousand dollars. Ten years later it was paying seventy thousand dollars. It was sold shortly after Mr. Bryant’s death for nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

It must have been a satisfaction to him to feel that, owing largely to his zeal, the public were educated up to see the immorality of duelling, the absurdity of excessive tariffs, the wrong of banking monopolies, and the oppression of the prevailing inspection laws; the wickedness and inexpediency of negro slavery, and to acknowledge the rights of working-men to form trade unions, and multitudes of other “doctrines” which had to fight for recognition. To him New York largely owes its Central Park, the formation of which he vigorously advocated for years.

It is not the province of this sketch to follow Bryant’s editorial career, important though it was. It lasted for more than half a century, and covered a period of vast interest. It was amazing that Bryant was enabled, with his peculiar mental organization, with his dislike of publicity, to continue in the fore front of such tremendous

conflicts, to preserve always such unbending dignity, and to lead the public to higher thinking on so many weighty subjects, and at the same time to keep a hold on the contemplative life.

This he was enabled to do by the twofold nature of man. At his editorial desk he was the politician, partisan. But he found a home and retreat at Roslyn on Long Island, — “a nook such as a poet might well choose, both for its shady seclusion and its beautiful prospects, embowered in woods that covered a row of gentle hills, and catching glimpses of a vast expanse of water enlivened in the distance by the sails of a metropolitan commerce.” It was an old Quaker mansion, “containing many spacious rooms, surrounded by shrubberies and grand trees, and communicating by a shelving lawn with one of the prettiest of small fresh-water lakes.”

Here, from 1843 till the end of his life, except when he was travelling, he spent two or three days of every week, “keeping his friendships in repair,” cultivating his love for flowers and gardening, and often entertaining distinguished strangers. In 1865 he also bought the homestead and farm at Cummington, and there usually spent several weeks in the summer.

In 1842 Bryant published “The Fountain and Other Poems,” containing what he had written since his return from Europe: “The Living Lost,” “Caterskill Falls,” “The Strange Lady,” “Earth’s Children cleave to Earth,” “The Hunter’s Vision,” “A Presentiment,” “The Child’s Funeral,” “The Battlefield,” “The Future Life,” “The Death of Schiller,” “The Fountain,” “The Winds,” “The Old Man’s Counsel,” “An Evening Revery,” “The Painted Cup,” “A Dream,” “The Antiquity of Freedom,” “The Maiden’s Sorrow,” “The Return of Youth,”

and "A Hymn of the Sea." They were issued by Putnam & Wiley. The Harper volume in the mean time had gone through five editions.

Just before he bought his Roslyn estate he travelled through the South and had a delightful reception everywhere. He spent two or three weeks of that summer of 1843 on the borders of Lake Champlain. In 1845 he made his second journey to Europe, spending two months in England and three on the Continent. Everywhere he met the most famous men of the day, and was lionized by them. Particularly did he enjoy a visit to Wordsworth, though he was not impressed favorably by the man.

On his return he superintended a new and complete edition of his works, which was published in December, 1846. Among the new poems which it contained were "The Waning Moon," "The Stream of Life," and "The Unknown Way," which reflect the depression and anxiety of those days.

In May, 1847, Bryant's mother died in Illinois. In a poem beginning,

"The May sun sheds an amber light,"

he refers to her as "The gentle and the good, who once cropt the white blossoms of the spring with a fairer hand, and taught him to listen to the song of birds in a voice far sweeter than their own."

"That music of the early year  
 Brings tears of anguish to my eyes.  
 My heart aches when the flowers appear,  
 For then I think of her, who lies  
 Within her grave,  
 Low in her grave."



In 1849 Bryant visited Cuba, stopping at Florida on his way, and had hardly reached home, when, still under the impulse of travel, he started for Europe for the third time. He was back in New York in December and, at the instance of G. P. Putnam, soon published a little volume entitled, "Letters of a Traveller," containing selections from his contributions to the *Post* during his various journeys.

Two years later he made a still longer journey, visiting not only the Continent, but even the Nile and the far East. The results of this journey are embodied in his "Letters from the East," published in 1869.

On his return he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party. He sometimes even contributed satirical versés to the *Post*, as, for instance, in the following doggerel, which commemorates the failure of Preston Brooks to meet Anson Burlingame in Canada for a duel, shortly after the dastardly assault on Charles Sumner: —

## BROOKS'S CANADA SONG.

"To Canada, Brooks was asked to go  
 To waste of powder a pound or so;  
 He sighed as he answered, No, no, no;  
 They might take my life on the way, you know,  
     For I am afraid, afraid, afraid.  
     Bully Brooks is afraid.

Those Jersey railroads I can't abide,  
 'T is a dangerous thing in the trains to ride.  
 Each brakeman carries a knife by his side;  
 They 'd cut my throat, and they 'd cut it wide,  
     And I am afraid, afraid, afraid.  
     Bully Brooks is afraid.

There are savages haunting New York Bay  
To murder strangers that pass that way;  
The Quaker Garrison keeps them in pay,  
And they kill, at least, a score a day,  
    And I am afraid, afraid, afraid.  
    Bully Brooks is afraid.

Beyond New York in every car  
They keep a supply of feathers and tar;  
They daub it on with an iron bar;  
And I should be smothered ere I got far,  
    And I am afraid, afraid, afraid.  
    Bully Brooks is afraid.

Those dreadful Yankees talk through the nose;  
The sound is terrible, goodness knows;  
And when I hear it a shiver goes  
From the crown of my head to the tips of my toes,  
    For I am afraid, afraid, afraid.  
    Bully Brooks is afraid.

So, dearest Mr. Burlingame,  
I 'll stay at home if 't is all the same;  
And I 'll tell the world 't was a burning shame  
That we did not fight, and you 're to blame.  
    For I'm afraid, afraid, afraid.  
    Bully Brooks is afraid.

Bryant was not generally a humorist, but he occasionally showed appreciation of fun. As examples of his humorous verse, we may mention his address to the mosquito,<sup>1</sup> and quote the following poetical letter, inviting Dr. Dewey to visit Roslyn in October, 1863, before the winter sets in, and the days arrived when, —

<sup>1</sup> p. 137.

“ The season wears an aspect glum and glummer,  
The icy north wind an unwelcome comer,  
Fighting from garden-walks each pretty hummer,  
Whose murmuring music lulled the noons of summer;  
Roars in the woods with grummer voice and grummer,  
And thunders in the forest like a drummer.  
Dumb are the birds — they could not well be dumber;  
The winter cold, life’s pitiless benumber,  
Bursts water-pipes, and makes us call the plumber.  
Now, by the fireside toils the patient thumber  
Of ancient books, and no less patient summer  
Of long accounts, while toppers fill the rummer.  
The maiden thinks what furs will best become her,  
And on the stage-boards shouts the gibing mummer.  
Shut in by storms, the dull piano-strummer  
Murders old times. There’s nothing wearisomer ! ”

In 1857 Bryant went to Europe for the fifth time, not now for pleasure, but to benefit Mrs. Bryant’s health. At Naples she was laid up four months, and during that painful period he wrote his “ River by Night,” and “ The Sick-bed ”; also, the “ Day Dream.” When his wife was recovered he composed “ The Life That Is.” At Rome he met many famous artists, and had delightful companionship with Hawthorne, Story, and the Brownings.

The outbreak of the civil war inspired Bryant to the composition of two stirring lyrics: “ Not Yet,” addressed to those in Europe who would have been glad to see the Republic disrupted and Democracy overthrown. The other was entitled “ Our Country’s Call,” which “ helped,” says Godwin, “ to fill the ranks of the army, and to inspire them with fortitude, trust, and endurance.”

While engaged so actively with his pen in defence of

the Union, and sending out trumpet-calls of warning against "the greenback craze" and other dangers, he found time to write "Sella" and "The Little People of the Snow," which, says Godwin, "entice us wholly from the actual and the present into other worlds, which the water-nymphs and snow-fays inhabit, and which dazzle the fancy by their strange splendors, and awaken the emotions to weird and unearthly sympathies."

Before the war was over he had begun his masterly blank-verse translation of Homer, parts of which he incorporated in a new volume of poems published in 1863. How he yearned for peace may be seen in his "Return of the Birds" and "Autumn Walk," but he utterly opposed it unless by absolute victory. The new volume, entitled "Thirty Poems," contained "The Rain Dream," "A Day Dream," "The Constellations," and "The Future Life," regarded as among his best work; and it was received with general favor.

He was now seventy years old; and he began to "pay off," as he expressed it, "by anticipation," various legacies to his relatives and friends. No one knows how far he carried this quiet generosity. His birthday was celebrated by a notable meeting at the Century Club, when poems and addresses were presented by the foremost in the land.

Lowell's fine poem said, —

"The voices of the hills did his obey,  
The torrents flashed and trembled in his song;  
He brought our native fields from far away,  
Or set us mid the innumerable throng  
Of dateless woods, or where we heard the calm  
Old homestead's evening's psalm,"

and showed how "he sang of faith in things unseen," and how "his voice rammed home the cannon;" how "Pride, honor, country, throbbed through all his strain," and ended, —

"And on our futile laurels he looks down,  
Himself our bravest crown."

When the war was over, and emancipation was finally decided, Bryant wrote his "Death of Slavery," which has been called a national Hymn of Thanksgiving.

In 1866 Bryant was overwhelmed by the death of his wife. In order to escape the desolation of his home he went abroad, and, in order to occupy his mind, he devoted his leisure to completing his translation of Homer. He managed to render about forty lines of Greek into English each day. The whole was completed in December, 1871, having occupied him for six years. The copyrights from this up to 1888 amounted to nearly twenty thousand dollars.

During the intervals of his work on this translation he also composed a number of beautiful hymns, and the pieces entitled "A Brighter Day," "Among the Trees," and "May Evening."

Soon after his "Homer" was published, Bryant made a journey to the Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico, everywhere receiving distinguished attentions.

On his return he made arrangements to present the inhabitants of Cummington with a fine library. He had a handsome structure built, and furnished it with over six thousand books. It was situated in a lot of land containing eleven acres—a noble memorial of Cummington's famous son. He gave a similar institution to Roslyn.

Bryant was frequently in request to deliver addresses and speeches. Thus in two years, 1871 and 1872, he made more than a dozen in behalf of the Home for Incurables, on municipal reform, at the opening of the new Princeton Library, at the unveiling of the Shakspeare monument in Central Park, and elsewhere. But when he was invited to lecture in Boston he declined, alleging that while the people of New York were accustomed to his defects as a speaker and bore with him, he could not expect the same indulgence from Boston. He declined also to write poems on Bunker Hill, or for the celebration of Whittier's birthday, or for the alumni of Williams College, saying, "I am ever ill at occasional verses. Such as it is, my vein is not of that sort."

In the winter of 1872-73 he published an edition of his orations and speeches, and in the following spring he made a journey to the South, where he was most cordially received. About the same time he was elected an honorary member of the Russian Academy of St. Petersburg.

His eightieth birthday was commemorated by the presentation of the famous silver vase which was Greek in form, typifying Bryant's interest in Greek literature, while American flowers twined themselves about it; the other decorations called to mind Bryant's most popular poems. The work was not finished in time, and was not presented until the June of the Centennial year. His birthday was celebrated all over the country, and when S. J. Tilden was elected Governor of New York, Bryant, who visited him in Albany, was tendered a reception by the both branches of the Legislature, as to the most distinguished citizen of the country.

Even in what he called the December of his life, he still kept up his interest in literary matters. He was an

indefatigable reader. He undertook the responsibility for Mr. Sidney Howard Gay's "Popular History of the United States." He supervised the revision of his "Library of Poetry and Song," and undertook the editorship of a new edition of Shakspeare, in which he had the assistance of Mr. E. A. Duyckinck. He composed a hymn for the Centennial Exhibition, wrote "Christmas in 1875," which has been called "a fine Miltonic inspiration;" also the autobiographic lines entitled, "A Lifetime," and was engaged on his last great poem, "The Flood of Years."

In 1878, when he had reached the age of eighty-four, he still kept up his physical and intellectual activity. He walked daily to and from his office, a distance of nearly three miles; he spoke at various public meetings, and kept up a vigorous correspondence with R. H. Dana, and other friends. His marvellous memory was still unimpaired. He might have been called a walking dictionary of quotations. He could recall every line of his own poetry, and he knew by heart hundreds of lines of English and foreign masterpieces. His last letter was in careful criticism of a poem submitted to him by R. H. Stoddard.

He had accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at the unveiling of the statue to Mazzini, the Italian patriot, on May 29, 1878. It was against his better judgment, but though he began rather more feebly than usual, not feeling very well, he soon warmed up to it, and quite surpassed himself.

At the close of the exercises, instead of going directly to his own home, he accepted the invitation of General James Grant Wilson to walk over to his house, a considerable distance across the Park. On entering he fell backward and struck on his head, causing concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died two weeks later, on the morning of June 12, 1878. He was buried at Roslyn.

Such was the prosperous and noble career of an American, who, in a certain way, might be regarded as a typical Roman citizen. His unassailable dignity and majestic sternness would have well befitted a Roman senator. While it would be too extravagant to claim that he lived a faultless life, it is not too much to say that his personal character was beyond reproach. If anything, it seemed almost too lofty and unapproachable; if he failed, it was in his lack of general sympathies. Yet few men were ever more admired, revered, and honored. Nearly every learned society in the world felt proud to inscribe his name on their rolls. He was a member of over a hundred college societies.

As a poet he stands somewhat alone and isolated. There is a certain cold and classic formality about the most of his work, which invites admiration rather than love. But this old-fashioned dignity makes his poems sure of immortality, for, like the Greek statues of the gods, they are instinct with genuine fervor and fine feeling.

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.



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# BRYANT'S POEMS.

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## *THE AGES.*

### I.

WHEN to the common rest that crowns our days,  
Called in the noon of life, the good man goes,  
Or full of years, and ripe in wisdom, lays  
His silver temples in their last repose ;  
When, o'er the buds of youth, the death-wind blows,  
And blights the fairest ; when our bitterest tears  
Stream, as the eyes of those that love us close,  
We think on what they were, with many fears  
Lest goodness die with them, and leave the  
    coming years.

### II.

And therefore, to our hearts, the days gone by —  
When lived the honored sage whose death we wept,  
And the soft virtues beamed from many an eye,  
And beat in many a heart that long has slept —  
Like spots of earth where angel-feet have stepped —  
Are holy ; and high-dreaming bards have told  
Of times when worth was crowned, and faith was  
    kept,  
Ere friendship grew a snare, or love waxed cold —  
Those pure and happy times — the golden days  
    of old.

## III.

Peace to the just man's memory, — let it grow  
 Greener with years, and blossom through the flight  
 Of ages ; let the mimic canvas show  
 His calm benevolent features ; let the light  
 Stream on his deeds of love, that shunned the sight  
 Of all but heaven, and, in the book of fame,  
 The glorious record of his virtues write,  
 And hold it up to men, and bid them claim  
 A palm like his, and catch from him the  
     hallowed flame.

## IV.

But oh, despair not of their fate who rise  
 To dwell upon the earth when we withdraw ;  
 Lo ! the same shaft by which the righteous dies,  
 Strikes through the wretch that scoffed at mercy's  
     law,  
 And trode his brethren down, and felt no awe  
 Of Him who will avenge them. Stainless worth,  
 Such as the sternest age of virtue saw,  
 Ripens, meanwhile, till time shall call it forth  
 From the low modest shade, to light and bless  
     the earth.

## v.

Has Nature, in her calm, majestic march,  
 Faltered with age at last ? does the bright sun  
 Grow dim in heaven ? or, in their far blue arch,  
 Sparkle the crowd of stars, when day is done,  
 Less brightly ? when the dew-lipped Spring  
     comes on,



Breathes she with airs less soft, or scents the sky  
 With flowers less fair than when her reign begun?  
 Does prodigal Autumn, to our age, deny  
 The plenty that once swelled beneath his sober  
     eye?

## VI.

Look on this beautiful world, and read the truth  
 In her fair page ; see, every season brings  
 New change, to her, of everlasting youth ;  
 Still the green soil, with joyous living things,  
 Swarms, the wide air is full of joyous wings,  
 And myriads, still, are happy in the sleep  
 Of ocean's azure gulfs, and where he flings  
 The restless surge. Eternal Love doth keep  
 In his complacent arms, the earth, the air, the  
     deep.

## VII.

Will then the merciful One, who stamped our race  
 With his own image, and who gave them sway  
 O'er earth, and the glad dwellers on her face,  
 Now that our flourishing nations far away  
 Are spread, where'er the moist earth drinks  
     the day,  
 Forget the ancient care that taught and nursed  
 His latest offspring ? will he quench the ray  
 Infused by his own forming smile at first,  
 And leave a work so fair all blighted and  
     accursed?

## VIII.

Oh, no ! a thousand cheerful omens give  
 Hope of yet happier days whose dawn is nigh.

He who has tamed the elements, shall not live  
 The slave of his own passions ; he whose eye  
 Unwinds the eternal dances of the sky,  
 And in the abyss of brightness dares to span  
 The sun's broad circle, rising yet more high,  
 In God's magnificent works his will shall scan —  
 And love and peace shall make their paradise  
 with man.

## IX.

Sit at the feet of History — through the night  
 Of years the steps of virtue she shall trace,  
 And show the earlier ages, where her sight  
 Can pierce the eternal shadows o'er their face ; —  
 When, from the genial cradle of our race,  
 Went forth the tribes of men, their pleasant lot  
 To choose, where palm-groves cooled their dwell-  
 ing-place,  
 Or freshening rivers ran ; and there forgot  
 The truth of heaven, and kneeled to gods that  
 heard them not.

## X.

Then waited not the murderer for the night,  
 But smote his brother down in the bright day,  
 And he who felt the wrong, and had the might,  
 His own avenger, girt himself to slay ;  
 Beside the path the unburied carcass lay ;  
 The shepherd, by the fountains of the glen,  
 Fled, while the robber swept his flock away,  
 And slew his babes. The sick, untended then,  
 Languished in the damp shade, and died afar  
 from men.

## XI.

But misery brought in love — in passion's strife  
Man gave his heart to mercy pleading long,  
And sought out gentle deeds to gladden life ;  
The weak, against the sons of spoil and wrong,  
Banded, and watched their hamlets, and grew  
strong.

States rose, and, in the shadow of their might,  
The timid rested. To the reverent throng,  
Grave and time-wrinkled men, with locks all white,  
Gave laws, and judged their strifes, and taught  
the way of right ;

## XII.

Till bolder spirits seized the rule, and nailed  
On men the yoke that man should never bear,  
And drove them forth to battle : Lo ! unveiled  
The scene of those stern ages ! What is there ?  
A boundless sea of blood, and the wild air  
Moans with the crimson surges that entomb  
Cities and bannered armies ; forms that wear  
The kingly circlet, rise, amid the gloom,  
O'er the dark wave, and straight are swallowed  
in its womb.

## XIII.

Those ages have no memory — but they left  
A record in the desert — columns strown  
On the waste sands, and statues fall'n and cleft,  
Heaped like a host in battle overthrown ;  
Vast ruins, where the mountain's ribs of stone

Were hewn into a city; streets that spread  
 In the dark earth, where never breath has blown  
 Of heaven's sweet air, nor foot of man dares tread  
 The long and perilous ways — the Cities of the  
 Dead :

## XIV.

And tombs of monarchs to the clouds up-piled —  
 They perished — but the eternal tombs remain —  
 And the black precipice, abrupt and wild,  
 Pierced by long toil and hollowed to a fane : —  
 Huge piers and frowning forms of gods sustain  
 The everlasting arches, dark and wide,  
 Like the night heaven when clouds are black with  
 rain.

But idly skill was tasked, and strength was plied,  
 All was the work of slaves to swell a despot's pride.

## XV.

And Virtue cannot dwell with slaves, nor reign  
 O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke ;  
 She left the down-trod nations in disdain,  
 And flew to Greece, when Liberty awoke,  
 New-born, amid those beautiful vales, and broke  
 Sceptre and chain with her fair youthful hands,  
 As the rock shivers in the thunder-stroke.  
 And lo ! in full-grown strength, an empire stands  
 Of leagued and rival states, the wonder of the lands.

## XVI.

Oh, Greece, thy flourishing cities were a spoil  
 Unto each other ; thy hard hand oppressed

And crushed the helpless; thou didst make thy  
soil  
Drunk with the blood of those that loved thee best;  
And thou didst drive, from thy unnatural breast,  
Thy just and brave to die in distant climes;  
Earth shuddered at thy deeds, and sighed for rest  
From thine abominations; after times  
That yet shall read thy tale, will tremble at  
thy crimes.

## XVII.

Yet there was that within thee which has saved  
Thy glory, and redeemed thy blotted name;  
The story of thy better deeds, engraved  
On fame's unmouldering pillar, puts to shame  
Our chiller virtue; the high art to tame  
The whirlwind of the passions was thine own;  
And the pure ray, that from thy bosom came,  
Far over many a land and age has shone,  
And mingles with the light that beams from  
God's own throne.

## XVIII.

And Rome — thy sterner, younger sister, she  
Who awed the world with her imperial frown —  
Rome drew the spirit of her race from thee, —  
The rival of thy shame and thy renown.  
Yet her degenerate children sold the crown  
Of earth's wide kingdoms to a line of slaves;  
Guilt reigned, and woe with guilt, and plagues came  
down,

Till the north broke its floodgates, and the waves  
Whelmed the degraded race, and weltered o'er  
their graves.

## XIX.

Vainly that ray of brightness from above,  
That shone around the Galilean lake,  
The light of hope, the leading star of love,  
Struggled, the darkness of that day to break ;  
Even its own faithless guardians strove to slake,  
In fogs of earth, the pure immortal flame ;  
And priestly hands, for Jesus' blessed sake,  
Were red with blood, and charity became,  
In that stern war of forms, a mockery and a name.

## XX.

They triumphed, and less bloody rites were kept  
Within the quiet of the convent cell ;  
The well-fed inmates pattered prayer, and slept,  
And sinned, and liked their easy penance well.  
Where pleasant was the spot for men to dwell,  
Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,  
Sheltering dark orgies that were shame to tell,  
And cowed and barefoot beggars swarmed the  
way,  
All in their convent weeds, of black, and white,  
and gray.

## XXI.

Oh, sweetly the returning muses' strain  
Swelled over that famed stream, whose gentle tide  
In their bright lap the Etrurian vales detain,  
Sweet, as when winter storms have ceased to chide,

And all the new-leaved woods, resounding wide,  
Send out wild hymns upon the scented air.  
Lo! to the smiling Arno's classic side  
The emulous nations of the west repair,  
And kindle their quenched urns, and drink fresh  
spirit there.

## XXII.

Still, Heaven deferred the hour ordained to rend  
From saintly rottenness the sacred stole;  
And cowl and worshipped shrine could still defend  
The wretch with felon stains upon his soul;  
And crimes were set to sale, and hard his dole  
Who could not bribe a passage to the skies;  
And vice, beneath the mitre's kind control,  
Sinned gayly on, and grew to giant size,  
Shielded by priestly power, and watched by  
priestly eyes.

## XXIII.

At last the earthquake came — the shock, that hurled  
To dust, in many fragments dashed and strown,  
The throne, whose roots were in another world,  
And whose far-stretching shadow awed our own.  
From many a proud monastic pile, o'erthrown,  
Fear-struck, the hooded inmates rushed and fled;  
The web, that for a thousand years had grown  
O'er prostrate Europe, in that day of dread  
Crumbled and fell, as fire dissolves the flaxen  
thread.

## XXIV.

The spirit of that day is still awake,  
And spreads himself, and shall not sleep again;

---

But through the idle mesh of power shall break,  
 Like billows o'er the Asian monarch's chain ;  
 Till men are filled with him, and feel how vain,  
 Instead of the pure heart and innocent hands,  
 Are all the proud and pompous modes to gain  
 The smile of heaven ; — till a new age expands  
 Its white and holy wings above the peaceful lands.

## XXV.

For look again on the past years ; — behold,  
 Flown, like the nightmare's hideous shapes, away,  
 Full many a horrible worship, that, of old,  
 Held, o'er the shuddering realms, unquestioned  
     sway :  
 See crimes that feared not once the eye of day,  
 Rooted from men, without a name or place :  
 See nations blotted out from earth, to pay  
 The forfeit of deep guilt ; — with glad embrace  
 The fair disburdened lands welcome a nobler race.

## XXVI.

Thus error's monstrous shapes from earth are  
     driven,  
 They fade, they fly — but truth survives their flight ;  
 Earth has no shades to quench that beam of  
     heaven ;  
 Each ray, that shone, in early time, to light  
 The faltering footsteps in the path of right,  
 Each gleam of clearer brightness, shed to aid  
 In man's maturer day his bolder sight,  
 All blended, like the rainbow's radiant braid,  
 Pour yet, and still shall pour, the blaze that  
     cannot fade.



## XXVII.

Late, from this western shore, that morning chased  
The deep and ancient night, that threw its shroud  
O'er the green land of groves, the beautiful waste,  
Nurse of full streams, and lifter up of proud  
Sky-mingling mountains that o'erlook the cloud.  
Erewhile, where yon gay spires their brightness  
    rear,  
Trees waved, and the brown hunter's shouts were  
    loud  
Amid the forest ; and the bounding deer  
Fled at the glancing plume, and the gaunt wolf  
    yelled near.

## XXVIII.

And where his willing waves yon bright blue bay  
Sends up, to kiss his decorated brim,  
And cradles, in his soft embrace, the gay  
Young group of grassy islands born of him,  
And crowding nigh, or in the distance dim,  
Lifts the white throng of sails, that bear or bring  
The commerce of the world ; — with tawny limb,  
And belt and beads in sunlight glistening,  
The savage urged his skiff like wild bird on the  
    wing.

## XXIX.

Then, all this youthful paradise around,  
And all the broad and boundless mainland, lay  
Cooled by the interminable wood, that frowned  
O'er mount and vale, where never summer ray  
Glanced, till the strong tornado broke his way

Through the gray giants of the sylvan wild ;  
 Yet many a sheltered glade, with blossoms gay,  
 Beneath the showery sky and sunshine mild,  
 Within the shaggy arms of that dark forest smiled.

## XXX.

There stood the Indian hamlet, there the lake  
 Spread its blue sheet that flashed with many an  
     oar,  
 Where the brown otter plunged him from the  
     brake,  
 And the deer drank : as the light gale flew o'er,  
 The twinkling maize-field rustled on the shore ;  
 And while that spot, so wild, and lone, and fair,  
 A look of glad and innocent beauty wore,  
 And peace was on the earth and in the air,  
 The warrior lit the pile, and bound his captive  
     there :

## XXXI.

Not unavenged — the foeman, from the wood,  
 Beheld the deed, and when the midnight shade  
 Was stillest, gorged his battle-axe with blood ;  
 All died — the wailing babe — the shrieking maid —  
 And in the flood of fire that scathed the glade,  
 The roofs went down ; but deep the silence grew,  
 When on the dewy woods the day-beam played ;  
 No more the cabin smokes rose wreathed and blue,  
 And ever, by their lake, lay moored the light canoe.

## XXXII.

Look now abroad — another race has filled  
 These populous borders — wide the wood recedes,

And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled ;  
 The land is full of harvests and green meads ;  
 Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds,  
 Shine, disembowered, and give to sun and breeze  
 Their virgin waters ; the full region leads  
 New colonies forth, that toward the western seas  
 Spread, like a rapid flame among the autumnal trees.

## XXXIII.

Here the free spirit of mankind, at length,  
 Throws its last fetters off ; and who shall place  
 A limit to the giant's unchained strength,  
 Or curb his swiftness in the forward race ?  
 Far, like the comet's way through infinite space,  
 Stretches the long untravelled path of light  
 Into the depths of ages : we may trace,  
 Distant, the brightening glory of its light,  
 Till the receding rays are lost to human sight.

## XXXIV.

Europe is given a prey to sterner fates,  
 And writhes in shackles ; strong the arms that  
     chain  
 To earth her struggling multitude of states ;  
 She too is strong, and might not chafe in vain  
 Against them, but shake off the vampyre train  
 That batten on her blood, and break their net.  
 Yes, she shall look on brighter days, and gain  
 The meed of worthier deeds ; the moment set  
 To rescue and raise up, draws near — but is not yet.

## XXXV.

But thou, my country, thou shalt never fall,  
But with thy children — thy maternal care,  
Thy lavish love, thy blessings showered on all —  
These are thy fetters — seas and stormy air  
Are the wide barrier of thy borders, where,  
Among thy gallant sons that guard thee well,  
Thou laugh'st at enemies : who shall then declare  
The date of thy deep-founded strength, or tell  
How happy, in thy lap, the sons of men shall dwell?

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*TO THE PAST.*

THOU unrelenting Past !  
Strong are the barriers round thy dark domain,  
And fetters, sure and fast,  
Hold all that enter thy unbreathing reign.

Far in thy realm withdrawn  
Old empires sit in sullenness and gloom,  
And glorious ages gone  
Lie deep within the shadow of thy womb.

Childhood, with all its mirth,  
Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground,  
And last, Man's Life on earth,  
Glide to thy dim dominions, and are bound.

Thou hast my better years,  
Thou hast my earlier friends — the good — the kind,  
Yielded to thee with tears —  
The venerable form — the exalted mind.

My spirit yearns to bring  
The lost ones back — yearns with desire intense,  
And struggles hard to wring  
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives thence.

In vain — thy gates deny  
All passage save to those who hence depart ;  
Nor to the streaming eye  
Thou giv'st them back — nor to the broken heart.

In thy abysses hide  
Beauty and excellence unknown — to thee  
Earth's wonder and her pride  
Are gathered, as the waters to the sea ;

Labors of good to man,  
Unpublished charity, unbroken faith, —  
Love, that midst grief began,  
And grew with years, and faltered not in death.

Full many a mighty name  
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered, unrevered ;  
With thee are silent fame,  
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappeared.

Thine for a space are they —  
Yet shalt thou yield thy treasures up at last !  
Thy gates shall yet give way,  
Thy bolts shall fall, inexorable Past !

All that of good and fair  
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time,  
Shall then come forth, to wear  
The glory and the beauty of its prime.

They have not perished — no !  
Kind words, remembered voices once so sweet,  
Smiles, radiant long ago,  
And features, the great soul's apparent seat ;

All shall come back, each tie  
Of pure affection shall be knit again ;  
Alone shall Evil die,  
And Sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy reign

And then shall I behold  
Him, by whose kind paternal side I sprung,  
And her, who, still and cold,  
Fills the next grave — the beautiful and young.

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*THANATOPSIS.*

To him who in the love of nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
A various language ; for his gayer hours  
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile

And eloquence of beauty, and she glides  
Into his darker musings, with a mild  
And healing sympathy, that steals away  
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When thoughts  
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight  
Over thy spirit, and sad images  
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,  
And breathless darkness, and the narrow house,  
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick at heart; —  
Go forth, under the open sky, and list  
To Nature's teachings, while from all around —  
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air, —  
Comes a still voice — Yet a few days, and thee  
The all-beholding sun shall see no more  
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,  
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,  
Nor in the embrace of ocean, shall exist  
Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim  
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again,  
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up  
Thine individual being, shalt thou go  
To mix forever with the elements,  
To be a brother to the insensible rock  
And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain  
Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak  
Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mould.  
Yet not to thine eternal resting-place  
Shalt thou retire alone — nor couldst thou wish  
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down  
With patriarchs of the infant world — with kings,  
The powerful of the earth — the wise, the good,  
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,

All in one mighty sepulchre. — The hills  
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun, — the vales  
Stretching in pensive quietness between ;  
The venerable woods — rivers that move  
In majesty, and the complaining brooks  
That make the meadows green ; and, poured round  
all,

Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste, —  
Are but the solemn decorations all  
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,  
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,  
Are shining on the sad abodes of death,  
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread  
The globe are but a handful to the tribes  
That slumber in its bosom. — Take the wings  
Of morning — and the Barcan desert pierce,  
Or lose thyself in the continuous woods  
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,  
Save his own dashings — yet — the dead are there ;  
And millions in those solitudes, since first  
The flight of years began, have laid them down  
In their last sleep — the dead reign there alone.  
So shalt thou rest — and what if thou withdraw  
Unheeded by the living — and no friend  
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe  
Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh  
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care  
Plod on, and each one as before will chase  
His favorite phantom ; yet all these shall leave  
Their mirth and their employments, and shall come,  
And make their bed with thee. As the long train  
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,



The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes  
In the full strength of years, matron, and maid,  
And the sweet babe, and the gray-headed man, —  
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,  
By those, who in their turn shall follow them.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan, that moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,  
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

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*THE LAPSE OF TIME.*

LAMENT who will, in fruitless tears,  
The speed with which our moments fly;  
I sigh not over vanished years,  
But watch the years that hasten by.

Look, how they come, — a mingled crowd  
Of bright and dark, but rapid days;  
Beneath them, like a summer cloud,  
The wide world changes as I gaze.

What! grieve that time has brought so soon  
The sober age of manhood on?  
As idly might I weep, at noon,  
To see the blush of morning gone.

Could I give up the hopes that glow  
In prospect, like Elysian isles ;  
And let the charming future go,  
With all her promises and smiles ?

The future ! — cruel were the power  
Whose doom would tear thee from my heart.  
Thou sweetener of the present hour !  
We cannot — no — we will not part.

Oh, leave me, still, the rapid flight  
That makes the changing seasons gay,  
The grateful speed that brings the night,  
The swift and glad return of day ;

The months that touch, with added grace,  
This little prattler at my knee,  
In whose arch eye and speaking face  
New meaning every hour I see ;

The years, that o'er each sister land  
Shall lift the country of my birth  
And nurse her strength, till she shall stand  
The pride and pattern of the earth ;

Till younger commonwealths, for aid,  
Shall cling about her ample robe,  
And from her frown shall shrink afraid  
The crowned oppressors of the globe.

True — time will seam and blanch my brow —  
Well — I shall sit with aged men,  
And my good glass will tell me how  
A grizzly beard becomes me then.

And should no foul dishonor lie  
Upon my head, when I am gray,  
Love yet shall watch my fading eye,  
And smooth the path of my decay.

Then, haste thee, Time — 't is kindness all  
That speeds thy winged feet so fast ;  
Thy pleasures stay not till they pall,  
And all thy pains are quickly past.

Thou fliest and bear'st away our woes,  
And as thy shadowy train depart,  
The memory of sorrow grows  
A lighter burden on the heart.

---

## TO THE EVENING WIND.

SPIRIT that breathest through my lattice, thou  
That cool'st the twilight of the sultry day,  
Gratefully flows thy freshness round my brow ;  
Thou hast been out upon the deep at play,  
Riding all day the wild blue waves till now,  
Roughening their crests, and scattering high their  
spray,

And swelling the white sail. I welcome thee  
To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the sea !

Nor I alone — a thousand bosoms round  
Inhale thee in the fulness of delight ;  
And languid forms rise up, and pulses bound  
Livelier, at coming of the wind of night ;

And, languishing to hear thy grateful sound,  
Lies the vast inland stretched beyond the sight.  
Go forth, into the gathering shade ; go forth,  
God's blessing breathed upon the fainting earth !

Go, rock the little wood-bird in his nest,  
Curl the still waters, bright with stars, and rouse  
The wide old wood from his majestic rest,  
Summoning from the innumerable boughs  
The strange, deep harmonies that haunt his breast :  
Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows  
The shutting flower, and darkling waters pass,  
And 'twixt the o'ershadowing branches and the grass.

The faint old man shall lean his silver head  
To feel thee ; thou shalt kiss the child asleep,  
And dry the moistened curls that overspread  
His temples, while his breathing grows more deep ;  
And they who stand about the sick man's bed,  
Shall joy to listen to thy distant sweep,  
And softly part his curtains to allow  
Thy visit, grateful to his burning brow.

Go — but the circle of eternal change,  
Which is the life of nature, shall restore,  
With sounds and scents from all thy mighty range,  
Thee to thy birthplace of the deep once more ;  
Sweet odors in the sea-air, sweet and strange,  
Shall tell the home-sick mariner of the shore ;  
And, listening to thy murmur, he shall deem  
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.

## FOREST HYMN.

THE groves were God's first temples. Ere man  
 learned  
 To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,  
 And spread the roof above them, — ere he framed  
 The lofty vault, to gather and roll back  
 The sound of anthems; in the darkling wood,  
 Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down  
 And offered to the Mightiest, solemn thanks  
 And supplication. For his simple heart  
 Might not resist the sacred influences,  
 Which, from the stilly twilight of the place,  
 And from the gray old trunks that high in heaven  
 Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound  
 Of the invisible breath that swayed at once  
 All their green tops, stole over him, and bowed  
 His spirit with the thought of boundless power  
 And inaccessible majesty. Ah, why  
 Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect  
 God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore  
 Only among the crowd, and under roofs  
 That our frail hands have raised? Let me, at least,  
 Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,  
 Offer one hymn — thrice happy, if it find  
 Acceptance in His ear.

Father, thy hand  
 Hath reared these venerable columns, thou  
 Didst weave this verdant roof. Thou didst look  
 down  
 Upon the naked earth, and, forthwith, rose

All these fair ranks of trees. They, in thy sun,  
Budded, and shook their green leaves in thy breeze,  
And shot toward heaven. The century-living crow,  
Whose birth was in their tops, grew old and died  
Among their branches, till, at last, they stood,  
As now they stand, massy, and tall, and dark,  
Fit shrine for humble worshipper to hold  
Communion with his Maker. These dim vaults,  
These winding aisles, of human pomp or pride  
Report not. No fantastic carvings show,  
The boast of our vain race to change the form  
Of thy fair works. But thou art here — thou fill'st  
The solitude. Thou art in the soft winds  
That run along the summit of these trees  
In music; — thou art in the cooler breath,  
That from the inmost darkness of the place,  
Comes, scarcely felt; — the barky trunks, the ground,  
The fresh moist ground, are all instinct with thee.  
Here is continual worship; — nature, here,  
In the tranquillity that thou dost love,  
Enjoys thy presence. Noiselessly, around,  
From perch to perch, the solitary bird  
Passes; and yon clear spring, that, 'midst its herbs,  
Wells softly forth and visits the strong roots  
Of half the mighty forest, tells no tale  
Of all the good it does. Thou hast not left  
Thyself without a witness, in these shades,  
Of thy perfections. Grandeur, strength, and grace  
Are here to speak of thee. This mighty oak —  
By whose immovable stem I stand and seem  
Almost annihilated — not a prince,  
In all that proud old world beyond the deep,

E'er wore his crown as loftily as he  
Wears the green coronal of leaves with which  
Thy hand has graced him. Nestled at his root  
Is beauty, such as blooms not in the glare  
Of the broad sun. That delicate forest flower,  
With scented breath, and look so like a smile,  
Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mould,  
An emanation of the indwelling Life,  
A visible token of the upholding Love,  
That are the soul of this wide universe.

My heart is awed within me, when I think  
Of the great miracle that still goes on,  
In silence, round me — the perpetual work  
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed  
Forever. Written on thy works I read  
The lesson of thy own eternity.  
Lo ! all grow old and die — but see, again,  
How on the faltering footsteps of decay  
Youth presses — ever gay and beautiful youth  
In all its beautiful forms. These lofty trees  
Wave not less proudly that their ancestors  
Moulder beneath them. Oh, there is not lost  
One of earth's charms : upon her bosom yet,  
After the flight of untold centuries,  
The freshness of her far beginning lies  
And yet shall lie. Life mocks the idle hate  
Of his arch enemy Death — yea, seats himself  
Upon the tyrant's throne — the sepulchre,  
And of the triumphs of his ghastly foe  
Makes his own nourishment. For he came forth  
From thine own bosom, and shall have no end.

There have been holy men who hid themselves  
Deep in the woody wilderness, and gave  
Their lives to thought and prayer, till they outlived  
The generation born with them, nor seemed  
Less aged than the hoary trees and rocks  
Around them ; — and there have been holy men  
Who deemed it were not well to pass life thus.  
But let me often to these solitudes  
Retire, and in thy presence reassure  
My feeble virtue. Here its enemies,  
The passions, at thy plainer footsteps shrink  
And tremble and are still. Oh, God ! when thou  
Dost scare the world with tempests, set on fire  
The heavens with falling thunderbolts, or fill,  
With all the waters of the firmament,  
The swift dark whirlwind that uproots the woods  
And drowns the villages ; when, at thy call,  
Uprises the great deep and throws himself  
Upon the continent, and overwhelms  
Its cities — who forgets not, at the sight  
Of these tremendous tokens of thy power,  
His pride, and lays his strifes and follies by ?  
Oh, from these sterner aspects of thy face  
Spare me and mine, nor let us need the wrath  
Of the mad unchained elements to teach  
Who rules them. Be it ours to meditate  
In these calm shades thy milder majesty,  
And to the beautiful order of thy works,  
Learn to conform the order of our lives.



*THE OLD MAN'S FUNERAL*

I SAW an aged man upon his bier,  
His hair was thin and white, and on his brow  
A record of the cares of many a year ; —  
Cares that were ended and forgotten now.  
And there was sadness round, and faces bowed,  
And women's tears fell fast, and children wailed  
aloud.

Then rose another hoary man and said,  
In faltering accents, to that weeping train,  
“ Why mourn ye that our aged friend is dead?  
Ye are not sad to see the gathered grain,  
Nor when their mellow fruit the orchards cast,  
Nor when the yellow woods shake down the ripened  
mast.

“ Ye sigh not when the sun, his course fulfilled,  
His glorious course, rejoicing earth and sky,  
In the soft evening, when the winds are stilled,  
Sinks where his islands of refreshment lie,  
And leaves the smile of his departure, spread  
O'er the warm-colored heaven and ruddy mountain  
head.

“ Why weep ye then for him, who, having won  
The bound of man's appointed years, at last,  
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,  
Serenely to his final rest has passed ;  
While the soft memory of his virtues, yet,  
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is  
set.

“ His youth was innocent ; his riper age,  
Marked with some act of goodness, every day ;  
And watched by eyes that loved him, calm, and sage,  
Faded his late declining years away.  
Cheerful he gave his being up, and went  
To share the holy rest that waits a life well spent.

“ That life was happy ; every day he gave  
Thanks for the fair existence that was his ;  
For a sick fancy made him not her slave,  
To mock him with her phantom miseries.  
No chronic tortures racked his aged limb,  
For luxury and sloth had nourished none for him.

“ And I am glad, that he has lived thus long,  
And glad, that he has gone to his reward ;  
Nor deem, that kindly nature did him wrong,  
Softly to disengage the vital cord.  
When his weak hand grew palsied, and his eye  
Dark with the mists of age, it was his time to die.”

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*THE RIVULET.*

THIS little rill that, from the springs  
Of yonder grove, its current brings,  
Plays on the slope awhile, and then  
Goes prattling into groves again,  
Oft to its warbling waters drew  
My little feet, when life was new.  
When woods in early green were dressed,  
And from the chambers of the west

The warmer breezes, travelling out,  
Breathed the new scent of flowers about,  
My truant steps from home would stray,  
Upon its grassy side to play,  
List the brown thrasher's vernal hymn,  
And crop the violet on its brim,  
With blooming cheek and open brow,  
As young and gay, sweet rill, as thou.

And when the days of boyhood came,  
And I had grown in love with fame,  
Duly I sought thy banks, and tried  
My first rude numbers by thy side.  
Words cannot tell how bright and gay  
The scenes of life before me lay.  
Then glorious hopes, that now to speak  
Would bring the blood into my cheek,  
Passed o'er me; and I wrote, on high,  
A name I deemed should never die.

Years change thee not. Upon yon hill  
The tall old maples, verdant still,  
Yet tell, in grandeur of decay,  
How swift the years have passed away,  
Since first, a child, and half afraid,  
I wandered in the forest shade.  
Thou, ever joyous rivulet,  
Dost dimple, leap, and prattle yet;  
And sporting with the sands that pave  
The windings of thy silver wave,  
And dancing to thy own wild chime,  
Thou laughest at the lapse of time.

The same sweet sounds are in my ear  
My early childhood loved to hear ;  
As pure thy limpid waters run,  
As bright they sparkle to the sun ;  
As fresh and thick the bending ranks  
Of herbs that line thy oozy banks ;  
The violet there, in soft May dew,  
Comes up, as modest and as blue ;  
As green amid thy current's stress,  
Floats the scarce-rooted watercress ;  
And the brown ground-bird, in thy glen,  
Still chirps as merrily as then.

Thou changest not — but I am changed,  
Since first thy pleasant banks I ranged ;  
And the grave stranger, come to see  
The play-place of his infancy,  
Has scarce a single trace of him  
Who sported once upon thy brim.  
The visions of my youth are past —  
Too bright, too beautiful to last.  
I 've tried the world — it wears no more  
The coloring of romance it wore.  
Yet well has Nature kept the truth  
She promised to my earliest youth.  
The radiant beauty, shed abroad  
On all the glorious works of God,  
Shows freshly, to my sobered eye,  
Each charm it wore in days gone by.

A few brief years shall pass away,  
And I, all trembling, weak, and gray,

Bowed to the earth, which waits to fold  
My ashes in the embracing mould  
(If haply the dark will of fate  
Indulge my life so long a date),  
May come for the last time to look  
Upon my childhood's favorite brook.  
Then dimly on my eye shall gleam  
The sparkle of thy dancing stream ;  
And faintly on my ear shall fall  
Thy prattling current's merry call ;  
Yet shalt thou flow as glad and bright  
As when thou met'st my infant sight.

And I shall sleep — and on thy side,  
As ages after ages glide,  
Children their early sports shall try,  
And pass to hoary age and die.  
But thou, unchanged from year to year,  
Gayly shalt play and glitter here ;  
Amid young flowers and tender grass  
Thy endless infancy shalt pass ;  
And, singing down thy narrow glen,  
Shalt mock the fading race of men.

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THE PRAIRIES.

THESE are the Gardens of the Desert, these  
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,  
For which the speech of England has no name—  
The Prairies. I behold them for the first,

And my heart swells, while the dilated sight  
 Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo! they stretch  
 In airy undulations, far away,  
 As if the ocean, in his gentlest swell,  
 Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,  
 And motionless forever. — Motionless? —  
 No — they are all unchained again. The clouds  
 Sweep over with their shadows, and, beneath,  
 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;  
 Dark hollows seem to glide along and chase  
 The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!  
 Who toss the golden and the flame-like flowers,  
 And pass the prairie-hawk that, poised on high,  
 Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not — ye have  
                   played

Among the palms of Mexico and vines  
 Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks  
 That from the fountains of Sonora glide  
 Into the calm Pacific — have ye fanned  
 A nobler or a lovelier scene than this?  
 Man hath no part in all this glorious work:  
 The hand that built the firmament hath heaved  
 And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown  
                   their slopes

With herbage, planted them with island groves,  
 And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor  
 For this magnificent temple of the sky —  
 With flowers whose glory and whose multitude  
 Rival the constellations! The great heavens  
 Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love, —  
 A nearer vault, and of a tenderer blue,  
 Than that which bends above the eastern hills.

As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,  
Among the high rank grass that sweeps his sides,  
The hollow beating of his footstep seems  
A sacrilegious sound. I think of those  
Upon whose rest he tramples. Are they here —  
The dead of other days? — and did the dust  
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life  
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds  
That overlook the rivers, or that rise  
In the dim forest crowded with old oaks,  
Answer. A race, that long has passed away,  
Built them; — a disciplined and populous race  
Heaped, with long toil, the earth, while yet the  
Greek

Was hewing the Pentelicus to forms  
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rock  
The glittering Parthenon. These ample fields  
Nourished their harvests, here their herds were fed,  
When haply by their stalls the bison lowed,  
And bowed his maned shoulder to the yoke.  
All day this desert murmured with their toils,  
Till twilight blushed and lovers walked, and wooed  
In a forgotten language, and old tunes,  
From instruments of unremembered form,  
Gave the soft winds a voice. The red man came —  
The roaming hunter tribes, warlike and fierce,  
And the mound-builders vanished from the earth.  
The solitude of centuries untold  
Has settled where they dwelt. The prairie wolf  
Hunts in their meadows, and his fresh-dug den  
Yawns by my path. The gopher mines the ground  
Where stood their swarming cities. All is gone —

All — save the piles of earth that hold their bones —  
The platforms where they worshipped unknown  
    gods —

The barriers which they builded from the soil  
To keep the foe at bay — till o'er the walls  
The wild beleaguers broke, and, one by one,  
The strongholds of the plain were forced and heaped  
With corpses. The brown vultures of the wood  
Flocked to those vast uncovered sepulchres,  
And sat, unscared and silent, at their feast.  
Haply some solitary fugitive,  
Lurking in marsh and forest, till the sense  
Of desolation and of fear became  
Bitterer than death, yielded himself to die.  
Man's better nature triumphed. Kindly words  
Welcomed and soothed him; the rude conquerors  
Seated the captive with their chiefs; he chose  
A bride among their maidens, and at length  
Seemed to forget, — yet ne'er forgot, — the wife  
Of his first love, and her sweet little ones  
Butchered amid their shrieks, with all his race.

Thus change the forms of being. Thus arise  
Races of living things, glorious in strength,  
And perish, as the quickening breath of God  
Fills them, or is withdrawn. The red man too —  
Has left the blooming wilds he ranged so long,  
And, nearer to the Rocky Mountains, sought  
A wider hunting-ground. The beaver builds  
No longer by these streams, but far away,  
On waters whose blue surface ne'er gave back  
The white man's face — among Missouri's springs,  
And pools whose issues swell the Oregon,



He rears his little Venice. In these plains  
The bison feeds no more. Twice twenty leagues  
Beyond remotest smoke of hunter's camp,  
Roams the majestic brute, in herds that shake  
The earth with thundering steps — yet here I meet  
His ancient footprints stamped beside the pool.

Still this great solitude is quick with life.  
Myriads of insects, gaudy as the flowers  
They flutter over, gentle quadrupeds,  
And birds, that scarce have learned the fear of man,  
Are here, and sliding reptiles of the ground,  
Startlingly beautiful. The graceful deer  
Bounds to the wood at my approach. The bee,  
A more adventurous colonist than man,  
With whom he came across the eastern deep,  
Fills the savannas with his murmurings,  
And hides his sweets, as in the golden age,  
Within the hollow oak. I listen long  
To his domestic hum, and think I hear  
The sound of that advancing multitude  
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground  
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice  
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn  
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds  
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain  
Over the dark-brown furrows. All at once  
A fresher wind sweeps by, and breaks my dream,  
And I am in the wilderness alone.

*EARTH.*

A MIDNIGHT black with clouds is in the sky ;  
I seem to feel, upon my limbs, the weight  
Of its vast brooding shadow. All in vain  
Turns the tired eye in search of form ; no star  
Pierces the pitchy veil ; no ruddy blaze,  
From dwellings lighted by the cheerful hearth,  
Tinges the flowering summits of the grass.  
No sound of life is heard, no village hum,  
Nor measured tramp of footstep in the path,  
Nor rush of wing, while, on the breast of Earth,  
I lie and listen to her mighty voice :  
A voice of many tones — sent up from streams  
That wander through the gloom, from woods unseen,  
Swayed by the sweeping of the tides of air,  
From rocky chasms where darkness dwells all day,  
And hollows of the great invisible hills,  
And sands that edge the ocean, stretching far  
Into the night — a melancholy sound !

Oh Earth ! dost thou too sorrow for the past  
Like man thy offspring ? Do I hear thee mourn  
Thy childhood's unreturning hours, thy springs  
Gone with their genial airs and melodies,  
The gentle generations of thy flowers,  
And thy majestic groves of olden time,  
Perished with all their dwellers ? Dost thou wail  
For that fair age of which the poets tell,  
Ere the rude winds grew keen with frost, or fire  
Fell with the rains, or spouted from the hills,

To blast thy greenness, while the virgin night  
Was guiltless and salubrious as the day?  
Or haply dost thou grieve for those that die —  
For living things that trod awhile thy face,  
The love of thee and heaven — and now they sleep  
Mixed with the shapeless dust on which thy herds  
Trample and graze? I too must grieve with thee,  
O'er loved ones lost — their graves are far away  
Upon thy mountains, yet, while I recline,  
Alone, in darkness, on thy naked soil,  
The mighty nourisher and burial-place  
Of man, I feel that I embrace their dust.

Ha! how the murmur deepens! I perceive  
And tremble at its dreadful import. Earth  
Uplifts a general cry for guilt and wrong,  
And Heaven is listening. The forgotten graves  
Of the heart-broken utter forth their plaint.  
The dust of her who loved and was betrayed,  
And him who died neglected in his age;  
The sepulchres of those who for mankind  
Labored, and earned the recompense of scorn;  
Ashes of martyrs for the truth, and bones  
Of those who, in the strife for liberty,  
Were beaten down, their corpses given to dogs,  
Their names to infamy, all find a voice.  
The nook in which the captive, overtoiled,  
Lay down to rest at last, and that which holds  
Childhood's sweet blossoms, crushed by cruel hands,  
Send up a plaintive sound. From battle-fields,  
Where heroes madly drave and dashed their hosts  
Against each other, rises up a noise,

As if the armèd multitudes of dead  
Stirred in their heavy slumber. Mournful tones  
Come from the green abysses of the sea —  
A story of the crimes the guilty sought  
To hide beneath its waves. The glens, the groves,  
Paths in the thicket, pools of running brook,  
And banks and depths of lake, and streets and lanes  
Of cities, now that living sounds are hushed,  
Murmur of guilty force and treachery.

Here, where I rest, the vales of Italy  
Are round me, populous from early time,  
And field of the tremendous warfare waged  
'Twi'xt good and evil. Who, alas, shall dare  
Interpret to man's ear the mingled voice  
From all her ways and walls, and streets and streams,  
And hills and fruitful fields? Old dungeons breathe  
Of horrors veiled from history; the stones  
Of mouldering amphitheatres, where flowed  
The life-blood of the warrior slave, cry out.  
The fanes of old religions, the proud piles  
Reared with the spoil of empires, yea, the hearths  
Of cities dug from their volcanic graves,  
Report of human suffering and shame  
And folly. Even the common dust, among  
The springing corn and vine-rows, witnesses  
To ages of oppression. Ah, I hear  
A murmur of confused languages,  
The utterance of nations now no more,  
Driven out by mightier, as the days of heaven  
Chase one another from the sky. The blood  
Of freemen shed by freemen, till strange lords

Came in the hour of weakness, and made fast  
The yoke that yet is worn, appeals to Heaven.

What then shall cleanse thy bosom, gentle Earth,  
From all its painful memories of guilt?  
The whelming flood, or the renewing fire,  
Or the slow change of time? that so, at last,  
The horrid tale of perjury and strife,  
Murder and spoil, which men call history,  
May seem a fable, like the inventions told  
By poets of the gods of Greece. Oh thou  
Who sittest far beyond the Atlantic deep,  
Among the sources of thy glorious streams,  
My native Land of Groves! a newer page  
In the great record of the world is thine.  
Shall it be fairer? Fear, and friendly Hope,  
And Envy, watch the issue, while the lines,  
By which thou shalt be judged, are written down.

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TO THE APENNINES.

YOUR peaks are beautiful, ye Apennines!  
In the soft light of these serenest skies;  
From the broad highland region, black with pines,  
Fair as the hills of Paradise they rise,  
Bathed in the tint Peruvian slaves behold  
In rosy flushes on the virgin gold.

There, rooted to the aërial shelves that wear  
The glory of a brighter world, might spring

Sweet flowers of heaven to scent the unbreathed air,  
And heaven's fleet messengers might rest the wing,  
To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,  
Silent, and cradled by the glimmering deep.

Below you lie men's sepulchres, the old  
Etrurian tombs, the graves of yesterday;  
The herd's white bones lie mixed with human  
mould—

Yet up the radiant steeps that I survey  
Death never climbed, nor life's soft breath, with pain,  
Was yielded to the elements again.

Ages of war have filled these plains with fear;  
How oft the hind has started at the clash  
Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here,  
Or seen the lightning of the battle flash  
From clouds, that rising with the thunder's sound,  
Hung like an earth-born tempest o'er the ground.

Ah me! what armèd nations — Asian horde,  
And Libyan host — the Scythian and the Gaul,  
Have swept your base and through your passes poured,  
Like ocean-tides uprising at the call  
Of tyrant winds — against your rocky side  
The bloody billows dashed, and howled, and died.

How crashed the towers before beleaguering foes,  
Sacked cities smoked and realms were rent in twain;  
And commonwealths against their rivals rose,  
Trode out their lives and earned the curse of Cain!  
While in the noiseless air and light that flowed  
Round your fair brows, eternal Peace abode.

Here pealed the impious hymn, and altar flames  
Rose to false gods, a dream-begotten throng,  
Jove, Bacchus, Pan, and earlier, fouler names ;  
While, as the unheeding ages passed along,  
Ye, from your station in the middle skies,  
Proclaimed the essential Goodness, strong and wise.

In you the heart that sighs for freedom seeks  
Her image ; there the winds no barrier know,  
Clouds come and rest and leave your fairy peaks ;  
While even the immaterial Mind, below,  
And Thought, her winged offspring, chained by  
power,  
Pine silently for the redeeming hour.

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*THE KNIGHT'S EPITAPH.*

THIS is the church which Pisa, great and free,  
Reared to St. Catharine. How the time-stained walls,  
That earthquakes shook not from their poise, appear  
To shiver in the deep and voluble tones  
Rolled from the organ ! Underneath my feet  
There lies the lid of a sepulchral vault.  
The image of an armed knight is graven  
Upon it, clad in perfect panoply —  
Cuishes, and greaves, and cuirass, with barred helm,  
Gauntleted hand, and sword, and blazoned shield.  
Around, in Gothic characters, worn dim  
By feet of worshippers, are traced his name,  
And birth, and death, and words of eulogy.

Why should I pore upon them? This old tomb,  
This effigy, the strange disused form  
Of this inscription, eloquently show  
His history. Let me clothe in fitting words  
The thoughts they breathe, and frame his epitaph.

“ He whose forgotten dust for centuries  
Has lain beneath this stone, was one in whom  
Adventure, and endurance, and emprise  
Exalted the mind's faculties and strung  
The body's sinews. Brave he was in fight,  
Courteous in banquet, scornful of repose,  
And bountiful, and cruel, and devout,  
And quick to draw the sword in private feud.  
He pushed his quarrels to the death, yet prayed  
The saints as fervently on bended knees  
As ever shaven cenobite. He loved  
As fiercely as he fought. He would have borne  
The maid that pleased him from her bower by night,  
To his hill-castle, as the eagle bears  
His victim from the fold, and rolled the rocks  
On his pursuers. He aspired to see  
His native Pisa queen and arbitress  
Of cities; earnestly for her he raised  
His voice in council, and affronted death  
In battle-field, and climbed the galley's deck,  
And brought the captured flag of Genoa back,  
Or piled upon the Arno's crowded quay  
The glittering spoils of the tamed Saracen.  
He was not born to brook the stranger's yoke,  
But would have joined the exiles, that withdrew  
Forever, when the Florentine broke in



The gates of Pisa, and bore off the bolts  
For trophies — but he died before that day.

“ He lived, the impersonation of an age  
That never shall return. His soul of fire  
Was kindled by the breath of the rude time  
He lived in. Now a gentler race succeeds,  
Shuddering at blood ; the effeminate cavalier,  
Turning from the reproaches of the past,  
And from the hopeless future, gives to ease,  
And love, and music, his inglorious life.”

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SEVENTY-SIX.

WHAT heroes from the woodland sprung,  
When, through the fresh awakened land,  
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,  
And to the work of warfare strung  
The yeoman's iron hand !

Hills flung the cry to hills around,  
And ocean-mart replied to mart,  
And streams, whose springs were yet unfound,  
Pealed far away the startling sound  
Into the forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,  
From mountain river swift and cold ;  
The borders of the stormy deep,  
The vales where gathered waters sleep,  
Sent up the strong and bold, —

As if the very earth again  
Grew quick with God's creating breath,  
And, from the sods of grove and glen,  
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men  
To battle to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,  
The fair fond bride of yester eve,  
And aged sire and matron gray,  
Saw the loved warriors haste away,  
And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun ;  
Already blood on Concord's plain  
Along the springing grass had run,  
And blood had flowed at Lexington,  
Like brooks of April rain.

That death-stain on the vernal sward  
Hallowed to freedom all the shore ;  
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred —  
The footstep of a foreign lord  
Profaned the soil no more.

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*THE LIVING LOST.*

MATRON! the children of whose love,  
Each to his grave, in youth have passed,  
And now the mould is heaped above  
The dearest and the last!

Bride! who dost wear the widow's veil  
Before the wedding flowers are pale!  
Ye deem the human heart endures  
No deeper, bitterer grief than yours.

Yet there are pangs of keener woe,  
Of which the sufferers never speak,  
Nor to the world's cold pity show  
The tears that scald the cheek,  
Wrung from their eyelids by the shame  
And guilt of those they shrink to name,  
Whom once they loved, with cheerful will,  
And love, though fallen and branded, still.

Weep, ye who sorrow for the dead,  
Thus breaking hearts their pain relieve;  
And graceful are the tears ye shed,  
And honored ye who grieve.  
The praise of those who sleep in earth,  
The pleasant memory of their worth,  
The hope to meet when life is past,  
Shall heal the tortured mind at last.

But ye, who for the living lost  
That agony in secret bear,  
Who shall with soothing words accost  
The strength of your despair?  
Grief for your sake is scorn for them  
Whom ye lament and all condemn;  
And o'er the world of spirits lies  
A gloom from which ye turn your eyes.

*THE STRANGE LADY.*

THE summer morn is bright and fresh, the birds are  
darting by,  
As if they loved to breast the breeze that sweeps the  
cool clear sky ;  
Young Albert, in the forest's edge, has heard a rus-  
tling sound,  
An arrow slightly strikes his hand and falls upon the  
ground.

A lovely woman from the wood comes suddenly in  
sight ;  
Her merry eye is full and black, her cheek is brown  
and bright ;  
She wears a tunic of the blue, her belt with beads is  
strung,  
And yet she speaks in gentle tones, and in the Eng-  
lish tongue.

“ It was an idle bolt I sent, against the villain crow ;  
Fair sir, I fear it harmed thy hand ; beshrew my err-  
ing bow ! ”

“ Ah ! would that bolt had not been spent, then,  
lady, might I wear  
A lasting token on my hand of one so passing fair ! ”

“ Thou art a flatterer like the rest, but wouldst thou  
take with me  
A day of hunting in the wilds, beneath the green-  
wood tree,

I know where most the pheasants feed, and where  
the red-deer herd,  
And thou shouldst chase the nobler game, and I  
bring down the bird."

Now Albert in her quiver lays the arrow in its place,  
And wonders as he gazes on the beauty of her face :  
" Those hunting-grounds are far away, and, lady,  
't were not meet  
That night, amid the wilderness, should overtake thy  
feet."

" Heed not the night, a summer lodge amid the wild  
is mine,  
'T is shadowed by the tulip-tree, 't is mantled by the  
vine ;  
The wild plum sheds its yellow fruit from fragrant  
thickets nigh,  
And flowery prairies from the door stretch till they  
meet the sky.

" There in the boughs that hide the roof the mock-  
bird sits and sings,  
And there the hang-bird's brood within its little ham-  
mock swings ;  
A pebbly brook, where rustling winds among the  
hopples sweep,  
Shall lull thee till the morning sun looks in upon thy  
sleep."

Away, into the forest depths by pleasant paths they  
go,  
He with his rifle on his arm, the lady with her bow,

Where cornels arch their cool dark boughs o'er beds  
of wintergreen,  
And never at his father's door again was Albert seen.

That night upon the woods came down a furious hur-  
ricane,  
With howl of winds and roar of streams and beating  
of the rain ;  
The mighty thunder broke and drowned the noises  
in its crash ;  
The old trees seemed to fight like fiends beneath the  
lightning flash.

Next day, within a mossy glen, 'mid mouldering  
trunks were found  
The fragments of a human form, upon the bloody  
ground ;  
White bones from which the flesh was torn, and locks  
of glossy hair ;  
They laid them in the place of graves, yet wist not  
whose they were.

And whether famished evening wolves had mangled  
Albert so,  
Or that strange dame so gay and fair were some mys-  
terious foe,  
Or whether to that forest lodge, beyond the moun-  
tains blue,  
He went to dwell with her, the friends who mourned  
him never knew.

*THE HUNTER'S VISION.*

UPON a rock that, high, and sheer,  
    Rose from the mountain's breast,  
A weary hunter of the deer  
    Had sat him down to rest,  
And bared, to the soft summer air,  
His hot red brow and sweaty hair.

All dim in haze the mountains lay,  
    With dimmer vales between ;  
And rivers glimmered on their way,  
    By forests, faintly seen ;  
While ever rose a murmuring sound,  
From brooks below and bees around.

He listened, till he seemed to hear  
    A strain, so soft and low,  
That whether in the mind or ear  
    The listener scarce might know.  
With such a tone, so sweet and mild,  
The watching mother lulls her child.

“Thou weary huntsman,” thus it said,  
    “Thou faint with toil and heat,  
The pleasant land of rest is spread  
    Before thy very feet,  
And those whom thou wouldst gladly see  
Are waiting there to welcome thee.”

He looked, and 'twixt the earth and sky,  
    Amid the noontide haze,

A shadowy region met his eye,  
And grew beneath his gaze,  
As if the vapors of the air  
Had gathered into shapes so fair.

Groves freshened as he looked, and flowers  
Showed bright on rocky bank,  
And fountains welled beneath the bowers,  
Where deer and pheasant drank.  
He saw the glittering streams, he heard  
The rustling bough and twittering bird.

And friends — the dead — in boyhood dear,  
There lived and walked again,  
And there was one who many a year  
Within her grave had lain,  
A fair young girl, the hamlet's pride —  
His heart was breaking when she died :

Bounding, as was her wont, she came  
Right toward his resting-place,  
And stretched her hand and called his name  
With that sweet smiling face.  
Forward, with fixed and eager eyes,  
The hunter leaned in act to rise :

Forward he leaned, and headlong down  
Plunged from that craggy wall,  
He saw the rocks, steep, stern, and brown,  
An instant in his fall ;  
A frightful instant — and no more,  
The dream and life at once were o'er.





The Hunter's Vision.



*CATTERSKILL FALLS.*

MIDST greens and shades the Catterskill leaps,  
From cliffs where the wood-flower clings ;  
All summer he moistens his verdant steeps  
With the sweet light spray of the mountain springs ;  
And he shakes the woods on the mountain side,  
When they drip with the rains of autumn tide.

But when, in the forest bare and old,  
The blast of December calls,  
He builds, in the starlight clear and cold,  
A palace of ice where his torrent falls,  
With turret, and arch, and fretwork fair,  
And pillars blue as the summer air.

For whom are those glorious chambers wrought,  
In the cold and cloudless night ?  
Is there neither spirit nor motion of thought  
In forms so lovely and hues so bright ?  
Hear what the gray-haired woodmen tell  
Of this wild stream and its rocky dell.

'T was hither a youth of dreamy mood,  
A hundred winters ago,  
Had wandered over the mighty wood,  
When the panther's track was fresh on the snow,  
And keen were the winds that came to stir  
The long dark boughs of the hemlock fir.

Too gentle of mien he seemed and fair,  
For a child of those rugged steeps ;

His home lay low in the valley where  
The kingly Hudson rolls to the deeps ;  
But he wore the hunter's frock that day,  
And a slender gun on his shoulder lay.

And here he paused, and against the trunk  
Of a tall gray linden leant,  
When the broad clear orb of the sun had sunk  
From his path in the frosty firmament,  
And over the round dark edge of the hill  
A cold green light was quivering still.

And the crescent moon, high over the green,  
From a sky of crimson shone,  
On that icy palace, whose towers were seen  
To sparkle as if with stars of their own ;  
While the water fell, with a hollow sound,  
'Twixt the glistening pillars ranged around.

Is that a being of life, that moves  
Where the crystal battlements rise ?  
A maiden, watching the moon she loves,  
At the twilight hour, with pensive eyes ?  
Was that a garment which seemed to gleam  
Betwixt the eye and the falling stream ?

'T is only the torrent, tumbling o'er,  
In the midst of those glassy walls,  
Gushing, and plunging, and beating the floor  
Of the rocky basin in which it falls.  
'T is only the torrent — but why that start ?  
Why gazes the youth with a throbbing heart ?

He thinks no more of his home afar,  
Where his sire and sister wait.  
He heeds no longer how star after star  
Looks forth on the night, as the hour grows late.  
He heeds not the snow-wreaths, lifted and cast,  
From a thousand boughs, by the rising blast.

His thoughts are alone of those who dwell  
In the halls of frost and snow,  
Who pass where the crystal domes upswell  
From the alabaster floors below,  
Where the frost-trees bourgeon with leaf and spray,  
And frost-gems scatter a silvery day.

“And oh that those glorious haunts were mine!”  
He speaks, and throughout the glen  
Thin shadows swim in the faint moonshine,  
And take a ghastly likeness of men,  
As if the slain by the wintry storms  
Came forth to the air in their earthly forms.

There pass the chasers of seal and whale,  
With their weapons quaint and grim,  
And bands of warriors in glimmering mail,  
And herdsmen and hunters huge of limb.  
There are naked arms, with bow and spear,  
And furry gauntlets the carbine rear.

There are mothers — and oh how sadly their eyes  
On their children's white brows rest ;  
There are youthful lovers — the maiden lies  
In a seeming sleep, on the chosen breast ;

There are fair wan women with moonstruck air,  
The snow stars flecking their long loose hair.

They eye him not as they pass along,  
But his hair stands up with dread,  
When he feels that he moves with that phantom  
throng,  
Till those icy turrets are over his head,  
And the torrent's roar as they enter seems  
Like a drowsy murmur heard in dreams.

The glittering threshold is scarcely passed,  
When there gathers and wraps him round  
A thick white twilight, sullen and vast,  
In which there is neither form nor sound ;  
The phantoms, the glory, vanish all,  
With the dying voice of the waterfall.

Slow passes the darkness of that trance,  
And the youth now faintly sees  
Huge shadows and gushes of light that dance  
On a rugged ceiling of unhewn trees,  
And walls where the skins of beasts are hung,  
And rifles glitter on antlers strung.

On a couch of shaggy skins he lies ;  
As he strives to raise his head,  
Hard-featured woodmen, with kindly eyes,  
Come round him and smooth his furry bed,  
And bid him rest, for the evening star  
Is scarcely set, and the day is far.

They had found at eve the dreaming one  
By the base of that icy steep,  
When over his stiffening limbs begun  
The deadly slumber of frost to creep,  
And they cherished the pale and breathless form,  
Till the stagnant blood ran free and warm.

---

*THE HUNTER OF THE PRAIRIES.*

AY this is freedom! — these pure skies  
Were never stained with village smoke :  
The fragrant wind, that through them flies,  
Is breathed from wastes by plough unbroke.  
Here, with my rifle and my steed,  
And her who left the world for me,  
I plant me, where the red deer feed  
In the green desert — and am free.

For here the fair savannas know  
No barriers in the bloomy grass ;  
Wherever breeze of heaven may blow,  
Or beam of heaven may glance, I pass.  
In pastures, measureless as air,  
The bison is my noble game ;  
The bounding elk, whose antlers tear  
The branches, falls before my aim.

Mine are the river-fowl that scream  
From the long stripe of waving sedge ;  
The bear, that marks my weapon's gleam,  
Hides vainly in the forest's edge ;

In vain the she-wolf stands at bay ;  
The brinded catamount, that lies  
High in the boughs to watch his prey,  
Even in the act of springing, dies.

With what free growth the elm and plane  
Fling their huge arms across my way,  
Gray, old, and cumbered with a train  
Of vines, as huge, and old, and gray !  
Free stray the lucid streams, and find  
No taint in these fresh lawns and shades ;  
Free spring the flowers that scent the wind  
Where never scythe has swept the glades.

Alone the Fire, when frostwinds sere  
The heavy herbage of the ground,  
Gathers his annual harvest here,  
With roaring like the battle's sound,  
And hurrying flames that sweep the plain,  
And smoke-streams gushing up the sky :  
I meet the flames with flames again,  
And at my door they cower and die.

Here, from dim woods, the aged past  
Speaks solemnly ; and I behold  
The boundless future in the vast  
And lonely river, seaward rolled.  
Who feeds its founts with rain and dew ?  
Who moves, I ask, its gliding mass,  
And trains the bordering vines, whose blue  
Bright clusters tempt me as I pass ?



Broad are these streams — my steed obeys,  
Plunges, and bears me through the tide.  
Wide are these woods — I thread the maze  
Of giant stems, nor ask a guide.  
I hunt, till day's last glimmer dies  
O'er woody vale and grassy height ;  
And kind the voice and glad the eyes,  
That welcome my return at night.

---

*THE DAMSEL OF PERU.*

WHERE olive leaves were twinkling in every wind  
that blew,  
There sat beneath the pleasant shade a damsel of  
Peru.  
Betwixt the slender boughs, as they opened to the  
air,  
Came glimpses of her ivory neck and of her glossy  
hair ;  
And sweetly rang her silver voice, within that shady  
nook,  
As from the shrubby glen is heard the sound of  
hidden brook.

'T is a song of love and valor, in the noble Spanish  
tongue,  
That once upon the sunny plains of old Castile was  
sung ;  
When, from their mountain holds, on the Moorish  
rout below,

Had rushed the Christians like a flood, and swept  
away the foe.

Awhile that melody is still, and then breaks forth  
anew

A wilder rhyme, a livelier note, of freedom and Peru.

A white hand parts the branches, a lovely face looks  
forth,

And bright dark eyes gaze steadfastly and sadly  
toward the north.

Thou look'st in vain, sweet maiden, the sharpest  
sight would fail,

To spy a sign of human life abroad in all the vale ;  
For the noon is coming on, and the sunbeams fiercely  
beat,

And the silent hills and forest-tops seem reeling in  
the heat.

That white hand is withdrawn, that fair sad face is  
gone,

But the music of that silver voice is flowing sweetly  
on,

Not as of late, in cheerful tones, but mournfully and  
low, —

A ballad of a tender maid heart-broken long ago,  
Of him who died in battle, the youthful and the brave,  
And her who died of sorrow, upon his early grave.

But see, along that mountain's slope, a fiery horse-  
man ride ;

Mark his torn plume, his tarnished belt, the sabre at  
his side.

His spurs are buried rowel deep, he rides with loos-  
ened rein,  
There 's blood upon his charger's flank and foam upon  
the mane,  
He speeds him toward the olive-grove, along that  
shaded hill, —  
God shield the helpless maiden there, if he should  
mean her ill!

And suddenly that song has ceased, and suddenly I  
hear  
A shriek sent up amid the shade, a shriek — but not  
of fear.  
For tender accents follow, and tenderer pauses speak  
The overflow of gladness, when words are all too  
weak :  
“ I lay my good sword at thy feet, for now Peru is  
free,  
And I am come to dwell beside the olive-grove with  
thee.”

---

*A SONG OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.*

COME, take our boy, and we will go  
Before our cabin door ;  
The winds shall bring us, as they blow,  
The murmurs of the shore ;  
And we will kiss his young blue eyes,  
And I will sing him, as he lies,  
Songs that were made of yore :  
I 'll sing, in his delighted ear,  
The island lays thou lov'st to hear.

And thou, while stammering I repeat,  
Thy country's tongue shalt teach ;  
'T is not so soft, but far more sweet,  
Than my own native speech :  
For thou no other tongue didst know,  
When, scarcely twenty moons ago,  
Upon Tahete's beach,  
Thou cam'st to woo me to be thine,  
With many a speaking look and sign.

I knew thy meaning — thou didst praise  
My eyes, my locks of jet ;  
Ah ! well for me they won thy gaze, —  
But thine were fairer yet !  
I 'm glad to see my infant wear  
Thy soft blue eyes and sunny hair,  
And when my sight is met  
By his white brow and blooming cheek,  
I feel a joy I cannot speak.

Come talk of Europe's maids with me,  
Whose necks and cheeks, they tell,  
Outshine the beauty of the sea,  
White foam and crimson shell.  
I 'll shape like theirs my simple dress,  
And bind like them each jetty tress,  
A sight to please thee well :  
And for my dusky brow will braid  
A bonnet like an English maid.

Come, for the soft low sunlight calls,  
We lose the pleasant hours ;

'T is lovelier than these cottage walls, —  
 That seat among the flowers.  
 And I will learn of thee a prayer,  
 To Him, who gave a home so fair,  
 A lot so blessed as ours —  
 The God who made, for thee and me,  
 This sweet lone isle amid the sea.

---

 RIZPAH.

And he delivered them into the hands of the Gibeonites, and they hanged them in the hill before the Lord; and they fell all seven together, and were put to death in the days of the harvest, in the first days, in the beginning of barley-harvest.

And Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah, took sackcloth, and spread it for her upon the rock, from the beginning of harvest until the water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest upon them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night. — 2 SAM. xxi. 10.

HEAR what the desolate Rizpah said,  
 As on Gibeah's rocks she watched the dead.  
 The sons of Michal before her lay,  
 And her own fair children dearer than they:  
 By a death of shame they all had died,  
 And were stretched on the bare rock, side by side.  
 And Rizpah, once the loveliest of all  
 That bloomed and smiled in the court of Saul,  
 All wasted with watching and famine now,  
 And scorched by the sun her haggard brow,  
 Sat, mournfully guarding their corpses there,  
 And murmured a strange and solemn air;

The low, heart-broken, and wailing strain  
Of a mother that mourns her children slain.

“ I have made the crags my home, and spread  
On their desert backs my sackcloth bed ;  
I have eaten the bitter herb of the rocks,  
And drunk the midnight dew in my locks ;  
I have wept till I could not weep, and the pain  
Of my burning eyeballs went to my brain.  
Seven blackened corpses before me lie,  
In the blaze of the sun and the winds of the sky.  
I have watched them through the burning day,  
And driven the vulture and raven away ;  
And the cormorant wheeled in circles round,  
Yet feared to alight on the guarded ground.  
And, when the shadows of twilight came,  
I have seen the hyena's eyes of flame,  
And heard at my side his stealthy tread,  
But aye at my shout the savage fled :  
And I threw the lighted brand, to fright  
The jackal and wolf that yelled in the night.

“ Ye were foully murdered, my hapless sons .  
By the hands of wicked and cruel ones ;  
Ye fell, in your fresh and blooming prime,  
All innocent, for your father's crime.  
He sinned — but he paid the price of his guilt  
When his blood by a nameless hand was spilt ;  
When he strove with the heathen host in vain,  
And fell with the flower of his people slain,  
And the sceptre his children's hands should sway  
From his injured lineage passed away.

“ But I hoped that the cottage roof would be  
A safe retreat for my sons and me ;  
And that while they ripened to manhood fast,  
They should wean my thoughts from the woes of  
the past.

And my bosom swelled with a mother's pride,  
As they stood in their beauty and strength by my  
side,

Tall like their sire, with the princely grace  
Of his stately form, and the bloom of his face.

“ Oh, what an hour for a mother's heart,  
When the pitiless ruffians tore us apart !  
When I clasped their knees and wept and prayed,  
And struggled and shrieked to Heaven for aid,  
And clung to my sons with desperate strength,  
Till the murderers loosed my hold at length,  
And bore me breathless and faint aside,  
In their iron arms, while my children died.  
They died — and the mother that gave them birth  
Is forbid to cover their bones with earth.

“ The barley-harvest was nodding white,  
When my children died on the rocky height,  
And the reapers were singing on hill and plain,  
When I came to my task of sorrow and pain.  
But now the season of rain is nigh,  
The sun is dim in the thickening sky,  
And the clouds in sullen darkness rest  
Where he hides his light at the doors of the west.  
I hear the howl of the wind that brings  
The long drear storm on its heavy wings ;

But the howling wind, and the driving rain  
Will beat on my houseless head in vain :  
I shall stay, from my murdered sons to scare  
The beasts of the desert, and fowls of air."

---

*THE INDIAN GIRL'S LAMENT.*

AN Indian girl was sitting where  
Her lover, slain in battle, slept ;  
Her maiden veil, her own black hair,  
Came down o'er eyes that wept ;  
And wildly, in her woodland tongue,  
This sad and simple lay she sung :

" I've pulled away the shrubs that grew  
Too close above thy sleeping head,  
And broke the forest boughs that threw  
Their shadows o'er thy bed,  
That shining from the sweet south-west  
The sunbeams might rejoice thy rest.

" It was a weary, weary road  
That led thee to thy pleasant coast,  
Where thou, in his serene abode,  
Hast met thy father's ghost ;  
Where everlasting autumn lies  
On yellow woods and sunny skies.

" 'T was I the broidered mocsin made,  
That shod thee for that distant land ;



'T was I thy bow and arrows laid  
Beside thy still cold hand ;  
Thy bow in many a battle bent,  
Thy arrows never vainly sent.

“ With wampum belts I crossed thy breast,  
And wrapped thee in the bison's hide,  
And laid the food that pleased thee best,  
In plenty, by thy side,  
And decked thee bravely, as became  
A warrior of illustrious name.

“ Thou 'rt happy now, for thou hast passed  
The long dark journey of the grave,  
And in the land of light, at last,  
Hast joined the good and brave ;  
Amid the flushed and balmy air,  
The bravest and the loveliest there.

“ Yet, oft to thine own Indian maid  
Even there thy thoughts will earthward stray, —  
To her who sits where thou wert laid,  
And weeps the hours away,  
Yet almost can her grief forget,  
To think that thou dost love her yet.

“ And thou, by one of those still lakes  
That in a shining cluster lie,  
On which the south wind scarcely breaks  
The image of the sky,  
A bower for thee and me hast made  
Beneath the many-colored shade.

“ And thou dost wait and watch to meet  
 My spirit sent to join the blest,  
 And, wondering what detains my feet  
 From the bright land of rest,  
 Dost seem, in every sound, to hear  
 The rustling of my footsteps near.”

---

*THE ARCTIC LOVER.*

GONE is the long, long winter night,  
 Look, my beloved one !  
 How glorious, through his depths of light,  
 Rolls the majestic sun.  
 The willows, waked from winter's death,  
 Give out a fragrance like thy breath —  
 The summer is begun !

Ay, 't is the long bright summer day :  
 Hark, to that mighty crash !  
 The loosened ice-ridge breaks away —  
 The smitten waters flash.  
 Seaward the glittering mountain rides,  
 While, down its green translucent sides,  
 The foamy torrents dash.

See, love, my boat is moored for thee,  
 By ocean's weedy floor —  
 The petrel does not skim the sea  
 More swiftly than my oar.  
 We 'll go where, on the rocky isles,  
 Her eggs the screaming sea-fowl piles  
 Beside the pebbly shore.

Or, bide thou where the poppy blows,  
With wind-flowers frail and fair,  
While I, upon his isle of snows,  
Seek and defy the bear.  
Fierce though he be, and huge of frame,  
This arm his savage strength shall tame,  
And drag him from his lair.

When crimson sky and flamy cloud  
Bespeak the summer o'er,  
And the dead valleys wear a shroud  
Of snows that melt no more,  
I 'll build of ice thy winter home,  
With glistening walls and glassy dome,  
And spread with skins the floor.

The white fox by thy couch shall play ;  
And, from the frozen skies,  
The meteors of a mimic day  
Shall flash upon thine eyes.  
And I — for such thy vow — meanwhile  
Shall hear thy voice and see thy smile,  
Till that long midnight flies.

---

*THE MASSACRE AT SCIO.*

WEEP not for Scio's children slain ;  
Their blood, by Turkish falchions shed,  
Sends not its cry to Heaven in vain  
For vengeance on the murderer's head.

Though high the warm red torrent ran  
 Between the flames that lit the sky,  
 Yet, for each drop, an armed man  
 Shall rise, to free the land, or die.

And for each corpse, that in the sea  
 Was thrown, to feast the scaly herds,  
 A hundred of the foe shall be  
 A banquet for the mountain birds.

Stern rites and sad, shall Greece ordain  
 To keep that day, along her shore,  
 Till the last link of slavery's chain  
 Is shivered, to be worn no more.

---

*VERSION OF A FRAGMENT OF SIMONIDES.*

THE night winds howled — the billows dashed  
 Against the tossing chest ;  
 And Danæe to her broken heart  
 Her slumbering infant pressed.

“ My little child ” — in tears she said —  
 “ To wake and weep is mine,  
 But thou canst sleep — thou dost not know  
 Thy mother's lot, and thine.

“ The moon is up, the moonbeams smile —  
 They tremble on the main ;  
 But dark, within my floating cell,  
 To me they smile in vain.

“ Thy folded mantle wraps thee warm,  
Thy clustering locks are dry,  
Thou dost not hear the shrieking gust,  
Nor breakers booming high.

“ As o'er thy sweet unconscious face  
A mournful watch I keep,  
I think, didst thou but know thy fate,  
How thou wouldst also weep.

“ Yet, dear one, sleep, and sleep, ye winds  
That vex the restless brine —  
When shall these eyes, my babe, be sealed  
As peacefully as thine? ”

---

*THE GREEK PARTISAN.*

OUR free flag is dancing  
In the free mountain air,  
And burnished arms are glancing,  
And warriors gathering there ;  
And fearless is the little train  
Whose gallant bosoms shield it ;  
The blood that warms their hearts shall stain  
That banner, ere they yield it.  
— Each dark eye is fixed on earth,  
And brief each solemn greeting ;  
There is no look or sound of mirth,  
Where those stern men are meeting.

They go to the slaughter,  
To strike the sudden blow,

And pour on earth, like water,  
The best blood of the foe ;  
To rush on them from rock and height,  
And clear the narrow valley,  
Or fire their camp at dead of night,  
And fly before they rally.  
— Chains are round our country pressed,  
And cowards have betrayed her,  
And we must make her bleeding breast  
The grave of the invader.

Not till from her fetters  
We raise up Greece again,  
And write, in bloody letters,  
That tyranny is slain, —  
Oh, not till then the smile shall steal  
Across those darkened faces,  
Nor one of all those warriors feel  
His children's dear embraces.  
— Reap we not the ripened wheat,  
Till yonder hosts are flying,  
And all their bravest, at our feet,  
Like autumn sheaves are lying.

---

*ROMERO.*

WHEN freedom, from the land of Spain,  
By Spain's degenerate sons was driven,  
Who gave their willing limbs again  
To wear the chain so lately riven ;

Romero broke the sword he wore —  
 “Go, faithful brand,” the warrior said,  
 “Go, undishonored, never more  
 The blood of man shall make thee red ;  
 I grieve for that already shed ;  
 And I am sick at heart to know,  
 That faithful friend and noble foe  
 Have only bled to make more strong  
 The yoke that Spain has worn so long.  
 Wear it who will, in abject fear —  
 I wear it not who have been free ;  
 The perjured Ferdinand shall hear  
 No oath of loyalty from me.”  
 Then, hunted by the hounds of power,  
 Romero chose a safe retreat,  
 Where bleak Nevada’s summits tower  
 Above the beauty at their feet.  
 There once, when on his cabin lay  
 The crimson light of setting day,  
 When even on the mountain’s breast  
 The chainless winds were all at rest,  
 And he could hear the river’s flow  
 From the calm paradise below ;  
 Warmed with his former fires again,  
 He framed this rude but solemn strain.

## I.

“Here will I make my home — for here at least I  
 see,  
 Upon this wild Sierra’s side, the steps of Liberty ;  
 Where the locust chirps unscared beneath the un-  
 pruned lime,

And the merry bee doth hide from man the spoil of  
the mountain thyme ;  
Where the pure winds come and go, and the wild  
vine strays at will,  
An outcast from the haunts of men, she dwells with  
Nature still.

## II.

“ I see the valleys, Spain ! where thy mighty  
rivers run,  
And the hills that lift thy harvests and vineyards  
to the sun,  
And the flocks that drink thy brooks and sprinkle  
all the green,  
Where lie thy plains, with sheep-walks seamed, and  
olive shades between :  
I see thy fig-trees bask, with the fair pomegranate  
near,  
And the fragrance of thy lemon-groves can almost  
reach me here.

## III.

“ Fair — fair — but fallen Spain ! 't is with a swell-  
ing heart,  
That I think on all thou might'st have been, and look  
at what thou art ;  
But the strife is over now — and all the good and  
brave,  
That would have raised thee up, are gone, to exile  
or the grave.



Thy fleeces are for monks, thy grapes are for the convent feast,  
 And the wealth of all thy harvest-fields for the pampered lord and priest.

## IV.

“ But I shall see the day — it will come before I die —

I shall see it in my silver hairs, and with an agedimmed eye ; —

When the spirit of the land to liberty shall bound,  
 As yonder fountain leaps away from the darkness of the ground ;

And, to my mountain cell, the voices of the free  
 Shall rise, as from the beaten shore the thunders of the sea.”

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 MONUMENT MOUNTAIN.

THOU who wouldst see the lovely and the wild  
 Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,  
 Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot  
 Fail not with weariness, for on their tops  
 The beauty and the majesty of earth,  
 Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget  
 The steep and toilsome way. There, as thou stand'st,  
 The haunts of men below thee, and around  
 The mountain summits, thy expanding heart  
 Shall feel a kindred with that loftier world  
 To which thou art translated, and partake  
 The enlargement of thy vision. Thou shalt look

Upon the green and rolling forest tops,  
And down into the secrets of the glens,  
And streams, that with their bordering thickets strive  
To hide their windings. Thou shalt gaze, at once,  
Here on white villages, and tilth, and herds,  
And swarming roads, and there on solitudes  
That only hear the torrent, and the wind,  
And eagle's shriek. There is a precipice  
That seems a fragment of some mighty wall,  
Built by the hand that fashioned the old world,  
To separate its nations, and thrown down  
When the flood drowned them. To the north a  
path

Conducts you up the narrow battlement.  
Steep is the western side, shaggy and wild  
With mossy trees, and pinnacles of flint,  
And many a hanging crag. But, to the east,  
Sheer to the vale go down the bare old cliffs,  
Huge pillars, that in middle heaven upbear  
Their weather-beaten capitals, here dark  
With the thick moss of centuries, and there  
Of chalky whiteness where the thunderbolt  
Has splintered them. It is a fearful thing  
To stand upon the beetling verge, and see  
Where storm and lightning, from that huge wall,  
Have tumbled down vast blocks, and at the base  
Dashed them in fragments, and to lay thine ear  
Over the dizzy depth, and hear the sound  
Of winds, that struggle with the woods below,  
Come up like ocean murmurs. But the scene  
Is lovely round; a beautiful river there  
Wanders amid the fresh and fertile meads,

The paradise he made unto himself,  
Mining the soil for ages. On each side  
The fields swell upward to the hills ; beyond,  
Above the hills, in the blue distance, rise  
The mighty columns with which earth props heaven.

There is a tale about these gray old rocks,  
A sad tradition of unhappy love,  
And sorrows borne and ended, long ago,  
When over these fair vales the savage sought  
His game in the thick woods. There was a maid,  
The fairest of the Indian maids, bright-eyed,  
With wealth of raven tresses, a light form,  
And a gay heart. About her cabin door  
The wide old woods resounded with her song  
And fairy laughter all the summer day.  
She loved her cousin ; such a love was deemed,  
By the morality of those stern tribes,  
Incestuous, and she struggled hard and long  
Against her love, and reasoned with her heart,  
As simple Indian maiden might. In vain.  
Then her eye lost its lustre, and her step  
Its lightness, and the gray old men that passed  
Her dwelling, wondered that they heard no more  
The accustomed song and laugh of her, whose looks  
Were like the cheerful smile of Spring, they said,  
Upon the Winter of their age. She went  
To weep where no eye saw, and was not found  
When all the merry girls were met to dance,  
And all the hunters of the tribe were out ;  
Nor when they gathered from the rustling husk  
The shining ear ; nor when, by the river's side,

They pulled the grape and startled the wild shades  
With sounds of mirth. The keen-eyed Indian dames  
Would whisper to each other, as they saw  
Her wasting form, and say, *the girl will die.*

One day into the bosom of a friend,  
A playmate of her young and innocent years,  
She poured her griefs. "Thou know'st, and thou  
alone,"

She said, "for I have told thee, all my love,  
And guilt, and sorrow. I am sick of life.  
All night I weep in darkness, and the morn  
Glares on me, as upon a thing accursed,  
That has no business on the earth. I hate  
The pastimes and the pleasant toils that once  
I loved; the cheerful voices of my friends  
Have an unnatural horror in mine ear.  
In dreams my mother, from the land of souls,  
Calls me and chides me. All that look on me  
Do seem to know my shame; I cannot bear  
Their eyes; I cannot from my heart root out  
The love that wrings it so, and I must die."

It was a summer morning, and they went  
To this old precipice. About the cliffs  
Lay garlands, ears of maize, and shaggy skins  
Of wolf and bear, the offerings of the tribe  
Here made to the Great Spirit, for they deemed,  
Like worshippers of the elder time, that God  
Doth walk on the high places and affect  
The earth-o'erlooking mountains. She had on  
The ornaments with which her father loved  
To deck the beauty of his bright-eyed girl,

And bade her wear when stranger warriors came  
To be his guests. Here the friends sat them down,  
And sang, all day, old songs of love and death,  
And decked the poor wan victim's hair with flowers,  
And prayed that safe and swift might be her way  
To the calm world of sunshine, where no grief  
Makes the heart heavy and the eyelids red.  
Beautiful lay the region of her tribe  
Below her — waters resting in the embrace  
Of the wide forest, and maize-planted glades  
Opening amid the leafy wilderness.  
She gazed upon it long, and at the sight  
Of her own village peeping through the trees,  
And her own dwelling, and the cabin roof  
Of him she loved with an unlawful love,  
And came to die for, a warm gush of tears  
Ran from her eyes. But when the sun grew low  
And the hill shadows long, she threw herself  
From the steep rock and perished. There was  
scooped,  
Upon the mountain's southern slope, a grave ;  
And there they laid her, in the very garb  
With which the maiden decked herself for death,  
With the same withering wild flowers in her hair.  
And o'er the mould that covered her, the tribe  
Built up a simple monument, a cone  
Of small loose stones. Thenceforward, all who  
passed,  
Hunter, and dame, and virgin, laid a stone  
In silence on the pile. It stands there yet.  
And Indians from the distant West, who come  
To visit where their fathers' bones are laid,

Yet tell the sorrowful tale, and to this day  
The mountain where the hapless maiden died  
Is called the Mountain of the Monument.

---

*THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.*

WHEN spring, to woods and wastes around,  
Brought bloom and joy again,  
The murdered traveller's bones were found,  
Far down a narrow glen.

The fragrant birch, above him, hung  
Her tassels in the sky ;  
And many a vernal blossom sprung,  
And nodded careless by.

The red-bird warbled, as he wrought  
His hanging nest o'erhead,  
And fearless, near the fatal spot,  
Her young the partridge led.

But there was weeping far away,  
And gentle eyes, for him,  
With watching many an anxious day,  
Were sorrowful and dim.

They little knew, who loved him so,  
The fearful death he met,  
When shouting o'er the desert snow,  
Unarmed, and hard beset ; —

Nor how, when round the frosty pole  
The northern dawn was red,  
The mountain wolf and wild-cat stole  
To banquet on the dead ; —

Nor how, when strangers found his bones,  
They dressed the hasty bier,  
And marked his grave with nameless stones,  
Unmoistened by a tear.

But long they looked, and feared, and wept,  
Within his distant home ;  
And dreamed, and started as they slept,  
For joy that he was come.

So long they looked — but never spied  
His welcome step again,  
Nor knew the fearful death he died  
Far down that narrow glen.

---

*SONG OF THE GREEK AMAZON.*

I BUCKLE to my slender side  
The pistol and the cimetar,  
And in my maiden flower and pride  
Am come to share the tasks of war.  
And yonder stands my fiery steed,  
That paws the ground and neighs to go,  
My charger of the Arab breed, —  
I took him from the routed foe,

My mirror is the mountain spring,  
At which I dress my ruffled hair ;  
My dimmed and dusty arms I bring,  
And wash away the blood-stain there.  
Why should I guard, from wind and sun,  
This cheek, whose virgin rose is fled?  
It was for one — oh, only one —  
I kept its bloom, and he is dead.

But they who slew him — unaware  
Of coward murderers lurking nigh —  
And left him to the fowls of air,  
Are yet alive — and they must die.  
They slew him — and my virgin years  
Are vowed to Greece and vengeance now,  
And many an Othman dame, in tears,  
Shall rue the Grecian maiden's vow.

I touched the lute in better days,  
I led in dance the joyous band ;  
Ah ! they may move to mirthful lays  
Whose hands can touch a lover's hand.  
The march of hosts that haste to meet  
Seems gayer than the dance to me ;  
The lute's sweet tones are not so sweet  
As the fierce shout of victory.



*THE AFRICAN CHIEF.*

CHAINED in the market-place he stood,  
A man of giant frame,  
Amid the gathering multitude  
That shrunk to hear his name —  
All stern of look and strong of limb,  
His dark eye on the ground : —  
And silently they gazed on him,  
As on a lion bound.

Vainly, but well, that chief had fought,  
He was a captive now,  
Yet pride, that fortune humbles not,  
Was written on his brow.  
The scars his dark broad bosom wore  
Showed warrior true and brave ;  
A prince among his tribe before,  
He could not be a slave.

Then to his conqueror he spake —  
“ My brother is a king ;  
Undo this necklace from my neck,  
And take this bracelet ring,  
And send me where my brother reigns,  
And I will fill thy hands  
With store of ivory from the plains,  
And gold-dust from the sands.”

“ Not for thy ivory nor thy gold  
Will I unbind thy chain ;  
That bloody hand shall never hold  
The battle-spear again.

A price thy nation never gave,  
Shall yet be paid for thee ;  
For thou shalt be the Christian's slave,  
In lands beyond the sea."

Then wept the warrior chief, and bade  
To shred his locks away ;  
And, one by one, each heavy braid  
Before the victor lay.  
Thick were the platted locks, and long,  
And deftly hidden there  
Shone many a wedge of gold among  
The dark and crisped hair.

" Look, feast thy greedy eye with gold  
Long kept for sorest need ;  
Take it — thou askest sums untold,  
And say that I am freed.  
Take it — my wife, the long, long day,  
Weeps by the cocoa-tree,  
And my young children leave their play,  
And ask in vain for me."

" I take thy gold — but I have made  
Thy fetters fast and strong,  
And ween that by the cocoa shade  
Thy wife will wait thee long."  
Strong was the agony that shook  
The captive's frame to hear,  
And the proud meaning of his look  
Was changed to mortal fear.



The African Chief.



His heart was broken — crazed his brain :  
At once his eye grew wild ;  
He struggled fiercely with his chain,  
Whispered, and wept, and smiled ;  
Yet wore not long those fatal bands,  
And once, at shut of day,  
They drew him forth upon the sands,  
The foul hyena's prey.

---

## SONG.

SOON as the glazed and gleaming snow  
Reflects the day-dawn cold and clear,  
The hunter of the West must go,  
In depths of woods to seek the deer .

His rifle on his shoulder placed,  
His stores of death arranged with skill,  
His moccasins and snow-shoes laced, —  
Why lingers he beside the hill?

Far, in the dim and doubtful light,  
Where woody slopes a valley leave,  
He sees what none but lover might,  
The dwelling of his Genevieve.

And oft he turns his truant eye,  
And pauses oft, and lingers near :  
But when he marks the reddening sky,  
He bounds away to hunt the deer.

## AN INDIAN STORY.

“ I KNOW where the timid fawn abides  
In the depths of the shaded dell,  
Where the leaves are broad and the thicket hides,  
With its many stems and its tangled sides,  
From the eye of the hunter well.

“ I know where the young May violet grows,  
In its lone and lowly nook,  
On the mossy bank, where the larch-tree throws  
Its broad dark boughs, in solemn repose,  
Far over the silent brook.

“ And that timid fawn starts not with fear  
When I steal to her secret bower,  
And that young May violet to me is dear,  
And I visit the silent streamlet near,  
To look on the lovely flower.”

Thus Maquon sings as he lightly walks  
To the hunting-ground on the hills ;  
'T is a song of his maid of the woods and rocks,  
With her bright black eyes and long black locks,  
And voice like the music of rills.

He goes to the chase — but evil eyes  
Are at watch in the thicker shades ;  
For she was lovely that smiled on his sighs,  
And he bore, from a hundred lovers, his prize,  
The flower of the forest maids.

The boughs in the morning wind are stirred,  
And the woods their song renew,  
With the early carol of many a bird,  
And the quickened tune of the streamlet heard  
Where the hazels trickle with dew.

And Maquon has promised his dark-haired maid,  
Ere eve shall redden the sky,  
A good red deer from the forest shade,  
That bounds with the herd through grove and  
glade,  
At her cabin door shall lie.

The hollow woods, in the setting sun,  
Ring shrill with the fire-bird's lay;  
And Maquon's sylvan labors are done,  
And his shafts are spent, but the spoil they won  
He bears on his homeward way.

He stops near his bower — his eye perceives  
Strange traces along the ground —  
At once, to the earth his burden he heaves,  
And breaks through the veil of boughs and leaves,  
And gains its door with a bound.

But the vines are torn on its walls that leant,  
And all from the young shrubs there  
By struggling hands have the leaves been rent,  
And there hangs, on the sassafras broken and  
bent,  
One tress of the well-known hair.

But where is she who at this calm hour,  
Ever watched his coming to see?  
She is not at the door, nor yet in the bower,  
He calls — but he only hears on the flower  
The hum of the laden bee.

It is not a time for idle grief,  
Nor a time for tears to flow,  
The horror that freezes his limbs is brief —  
He grasps his war-axe and bow, and a sheaf  
Of darts made sharp for the foe.

And he looks for the print of the ruffian's feet,  
Where he bore the maiden away ;  
And he darts on the fatal path more fleet  
Than the blast that hurries the vapor and sleet  
O'er the wild November day.

'T was early summer when Maquon's bride  
Was stolen away from his door ;  
But at length the maples in crimson are dyed,  
And the grape is black on the cabin side,  
And she smiles at his hearth once more.

But far in a pine-grove, dark and cold,  
Where the yellow leaf falls not,  
Nor the autumn shines in scarlet and gold,  
There lies a hillock of fresh dark mould,  
In the deepest gloom of the spot.



And the Indian girls, that pass that way,  
Point out the ravisher's grave ;  
" And how soon to the bower she loved," they say,  
" Returned the maid that was borne away  
From Maquon, the fond and the brave."

---

*THE HUNTER'S SERENADE.*

THY bower is finished, fairest !  
Fit bower for hunter's bride —  
Where old woods overshadow  
The green savanna's side.  
I 've wandered long, and wandered far,  
And never have I met,  
In all this lovely western land,  
A spot so lovely yet.  
But I shall think it fairer,  
When thou art come to bless,  
With thy sweet smile and silver voice,  
Its silent loveliness.

For thee the wild grape glistens,  
On sunny knoll and tree,  
And stoops the slim papaya  
With yellow fruit for thee.  
For thee the duck, on glassy stream,  
The prairie-fowl shall die,  
My rifle for thy feast shall bring  
The wild swan from the sky.  
The forest's leaping panther,  
Fierce, beautiful, and fleet,

Shall yield his spotted hide to be  
A carpet for thy feet.

I know, for thou hast told me,  
Thy maiden love of flowers ;  
Ah, those that deck thy gardens  
Are pale compared with ours.  
When our wide woods and mighty lawns  
Bloom to the April skies,  
The earth has no more gorgeous sight  
To show to human eyes.  
In meadows red with blossoms,  
All summer long, the bee  
Murmurs, and loads his yellow thighs,  
For thee, my love, and me.

Or wouldst thou gaze at tokens  
Of ages long ago —  
Our old oaks stream with mosses,  
And sprout with mistletoe ;  
And mighty vines, like serpents, climb  
The giant sycamore ;  
And trunks, o'erthrown for centuries,  
Cumber the forest floor ;  
And in the great savannas  
The solitary mound,  
Built by the elder world, o'erlooks  
The loneliness around.

Come, thou hast not forgotten  
Thy pledge and promise quite,  
With many blushes murmured,  
Beneath the evening light.

Come, the young violets crowd my door,  
Thy earliest look to win,  
And at my silent window-sill  
The jessamine peeps in.  
All day the red-bird warbles,  
Upon the mulberry near,  
And the night-sparrow trills her song,  
All night, with none to hear.

---

*SONG OF MARION'S MEN.*

OUR band is few, but true and tried,  
Our leader frank and bold ;  
The British soldier trembles  
When Marion's name is told.  
Our fortress is the good greenwood,  
Our tent the cypress-tree ;  
We know the forest round us,  
As seamen know the sea.  
We know its walls of thorny vines,  
Its glades of reedy grass,  
Its safe and silent islands  
Within the dark morass.  
  
Woe to the English soldiery  
That little dread us near !  
On them shall light at midnight  
A strange and sudden fear :  
When waking to their tents on fire  
They grasp their arms in vain,  
And they who stand to face us  
Are beat to earth again ;

And they who fly in terror deem  
A mighty host behind,  
And hear the tramp of thousands  
Upon the hollow wind.

Then sweet the hour that brings release  
From danger and from toil :  
We talk the battle over,  
And share the battle's spoil.  
The woodland rings with laugh and shout,  
As if a hunt were up,  
And woodland flowers are gathered  
To crown the soldier's cup.  
With merry songs we mock the wind  
That in the pine-top grieves,  
And slumber long and sweetly,  
On beds of oaken leaves.

Well knows the fair and friendly moon  
The band that Marion leads —  
The glitter of their rifles,  
The scampering of their steeds.  
'T is life our fiery barbs to guide  
Across the moonlight plains ;  
'T is life to feel the night-wind  
That lifts their tossing manes.  
A moment in the British camp —  
A moment — and away  
Back to the pathless forest,  
Before the peep of day.

Grave men there are by broad Santee,  
Grave men with hoary hairs,

Their hearts are all with Marion,  
 For Marion are their prayers.  
 And lovely ladies greet our band,  
 With kindest welcoming,  
 With smiles like those of summer,  
 And tears like those of spring.  
 For them we wear these trusty arms,  
 And lay them down no more  
 Till we have driven the Briton,  
 Forever, from our shore.

---

## SONG.

Dost thou idly ask to hear  
 At what gentle seasons  
 Nymphs relent, when lovers near  
 Press the tenderest reasons?  
 Ah, they give their faith too oft  
 To the careless wooer;  
 Maidens' hearts are always soft;  
 Would that men's were truer!

Woo the fair one, when around  
 Early birds are singing;  
 When, o'er all the fragrant ground,  
 Early herbs are springing:  
 When the brookside, bank, and grove,  
 All with blossoms laden,  
 Shine with beauty, breathe of love,—  
 Woo the timid maiden.

Woo her when, with rosy blush,  
Summer eve is sinking ;  
When, on rills that softly gush,  
Stars are softly winking ;  
When, through boughs that knit the bower,  
Moonlight gleams are stealing ;  
Woo her, till the gentle hour  
Wake a gentler feeling.

Woo her, when autumnal dyes  
Tinge the woody mountain ;  
When the dropping foliage lies,  
In the weedy fountain ;  
Let the scene, that tells how fast  
Youth is passing over,  
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,  
To secure her lover.

Woo her, when the north winds call  
At the lattice nightly ;  
When, within the cheerful hall,  
Blaze the fagots brightly ;  
While the wintry tempest round  
Sweeps the landscape hoary  
Sweeter in her ear shall sound  
Love's delightful story.

LOVE AND FOLLY.

FROM LA FONTAINE.

LOVE's worshippers alone can know  
 The thousand mysteries that are his ;  
 His blazing torch, his twanging bow,  
 His blooming age are mysteries.  
 A charming science — but the day  
 Were all too short to con it o'er ;  
 So take of me this little lay,  
 A sample of its boundless lore.

As once, beneath the fragrant shade  
 Of myrtles breathing heaven's own air,  
 The children, Love and Folly, played —  
 A quarrel rose betwixt the pair.  
 Love said the gods should do him right —  
 But Folly vowed to do it then,  
 And struck him, o'er the orbs of sight,  
 So hard, he never saw again.

His lovely mother's grief was deep,  
 She called for vengeance on the deed ;  
 A beauty does not vainly weep,  
 Nor coldly does a mother plead.  
 A shade came o'er the eternal bliss  
 That fills the dwellers of the skies ;  
 Even stony-hearted Nemesis,  
 And Rhadamanthus, wiped their eyes.

“ Behold,” she said, “ this lovely boy,”  
 While streamed afresh her graceful tears,

“ Immortal, yet shut out from joy  
 And sunshine, all his future years.  
 The child can never take, you see,  
 A single step without a staff—  
 The harshest punishment would be  
 Too lenient for the crime by half.”

All said that Love had suffered wrong,  
 And well that wrong should be repaid ;  
 Then weighed the public interest long,  
 And long the party's interest weighed.  
 And thus decreed the court above —  
 “ Since Love is blind from Folly's blow,  
 Let Folly be the guide of Love,  
 Where'er the boy may choose to go.”

---

*FATIMA AND RADUAN.*

FROM THE SPANISH.

Diamante falso y fingido,  
 Engastado en pedernal, etc.

“ FALSE diamonds set in flint ! the caverns of the  
 mine  
 Are warmer than the breast that holds that faithless  
 heart of thine ;  
 Thou art fickle as the sea, thou art wandering as the  
 wind,  
 And the restless ever-mounting-flame is not more  
 hard to bind.  
 If the tears I shed were tongues, yet all too few  
 would be,



To tell of all the treachery that thou hast shown  
to me.

Oh ! I could chide thee sharply — but every maiden  
knows

That she who chides her lover, forgives him ere he  
goes.

“ Thou hast called me oft the flower of all Granada’s  
maids,

Thou hast said that by the side of me the first and  
fairest fades ;

And they thought thy heart was mine, and it seemed  
to every one

That what thou didst to win my love, from love of  
me was done.

Alas ! if they but knew thee, as mine it is to know,  
They well might seek another mark to which thine  
arrows go ;

But thou giv’st me little heed — for I speak to one  
who knows

That she who chides her lover, forgives him ere he  
goes.

“ It wearies me, mine enemy, that I must weep and  
bear

What fills thy heart with triumph, and fills my own  
with care.

Thou art leagued with those that hate me, and ah !  
thou know’st I feel

That cruel words as surely kill as sharpest blades of  
steel.

’T was the doubt that thou wert false that wrung my  
heart with pain ;

But, now I know thy perfidy, I shall be well again.  
I would proclaim thee as thou art — but every maiden  
    knows  
That she who chides her lover, forgives him ere he  
    goes.”

Thus Fatima complained to the valiant Raduan,  
Where underneath the myrtles Alhambra's fountains  
    ran :

The Moor was inly moved, and blameless as he was,  
He took her white hand in his own, and pleaded thus  
    his cause :

“ Oh, lady, dry those star-like eyes — their dimness  
    does me wrong ;

If my heart be made of flint, at least 't will keep thy  
    image long :

Thou hast uttered cruel words — but I grieve the less  
    for those,

Since she who chides her lover, forgives him ere he  
    goes.”

---

### THE DEATH OF ALIATAR.

FROM THE SPANISH.

'T is not with gilded sabres  
    That gleam in baldricks blue,  
Nor nodding plumes in caps of Fez,  
    Of gay and gaudy hue —  
But, habited in mourning weeds,  
    Come marching from afar,

By four and four, the valiant men  
Who fought with Aliatar.  
All mournfully and slowly  
The afflicted warriors come,  
To the deep wail of the trumpet,  
And beat of muffled drum.

The banner of the Phœnix,  
The flag that loved the sky,  
That scarce the wind dared wanton with,  
It flew so proud and high —  
Now leaves its place in battle-field,  
And sweeps the ground in grief.  
The bearer drags its glorious folds  
Behind the fallen chief,  
As mournfully and slowly  
The afflicted warriors come,  
To the deep wail of the trumpet,  
And beat of muffled drum.

Brave Aliatar led forward  
A hundred Moors to go  
To where his brother held Motril  
Against the leaguering foe.  
On horseback went the gallant Moor,  
That gallant band to lead ;  
And now his bier is at the gate,  
From whence he pricked his steed.  
While mournfully and slowly  
The afflicted warriors come,  
To the deep wail of the trumpet,  
And beat of muffled drum.

The knights of the Grand Master  
In crowded ambush lay ;  
They rushed upon him where the reeds  
Were thick beside the way ;  
They smote the valiant Aliatar,  
They smote him till he died,  
And broken, but not beaten, were  
The brave ones by his side.  
Now mournfully and slowly  
The afflicted warriors come,  
To the deep wail of the trumpet,  
And beat of muffled drum.

Oh ! what was Zayda's sorrow,  
How passionate her cries !  
Her lover's wounds streamed not more free  
Than that poor maiden's eyes.  
Say, Love — for thou didst see her tears :  
Oh, no ! he drew more tight  
The blinding fillet o'er his lids,  
To spare his eyes the sight.  
While mournfully and slowly  
The afflicted warriors come,  
To the deep wail of the trumpet,  
And beat of muffled drum.

Nor Zayda weeps him only,  
But all that dwell between  
The great Alhambra's palace walls  
And springs of Albaicin.  
The ladies weep the flower of knights,  
The brave the bravest here ;

The people weep a champion,  
The Alcaydes a noble peer.  
While mournfully and slowly  
The afflicted warriors come,  
To the deep wail of the trumpet,  
And beat of muffled drum.

---

*THE ALCAYDE OF MOLINA.*

FROM THE SPANISH.

To the town of Atienza, Molina's brave Alcayde,  
The courteous and the valorous, led forth his bold  
brigade.  
The Moor came back in triumph, he came without a  
wound,  
With many a Christian standard, and Christian cap-  
tive bound.  
He passed the city portals, with swelling heart and  
vein,  
And toward his lady's dwelling, he rode with slack-  
ened rein ;  
Two circuits on his charger he took, and at the third,  
From the door of her balcony Zelinda's voice was  
heard.  
" Now if thou wert not shameless," said the lady to  
the Moor,  
" Thou wouldst neither pass my dwelling, nor stop  
before my door.  
Alas for poor Zelinda, and for her wayward mood.  
That one in love with peace, should have loved a  
man of blood !

Since not that thou wert noble I chose thee for my  
knight,  
But that thy sword was dreaded in tourney and in  
fight.  
Ah, thoughtless and unhappy! that I should fail to  
see  
How ill the stubborn flint and the yielding wax agree.  
Boast not thy love for me, while the shrieking of the  
fife  
Can change thy mood of mildness to fury and to  
strife.  
Say not my voice is magic — thy pleasure is to hear  
The bursting of the carbine, the shivering of the  
spear.  
Well, follow thou thy choice — to the battle-field  
away,  
To thy triumphs and thy trophies, since I am less  
than they.  
Thrust thy arm into thy buckler, gird on thy crooked  
brand,  
And call upon thy trusty squire to bring thy spears  
in hand.  
Lead forth thy band to skirmish, by mountain and  
by mead,  
On thy dappled Moorish barb, or thy fleeter border  
steed.  
Go, waste the Christian hamlets, and sweep away  
their flocks,  
From Almazan's broad meadows to Siguënza's rocks.  
Leave Zelinda altogether, whom thou leavest oft and  
long,  
And in the life thou lovest forget whom thou dost  
wrong.

These eyes shall not recall thee, though they meet no  
more thine own,

Though they weep that thou art absent, and that I  
am all alone."

She ceased, and turning from him her flushed and  
angry cheek,

Shut the door of her balcony before the Moor could  
speak.

---

FROM THE SPANISH OF VILLEGAS.

'T is sweet, in the green Spring,  
To gaze upon the wakening fields around ;  
Birds in the thicket sing,  
Winds whisper, waters prattle from the ground ;  
A thousand odors rise,  
Breathed up from blossoms of a thousand dyes.

Shadowy, and close, and cool,  
The pine and poplar keep their quiet nook ;  
Forever fresh and full,  
Shines, at their feet, the thirst-inviting brook ;  
And the soft herbage seems  
Spread for a place of banquets and of dreams.

Thou, who alone art fair,  
And whom alone I love, art far away.  
Unless thy smile be there,  
It makes me sad to see the earth so gay ;  
I care not if the train  
Of leaves, and flowers, and zephyrs go again.

*THE LIFE OF THE BLESSED.*

FROM THE SPANISH OF LUIS PONCE DE LEON.

REGION of life and light !  
Land of the good whose earthly toils are o'er !  
Nor frost nor heat may blight  
Thy vernal beauty, fertile shore,  
Yielding thy blessèd fruits for evermore !

There, without crook or sling,  
Walks the Good Shepherd ; blossoms white and red  
Round his meek temples cling ;  
And, to sweet pastures led,  
His own loved flock beneath his eye is fed.

He guides, and near him they  
Follow delighted, for he makes them go  
Where dwells eternal May,  
And heavenly roses blow,  
Deathless, and gathered but again to grow.

He leads them to the height  
Named of the infinite and long-sought Good,  
And fountains of delight ;  
And where his feet have stood  
Springs up, along the way, their tender food.

And when, in the mid skies,  
The climbing sun has reached his highest bound,  
Reposing as he lies,  
With all his flock around,  
He witches the still air with numerous sound.



From his sweet lute flow forth  
Immortal harmonies, of power to still  
All passions born of earth,  
And draw the ardent will  
Its destiny of goodness to fulfil.

Might but a little part,  
A wandering breath of that high melody,  
Descend into my heart,  
And change it till it be  
Transformed and swallowed up, oh love! in thee.

Ah! then my soul should know,  
Beloved! where thou liest at noon of day,  
And from this place of woe  
Released, should take its way  
To mingle with thy flock and never stray.

---

*MARY MAGDALEN.*

FROM THE SPANISH OF BARTOLOME LEONARDO  
DE ARGENSOLA.

BLESSED, yet sinful one, and broken-hearted!  
The crowd are pointing at the thing forlorn,  
In wonder and in scorn!  
Thou weepest days of innocence departed;  
Thou weepest, and thy tears have power to move  
The Lord to pity and love.

The greatest of thy follies is forgiven,  
Even for the least of all the tears that shine  
On that pale cheek of thine.

Thou didst kneel down, to Him who came from  
 heaven,  
 Evil and ignorant, and thou shalt rise  
 Holy, and pure, and wise.

It is not much that to the fragrant blossom  
 The ragged brier should change; the bitter fir  
 Distil Arabian myrrh;  
 Nor that, upon the wintry desert's bosom,  
 The harvest should rise plenteous, and the swain  
 Bear home the abundant grain.

But come and see the bleak and barren mountains  
 Thick to their top with roses; come and see  
 Leaves on the dry dead tree:  
 The perished plant, set out by living fountains,  
 Grows fruitful, and its beauteous branches rise,  
 Forever, toward the skies.

---

*THE SIESTA.*

FROM THE SPANISH.

Vientecico murmurador,  
 Que lo gozas y andas todo, etc.

AIRS, that wander and murmur round,  
 Bearing delight where'er ye blow!  
 Make in the elms a lulling sound,  
 While my lady sleeps in the shade below.

Lighten and lengthen her noonday rest,  
Till the heat of the noonday sun is o'er.  
Sweet be her slumbers! though in my breast  
The pain she has waked may slumber no more.

Breathing soft from the blue profound,  
Bearing delight where'er ye blow,  
Make in the elms a lulling sound,  
While my lady sleeps in the shade below.

Airs! that over the bending boughs,  
And under the shadows of the leaves,  
Murmur soft, like my timid vows  
Or the secret sigh my bosom heaves, —

Gently sweeping the grassy ground,  
Bearing delight where'er ye blow,  
Make in the elms a lulling sound,  
While my lady sleeps in the shade below.

---

FROM THE SPANISH

OF PEDRO DE CASTRO Y AÑAYA.

STAY, rivulet, nor haste to leave  
The lovely vale that lies around thee.  
Why wouldst thou be a sea at eve,  
When but a fount the morning found thee?

Born when the skies began to glow,  
Humblest of all the rock's cold daughters,  
No blossom bowed its stalk to show  
Where stole thy still and scanty waters.

Now on thy stream the moonbeams look,  
Usurping, as thou downward driftest,  
Its crystal from the clearest brook,  
Its rushing current from the swiftest.

Ah! what wild haste! — and all to be  
A river and expire in ocean.  
Each fountain's tribute hurries thee  
To that vast grave with quicker motion.

Far better 't were to linger still  
In this green vale, these flowers to cherish,  
And die in peace, an aged rill,  
Than thus, a youthful Danube, perish.

---

### *THE COUNT OF GREIERS.*

FROM THE GERMAN.

AT morn the Count of Greiers before his castle  
stands;  
He sees afar the glory that lights the mountain  
lands;  
The hornèd crags are shining, and in the shade  
between  
A pleasant Alpine valley lies beautifully green.

“Oh, greenest of the valleys, how shall I come to  
thee!  
Thy herdsmen and thy maidens, how happy must  
they be!

I have gazed upon thee coldly, all lovely as thou art,  
But the wish to walk thy pastures now stirs my  
inmost heart."

He hears a sound of timbrels, and suddenly appear  
A troop of ruddy damsels and herdsmen drawing  
near ;  
They reach the castle greensward, and gayly dance  
across ;  
The white sleeves flit and glimmer, the wreaths and  
ribbons toss.

The youngest of the maidens, slim as a spray of  
spring,  
She takes the young Count's fingers, and draws him  
to the ring ;  
They fling upon his forehead a crown of mountain  
flowers,  
"And ho, young Count of Greiers! this morning  
thou art ours!"

Then hand in hand departing, with dance and  
roundelay,  
Through hamlet after hamlet, they lead the Count  
away.  
They dance through wood and meadow, they dance  
across the linn,  
Till the mighty Alpine summits have shut the music  
in.

The second morn is risen, and now the third is come ;  
Where stays the Count of Greiers? has he forgot his  
home?

Again the evening closes, in thick and sultry air,  
There 's thunder on the mountains, the storm is  
gathering there.

The cloud has shed its waters, the brook comes  
swollen down ;  
You see it by the lightning — a river wide and brown.  
Around a struggling swimmer the eddies dash and  
roar,  
Till, seizing on a willow, he swings him to the  
shore.

“ Here am I cast by tempests far from your mountain  
dell.

Amid our evening dances the bursting deluge fell.  
Ye all, in cots and caverns, have 'scaped the water-  
spout,  
While me alone the tempest o'erwhelmed and hurried  
out.

“ Farewell, with thy glad dwellers, green vale  
among the rocks !

Farewell the swift sweet moments, in which I  
watched thy flocks !

Why rocked they not my cradle in that delicious  
spot,

That garden of the happy, where Heaven endures  
me not ?

“ Rose of the Alpine valley ! I feel, in every vein,  
Thy soft touch on my fingers ; oh, press them not  
again !

Bewitch me not, ye garlands, to tread that upward  
 track,  
 And thou, my cheerless mansion, receive thy mas-  
 ter back."

---

## SONG.

FROM THE SPANISH OF IGLESIAS.

ALEXIS calls me cruel ;  
 The rifted crags that hold  
 The gathered ice of winter,  
 He says, are not more cold.

When even the very blossoms  
 Around the fountain's brim,  
 And forest walks, can witness  
 The love I bear to him.

I would that I could utter  
 My feelings without shame ;  
 And tell him how I love him,  
 Nor wrong my virgin fame.

Alas ! to seize the moment  
 When heart inclines to heart,  
 And press a suit with passion,  
 Is not a woman's part.

If man comes not to gather  
 The roses where they stand,  
 They fade among their foliage ;  
 They cannot seek his hand.

## SONNET.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF SEMEDO.

IT is a fearful night ; a feeble glare  
Streams from the sick moon in the o'erclouded  
sky ;  
The ridgy billows, with a mighty cry,  
Rush on the foamy beaches wild and bare ;  
No bark the madness of the waves will dare ;  
The sailors sleep ; the winds are loud and high ;  
Ah, peerless Laura ! for whose love I die,  
Who gazes on thy smiles while I despair ?  
As thus, in bitterness of heart, I cried,  
I turned, and saw my Laura, kind and bright,  
A messenger of gladness, at my side :  
To my poor bark she sprang with footstep light,  
And as we furrowed Tago's heaving tide,  
I never saw so beautiful a night.

---

*LOVE IN THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.*

FROM PEYRE VIDAL, THE TROUBADOUR

THE earth was sown with early flowers,  
The heavens were blue and bright —  
I met a youthful cavalier  
As lovely as the light.  
I knew him not — but in my heart  
His graceful image lies,  
And well I marked his open brow,  
His sweet and tender eyes,



His ruddy lips that ever smiled,  
His glittering teeth betwixt,  
And flowing robe embroidered o'er,  
With leaves and blossoms mixed.  
He wore a chaplet of the rose,  
His palfrey, white and sleek,  
Was marked with many an ebon spot,  
And many a purple streak ;  
Of jasper was his saddle-bow,  
His housings sapphire stone,  
And brightly in his stirrup glanced  
The purple calcedon.  
Fast rode the gallant cavalier,  
As youthful horsemen ride ;  
“ Peyre Vidal ! know that I am Love.”  
The blooming stranger cried ;  
“ And this is Mercy by my side,  
A dame of high degree ;  
This maid is Chastity,” he said,  
“ This squire is Loyalty.”

---

*THE LOVE OF GOD.*

FROM THE PROVENÇAL OF BERNARD RASCAS.

ALL things that are on earth shall wholly pass  
away,  
Except the love of God, which shall live and last  
for aye.

The forms of men shall be as they had never  
    been ;  
The blasted groves shall lose their fresh and  
    tender green ;  
The birds of the thicket shall end their pleasant  
    song,  
And the nightingale shall cease to chant the even-  
    ing long.  
The kine of the pasture shall feel the dart that  
    kills,  
And all the fair white flocks shall perish from the  
    hills.  
The goat and antlered stag, the wolf and the  
    fox,  
The wild-boar of the wood, and the chamois of the  
    rocks,  
And the strong and fearless bear, in the trodden  
    dust shall lie ;  
And the dolphin of the sea, and the mighty whale,  
    shall die.  
And realms shall be dissolved, and empires be no  
    more,  
And they shall bow to death, who ruled from  
    shore to shore ;  
And the great globe itself (so the holy writings  
    tell),  
With the rolling firmament, where the starry  
    armies dwell,  
Shall melt with fervent heat — they shall all pass  
    away,  
Except the love of God, which shall live and last  
    for aye.

## THE HURRICANE.

LORD of the winds ! I feel thee nigh,  
I know thy breath in the burning sky !  
And I wait, with a thrill in every vein,  
For the coming of the hurricane !

And lo ! on the wing of the heavy gales,  
Through the boundless arch of heaven he sails ;  
Silent, and slow, and terribly strong,  
The mighty shadow is borne along,  
Like the dark eternity to come ;  
While the world below, dismayed and dumb,  
Through the calm of the thick hot atmosphere  
Looks up at its gloomy folds with fear.

They darken fast — and the golden blaze  
Of the sun is quenched in the lurid haze,  
And he sends through the shade a funeral ray —  
A glare that is neither night nor day,  
A beam that touches, with hues of death,  
The clouds above and the earth beneath.  
To its covert glides the silent bird,  
While the hurricane's distant voice is heard,  
Uplifted among the mountains round,  
And the forests hear and answer the sound.

He is come ! he is come ! do ye not behold  
His ample robes on the wind unrolled ?  
Giant of air ! we bid thee hail ! —  
How his gray skirts toss in the whirling gale ;  
How his huge and writhing arms are bent,  
To clasp the zone of the firmament,  
And fold, at length, in their dark embrace,

From mountain to mountain the visible space.

Darker — still darker! the whirlwinds bear  
The dust of the plains to the middle air :  
And hark to the crashing, long and loud,  
Of the chariot of God in the thunder-cloud !  
You may trace its path by the flashes that start  
From the rapid wheels where'er they dart,  
As the fire-bolts leap to the world below,  
And flood the skies with a lurid glow.

What roar is that? — 't is the rain that breaks,  
In torrents away from the airy lakes,  
Heavily poured on the shuddering ground,  
And shedding a nameless horror round,  
Ah ! well-known woods, and mountains, and skies,  
With the very clouds ! — ye are lost to my eyes.  
I seek ye vainly, and see in your place  
The shadowy tempest that sweeps through space,  
A whirling ocean that fills the wall  
Of the crystal heaven, and buries all.  
And I, cut off from the world, remain  
Alone with the terrible hurricane.

---

### MARCH.

THE stormy March is come at last,  
With wind, and cloud, and changing skies ;  
I hear the rushing of the blast,  
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,  
Wild stormy month ! in praise of thee ;  
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,  
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to northern lands again,  
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,  
And thou hast joined the gentle train  
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And, in thy reign of blast and storm,  
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,  
When the changed winds are soft and warm,  
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills  
And the full springs, from frost set free,  
That, brightly leaping down the hills,  
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides  
Of wintry storms, the sullen threat ;  
But, in thy sternest frown abides  
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies,  
And that soft time of sunny showers,  
When the wide bloom, on earth that lies,  
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

## SPRING IN TOWN.

THE country ever has a lagging Spring,  
 Waiting for May to call its violets forth,  
 And June its roses — showers and sunshine bring  
 Slowly, the deepening verdure o'er the earth ;  
 To put their foliage out, the woods are slack,  
 And one by one the singing-birds come back.

Within the city's bounds the time of flowers  
 Comes earlier. Let a mild and sunny day,  
 Such as full often, for a few bright hours,  
 Breathes through the sky of March the airs of  
 May,  
 Shine on our roofs and chase the wintry gloom —  
 And lo! our borders glow with sudden bloom.

For the wide sidewalks of Broadway are then  
 Gorgeous as are a rivulet's banks in June,  
 That overhung with blossoms, through its glen,  
 Slides soft away beneath the sunny noon,  
 And they who search the untrodden wood for flowers  
 Meet in its depths no lovelier ones than ours.

For here are eyes that shame the violet,  
 Or the dark drop that on the pansy lies,  
 And foreheads, white, as when in clusters set,  
 The anemones by forest fountains rise ;  
 And the spring-beauty boasts no tenderer streak  
 Than the soft red on many a youthful cheek.

And thick about those lovely temples lie  
Locks that the lucky Vignardonne has curled,  
Thrice happy man! whose trade it is to buy,  
And bake, and braid those love-knots of the world;  
Who curls of every glossy color keepest,  
And sellest, it is said, the blackest cheapest.

And well thou may'st — for Italy's brown maids  
Send the dark locks with which their brows are  
dressed,  
And Gascon lasses, from their jetty braids,  
Crop half, to buy a ribbon for the rest;  
But the fresh Norman girls their tresses spare,  
And the Dutch damsel keeps her flaxen hair.

Then, henceforth, let no maid her matron grieve,  
To see her locks of an unlovely hue,  
Frowzy or thin, for liberal art shall give  
Such piles of curls as nature never knew.  
Eve, with her veil of tresses, at the sight  
Had blushed, outdone, and owned herself a fright.

Soft voices and light laughter wake the street,  
Like notes of woodbirds, and where'er the eye  
Threads the long way, plumes wave, and twinkling  
feet  
Fall light, as hastes that crowd of beauty by.  
The ostrich, hurrying o'er the desert space,  
Scarce bore those tossing plumes with fleeter pace.

No swimming Juno gait, of languor born,  
Is theirs, but a light step of freest grace,

Light as Camilla's o'er the unbent corn,  
A step that speaks the spirit of the place,  
Since Quiet, meek old dame, was driven away  
To Sing Sing and the shores of Tappan Bay.

Ye that dash by in chariots ! who will care  
For steeds or footmen now ? ye cannot show  
Fair face, and dazzling dress, and graceful air,  
And last edition of the shape ! Ah no,  
These sights are for the earth and open sky,  
And your loud wheels unheeded rattle by.

---

*SUMMER WIND.*

It is a sultry day ; the sun has drunk  
The dew that lay upon the morning grass ;  
There is no rustling in the lofty elm  
That canopies my dwelling, and its shade  
Scarce cools me. All is silent, save the faint  
And interrupted murmur of the bee,  
Settling on the sick flowers, and then again  
Instantly on the wing. The plants around  
Feel the too potent fervors : the tall maize  
Rolls up its long green leaves ; the clover droops  
Its tender foliage, and declines its blooms.  
But far in the fierce sunshine tower the hills,  
With all their growth of woods, silent and stern,  
As if the scorching heat and dazzling light  
Were but an element they loved. Bright clouds,  
Motionless pillars of the brazen heaven, —



Their bases on the mountains — their white tops  
Shining in the far ether — fire the air  
With a reflected radiance, and make turn  
The gazer's eye away. For me, I lie  
Languidly in the shade, where the thick turf,  
Yet virgin from the kisses of the sun,  
Retains some freshness, and I woo the wind  
That still delays its coming. Why so slow,  
Gentle and voluble spirit of the air ?  
Oh, come and breathe upon the fainting earth  
Coolness and life. Is it that in his caves  
He hears me ? See, on yonder woody ridge,  
The pine is bending his proud top, and now  
Among the nearer groves, chestnut and oak  
Are tossing their green boughs about. He comes !  
Lo, where the grassy meadow runs in waves !  
The deep distressful silence of the scene  
Breaks up with mingling of unnumbered sounds  
And universal motion. He is come,  
Shaking a shower of blossoms from the shrubs,  
And bearing on their fragrance ; and he brings  
Music of birds, and rustling of young boughs,  
And sound of swaying branches, and the voice  
Of distant waterfalls. All the green herbs  
Are stirring in his breath ; a thousand flowers,  
By the road-side and the borders of the brook,  
Nod gayly to each other ; glossy leaves  
Are twinkling in the sun, as if the dew  
Were on them yet, and silver waters break  
Into small waves and sparkle as he comes.

*AUTUMN WOODS.*

ERE, in the northern gale,  
The summer tresses of the trees are gone,  
The woods of Autumn, all around our vale,  
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that infold,  
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round  
Seem groups of giant kings, in purple and gold,  
That guard the enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown  
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow,  
Where the gay company of trees look down  
On the green fields below.

My steps are not alone  
In these bright walks ; the sweet south-west, at play,  
Flies, rustling, where the painted leaves are strown  
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while,  
The sun, that sends that gale to wander here,  
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile, —  
The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade,  
Verdure and gloom where many branches meet ;  
So grateful, when the noon of summer made  
The valleys sick with heat ?

Let in through all the trees  
Come the strange rays ; the forest depths are bright ;  
Their sunny-colored foliage, in the breeze,  
Twinkles, like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,  
Where bickering through the shrubs its waters run,  
Shines with the image of its golden screen,  
And glimmerings of the sun.

But, 'neath yon crimson tree,  
Lover to listening maid might breathe his flame,  
Nor mark, within its roseate canopy,  
Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, Autumn ! why so soon  
Depart the hues that make thy forests glad ;  
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,  
And leave thee wild and sad ?

Ah ! 't were a lot too blest  
Forever in thy colored shades to stray ;  
Amid the kisses of the soft south-west  
To rove and dream for aye ;

And leave the vain low strife  
That makes men mad — the tug for wealth and power,  
The passions and the cares that wither life,  
And waste its little hour.

*A WINTER PIECE.*

THE time has been that these wild solitudes,  
Yet beautiful as wild, were trod by me  
Oftener than now ; and when the ills of life  
Had chafed my spirit — when the unsteady pulse  
Beat with strange flutterings — I would wander forth  
And seek the woods. The sunshine on my path  
Was to me as a friend. The swelling hills,  
The quiet dells retiring far between,  
With gentle invitation to explore  
Their windings, were a calm society  
That talked with me and soothed me. Then the  
chant

Of birds, and chime of brooks, and soft caress  
Of the fresh sylvan air, made me forget  
The thoughts that broke my peace, and I began  
To gather simples by the fountain's brink,  
And lose myself in day-dreams. While I stood  
In Nature's loneliness, I was with one  
With whom I early grew familiar, one  
Who never had a frown for me, whose voice  
Never rebuked me for the hours I stole  
From cares I loved not, but of which the world  
Deems highest, to converse with her. When shrieked  
The bleak November winds, and smote the woods,  
And the brown fields were herbless, and the shades,  
That met above the merry rivulet,  
Were spoiled, I sought, I loved them still ; they  
seemed

Like old companions in adversity.  
Still there was beauty in my walks ; the brook,

Bordered with sparkling frost-work, was as gay  
As with its fringe of summer flowers. Afar,  
The village with its spires, the path of streams,  
And dim receding valleys, hid before  
By interposing trees, lay visible  
Through the bare grove, and my familiar haunts  
Seemed new to me. Nor was I slow to come  
Among them, when the clouds, from their still skirts,  
Had shaken down on earth the feathery snow,  
And all was white. The pure keen air abroad,  
Albeit it breathed no scent of herb, nor heard  
Love-call of bird nor merry hum of bee,  
Was not the air of death. Bright mosses crept  
Over the spotted trunks, and the close buds,  
That lay along the boughs, instinct with life,  
Patient, and waiting the soft breath of Spring,  
Feared not the piercing spirit of the North.  
The snow-bird twittered on the beechen bough,  
And 'neath the hemlock, whose thick branches bent  
Beneath its bright cold burden, and kept dry  
A circle, on the earth, of withered leaves,  
The partridge found a shelter. Through the snow  
The rabbit sprang away. The lighter track  
Of fox, and the raccoon's broad path were there,  
Crossing each other. From his hollow tree,  
The squirrel was abroad, gathering the nuts  
Just fallen, that asked the winter cold and sway  
Of winter blast, to shake them from their hold.

But Winter has yet brighter scenes, — he boasts  
Splendors beyond what gorgeous Summer knows ;  
Or Autumn, with his many fruits, and woods  
All flushed with many hues. Come, when the rains

Have glazed the snow, and clothed the trees with ice ;  
While the slant sun of February pours  
Into the bowers a flood of light. Approach !  
The incrustated surface shall upbear thy steps,  
And the broad arching portals of the grove  
Welcome thy entering. Look ! the massy trunks  
Are cased in the pure crystal ; each light spray,  
Nodding and twinkling in the breath of heaven,  
Is studded with its trembling water-drops,  
That stream with rainbow radiance as they move.  
But round the parent stem the long low boughs  
Bend, in a glittering ring, and arbors hide  
The glassy floor. Oh ! you might deem the spot,  
The spacious cavern of some virgin mine,  
Deep in the womb of earth — where the gems grow,  
And diamonds put forth radiant rods and bud  
With amethyst and topaz — and the place  
Lit up, most royally, with the pure beam  
That dwells in them. Or haply the vast hall  
Of fairy palace, that outlasts the night,  
And fades not in the glory of the sun ; —  
Where crystal columns send forth slender shafts  
And crossing arches ; and fantastic aisles  
Wind from the sight in brightness, and are lost  
Among the crowded pillars. Raise thine eye.  
Thou seest no cavern roof, no palace vault ;  
There the blue sky and the white drifting cloud  
Look in. Again the wildered fancy dreams  
Of spouting fountains, frozen as they rose,  
And fixed, with all their branching jets, in air  
And all their sluices sealed. All, all is light ;  
Light without shade. But all shall pass away

With the next sun. From the numberless vast trunks,  
Loosened, the crashing ice shall make a sound  
Like the far roar of rivers, and the eve  
Shall close o'er the brown woods as it was wont.

And it is pleasant, when the noisy streams  
Are just set free, and milder suns melt off  
The plashy snow, save only the firm drift  
In the deep glen or the close shade of pines, —  
'T is pleasant to behold the wreaths of smoke  
Roll up among the maples of the hill,  
Where the shrill sound of youthful voices wakes  
The shriller echo, as the clear pure lymph.  
That from the wounded trees, in twinkling drops,  
Falls, 'mid the golden brightness of the morn,  
Is gathered in with brimming pails, and oft,  
Wielded by sturdy hands, the stroke of axe  
Makes the woods ring. Along the quiet air,  
Come and float calmly off the soft light clouds,  
Such as you see in summer, and the winds  
Scarce stir the branches. Lodged in sunny cleft,  
Where the cold breezes come not, blooms alone  
The little wind-flower, whose just opened eye  
Is blue as the spring heaven it gazes at —  
Startling the loiterer in the naked groves  
With unexpected beauty, for the time  
Of blossoms and green leaves is yet afar.  
And ere it comes, the encountering winds shall oft  
Muster their wrath again, and rapid clouds  
Shade heaven, and bounding on the frozen earth  
Shall fall their volleyed stores, rounded like hail,  
And white like snow, and the loud North again  
Shall buffet the vexed forests in his rage.

*"OH FAIREST OF THE RURAL MAIDS!"*

OH fairest of the rural maids !  
Thy birth was in the forest shades ;  
Green boughs, and glimpses of the sky,  
Were all that met thy infant eye.

Thy sports, thy wanderings, when a child,  
Were ever in the sylvan wild ;  
And all the beauty of the place  
Is in thy heart and on thy face.

The twilight of the trees and rocks  
Is in the light shade of thy locks ;  
Thy step is as the wind, that weaves  
Its playful way among the leaves.

Thy eyes are springs, in whose serene  
And silent waters heaven is seen ;  
Their lashes are the herbs that look  
On their young figures in the brook.

The forest depths, by foot unpressed,  
Are not more sinless than thy breast ;  
The holy peace that fills the air  
Of those calm solitudes is there.

---

*THE DISINTERRED WARRIOR.*

GATHER him to his grave again  
And solemnly and softly lay,  
Beneath the verdure of the plain,  
The warrior's scattered bones away.





“Oh, fairest of the rural maids!”



Pay the deep reverence, taught of old,  
The homage of man's heart to death ;  
Nor dare to trifle with the mould  
Once hallowed by the Almighty's breath.

The soul hath quickened every part —  
That remnant of a martial brow,  
Those ribs that held a mighty heart,  
That strong arm — strong no longer now.  
Spare them, each mouldering relic spare,  
Of God's own image ; let them rest,  
Till not a trace shall speak of where  
The awful likeness was impressed.

For he was fresher from the hand  
That formed of earth the human face,  
And to the elements did stand  
In nearer kindred than our race.  
In many a flood to madness tossed,  
In many a storm has been his path ;  
He hid him not from heat or frost,  
But met them, and defied their wrath.

Then they were kind — the forests here,  
Rivers, and stiller waters paid  
A tribute to the net and spear  
Of the red ruler of the shade.  
Fruits on the woodland branches lay,  
Roots in the shaded soil below,  
The stars looked forth to teach his way,  
The still earth warned him of the foe.

A noble race! but they are gone,  
With their old forests wide and deep,  
And we have built our homes upon  
Fields where their generations sleep.  
Their fountains slake our thirst at noon,  
Upon their fields our harvest waves,  
Our lovers woo beneath their moon —  
Ah, let us spare, at least, their graves!

---

*THE GREEK BOY.*

GONE are the glorious Greeks of old,  
Glorious in mien and mind;  
Their bones are mingled with the mould,  
Their dust is on the wind;  
The forms they hewed from living stone,  
Survive the waste of years, alone,  
And, scattered with their ashes, show  
What greatness perished long ago.

Yet fresh the myrtles there — the springs  
Gush brightly as of yore;  
Flowers blossom from the dust of kings,  
As many an age before.  
There Nature moulds as nobly now,  
As e'er of old, the human brow;  
And copies still the martial form  
That braved Plataea's battle storm.

Boy! thy first looks were taught to seek  
Their Heaven in Hellas' skies;

Her airs have tinged thy dusky cheek,  
Her sunshine lit thine eyes ;  
Thine ears have drunk the woodland strains  
Heard by old poets, and thy veins  
Swell with the blood of demigods,  
That slumber in thy country's sods.

Now is thy nation free — though late —  
Thy elder brethren broke —  
Broke, ere thy spirit felt its weight,  
The intolerable yoke.  
And Greece, decayed, dethroned, doth see  
Her youth renewed in such as thee :  
A shoot of that old vine that made  
The nations silent in its shade.

---

“UPON THE MOUNTAIN'S DISTANT  
HEAD.”

UPON the mountain's distant head,  
With trackless snows forever white,  
Where all is still, and cold, and dead,  
Late shines the day's departing light.

But far below those icy rocks, —  
The vales, in summer bloom arrayed,  
Woods full of birds, and fields of flocks,  
Are dim with mist and dark with shade.

'Tis thus, from warm and kindly hearts  
And eyes where generous meanings burn,  
Earliest the light of life departs,  
But lingers with the cold and stern.

## SONNET—WILLIAM TELL.

CHAINS may subdue the feeble spirit, but thee,  
 TELL, of the iron heart! they could not tame;  
 For thou wert of the mountains; they proclaim  
 The everlasting creed of liberty.  
 That creed is written on the untrampled snow,  
 Thundered by torrents which no power can hold,  
 Save that of God, when he sends forth his cold,  
 And breathed by winds that through the free  
 heaven blow.  
 Thou, while thy prison walls were dark around,  
 Didst meditate the lesson Nature taught,  
 And to thy brief captivity was brought  
 A vision of thy Switzerland unbound.  
 The bitter cup they mingled, strengthened thee  
 For the great work to set thy country free.

---

 TO THE RIVER ARVE.

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN AT A HAMLET NEAR  
 THE FOOT OF MONT BLANC.

NOT from the sands or cloven rocks,  
 Thou rapid Arve! thy waters flow;  
 Nor earth within its bosom, locks  
 Thy dark unfathomed wells below.  
 Thy springs are in the cloud, thy stream  
 Begins to move and murmur first  
 Where ice-peaks feel the noonday beam,  
 Or rain-storms on the glacier burst.

Born where the thunder and the blast,  
And morning's earliest light are born,  
Thou rushest swoln, and loud, and fast,  
By these low homes, as if in scorn :  
Yet humbler springs yield purer waves ;  
And brighter, glassier streams than thine,  
Sent up from earth's unlighted caves,  
With heaven's own beam and image shine.

Yet stay ! for here are flowers and trees ;  
Warm rays on cottage roofs are here,  
And laugh of girls, and hum of bees —  
Here linger till thy waves are clear.  
Thou heedest not — thou hastest on ;  
From steep to steep thy torrent falls,  
Till, mingling with the mighty Rhone,  
It rests beneath Geneva's walls.

Rush on — but were there one with me  
That loved me, I would light my hearth  
Here, where with God's own majesty  
Are touched the features of the earth.  
By these old peaks, white, high, and vast,  
Still rising as the tempests beat,  
Here would I dwell, and sleep, at last,  
Among the blossoms at their feet.

*INSCRIPTION FOR THE ENTRANCE TO  
A WOOD.*

STRANGER, if thou hast learned a truth which  
needs

No school of long experience, that the world  
Is full of guilt and misery, and hast seen  
Enough of all its sorrows, crimes, and cares,  
To tire thee of it, enter this wild wood  
And view the haunts of Nature. The calm shade  
Shall bring a kindred calm, and the sweet breeze  
That makes the green leaves dance, shall waft a  
balm

To thy sick heart. Thou wilt find nothing here  
Of all that pained thee in the haunts of men  
And made thee loathe thy life. The primal curse  
Fell, it is true, upon the unsinning earth,  
But not in vengeance. God hath yoked to Guilt  
Her pale tormentor, Misery. Hence, these shades  
Are still the abodes of gladness; the thick roof  
Of green and stirring branches is alive  
And musical with birds, that sing and sport  
In wantonness of spirit; while below  
The squirrel, with raised paws and form erect,  
Chirps merrily. Throngs of insects in the shade  
Try their thin wings and dance in the warm beam  
That waked them into life. Even the green trees  
Partake the deep contentment; as they bend  
To the soft winds, the sun from the blue sky  
Looks in and sheds a blessing on the scene.  
Scarce less the cleft-born wild-flower seems to enjoy  
Existence, than the winged plunderer



That sucks its sweets. The massy rocks themselves,  
And the old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees  
That lead from knoll to knoll a causey rude  
Or bridge the sunken brook, and their dark roots,  
With all their earth upon them, twisting high,  
Breathed fixed tranquillity. The rivulet  
Sends forth glad sounds, and tripping o'er its bed  
Of pebbly sands, or leaping down the rocks,  
Seems, with continuous laughter, to rejoice  
In its own being. Softly tread the marge,  
Lest from her midway perch thou scare the wren  
That dips her bill in water. The cool wind,  
That stirs the stream in play, shall come to thee  
Like one that loves thee, nor will let thee pass  
Ungreeted, and shall give its light embrace.

---

“WHEN THE FIRMAMENT QUIVERS  
WITH DAYLIGHT'S YOUNG BEAM.”

WHEN the firmament quivers with daylight's young  
beam,  
And the woodlands awaking burst into a hymn,  
And the glow of the sky blazes back from the  
stream, —  
How the bright ones of heaven in the brightness  
grow dim!

Oh, 't is sad, in that moment of glory and song,  
To see, while the hill-tops are waiting the sun,  
The glittering band that kept watch all night long  
O'er Love and o'er Slumber, go out one by one :

Till the circle of ether, deep, ruddy, and vast,  
Scarce glimmers with one of the train that were  
there ;  
And their leader the day-star, the brightest and last,  
Twinkles faintly and fades in that desert of air.

Thus, Oblivion, from midst of whose shadow we  
came,  
Steals o'er us again when life's twilight is gone ;  
And the crowd of bright names, in the heaven of  
fame,  
Grow pale and are quenched as the years hasten  
on.

Let them fade — but we 'll pray that the age, in  
whose flight,  
Of ourselves and our friends the remembrance  
shall die,  
May rise o'er the world, with the gladness and light  
Of the dawn that effaces the stars from the sky.

---

*A SCENE ON THE BANKS OF THE  
HUDSON.*

COOL shades and dews are round my way,  
And silence of the early day ;  
'Mid the dark rocks that watch his bed,  
Glitters the mighty Hudson spread,  
Unrippled, save by drops that fall  
From shrubs that fringe his mountain wall ;  
And o'er the clear still water swells  
The music of the Sabbath bells.

All, save this little nook of land  
Cirled with trees, on which I stand ;  
All, save that line of hills which lie  
Suspended in the mimic sky —  
Seems a blue void, above, below,  
Through which the white clouds come and go ;  
And from the green world's farthest steep  
I gaze into the airy deep.

Loveliest of lovely things are they,  
On earth, that soonest pass away.  
The rose that lives its little hour,  
Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.  
Even love, long tried and cherished long,  
Becomes more tender and more strong,  
At thought of that insatiate grave  
From which its yearnings cannot save.

River ! in this still hour thou hast  
Too much of heaven on earth to last ;  
Nor long may thy still waters lie,  
An image of the glorious sky.  
Thy fate and mine are not repose,  
And, ere another evening close,  
Thou to thy tides shalt turn again,  
And I to seek the crowd of men.

---

*THE WEST WIND.*

BENEATH the forest's skirts I rest,  
Whose branching pines rise dark and high,  
And hear the breezes of the West  
Among the threaded foliage sigh.

Sweet Zephyr why that sound of woe ?  
Is not thy home among the flowers ?  
Do not the bright June roses blow,  
To meet thy kiss at morning hours ?

And lo ! thy glorious realm outspread —  
Yon stretching valleys, green and gay,  
And yon free hill-tops, o'er whose head  
The loose white clouds are borne away.

And there the full broad river runs,  
And many a fount wells fresh and sweet,  
To cool thee when the midday suns  
Have made thee faint beneath their heat.

Thou wind of joy, and youth, and love ;  
Spirit of the new wakened year !  
The sun in his blue realm above  
Smooths a bright path when thou art here.

In lawns the murmuring bee is heard,  
The wooing ring-dove in the shade ;  
On thy soft breath, the new-fledged bird  
Takes wing, half happy, half afraid.

Ah ! thou art like our wayward race ; —  
When not a shade of pain or ill  
Dims the bright smile of Nature's face,  
Thou lov'st to sigh and murmur still.

## TO A MOSQUITO.

FAIR insect ! that, with threadlike legs spread out,  
And blood-extracting bill and filmy wing,  
Dost murmur, as thou slowly sail'st about,  
In pitiless ears full many a plaintive thing,  
And tell how little our large veins should bleed,  
Would we but yield them to thy bitter need.

Unwillingly, I own, and, what is worse,  
Full angrily, men hearken to thy plaint,  
Thou gettest many a brush, and many a curse,  
For saying thou art gaunt, and starved, and  
faint :

Even the old beggar, while he asks for food,  
Would kill thee, hapless stranger, if he could.

I call thee stranger, for the town, I ween,  
Has not the honor of so proud a birth.  
Thou com'st from Jersey meadows, fresh and green,  
The offspring of the gods, though born on earth ;  
For Titan was thy sire, and fair was she,  
The ocean nymph, that nursed thy infancy.

Beneath the rushes was thy cradle swung,  
And when, at length, thy gauzy wings grew  
strong,  
Abroad to gentle airs their folds were flung,  
Rose in the sky and bore thee soft along :  
The south wind breathed to waft thee on thy way,  
And danced and shone beneath, the billowy bay.

And calm, afar, the city spires arose, —

Thence didst thou hear the distant hum of men,  
And as its grateful odors met thy nose,

Didst seem to smell thy native marsh again ;  
Fair lay its crowded streets, and at the sight  
Thy tiny song grew shriller with delight.

At length thy pinions fluttered in Broadway —

Ah, there were fairy steps, and white necks  
kissed

By wanton airs, and eyes whose killing ray

Shone through the snowy veils like stars through  
mist ;

And fresh as morn, on many a cheek and chin,

Bloomed the bright blood through the transparent  
skin.

Oh, these were sights to touch an anchorite !

What ! do I hear thy slender voice complain ?

Thou wailest, when I talk of beauty's light,

As if it brought the memory of pain :

Thou art a wayward being — well — come near,

And pour thy tale of sorrow in my ear.

What say'st thou — slanderer ! — rouge makes thee  
sick ?

And China bloom at best is sorry food ?

And Rowland's Kalydor, if laid on thick,

Poisons the thirsty wretch that bores for blood ?

Go ! 't was a just reward that met thy crime —

But shun the sacrilege another time.

That bloom was made to look at, not to touch,  
To worship, not approach, that radiant white ;  
And well might sudden vengeance light on such  
As dared, like thee, most impiously to bite.  
Thou shouldst have gazed at distance and admired,  
Murmured thy adoration and retired.

Thou 'rt welcome to the town — but why come here  
To bleed a brother poet gaunt like thee?  
Alas ! the little blood I have is dear,  
And thin will be the banquet drawn from me.  
Look round — the pale-eyed sisters in my cell,  
Thy old acquaintance, Song and Famine, dwell.

Try some plump alderman, and suck the blood  
Enriched by generous wine and costly meat ;  
On well-filled skins, sleek as thy native mud,  
Fix thy light pump and press thy freckled feet :  
Go to the men for whom, in ocean's halls,  
The oyster breeds, and the green turtle sprawls.

There corks are drawn, and the red vintage flows  
To fill the swelling veins for thee, and now  
The ruddy cheek and now the ruddier nose  
Shall tempt thee, as thou flittest round the  
brow ;  
And, when the hour of sleep its quiet brings,  
No angry hand shall rise to brush thy wings.

*"I BROKE THE SPELL THAT HELD ME  
LONG."*

I BROKE the spell that held me long,  
The dear, dear witchery of song.  
I said, the poet's idle lore  
Shall waste my prime of years no more,  
For Poetry, though heavenly born,  
Consorts with poverty and scorn.

I broke the spell — nor deemed its power  
Could fetter me another hour.  
Ah, thoughtless! how could I forget  
Its causes were around me yet?  
For wheresoe'er I looked, the while,  
Was Nature's everlasting smile.

Still came and lingered on my sight  
Of flowers and streams the bloom and light,  
And glory of the stars and sun; —  
And these and poetry are one.  
They, ere the world had held me long,  
Recalled me to the love of song.

---

*THE CONJUNCTION OF JUPITER AND  
VENUS.*

I WOULD not always reason. The straight path  
Wearies us with its never-varying lines,  
And we grow melancholy. I would make  
Reason my guide, but she should sometimes sit



Patiently by the wayside, while I traced  
The mazes of the pleasant wilderness  
Around me. She should be my counsellor,  
But not my tyrant. For the spirit needs  
Impulses from a deeper source than hers,  
And there are motions, in the mind of man,  
That she must look upon with awe. I bow  
Reverently to her dictates, but not less  
Hold to the fair illusions of old time —  
Illusions that shed brightness over life,  
And glory over nature. Look, even now,  
Where two bright planets in the twilight meet,  
Upon the saffron heaven, — the imperial star  
Of Jove, and she that from her radiant urn  
Pours forth the light of love. Let me believe,  
Awhile, that they are met for ends of good,  
Amid the evening glory, to confer  
Of men and their affairs, and to shed down  
Kind influence. Lo! their orbs burn more bright,  
And shake out softer fires! The great earth feels  
The gladness and the quiet of the time.  
Meekly the mighty river, that infolds  
This mighty city, smooths his front, and far  
Glitters and burns even to the rocky base  
Of the dark heights that bound him to the West;  
And a deep murmur, from the many streets,  
Rises like a thanksgiving. Put we hence  
Dark and sad thoughts awhile — there 's time for  
them  
Hereafter — on the morrow we will meet,  
With melancholy looks, to tell our griefs,  
And make each other wretched; this calm hour,

This balmy, blessèd evening, we will give  
To cheerful hopes and dreams of happy days,  
Born of the meeting of those glorious stars.

Enough of drought has parched the year, and  
scared  
The land with dread of famine. Autumn, yet,  
Shall make men glad with unexpected fruits.  
The dog-star shall shine harmless; genial days  
Shall softly glide away into the keen  
And wholesome cold of winter; he that fears  
The pestilence, shall gaze on those pure beams,  
And breathe, with confidence, the quiet air.

Emblems of power and beauty! well may they  
Shine brightest on our borders, and withdraw  
Toward the great Pacific, marking out  
The path of empire. Thus, in our own land,  
Erelong, the better Genius of our race,  
Having encompassed earth, and tamed its tribes,  
Shall sit him down beneath the farthest West,  
By the shore of that calm ocean, and look back  
On realms made happy.

Light the nuptial torch,  
And say the glad, yet solemn rite, that knits  
The youth and maiden. Happy days to them  
That wed this evening! — a long life of love,  
And blooming sons and daughters! Happy they  
Born at this hour, — for they shall see an age  
Whiter and holier than the past, and go  
Late to their graves. Men shall wear softer hearts,

And shudder at the butcheries of war,  
As now at other murders.

Hapless Greece!

Enough of blood has wet thy rocks, and stained  
Thy rivers; deep enough thy chains have worn  
Their links into thy flesh; the sacrifice  
Of thy pure maidens, and thy innocent babes,  
And reverend priests, has expiated all  
Thy crimes of old. In yonder mingling lights  
There is an omen of good days for thee.  
Thou shalt arise from 'midst the dust and sit  
Again among the nations. Thine own arm  
Shall yet redeem thee. Not in wars like thine  
The world takes part. Be it a strife of kings, —  
Despot with despot battling for a throne, —  
And Europe shall be stirred throughout her realms,  
Nations shall put on harness, and shall fall  
Upon each other, and in all their bounds  
The wailing of the childless shall not cease.  
Thine is a war for liberty, and thou  
Must fight it single-handed. The old world  
Looks coldly on the murderers of thy race,  
And leaves thee to the struggle; and the new, —  
I fear me thou couldst tell a shameful tale  
Of fraud and lust of gain; — thy treasury drained,  
And Missolonghi fallen. Yet thy wrongs  
Shall put new strength into thy heart and hand,  
And God and thy good sword shall yet work out,  
For thee, a terrible deliverance.

## JUNE.

I GAZED upon the glorious sky  
    And the green mountains round ;  
And thought, that when I came to lie  
    Within the silent ground,  
'T were pleasant, that in flowery June,  
When brooks sent up a cheerful tune,  
    And groves a joyous sound,  
The sexton's hand, my grave to make,  
The rich, green mountain turf should break.

A cell within the frozen mould,  
    A coffin borne through sleet,  
And icy clods above it rolled,  
    While fierce the tempests beat —  
Away! — I will not think of these —  
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,  
    Earth green beneath the feet,  
And be the damp mould gently pressed  
Into my narrow place of rest.

There, through the long, long summer hours  
    The golden light should lie,  
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers  
    Stand in their beauty by.  
The oriole should build and tell  
His love-tale, close beside my cell ;  
    The idle butterfly  
Should rest him there, and there be heard  
The housewife bee and humming-bird.

And what if cheerful shouts, at noon,  
    Come from the village sent,  
Or songs of maids, beneath the moon,  
    With fairy laughter blent?  
And what if, in the evening light,  
Betrothèd lovers walk in sight  
    Of my low monument?  
I would the lovely scene around  
Might know no sadder sight or sound.

I know, I know I should not see  
    The season's glorious show,  
Nor would its brightness shine for me,  
    Nor its wild music flow ;  
But if, around my place of sleep,  
The friends I love should come to weep,  
    They might not haste to go.  
Soft airs, and song, and light, and bloom,  
Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

These to their softened hearts should bear  
    The thought of what has been,  
And speak of one who cannot share  
    The gladness of the scene ;  
Whose part, in all the pomp that fills  
The circuit of the summer hills,  
    Is — that his grave is green ;  
And deeply would their hearts rejoice  
To hear, again, his living voice.

## THE TWO GRAVES.

'T IS a bleak wild hill, — but green and bright  
In the summer warmth, and the midday light ;  
There 's the hum of the bee and the chirp of the  
wren,  
And the dash of the brook from the alder glen ;  
There 's the sound of a bell from the scattered flock,  
And the shade of the beech lies cool on the rock,  
And fresh from the west is the free wind's breath —  
There is nothing here that speaks of death.

Far yonder, where orchards and gardens lie,  
And dwellings cluster, 't is there men die.  
They are born, they die, and are buried near,  
Where the populous graveyard lightens the bier ;  
For strict and close are the ties that bind  
In death, the children of human kind ;  
Yea, stricter and closer than those of life, —  
'T is a neighborhood that knows no strife.  
They are noiselessly gathered — friend and foe —  
To the still and dark assemblies below :  
Without a frown or a smile they meet,  
Each pale and calm in his winding-sheet ;  
In that sullen home of peace and gloom,  
Crowded, like guests in a banquet-room.

Yet there are graves in this lonely spot,  
Two humble graves, — but I meet them not.  
I have seen them, — eighteen years are past,  
Since I found their place in the brambles last, —

The place where, fifty winters ago,  
An aged man in his locks of snow,  
And an aged matron, withered with years,  
Were solemnly laid, — but not with tears.  
For none who sat by the light of their hearth,  
Beheld their coffins covered with earth ;  
Their kindred were far, and their children dead,  
When the funeral prayer was coldly said.

Two low green hillocks, two small gray stones,  
Rose over the place that held their bones ;  
But the grassy hillocks are levelled again,  
And the keenest eye might search in vain,  
'Mong briers, and ferns, and paths of sheep,  
For the spot where the aged couple sleep.

Yet well might they lay, beneath the soil  
Of this lonely spot, that man of toil,  
And trench the strong hard mould with the spade,  
Where never before a grave was made ;  
For he hewed the dark old woods away,  
And gave the virgin fields to the day, —  
And the gourd and the bean, beside his door,  
Bloomed where their flowers ne'er opened before ;  
And the maize stood up, and the bearded rye  
Bent low in the breath of an unknown sky.

'T is said that when life is ended here,  
The spirit is borne to a distant sphere ;  
That it visits its earthly home no more,  
Nor looks on the haunts it loved before.  
But why should the bodiless soul be sent

Far off, to a long, long banishment?  
Talk not of the light and the living green!  
It will pine for the dear familiar scene;  
It will yearn, in that strange bright world, to behold  
The rock and the stream it knew of old.

'T is a cruel creed, believe it not!  
Death to the good is a milder lot.  
They are here, — they are here, — that harmless pair,  
In the yellow sunshine and flowing air,  
In the light cloud-shadows, that slowly pass,  
In the sounds that rise from the murmuring grass.  
They sit where their humble cottage stood.  
They walk by the waving edge of the wood,  
And list to the long accustomed flow  
Of the brook that wets the rocks below.  
Patient, and peaceful, and passionless,  
As seasons on seasons swiftly press,  
They watch, and wait, and linger around,  
Till the day when their bodies shall leave the ground.

---

*THE NEW MOON.*

WHEN, as the garish day is done,  
Heaven burns with the descended sun,  
'T is passing sweet to mark,  
Amid that flush of crimson light,  
The new moon's modest bow grow bright,  
As earth and sky grow dark.



Few are the hearts too cold to feel  
A thrill of gladness o'er them steal,  
    When first the wandering eye  
Sees faintly, in the evening blaze,  
That glimmering curve of tender rays  
    Just planted in the sky.

The sight of that young crescent brings  
Thoughts of all fair and youthful things —  
    The hopes of early years ;  
And childhood's purity and grace,  
And joys that like a rainbow chase  
    The passing shower of tears.

The captive yields him to the dream  
Of freedom, when that virgin beam  
    Comes out upon the air ;  
And painfully the sick man tries  
To fix his dim and burning eyes  
    On the soft promise there.

Most welcome to the lover's sight,  
Glitters that pure, emerging light ;  
    For prattling poets say  
That sweetest is the lovers' walk,  
And tenderest is their murmured talk,  
    Beneath its gentle ray.

And there do graver men behold  
A type of errors, loved of old,  
    Forsaken and forgiven ;  
And thoughts and wishes not of earth,  
Just opening in their early birth,  
    Like that new light in heaven.

*THE GLADNESS OF NATURE.*

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,  
When our mother Nature laughs around ;  
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,  
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground ?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,  
And the gossip of swallows through all the sky ;  
The ground-squirrel gayly chirps by his den,  
And the wilding bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space,  
And their shadows at play on the bright green vale,  
And here they stretch to the frolic chase,  
And there they roll on the easy gale.

There 's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,  
There 's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,  
There 's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,  
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles  
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,  
On the leaping waters and gay young isles ;  
Ay, look, and he 'll smile thy gloom away.

*TO THE FRINGED GENTIAN.*

THOU blossom bright with autumn dew,  
And colored with the heaven's own blue,  
That openest, when the quiet light  
Succeeds the keen and frosty night.

Thou comest not when violets lean  
O'er wandering brooks and springs unseen,  
Or columbines, in purple dressed,  
Nod o'er the ground-bird's hidden nest.

Thou waitest late, and com'st alone,  
When woods are bare and birds are flown,  
And frosts and shortening days portend  
The aged year is near his end.

Then doth thy sweet and quiet eye  
Look through its fringes to the sky,  
Blue — blue — as if that sky let fall  
A flower from its cerulean wall.

I would that thus, when I shall see  
The hour of death draw near to me,  
Hope, blossoming within my heart,  
May look to heaven as I depart.

“*INNOCENT CHILD AND SNOW-WHITE  
FLOWER.*”

INNOCENT child and snow-white flower !  
Well are ye paired in your opening hour.  
Thus should the pure and the lovely meet,  
Stainless with stainless, and sweet with sweet.

White as those leaves, just blown apart,  
Are the folds of thy own young heart ;  
Guilty passion and cankering care  
Never have left their traces there.

Artless one ! though thou gazest now  
O'er the white blossom with earnest brow,  
Soon will it tire thy childish eye,  
Fair as it is, thou wilt throw it by.

Throw it aside in thy weary hour,  
Throw to the ground the fair white flower.  
Yet, as thy tender years depart,  
Keep that white and innocent heart.

---

*SONNET—MIDSUMMER.*

A POWER is on the earth and in the air,  
From which the vital spirit shrinks afraid,  
And shelters him, in nooks of deepest shade,  
From the hot steam and from the fiery glare.



“Innocent child and snow-white flower!”



Look forth upon the earth — her thousand plants  
Are smitten, even the dark sun-loving maize  
Faints in the field beneath the torrid blaze ;  
The herd beside the shaded fountain pants ;  
For life is driven from all the landscape brown ;  
The bird has sought his tree, the snake his den,  
The trout floats dead in the hot stream, and men  
Drop by the sun-stroke in the populous town ;  
As if the Day of Fire had dawned and set  
Its deadly breath into the firmament.

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## SONNET—OCTOBER.

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's delicious breath !  
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,  
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,  
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.  
Wind of the sunny south ! oh, still delay  
In the gay woods and in the golden air,  
Like to a good old age released from care,  
Journeying, in long serenity, away.  
In such a bright, late quiet, would that I  
Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers and  
brooks,  
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,  
And music of kind voices ever nigh ;  
And when my last sand twinkled in the glass,  
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

## SONNET—NOVEMBER.

YET one smile more, departing, distant sun!  
 One mellow smile through the soft vapory air,  
 Ere, o'er the frozen earth, the loud winds run,  
 Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.  
 One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,  
 And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are  
 cast,  
 And the blue Gentian flower, that, in the breeze,  
 Nods lonely, of her beauteous race the last.  
 Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee  
 Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,  
 The cricket chirp upon the russet lea,  
 And man delight to linger in thy ray.  
 Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear  
 The piercing winter frost, and winds, and darkened  
 air.

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## A MEDITATION ON RHODE ISLAND COAL.

Decolor, obscurus, vilis, non ille repexam  
 Cæsariem regum, non candida virginis ornat  
 Colla, nec insigni splendet per cingula morsu.  
 Sed nova si nigri videas miracula saxi,  
 Tunc superat pulchros cultus et quicquid Eois  
 Indus litoribus rubrâ scrutatur in algâ.

CLAUDIAN.

I SAT beside the glowing grate, fresh heaped  
 With Newport coal, and as the flame grew  
 bright —



The many-colored flame — and played and leaped,  
I thought of rainbows and the northern light,  
Moore's Lalla Rookh, the Treasury Report,  
And other brilliant matters of the sort.

And last I thought of that fair isle which sent  
The mineral fuel ; on a summer day  
I saw it once, with heat and travel spent,  
And scratched by dwarf-oaks in the hollow way ;  
Now dragged through sand, now jolted over stone —  
A rugged road through rugged Tiverton.

And hotter grew the air, and hollower grew  
The deep-worn path, and horror-struck, I thought,  
Where will this dreary passage lead me to ? —  
This long, dull road, so narrow, deep, and hot?  
I looked to see it dive in earth outright ;  
I looked — but saw a far more welcome sight.

Like a soft mist upon the evening shore,  
At once a lovely isle before me lay ;  
Smooth, and with tender verdure covered o'er,  
As if just risen from its calm inland bay ;  
Sloped each way gently to the grassy edge,  
And the small waves that dallied with the sedge.

The barley was just reaped — its heavy sheaves  
Lay on the stubble field — the tall maize stood  
Dark in its summer growth, and shook its leaves —  
And bright the sunlight played on the young  
wood —

For fifty years ago, the old men say,  
The Briton hewed their ancient groves away.

I saw where fountains freshened the green land,  
And where the pleasant road, from door to door,  
With rows of cherry-trees on either hand,  
Went wandering all that fertile region o'er —  
Rogue's Island once — but, when the rogues were  
dead,  
Rhode Island was the name it took instead.

Beautiful island ! then it only seemed  
A lovely stranger — it has grown a friend.  
I gazed on its smooth slopes, but never dreamed  
How soon that bright beneficent isle would send  
The treasures of its womb across the sea,  
To warm a poet's room and boil his tea.

Dark anthracite ! that reddenest on my hearth,  
Thou in those island mines didst slumber long ;  
But now thou art come forth to move the earth,  
And put to shame the men that mean thee wrong.  
Thou shalt be coals of fire to those that hate thee,  
And warm the shins of all that underrate thee.

Yea, they did wrong thee foully — they who mocked  
Thy honest face, and said thou wouldst not burn ;  
Of hewing thee to chimney-pieces talked,  
And grew profane — and swore, in bitter scorn,  
That men might to thy inner caves retire,  
And there, unsinged, abide the day of fire.

Yet is thy greatness nigh. I pause to state,  
That I too have seen greatness — even I —  
Shook hands with Adams — stared at La Fayette,

When, bareheaded, in the hot noon of July,  
He would not let the umbrella be held o'er him,  
From which three cheers burst from the mob before  
him.

And I have seen — not many months ago —

An eastern Governor in chapeau bras  
And military coat, a glorious show !

Ride forth to visit the reviews, and ah !  
How oft he smiled and bowed to Jonathan !  
How many hands were shook and votes were won !

'T was a great Governor — thou too shalt be

Great in thy turn — and wide shall spread thy  
fame,

And swiftly ; farthest Maine shall hear of thee,

And cold New Brunswick gladden at thy name,  
And, faintly through its sleets, the weeping isle  
That sends the Boston folks their cod shall smile.

For thou shalt forge vast railways, and shalt heat

The hissing rivers into steam, and drive

Huge masses from thy mines, on iron feet,

Walking their steady way, as if alive,

Northward, till everlasting ice besets thee,

And south as far as the grim Spaniard lets thee.

Thou shalt make mighty engines swim the sea,

Like its own monsters — boats that for a guinea,

Will take a man to Havre — and shalt be

The moving soul of many a spinning-jenny,

And ply thy shuttles, till a bard can wear

As good a suit of broadcloth as the mayor.

Then we will laugh at winter when we hear  
The grim old churl about our dwellings rave :  
Thou, from that " ruler of the inverted year,"  
Shalt pluck the knotty sceptre Cowper gave,  
And pull him from his sledge, and drag him in,  
And melt the icicles from off his chin.

---

*AN INDIAN AT THE BURIAL-PLACE OF  
HIS FATHERS.*

It is the spot I came to seek, —  
My fathers' ancient burial-place,  
Ere from these vales, ashamed and weak,  
Withdrew our wasted race.  
It is the spot, — I know it well —  
Of which our old traditions tell.

For here the upland bank sends out  
A ridge toward the river-side ;  
I know the shaggy hills about,  
The meadows smooth and wide,  
The plains, that, toward the southern sky,  
Fenced east and west by mountains lie.

A white man, gazing on the scene,  
Would say a lovely spot was here,  
And praise the lawns, so fresh and green,  
Between the hills so sheer.  
I like it not — I would the plain  
Lay in its tall old groves again.

The sheep are on the slopes around,  
The cattle in the meadows feed,  
And laborers turn the crumbling ground,  
Or drop the yellow seed,  
And prancing steeds, in trappings gay,  
Whirl the bright chariot o'er the way.

Methinks it were a nobler sight  
To see these vales in woods arrayed,  
Their summits in the golden light,  
Their trunks in grateful shade,  
And herds of deer, that bounding go  
O'er rills and prostrate trees below.

And then to mark the lord of all,  
The forest hero, trained to wars,  
Quivered and plumed, and lithe and tall,  
And seamed with glorious scars,  
Walk forth, amid his reign, to dare  
The wolf, and grapple with the bear.

This bank, in which the dead were laid,  
Was sacred when its soil was ours ;  
Hither the artless Indian maid  
Brought wreaths of beads and flowers,  
And the gray chief and gifted seer  
Worshipped the god of thunders here.

But now the wheat is green and high  
On clods that hid the warrior's breast,  
And scattered in the furrows lie  
The weapons of his rest,  
And there, in the loose sand, is thrown  
Of his large arm the mouldering bone.

Ah, little thought the strong and brave,  
Who bore the lifeless chieftain forth ;  
Or the young wife, that weeping gave  
Her first-born to the earth,  
That the pale race, who waste us now,  
Among their bones should guide the plough.

They waste us — ay — like April snow  
In the warm noon, we shrink away ;  
And fast they follow, as we go  
Towards the setting day, —  
Till they shall fill the land, and we  
Are driven into the western sea.

But I behold a fearful sign,  
To which the white men's eyes are blind ;  
Their race may vanish hence, like mine,  
And leave no trace behind,  
Save ruins o'er the region spread,  
And the white stones above the dead.

Before these fields were shorn and tilled,  
Full to the brim our rivers flowed ;  
The melody of waters filled  
The fresh and boundless wood ;  
And torrents dashed and rivulets played,  
And fountains spouted in the shade.

Those grateful sounds are heard no more,  
The springs are silent in the sun,  
The rivers, by the blackened shore,  
With lessening current run ;  
The realm our tribes are crushed to get  
May be a barren desert yet.

SONNET — TO COLE, THE PAINTER,  
DEPARTING FOR EUROPE.

THINE eyes shall see the light of distant skies :  
Yet, COLE ! thy heart shall bear to Europe's strand  
A living image of thy native land,  
Such as on thy glorious canvas lies.  
Lone lakes — savannas where the bison roves —  
Rocks rich with summer garlands — solemn  
streams —  
Skies, where the desert eagle wheels and  
screams, —  
Spring bloom and autumn blaze of boundless groves.  
Fair scenes shall greet thee where thou goest — fair,  
But different — everywhere the trace of men,  
Paths, homes, graves, ruins, from the lowest glen  
To where life shrinks from the fierce Alpine air.  
Gaze on them, till the tears shall dim thy sight,  
But keep that earlier, wilder image bright.

---

GREEN RIVER.

WHEN breezes are soft and skies are fair,  
I steal an hour from study and care,  
And hie me away to the woodland scene,  
Where wanders the stream with waters of green :  
As if the bright fringe of herbs on its brink,  
Had given their stain to the wave they drink :  
And they, whose meadows it murmurs through,  
Have named the stream from its own fair hue.

Yet pure its waters — its shallows are bright  
With colored pebbles and sparkles of light,  
And clear the depths where its eddies play,  
And dimples deepen and whirl away,  
And the plane-tree's speckled arms o'ershoot  
The swifter current that mines its root,  
Through whose shifting leaves, as you walk the hill,  
The quivering glimmer of sun and rill,  
With a sudden flash on the eye is thrown,  
Like the ray that streams from the diamond stone.  
Oh, loveliest there the spring days come,  
With blossoms, and birds, and wild bees' hum ;  
The flowers of summer are fairest there,  
And freshest the breath of the summer air ;  
And sweetest the golden autumn day  
In silence and sunshine glides away.

Yet fair as thou art, thou shun'st to glide,  
Beautiful stream ! by the village side ;  
But windest away from haunts of men,  
To quiet valley and shaded glen ;  
And forest, and meadow, and slope of hill,  
Around thee, are lonely, lovely, and still.  
Lonely — save when, by thy rippling tides,  
From thicket to thicket the angler glides ;  
Or the simpler comes with basket and book,  
For herbs of power on thy banks to look ;  
Or haply, some idle dreamer, like me,  
To wander, and muse, and gaze on thee.  
Still — save the chirp of birds that feed  
On the river cherry and seedy reed,  
And thy own wild music gushing out



With mellow murmur and fairy shout,  
From dawn to the blush of another day,  
Like traveller singing along his way.

That fairy music I never hear,  
Nor gaze on those waters so green and clear,  
And mark them winding away from sight,  
Darkened with shade or flashing with light,  
While o'er them the vine to its thicket clings,  
And the zephyr stoops to freshen his wings,  
But I wish that fate had left me free  
To wander these quiet haunts with thee,  
Till the eating cares of earth should depart,  
And the peace of the scene pass into my heart ;  
But I envy thy stream, as it glides along,  
Through its beautiful banks in a trance of song.

Though forced to drudge for the dregs of men,  
And scrawl strange words with the barbarous pen,  
And mingle among the jostling crowd,  
Where the sons of strife are subtle and loud —  
I often come to this quiet place,  
To breathe the airs that ruffle thy face,  
And gaze upon thee in silent dream,  
For in thy lonely and lovely stream,  
An image of that calm life appears,  
That won my heart in my greener years.

## TO A CLOUD.

BEAUTIFUL cloud! with folds so soft and fair,  
Swimming in the pure quiet air!  
Thy fleeces bathed in sunlight, while below  
Thy shadow o'er the vale moves slow;  
Where, midst their labor, pause the reaper train  
As cool it comes along the grain.  
Beautiful cloud! I would I were with thee  
In thy calm way o'er land and sea:  
To rest on thy unrolling skirts, and look  
On Earth as on an open book;  
On streams that tie her realms with silver bands,  
And the long ways that seam her lands;  
And hear her humming cities, and the sound  
Of the great ocean breaking round.  
Ay—I would sail upon thy air-borne car  
To blooming regions distant far,  
To where the sun of Andalusia shines  
On his own olive-groves and vines,  
Or the soft lights of Italy's bright sky  
In smiles upon her ruins lie.  
But I would woo the winds to let us rest  
O'er Greece long fettered and oppressed,  
Whose sons at length have heard the call that comes  
From the old battlefields and tombs,  
And risen, and drawn the sword, and on the foe  
Have dealt the swift and desperate blow,  
And the Othman power is cloven, and the stroke  
Has touched its chains, and they are broke.

Ay, we would linger till the sunset there  
Should come, to purple all the air,  
And thou reflect upon the sacred ground  
The ruddy radiance streaming round.

Bright meteor! for the summer noontide made!  
Thy peerless beauty yet shall fade.  
The sun, that fills with light each glistening fold,  
Shall set, and leave thee dark and cold:  
The blast shall rend thy skirts, or thou may'st frown  
In the dark heaven when storms come down,  
And weep in rain, till man's inquiring eye  
Miss thee, forever, from the sky.

---

*AFTER A TEMPEST.*

THE day had been a day of wind and storm; —  
The wind was laid, the storm was over-past, —  
And stooping from the zenith, bright and warm  
Shone the great sun on the wide earth at last.  
I stood upon the upland slope, and cast  
My eye upon a broad and beauteous scene,  
Where the vast plain lay girt by mountains vast,  
And hills o'er hills lifted their heads of green,  
With pleasant vales scooped out and villages between.

The rain-drops glistened on the trees around,  
Whose shadows on the tall grass were not stirred,  
Save when a shower of diamonds, to the ground,  
Was shaken by the flight of startled bird;  
For birds were warbling round, and bees were heard

About the flowers ; the cheerful rivulet sung  
And gossiped, as he hastened ocean-ward ;  
To the gray oak the squirrel, chiding, clung,  
And chirping from the ground the grasshopper up-  
sprung.

And from beneath the leaves that kept them dry  
Flew many a glittering insect here and there.  
And darted up and down the butterfly,  
That seemed a living blossom of the air.  
The flocks came scattering from the thicket, where  
The violent rain had pent them ; in the way  
Strolled groups of damsels frolicsome and fair ;  
The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,  
And 'twixt the heavy swaths his children were at play.

It was a scene of peace — and, like a spell,  
Did that serene and golden sunlight fall  
Upon the motionless wood that clothed the fell,  
And precipice upspringing like a wall,  
And glassy river and white waterfall,  
And happy living things that trod the bright  
And beauteous scene ; while far beyond them all,  
On many a lovely valley, out of sight,  
Was poured from the blue heavens the same soft  
golden light.

I looked, and thought the quiet of the scene  
An emblem of the peace that yet shall be,  
When, o'er earth's continents and isles between,  
The noise of war shall cease from sea to sea,  
And married nations dwell in harmony ;

When millions, crouching in the dust to one,  
No more shall beg their lives on bended knee,  
Nor the black stake be dressed, nor in the sun  
The o'erlabored captive toil, and wish his life were  
done.

Too long, at clash of arms amid her bowers  
And pools of blood, the earth has stood aghast,  
The fair earth, that should only blush with flowers  
And ruddy fruits ; but not for aye can last  
The storm, and sweet the sunshine when 't is past.  
Lo, the clouds roll away — they break — they fly,  
And, like the glorious light of summer, cast  
O'er the wide landscape from the embracing sky,  
On all the peaceful world the smile of heaven shall lie.

---

*THE BURIAL-PLACE — A FRAGMENT.*

EREWHILE, on England's pleasant shores, our sires  
Left not their churchyards unadorned with shades  
Or blossoms ; and indulgent to the strong  
And natural dread of man's last home, the grave,  
Its frost and silence — they disposed around,  
To soothe the melancholy spirit that dwelt  
Too sadly on life's close, the forms and hues  
Of vegetable beauty. — There the yew,  
Green even amid the snows of winter, told  
Of immortality, and gracefully  
The willow, a perpetual mourner, drooped ;  
And there the gadding woodbine crept about,

And there the ancient ivy. From the spot  
Where the sweet maiden, in her blossoming years,  
Cut off, was laid with streaming eyes, and hands  
That trembled as they placed her there, the rose  
Sprung modest, on bowed stalk, and better spoke  
Her graces, than the proudest monument.  
And children set about their playmate's grave  
The pansy. On the infant's little bed,  
Wet at its planting with maternal tears,  
Emblem of early sweetness, early death,  
Nestled the lowly primrose. Childless dames,  
And maids that would not raise the reddened eye, —  
Orphans, from whose young lids the light of joy  
Fled early, — silent lovers, who had given  
All that they lived for to the arms of earth,  
Came often, o'er the recent graves to strew  
Their offerings, rue, and rosemary, and flowers.

The pilgrim bands who passed the sea to keep  
Their Sabbaths in the eye of God alone,  
In his wide temple of the wilderness,  
Brought not these simple customs of the heart  
With them. It might be, while they laid their dead  
By the vast solemn skirts of the old groves,  
And the fresh virgin soil poured forth strange flowers  
About their graves; and the familiar shades  
Of their own native isle, and wonted blooms,  
And herbs were wanting, which the pious hand  
Might plant or scatter there, these gentle rites  
Passed out of use. Now they are scarcely known,  
And rarely in our borders may you meet  
The tall larch, sighing in the burying-place,  
Or willow, trailing low its boughs to hide

The gleaming marble. Naked rows of graves  
And melancholy ranks of monuments  
Are seen instead, where the coarse grass, between,  
Shoots up its dull green spikes, and in the wind  
Hisses, and the neglected bramble nigh,  
Offers its berries to the school-boy's hand,  
In vain — they grow too near the dead. Yet here,  
Nature, rebuking the neglect of man,  
Plants often, by the ancient mossy stone,  
The briar rose, and upon the broken turf  
That clothes the fresher grave, the strawberry vine  
Sprinkles its swell with blossoms, and lays forth  
Her ruddy, pouting fruit. . . .

---

*THE YELLOW VIOLET.*

WHEN beechen buds begin to swell,  
And woods the blue-bird's warble know,  
The yellow violet's modest bell  
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Ere russet fields their green resume,  
Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,  
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume  
Alone is in the virgin air.

Of all her train, the hands of Spring  
First plant thee in the watery mould,  
And I have seen thee blossoming  
Beside the snow-bank's edges cold.

Thy parent sun, who bade thee view  
Pale skies, and chilling moisture sip,  
Has bathed thee in his own bright hue,  
And streaked with jet thy glowing lip.

Yet slight thy form, and low thy seat,  
And earthward bent thy gentle eye,  
Unapt the passing view to meet,  
When loftier flowers are flaunting nigh.

Oft, in the sunless April day,  
Thy early smile has stayed my walk,  
But 'midst the gorgeous blooms of May,  
I passed thee on thy humble stalk.

So they, who climb to wealth, forget  
The friends in darker fortunes tried.  
I copied them — but I regret  
That I should ape the ways of pride.

And when again the genial hour  
Awakes the painted tribes of light,  
I'll not o'erlook the modest flower  
That made the woods of April bright.

---

*“I CANNOT FORGET WITH WHAT  
FERVID DEVOTION.”*

I CANNOT forget with what fervid devotion  
I worshipped the visions of verse and of fame :  
Each gaze at the glories of earth, sky, and ocean,  
To my kindled emotions, was wind over flame.



And deep were my musings in life's early blossom,  
'Mid the twilight of mountain groves wandering  
    long ;  
How thrilled my young veins, and how throbbed my  
    full bosom,  
When o'er me descended the spirit of song.

'Mong the deep-cloven fells that for ages had listened  
    To the rush of the pebble-paved river between,  
Where the kingfisher screamed and gray precipice  
    glistened,  
All breathless with awe have I gazed on the  
    scene ;

Till I felt the dark power o'er my reveries stealing,  
    From his throne in the depth of that stern soli-  
    tude,  
And he breathed through my lips, in that tempest  
    of feeling,  
Strains warm with his spirit, though artless and  
    rude.

Bright visions! I mixed with the world and ye  
    faded ;  
No longer your pure rural worshipper now ;  
In the haunts your continual presence pervaded,  
    Ye shrink from the signet of care on my brow.

In the old mossy groves on the breast of the moun-  
    tain,  
    In deep lonely glens where the waters complain,  
By the shade of the rock, by the gush of the foun-  
    tain,  
I seek your loved footsteps, but seek them in vain.

Oh, leave not, forlorn and forever forsaken,  
Your pupil and victim, to life and its tears !  
But sometimes return, and in mercy awaken  
The glories ye showed to his earlier years.

---

*LINES ON REVISITING THE COUNTRY.*

I STAND upon my native hills again,  
Broad, round, and green, that in the summer sky  
With garniture of waving grass and grain,  
Orchards, and beechen forests, basking lie,  
While deep the sunless glens are scooped between,  
Where brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen.

A lispng voice and glancing eyes are near,  
And ever restless feet of one, who, now,  
Gathers the blossoms of her fourth bright year ;  
There plays a gladness o'er her fair young brow,  
As breaks the varied scene upon her sight,  
Upheaved and spread in verdure and in light.

For I have taught her, with delighted eye,  
To gaze upon the mountains, to behold,  
With deep affection, the pure ample sky,  
And clouds along its blue abysses rolled,  
To love the song of waters, and to hear  
The melody of winds with charmed ear.

Here I have 'scaped the city's stifling heat,  
Its horrid sounds, and its polluted air ;  
And where the season's milder fervors beat,

And gales, that sweep the forest borders, bear  
 The song of bird, and sound of running stream,  
 Am come awhile to wander and to dream.

Ay, flame thy fiercest, sun ! thou canst not wake,  
 In this pure air, the plague that walks unseen.  
 The maize leaf and the maple bough but take,  
 From thy strong heats, a deeper, glossier green.  
 The mountain wind, that faints not in thy ray,  
 Sweeps the blue streams of pestilence away.

The mountain wind ! most spiritual thing of all  
 The wide earth knows — when, in the sultry time,  
 He stoops him from his vast cerulean hall,  
 He seems the breath of a celestial clime ;  
 As if from heaven's wide-open gates did flow,  
 Health and refreshment on the world below.

## SONNET—MUTATION.

THEY talk of short-lived pleasure — be it so —  
 Pain dies as quickly : stern, hard-featured pain  
 Expires, and lets her weary prisoner go.  
 The fiercest agonies have shortest reign ;  
 And after dreams of horror, comes again  
 The welcome morning with its rays of peace.  
 Oblivion, softly wiping out the stain,  
 Makes the strong secret pangs of shame to cease :  
 Remorse is virtue's root ; its fair increase  
 Are fruits of innocence and blessedness :

Thus joy, o'erborne and bound, doth still release  
His young limbs from the chains that round him  
press.

Weep not that the world changes — did it keep  
A stable changeless state, 't were cause indeed to  
weep.

---

*HYMN TO THE NORTH STAR.*

THE sad and solemn night  
Has yet her multitude of cheerful fires ;  
The glorious host of light  
Walk the dark hemisphere till she retires ;  
All through her silent watches, gliding slow,  
Her constellations come, and climb the heavens,  
and go.

Day, too, hath many a star  
To grace his gorgeous reign, as bright as they :  
Through the blue fields afar,  
Unseen, they follow in his flaming way :  
Many a bright lingerer, as the eve grows dim,  
Tells what a radiant troop arose and set with him.

And thou dost see them rise,  
Star of the Pole ! and thou dost see them set.  
Alone, in thy cold skies,  
Thou keep'st thy old unmoving station yet,  
Nor join'st the dances of that glittering train,  
Nor dipp'st thy virgin orb in the blue western main.



The twenty-second of December.



There, at morn's rosy birth,  
Thou lookest meekly through the kindling air,  
And eve, that round the earth  
Chases the day, beholds thee watching there ;  
There noontide finds thee, and the hour that calls  
The shapes of polar flame to scale heaven's azure  
walls.

Alike, beneath thine eye,  
The deeds of darkness and of light are done ;  
High toward the star-lit sky  
Towns blaze — the smoke of battle blots the sun —  
The night-storm on a thousand hills is loud —  
And the strong wind of day doth mingle sea and  
cloud.

On thy unaltering blaze  
The half-wrecked mariner, his compass lost,  
Fixes his steady gaze,  
And steers, undoubting, to the friendly coast ;  
And they who stray in perilous wastes, by night,  
Are glad when thou dost shine to guide their foot-  
steps right.

And, therefore, bards of old,  
Sages, and hermits of the solemn wood,  
Did in thy beams behold  
A beauteous type of that unchanging good,  
That bright eternal beacon, by whose ray  
The voyager of time should shape his heedful way.

*THE TWENTY-SECOND OF DECEMBER.*

WILD was the day ; the wintry sea  
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,  
When first, the thoughtful and the free,  
Our fathers, trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light,  
With years, should gather round that day ;  
How love should keep their memories bright,  
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their bays ; but greener still  
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,  
And regions, now untrod, shall thrill  
With reverence, when their names are breathed.

Till where the sun, with softer fires,  
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,  
The children of the pilgrim sires  
This hallowed day like us shall keep.

---

*ODE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL CELEBRATION.*

FAR back in the ages,  
The plough with wreaths was crowned :  
The hands of kings and sages  
Entwined the chaplet round ;



Till men of spoil disdained the toil  
By which the world was nourished,  
And dews of blood enriched the soil  
Where green their laurels flourished :  
— Now the world her fault repairs —  
The guilt that stains her story ;  
And weeps her crimes amid the cares  
That formed her earliest glory.

The proud throne shall crumble,  
The diadem shall wane,  
The tribes of earth shall humble  
The pride of those who reign ;  
And War shall lay his pomp away ; —  
The fame that heroes cherish,  
The glory earned in deadly fray,  
Shall fade, decay, and perish.  
Honor waits, o'er all the Earth,  
Through endless generations,  
The art that calls her harvests forth,  
And feeds the expectant nations.

---

*A WALK AT SUNSET.*

WHEN insect wings are glistening in the beam  
Of the low sun, and mountain-tops are bright,  
Oh, let me, by the crystal valley-stream,  
Wander amid the mild and mellow light ;  
And while the redbreast pipes his evening lay,  
Give me one lonely hour to hymn the setting day.

Oh, sun ! that o'er the western mountains now  
Goest down in glory ! ever beautiful  
And blessèd is thy radiance, whether thou  
Colorest the eastern heaven and night-mist cool,  
Till the bright day-star vanish, or on high  
Climbest, and streamest thy white splendors from  
    midsky.

Yet, loveliest are thy setting smiles, and fair,  
    Fairest of all that earth beholds, the hues  
That live among the clouds, and flush the air,  
    Lingering and deepening at the hour of dews.  
Then softest gales are breathed, and softest heard  
The plaining voice of streams, and pensive note of  
    bird.

They who here roamed, of yore, the forest wide,  
    Felt, by such charm, their simple bosoms won ;  
They deemed their quivered warrior, when he died,  
    Went to bright isles beneath the setting sun ;  
Where winds are aye at peace, and skies are fair,  
And purple-skirted clouds curtain the crimson air.

So, with the glories of the dying day,  
    Its thousand trembling lights and changing hues,  
The memory of the brave who passed away  
    Tenderly mingled ; — fitting hour to muse  
On such grave theme, and sweet the dream that shed  
Brightness and beauty round the destiny of the dead.

For ages, on the silent forests here,  
    Thy beams did fall before the red man came

To dwell beneath them ; in their shade the deer  
Fed, and feared not the arrow's deadly aim.  
Nor tree was felled, in all that world of woods,  
Save by the beaver's tooth, or winds, or rush of  
floods.

Then came the hunter tribes, and thou didst look,  
For ages, on their deeds in the hard chase,  
And well-fought wars ; green sod and silver brook  
Took the first stain of blood ; before thy face  
The warrior generations came and passed,  
And glory was laid up for many an age to last.

Now they are gone, gone as thy setting blaze  
Goes down the west, while night is pressing on,  
And, with them, the old tale of better days,  
And trophies of remembered power, are gone.  
Yon field that gives the harvest, where the plough  
Strikes the white bone, is all that tells their story  
now.

I stand upon their ashes, in thy beam,  
The offspring of another race, I stand,  
Beside a stream they loved, this valley stream ;  
And where the night-fire of the quivered band  
Showed the gray oak by fits, and war-song rung,  
I teach the quiet shades the strains of this new  
tongue.

Farewell ! but thou shalt come again — thy light  
Must shine on other changes, and behold  
The place of the thronged city still as night —

States fallen — new empires built upon the  
old —  
But never shalt thou see these realms again  
Darkened by boundless groves, and roamed by sav-  
age men.

---

*HYMN OF THE WALDENESS.*

HEAR, Father, hear thy faint afflicted flock  
Cry to thee, from the desert and the rock ;  
While those, who seek to slay thy children, hold  
Blasphemous worship under roofs of gold ;  
And the broad goodly lands, with pleasant airs  
That nurse the grape and wave the grain, are  
theirs.

Yet better were this mountain wilderness,  
And this wild life of danger and distress —  
Watchings by night and perilous flight by day,  
And meetings in the depths of earth to pray ;  
Better, far better, than to kneel with them,  
And pay the impious rite thy laws condemn.

Thou, Lord, dost hold the thunder ; the firm land  
Tosses in billows when it feels thy hand ;  
Thou dashest nation against nation, then  
Stillest the angry world to peace again.  
Oh, touch their stony hearts who hunt thy sons —  
The murderers of our wives and little ones.

Yet, mighty God, yet shall thy frown look forth  
Unveiled, and terribly shall shake the earth.  
Then the foul power of priestly sin and all  
Its long-upheld idolatries shall fall.  
Thou shalt raise up the trampled and opprest,  
And thy delivered saints shall dwell in rest.

---

*SONG OF THE STARS.*

WHEN the radiant morn of creation broke,  
And the world in the smile of God awoke,  
And the empty realms of darkness and death  
Were moved through their depths by his mighty  
    breath,  
And orbs of beauty and spheres of flame  
From the void abyss by myriads came, —  
In the joy of youth as they darted away,  
Through the widening wastes of space to play,  
Their silver voices in chorus rung,  
And this was the song the bright ones sung: —

“ Away, away, through the wide, wide sky, —  
The fair blue fields that before us lie, —  
Each sun, with the worlds that round him roll,  
Each planet, poised on her turning pole ;  
With her isles of green and her clouds of white,  
And her waters that lie like fluid light.

“ For the source of glory uncovers his face,  
And the brightness o'erflows unbounded space ;

And we drink, as we go, the luminous tides  
In our ruddy air and our blooming sides :  
Lo, yonder the living splendors play ;  
Away, on our joyous path, away !

“ Look, look, through our glittering ranks afar,  
In the infinite azure, star after star,  
How they brighten and bloom as they swiftly  
pass !  
How the verdure runs o'er each rolling mass !  
And the path of the gentle winds is seen,  
Where the small waves dance, and the young woods  
lean.

“ And see, where the brighter day-beams pour,  
How the rainbows hang in the sunny shower ;  
And the morn and eve, with their pomp of hues,  
Shift o'er the bright planets and shed their  
dews ;  
And 'twixt them both, o'er the teeming ground,  
With her shadowy cone the night goes round !

“ Away, away ! in our blossoming bowers,  
In the soft air wrapping these spheres of ours,  
In the seas and fountains that shine with morn,  
See, Love is brooding, and Life is born,  
And breathing myriads are breaking from night,  
To rejoice like us, in motion and light.

“ Glide on in your beauty, ye youthful spheres,  
To weave the dance that measures the years ;

Glide on, in the glory and gladness sent,  
To the farthest wall of the firmament, —  
The boundless visible smile of Him,  
To the veil of whose brow your lamps are dim.”

---

*HYMN OF THE CITY.*

NOT in the solitude  
Alone, may man commune with Heaven, or see  
Only in savage wood  
And sunny vale, the present Deity ;  
Or only hear his voice  
Where the winds whisper and the waves rejoice.

Even here do I behold  
Thy steps, Almighty! — here, amidst the crowd  
Through the great city rolled,  
With everlasting murmur, deep and loud —  
Choking the ways that wind  
'Mongst the proud piles, the work of human kind.

Thy golden sunshine comes  
From the round heaven, and on their dwellings lies,  
And lights their inner homes —  
For them thou fill'st with air the unbounded skies,  
And givest them the stores  
Of ocean, and the harvests of its shores.

Thy spirit is around,  
Quickening the restless mass that sweeps along ;  
And this eternal sound --

Voices and footfalls of the numberless throng —  
Like the resounding sea,  
Or like the rainy tempest, speaks of thee.

And when the hours of rest  
Come, like a calm upon the mid-sea brine,  
Hushing its billowy breast —  
The quiet of that moment, too, is thine ;  
It breathes of Him who keeps  
The vast and helpless city while it sleeps.

---

*“NO MAN KNOWETH HIS SEPULCHRE.”*

WHEN he, who, from the scourge of wrong,  
Aroused the Hebrew tribes to fly,  
Saw the fair region, promised long,  
And bowed him on the hills to die ;

God made his grave, to men unknown,  
Where Moab's rocks a vale infold,  
And laid the aged seer alone  
To slumber while the world grows old.

Thus still, whene'er the good and just  
Close the dim eye on life and pain,  
Heaven watches o'er their sleeping dust,  
Till the pure spirit comes again.

Though nameless, trampled, and forgot,  
His servant's humble ashes lie,  
Yet God has marked and sealed the spot,  
To call its inmate to the sky.



*"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN."*

Oh, deem not they are blest alone  
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep ;  
The Power who pities man, has shown  
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again  
The lids that overflow with tears ;  
And weary hours of woe and pain  
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest  
For every dark and troubled night ;  
And grief may bide, an evening guest,  
But joy shall come with early light.

And thou, who, o'er thy friend's low bier  
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,  
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere,  
Will give him to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,  
Though life its common gifts deny,  
Though with a pierced and bleeding heart,  
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowing day,  
And numbered every secret tear,  
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay  
For all his children suffer here.

## THE SKIES.

AY! gloriously thou standest there,  
Beautiful, boundless firmament!  
That swelling wide o'er earth and air,  
And round the horizon bent,  
With thy bright vault, and sapphire wall,  
Dost overhang and circle all.

Far, far below thee, tall old trees  
Arise, and piles built up of old,  
And hills, whose ancient summits freeze,  
In the fierce light and cold.  
The eagle soars his utmost height,  
Yet far thou stretchest o'er his flight.

Thou hast thy frowns — with thee on high,  
The storm has made his airy seat,  
Beyond that soft blue curtain lie  
His stores of hail and sleet.  
Thence the consuming lightnings break,  
There the strong hurricanes awake.

Yet art thou prodigal of smiles —  
Smiles sweeter than thy frowns are stern:  
Earth sends, from all her thousand isles,  
A shout at thy return.  
The glory that comes down from thee,  
Bathes, in deep joy, the land and sea.

The sun, the gorgeous sun, is thine,  
The pomp that brings and shuts the day,

The clouds that round him change and shine,  
The airs that fan his way.  
Thence look the thoughtful stars, and there  
The meek moon walks the silent air.

The sunny Italy may boast  
The beauteous tints that flush her skies,  
And lovely, round the Grecian coast,  
May thy blue pillars rise ;  
I only know how fair they stand,  
Around my own belovèd land.

And they are fair — a charm is theirs,  
That earth, the proud green earth, has not —  
With all the forms, and hues, and airs,  
That haunt her sweetest spot.  
We gaze upon thy calm pure sphere,  
And read of Heaven's eternal year.

Oh, when, amid the throng of men,  
The heart grows sick of hollow mirth,  
How willingly we turn us then  
Away from this cold earth,  
And look into thy azure breast,  
For seats of innocence and rest.

---

*THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.*

BENEATH the waning moon I walk at night,  
And muse on human life — for all around  
Are dim uncertain shapes that cheat the sight,  
And pitfalls lurk in shade along the ground,

And broken gleams of brightness, here and there,  
Glance through, and leave unwarned the deathlike  
air.

The trampled earth returns a sound of fear —  
A hollow sound, as if I walked on tombs ;  
And lights, that tell of cheerful homes, appear,  
Far off, and die like hope amid the glooms,  
A mournful wind across the landscape flies,  
And the wide atmosphere is full of sighs.

And I, with faltering footsteps, journey on,  
Watching the stars that roll the hours away,  
Till the faint light that guides me now is gone,  
And, like another life, the glorious day  
Shall open o'er me from the empyreal height,  
With warmth, and certainty, and boundless light.

---

SONNET — TO —

Ax, thou art for the grave ; thy glances shine  
Too brightly to shine long ; another Spring  
Shall deck her for men's eyes, but not for thine —  
Sealed in a sleep which knows no wakening  
The fields for thee have no medicinal leaf,  
And the vexed ore no mineral of power ;  
And they who love thee wait in anxious grief  
Till the slow plague shall bring the fatal hour.  
Glide softly to thy rest then ; Death should come  
Gently, to one of gentle mould like thee,

As light winds wandering through groves of bloom  
Detach the delicate blossom from the tree.  
Close thy sweet eyes, calmly, and without pain ;  
And we will trust in God to see thee yet again.

---

*THE DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.*

THE melancholy days are come, the saddest of the  
year,  
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows  
brown and sear.  
Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the withered  
leaves lie dead ;  
They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbit's  
tread.  
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the  
shrubs the jay,  
And from the wood-top calls the crow, through all  
the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that  
lately sprang and stood  
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sister-  
hood?  
Alas ! they all are in their graves, the gentle race of  
flowers  
Are lying in their lowly beds, with the fair and good  
of ours.

The rain is falling where they lie, but the cold  
November rain,  
Calls not, from out the gloomy earth, the lovely ones  
again.

The wind-flower and the violet, they perished long  
ago,  
And the brier-rose and the orchis died amid the  
summer glow ;  
But on the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the  
wood,  
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook in autumn  
beauty stood,  
Till fell the frost from the clear cold heaven, as falls  
the plague on men,  
And the brightness of their smile was gone, from  
upland, glade, and glen.

And now, when comes the calm mild day, 'as still  
such days will come,  
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter  
home ;  
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though  
all the trees are still,  
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,  
The south wind searches for the flowers whose fra-  
grance late he bore,  
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the  
stream no more.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty  
died,

The fair, meek blossom that grew up and faded by  
my side :  
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forest  
cast the leaf,  
And we wept that one so lovely should have a life so  
brief :  
Yet not unmeet it was that one, like that young  
friend of ours,  
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the  
flowers.

---

*HYMN TO DEATH.*

OH ! could I hope the wise and pure in heart  
Might hear my song without a frown, nor deem  
My voice unworthy of the theme it tries, —  
I would take up the hymn to Death, and say  
To the grim power, The world hath slandered thee  
And mocked thee. On thy dim and shadowy brow  
They place an iron crown, and call thee king  
Of terrors, and the spoiler of the world,  
Deadly assassin, that strik'st down the fair,  
The loved, the good — that breath'st upon the lights  
Of virtue set along the vale of life,  
And they go out in darkness. I am come,  
Not with reproaches, not with cries and prayers,  
Such as have stormed thy stern insensible ear  
From the beginning. I am come to speak  
Thy praises. True it is, that I have wept  
Thy conquests, and may weep them yet again ;

And thou from some I love wilt take a life  
Dear to me as my own. Yet while the spell  
Is on my spirit, and I talk with thee  
In sight of all thy trophies, face to face,  
Meet is it that my voice should utter forth  
Thy nobler triumphs: I will teach the world  
To thank thee. — Who are thine accusers? — Who?  
The living! — they who never felt thy power,  
And know thee not. The curses of the wretch  
Whose crimes are ripe, his sufferings when thy hand  
Is on him, and the hour he dreads is come,  
Are writ among thy praises. But the good —  
Does he whom thy kind hand dismissed to peace,  
Upbraid the gentle violence that took off  
His fetters, and unbarred his prison cell?

Raise then the Hymn to Death. Deliverer!  
God hath anointed thee to free the opprest  
And crush the oppressor. When the armèd chief,  
The conqueror of nations, walks the world,  
And it is changed beneath his feet, and all  
Its kingdoms melt into one mighty realm —  
Thou, while his head is loftiest, and his heart  
Blasphemes, imagining his own right hand  
Almighty, sett'st upon him thy stern grasp,  
And the strong links of that tremendous chain  
That bound mankind are crumbled; thou dost break  
Sceptre and crown, and beat his throne to dust.  
Then the earth shouts with gladness, and her tribes  
Gather within their ancient bounds again.  
Else had the mighty of the olden time,  
Nimrod, Sesostris, or the youth who feigned  
His birth from Libyan Ammon, smote even now



The nations with a rod of iron, and driven  
Their chariots o'er our necks. Thou dost avenge,  
In thy good time, the wrongs of those who know  
No other friend. Nor dost thou interpose  
Only to lay the sufferer asleep,  
Where he who made him wretched troubles not  
His rest — thou dost strike down his tyrant too.  
Oh, there is joy when hands that held the scourge  
Drop lifeless, and the pitiless heart is cold.  
Thou too dost purge from earth its horrible  
And old idolatries ; — from the proud fanes  
Each to his grave their priests go out, till none  
Is left to teach their worship ; then the fires  
Of sacrifice are chilled, and the green moss  
O'ercreeps their altars ; the fallen images  
Cumber the weedy courts, and for loud hymns,  
Chanted by kneeling crowds, the chiding winds  
Shriek in the solitary aisles. When he  
Who gives his life to guilt, and laughs at all  
The laws that God or man has made, and round  
Hedges his seat with power, and shines in wealth, —  
Lifts up his atheist front to scoff at Heaven,  
And celebrates his shame in open day,  
Thou, in the pride of all his crimes, cutt'st off  
The horrible example. Touched by thine,  
The extortioner's hard hand foregoes the gold  
Wrung from the o'er-worn poor. The perjurer  
Whose tongue was lithe, e'en now, and voluble  
Against his neighbor's life, and he who laughed  
And leaped for joy to see a spotless fame  
Blasted before his own foul calumnies,  
Are smit with deadly silence. He, who sold

His conscience to preserve a worthless life,  
Even while he hugs himself on his escape,  
Trembles, as, doubly terrible, at length,  
Thy steps o'ertake him, and there is no time  
For parley — nor will bribes unclench thy grasp.  
Oft, too, dost thou reform thy victim, long  
Ere his last hour. And when the reveller,  
Mad in the chase of pleasure, stretches on,  
And strains each nerve, and clears the path of life  
Like wind, thou point'st him to the dreadful goal,  
And shak'st thy hour-glass in his reeling eye,  
And check'st him in mid course. Thy skeleton hand  
Shows to the faint of spirit the right path,  
And he is warned, and fears to step aside.  
Thou sett'st between the ruffian and his crime  
Thy ghastly countenance, and his slack hand  
Drops the drawn knife. But, oh, most fearfully  
Dost thou show forth Heaven's justice, when thy  
shafts

Drink up the ebbing spirit — then the hard  
Of heart and violent of hand restores  
The treasure to the friendless wretch he wronged.  
Then from the writhing bosom thou dost pluck  
The guilty secret; lips, for ages sealed,  
Are faithless to the dreadful trust at length,  
And give it up; the felon's latest breath  
Absolves the innocent man who bears his crime;  
The slanderer, horror-smitten, and in tears,  
Recalls the deadly obloquy he forged  
To work his brother's ruin. Thou dost make  
Thy penitent victim utter to the air  
The dark conspiracy that strikes at life,

And aims to whelm the laws ; ere yet the hour  
Is come, and the dread sign of murder given.

Thus, from the first of time, hast thou been found  
On virtue's side ; the wicked, but for thee,  
Had been too strong for the good ; the great of earth  
Had crushed the weak forever. Schooled in guile  
For ages, while each passing year had brought  
Its baneful lesson, they had filled the world  
With their abominations ; while its tribes,  
Trodden to earth, imbruted, and despoiled,  
Had knelt to them in worship ; sacrifice  
Had smoked on many an altar, temple roofs  
Had echoed with the blasphemous prayer and hymn :  
But thou, the great reformer of the world,  
Tak'st off the sons of violence and fraud  
In their green pupilage, their lore half learned —  
Ere guilt has quite o'errun the simple heart  
God gave them at their birth, and blotted out  
His image. Thou dost mark them, flushed with hope,  
As on the threshold of their vast designs  
Doubtful and loose they stand, and strik'st them down.

. . . . .

Alas, I little thought that the stern power  
Whose fearful praise I sung, would try me thus  
Before the strain was ended. It must cease —  
For he is in his grave who taught my youth  
The art of verse, and in the bud of life  
Offered me to the muses. Oh, cut off  
Untimely ! when thy reason in its strength,  
Ripened by years of toil and studious search

And watch of Nature's silent lessons, taught  
Thy hand to practise best the lenient art  
To which thou gavest thy laborious days,  
And, last, thy life. And, therefore, when the earth  
Received thee, tears were in unyielding eyes  
And on hard cheeks, and they who deemed thy skill  
Delayed their death-hour, shuddered and turned pale  
When thou wert gone. This faltering verse, which  
thou

Shalt not, as wont, o'erlook, is all I have  
To offer at thy grave — this — and the hope  
To copy thy example, and to leave  
A name of which the wretched shall not think  
As of an enemy's whom they forgive  
As all forgive the dead. Rest, therefore, thou  
Whose early guidance trained my infant steps —  
Rest, in the bosom of God, till the brief sleep  
Of death is over, and a happier life  
Shall dawn to waken thine insensible dust.

Now thou art not — and yet the men whose guilt  
Has wearied Heaven for vengeance — he who bears  
False witness — he who takes the orphan's bread,  
And robs the widow — he who spreads abroad  
Polluted hands in mockery of prayer,  
Are left to cumber earth. Shuddering I look  
On what is written, yet I blot not out  
The desultory numbers — let them stand,  
The record of an idle revery.

“*EARTH'S CHILDREN CLEAVE TO  
EARTH.*”

EARTH'S children cleave to earth — her frail  
Decaying children dread decay.  
Yon wreath of mist that leaves the vale,  
And lessens in the morning ray :  
Look, how, by mountain rivulet,  
It lingers, as it upward creeps,  
And clings to fern and copsewood set  
Along the green and dewy steps :  
Clings to the fragrant kalmia, clings  
To precipices fringed with grass,  
Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings,  
And bowers of fragrant sassafras.  
Yet all in vain — it passes still  
From hold to hold, it cannot stay,  
And in the very beams that fill  
The world with glory, wastes away,  
Till, parting from the mountain's brow,  
It vanishes from human eye,  
And that which sprung of earth is now  
A portion of the glorious sky.

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*TO A WATERFOWL.*

WHITHER, 'midst falling dew,  
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,  
Far, through their rosy depths, dost thou pursue  
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye  
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,  
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,  
Thy figure floats along.

Seek'st thou the plashy brink  
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,  
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink  
On the chafed ocean side?

There is a Power whose care  
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,  
The desert and illimitable air —  
Lone wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fanned,  
At that far height, the cold, thin atmosphere,  
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,  
Though the dark night is near,

And soon that toil shall end ;  
Soon shalt thou find a summer home, and rest,  
And scream among thy fellows ; reeds shall bend,  
Soon, o'er thy sheltered nest.

Thou'rt gone, the abyss of heaven  
Hath swallowed up thy form ; yet, on my heart  
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,  
And shall not soon depart.

He who, from zone to zone,  
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,  
In the long way that I must tread alone  
Will lead my steps aright.

*THE BATTLE FIELD.*

ONCE this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,  
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,  
And fiery hearts and armèd hands  
Encountered in the battle cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget  
How gushed the life-blood of her brave —  
Gushed, warm with hope and valor yet,  
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now all is calm and fresh and still;  
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,  
And talk of children on the hill,  
And bell of wandering kine, are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by  
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;  
Men start not at the battle cry;  
Oh, be it never heard again!

Soon rested those who fought — but thou,  
Who minglest in the harder strife  
For truths which men receive not now,  
Thy warfare only ends with life.

A friendless warfare! lingering long  
Through weary day and weary year;  
A wild and many-weaponed throng  
Hang on thy front and flank and rear.

Yet nerve thy spirit to the proof,  
And blench not at thy chosen lot ;  
The timid good may stand aloof,  
The sage may frown — yet faint thou not !

Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,  
The hissing, stinging bolt of scorn ;  
For with thy side shall dwell, at last,  
The victory of endurance born.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again ;  
The eternal years of God are hers ;  
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,  
And dies among his worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust,  
When those who helped thee flee in fear,  
Die full of hope and manly trust,  
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,  
Another hand the standard wave,  
Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed  
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave !

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*THE CHILD'S FUNERAL.*

FAIR is thy site, Sorrento ! green thy shore !  
Black crags behind thee pierce the clear blue skies,  
The sea, whose borders ruled the world of yore,  
As clear, and bluer still, before thee lies.



Vesuvius smokes in sight, whose fount of fire,  
Out-gushing, drowned the cities on his steeps;  
And murmuring Naples, spire o'ertopping spire,  
Sits on the slope beyond, where Virgil sleeps.

Here doth the earth with flowers of every hue  
Heap her green breast, when April's sun is  
bright—

Flowers of the morning-red, or ocean-blue,  
Or like the mountain frost of silvery white.

Currents of fragrance from the orange tree,  
And sward of violets, breathing to and fro,  
Mingle, and wandering out upon the sea,  
Refresh the idle boatman where they blow.

Yet even here, as under harsher climes,  
Tears o'er the loved and early lost are shed,  
That soft air saddens with the funeral chimes,  
Those shining flowers are gathered for the dead.

Here once a child, a playful, smiling one,  
All the day long caressing and caressed,  
Died, when his little tongue had just begun  
To lisp the names of those he loved the best.

The father strove his struggling grief to quell;  
The mother wept, as mothers used to weep;  
Two little sisters wearied them to tell  
When their dear Carlo would awake from sleep.

Within an inner room his couch they spread,  
His funeral couch; with mingled grief and love,  
They laid a crown of roses on his head,  
And murmured, "Brighter is his crown above."

They scattered round him, on his snowy sheet,  
    Laburnum's strings of sunny-colored gems,  
Sad hyacinth and violet dim and sweet,  
    And orange blossoms on their dark green stems.

And now the hour is come, — the priest is there, —  
    Torches are lit, — the bells are tolled, — they go,  
With solemn rites of blessing and of prayer,  
    To lay those dear remains in earth below.

The door is opened — hark that quick glad cry —  
    “ Carlo has waked — has waked, and is at play ! ”  
The little sisters leap and laugh, and try  
    To climb the couch on which the infant lay.

And there he sits, alive, and gayly shakes  
    In his full hands, the blossoms blue and white,  
And smiles with twinkling eyes, like one who wakes  
    From a deep slumber at the morning light.

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### THE FOUNTAIN.

FOUNTAIN, that springest on this grassy slope,  
Thy quick cool murmur mingles pleasantly,  
With the cool sound of breezes in the beech,  
Above me in the noontide. Thou dost wear  
No stain of thy dark birthplace ; gushing up  
From the red mould and slimy roots of earth,  
Thou flashest in the sun. The mountain air,  
In winter, is not clearer, nor the dew  
That shines on mountain blossom. Thus doth God  
Bring, from the dark and foul, the pure and bright.

This tangled thicket on the bank above  
Thy basin, how thy waters keep it green !  
For thou dost feed the roots of the wild vine  
That trails all over it, and to the twigs  
Ties fast her clusters. There the spice-bush lifts  
Her leafy lances ; the viburnum there,  
Paler of foliage, to the sun holds up  
Her circlet of green berries. In and out  
The chipping sparrow, in her coat of brown,  
Steals silently, lest I should mark her nest.

Not such thou wert of yore, ere yet the axe  
Had smitten the old woods. Then hoary trunks  
Of oak, and plane, and hickory, o'er thee held  
A mighty canopy. When April winds  
Grew soft, the maple burst into a flush  
Of scarlet flowers. The tulip-tree, high up,  
Opened, in airs of June, her multitude  
Of golden chalices to humming birds  
And silken-winged insects of the sky.

Frail wood-plants clustered round thy edge in  
Spring.

The liverleaf put forth her sister blooms  
Of faintest blue. Here the quick-footed wolf,  
Passing to lap thy waters, crushed the flower  
Of *Sanguinaria*, from whose brittle stem  
The red drops fell like blood. The deer, too, left  
Her delicate foot-print in the soft moist mould,  
And on the fallen leaves. The slow-paced bear,  
In such a sultry summer noon as this,  
Stopped at thy stream, and drank, and leaped  
across.

But thou hast histories that stir the heart

With deeper feeling ; while I look on thee  
They rise before me. I behold the scene  
Hoary again with forests ; I behold  
The Indian warrior, whom a hand unseen  
Has smitten with his death-wound in the woods,  
Creep slowly to thy well-known rivulet,  
And slake his death-thirst. Hark, that quick fierce  
cry

That rends the utter silence ; 't is the whoop  
Of battle, and a throng of savage men  
With naked arms and faces stained like blood,  
Fill the green wilderness ; the long bare arms  
Are heaved aloft, bows twang and arrows stream ;  
Each makes a tree his shield, and every tree  
Sends forth its arrow. Fierce the fight and short,  
As is the whirlwind. Soon the conquerors  
And conquered vanish, and the dead remain  
Gashed horribly with tomahawks. The woods  
Are still again, the frightened bird comes back  
And plumes her wings ; but thy sweet waters run  
Crimson with blood. Then, as the sun goes down,  
Amid the deepening twilight I descry  
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,  
And bear away the dead. The next day's shower  
Shall wash the tokens of the fight away.

I look again — a hunter's lodge is built,  
With poles and boughs, beside thy crystal well,  
While the meek autumn stains the woods with  
gold,

And sheds his golden sunshine. To the door  
The red man slowly drags the enormous bear  
Slain in the chestnut thicket, or flings down

The deer from his strong shoulders. Shaggy fells  
Of wolf and cougar hang upon the walls,  
And loud the black-eyed Indian maidens laugh,  
That gather, from the rustling heaps of leaves,  
The hickory's white nuts, and the dark fruit  
That falls from the gray butternut's long boughs.

So centuries passed by, and still the woods  
Blossomed in spring, and reddened when the year  
Grew chill, and glistened in the frozen rains  
Of winter, till the white man swung the axe  
Beside thee — signal of a mighty change.  
Then all around was heard the crash of trees,  
Trembling awhile and rushing to the ground,  
The low of ox, and shouts of men who fired  
The brushwood, or who tore the earth with ploughs.  
The grain sprang thick and tall, and hid in green  
The blackened hillside; ranks of spiky maize  
Rose like a host embattled; the buckwheat  
Whitened broad acres, sweetening with its flowers  
The August wind. White cottages were seen  
With rose-trees at the windows; barns from which  
Swelled loud and shrill the cry of chanticleer;  
Pastures where rolled and neighed the lordly horse,  
And white flocks browsed and bleated. A rich turf  
Of grasses brought from far o'ercrept thy bank,  
Spotted with the white clover. Blue-eyed girls  
Brought pails, and dipped them in thy crystal pool;  
And children, ruddy-cheeked and flaxen-haired,  
Gathered the glistening cowslip from thy edge.

Since then, what steps have trod thy border!

Here

On thy green bank, the woodman of the swamp

Has laid his axe, the reaper of the hill  
His sickle, as they stooped to taste thy stream.  
The sportsman, tired with wandering in the still  
September noon, has bathed his heated brow  
In thy cold current. Shouting boys, let loose  
For a wild holiday, have quaintly shaped  
Into a cup the folded linden leaf,  
And dipped thy sliding crystal. From the wars  
Returning, the plumèd soldier by thy side  
Has sat, and mused how pleasant 't were to dwell  
In such a spot, and be as free as thou,  
And move for no man's bidding more. At eve,  
When thou wert crimson with the crimson sky,  
Lovers have gazed upon thee, and have thought  
Their mingled lives should flow as peacefully  
And brightly as thy waters. Here the sage,  
Gazing into thy self-replenished depth,  
Has seen eternal order circumscribe  
And bind the motions of eternal change,  
And from the gushing of thy simple fount  
Has reasoned to the mighty universe.

Is there no other change for thee, that lurks  
Among the future ages? Will not man  
Seek out strange arts to wither and deform  
The pleasant landscape which thou makest green?  
Or shall the veins that feed thy constant stream  
Be choked in middle earth, and flow no more  
Forever, that the water-plants along  
Thy channel perish, and the bird in vain  
Alight to drink? Haply shall these green hills  
Sink, with the lapse of years, into the gulf  
Of ocean waters, and thy source be lost

Amidst the bitter brine? Or shall they rise  
 Upheaved in broken cliffs and airy peaks,  
 Haunts of the eagle and the snake, and thou  
 Gush midway from the bare and barren steep?

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 THE WINDS.

## I.

YE winds, ye unseen currents of the air,  
 Softly ye played a few brief hours ago;  
 Ye bore the murmuring bee; ye tossed the hair  
 O'er maiden cheeks, that took a fresher glow;  
 Ye rolled the round white cloud through depths of  
 blue;  
 Ye shook from shaded flowers the lingering dew;  
 Before you the catalpa's blossoms flew,  
 Light blossoms, dropping on the grass like snow.

## II.

How are ye changed! Ye take the cataract's sound;  
 Ye take the whirlpool's fury and its might;  
 The mountain shudders as ye sweep the ground;  
 The valley woods lie prone beneath your flight.  
 The clouds before you shoot like eagles past;  
 The homes of men are rocking in your blast;  
 Ye lift the roofs like autumn leaves, and cast,  
 Skyward, the whirling fragments out of sight.

## III.

The weary fowls of heaven make wing in vain,  
 To 'scape your wrath; ye seize and dash them  
 dead.

Against the earth ye drive the roaring rain ;  
 The harvest field becomes a river's bed ;  
 And torrents tumble from the hills around,  
 Plains turn to lakes, and villages are drowned,  
 And wailing voices, 'midst the tempest's sound,  
 Rise, as the rushing waters swell and spread.

## IV.

Ye dart upon the deep, and straight is heard  
 A wilder roar, and men grow pale, and pray ;  
 Ye fling its floods around you, as a bird  
 Flings o'er his shivering plumes the fountain's  
 spray.  
 See ! to the breaking mast the sailor clings ;  
 Ye scoop the ocean to its briny springs,  
 And take the mountain billow on your wings,  
 And pile the wreck of navies round the bay.

## V.

Why rage ye thus?— no strife for liberty  
 Has made you mad ; no tyrant, strong through  
 fear,  
 Has chained your pinions till ye wrenched them free,  
 And rushed into the unmeasured atmosphere :  
 For ye were born in freedom where ye blow ;  
 Free o'er the mighty deep to come and go :  
 Earth's solemn woods were yours, her wastes of  
 snow,  
 Her isles where summer blossoms all the year.

## VI.

O ye wild winds, a mightier Power than yours  
 In chains upon the shore of Europe lies ;



The sceptered throng, whose fetters he endures,  
    Watch his mute throes with terror in their eyes :  
And armèd warriors all around him stand,  
And, as he struggles, tighten every band,  
And lift the heavy spear, with threatening hand,  
    To pierce the victim, should he strive to rise.

## VII.

Yet oh, when that wronged Spirit of our race  
    Shall break, as soon he must, his long-worn  
    chains,  
And leap in freedom from his prison-place,  
    Lord of his ancient hills and fruitful plains,  
Let him not rise, like these mad winds of air,  
To waste the loveliness that time could spare,  
To fill the earth with woe, and blot her fair  
    Unconscious breast with blood from human veins.

## VIII.

But may he like the Spring-time come abroad,  
    Who crumbles winter's gyves with gentle might,  
When in the genial breeze, the breath of God,  
    Come spouting up the unsealed springs to light ;  
Flowers start from their dark prisons at his feet,  
The woods, long dumb, awake to hymnings sweet,  
And morn and eve, whose glimmerings almost meet,  
    Crowd back to narrow bounds the ancient night.

*THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.*

## I.

HERE we halt our march, and pitch our tent,  
On the rugged forest ground,  
And light our fire with the branches rent  
By winds from the beeches round.  
Wild storms have torn this ancient wood,  
But a wilder is at hand,  
With hail of iron and rain of blood,  
To sweep and scath the land.

## II.

How the dark waste rings with voices shrill,  
That startle the sleeping bird,  
To-morrow eve must the voice be still,  
And the step must fall unheard.  
The Briton lies by the blue Champlain,  
In Ticonderoga's towers,  
And ere the sun rise twice again,  
The towers and the lake are ours.

## III.

Fill up the bowl from the brook that glides,  
Where the fireflies light the brake ;  
A ruddier juice the Briton hides,  
In his fortress by the lake.  
Build high the fire, till the panther leap  
From his lofty perch in fright,  
And we 'll strengthen our weary arms with sleep,  
For the deeds of to-morrow night.

*THE DEATH OF SCHILLER.*

'T is said, when Schiller's death drew nigh,  
The wish possessed his mighty mind,  
To wander forth wherever lie  
The homes and haunts of human kind.

Then strayed the poet, in his dreams,  
By Rome and Egypt's ancient graves ;  
Went up the New World's forest streams,  
Stood in the Hindoo's temple-caves.

Walked with the Pawnee, fierce and stark,  
The bearded Tartar, 'midst his herds,  
The peering Chinese, and the dark  
False Malay uttering gentle words.

How could he rest? even then he trod  
The threshold of the world unknown ;  
Already, from the seat of God,  
A ray upon his garments shone ; —

Shone and awoke that strong desire  
For love and knowledge reached not here,  
Till death set free his soul of fire,  
To plunge into its fitting sphere.

Then — who shall tell how deep, how bright,  
The abyss of glory opened round?  
How thought and feeling flowed like light,  
Through ranks of being without bound?

## LIFE.

OH life ! I breathe thee in the breeze,  
I feel thee bounding in my veins,  
I see thee in these stretching trees,  
These flowers, this still rock's mossy stains.

This stream of odors flowing by  
From clover-field and clumps of pine,  
This music, thrilling all the sky,  
From all the morning birds, are thine.

Thou fill'st with joy this little one,  
That leaps and shouts beside me here,  
Where Isar's clay-white rivulets run  
Through the dark woods like frightened deer.

Ah ! must thy mighty breath, that wakes  
Insect and bird, and flower and tree,  
From the low trodden dust, and makes  
Their daily gladness, pass from me —

Pass, pulse by pulse, till o'er the ground  
These limbs, now strong, shall creep with pain,  
And this fair world of sight and sound  
Seem fading into night again ?

The things, oh LIFE ! thou quickenest, all  
Strive upward toward the broad bright sky,  
Upward and outward, and they fall  
Back to earth's bosom when they die.

All that have borne the touch of death,  
All that shall live, lie mingled there,  
Beneath that veil of bloom and breath,  
That living zone 'twixt earth and air.

There lies my chamber dark and still,  
The atoms trampled by my feet,  
There wait, to take the place I fill  
In the sweet air and sunshine sweet.

Well, I have had my turn, have been  
Raised from the darkness of the clod,  
And for a glorious moment seen  
The brightness of the skirts of God ;

And knew the light within my breast,  
Though wavering oftentimes and dim,  
The power, the will, that never rest,  
And cannot die, were all from him.

Dear child ! I know that thou wilt grieve,  
To see me taken from thy love,  
Wilt seek my grave at Sabbath eve,  
And weep and scatter flowers above.

Thy little heart will soon be healed,  
And being shall be bliss, till thou  
To younger forms of life must yield,  
The place thou fill'st with beauty now.

When we descend to dust again,  
Where will the final dwelling be,  
Of Thought and all its memories then,  
My love for thee, and thine for me?

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*A PRESENTIMENT.*

“OH FATHER, let us hence—for hark,  
A fearful murmur shakes the air;  
The clouds are coming swift and dark;—  
What horrid shapes they wear!  
A wingèd giant sails the sky;  
Oh father, father, let us fly!”

“Hush, child; it is a grateful sound,  
That beating of the summer shower—  
Here, where the boughs hang close around,  
We'll pass a pleasant hour,  
Till the fresh wind, that brings the rain,  
Has swept the broad heaven clear again.”

“Nay, father, let us haste—for see,  
That horrid thing with hornèd brow—  
His wings o'erhang this very tree,  
He scowls upon us now;  
His huge black arm is lifted high;  
Oh father, father, let us fly!”

“Hush, child;” but, as the father spoke,  
Downward the livid firebolt came,

Close to his ear the thunder broke,  
And, blasted by the flame,  
The child lay dead ; while, dark and still,  
Swept the grim cloud along the hill.

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*THE FUTURE LIFE.*

How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps  
The disembodied spirits of the dead,  
When all of thee that time could wither sleeps  
And perishes among the dust we tread?

For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain  
If there I meet thy gentle presence not ;  
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again  
In thy serenest eyes the tender thought.

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there ?  
That heart whose fondest throbs to me were  
given ?

My name on earth was ever in thy prayer,  
Shall it be banished from thy tongue in heaven ?

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,  
In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,  
And larger movements of the unfettered mind,  
Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here ?

The love that lived through all the stormy past,  
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,  
And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last,  
Shall it expire with life, and be no more ?

A happier lot than mine, and larger light,  
Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will  
In cheerful homage to the rule of right,  
And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,  
Shrink and consume my heart, as heat the scroll;  
And wrath hath left its scar — that fire of hell  
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

Yet, though thou wear'st the glory of the sky,  
Wilt thou not keep the same belovèd name,  
The same fair thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,  
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

Shalt thou not teach me, in that calmer home,  
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this —  
The wisdom which is love — till I become  
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

---

### *THE OLD MAN'S COUNSEL.*

AMONG our hills and valleys, I have known  
Wise and grave men, who, while their diligent hands  
Tendered or gathered in the fruits of earth,  
Were reverent learners in the solemn school  
Of nature. Not in vain to them were sent  
Seed-time and harvest, or the vernal shower  
That darkened the brown tilth, or snow that beat  
On the white winter hills. Each brought, in turn,



Some truth, some lesson on the life of man,  
Or recognition of the Eternal mind  
Who veils his glory with the elements.

One such I knew long since, a white-haired man,  
Pithy of speech, and merry when he would ;  
A genial optimist, who daily drew  
From what he saw his quaint moralities.  
Kindly he held communion, though so old,  
With me a dreaming boy, and taught me much  
That books tell not, and I shall ne'er forget.

The sun of May was bright in middle heaven,  
And steeped the sprouting forests, the green hills  
And emerald wheat-fields, in his yellow light.  
Upon the apple-tree, where rosy buds  
Stood clustered, ready to burst forth in bloom,  
The robin warbled forth his full clear note  
For hours, and wearied not. Within the woods,  
Whose young and half-transparent leaves scarce cast  
A shade, gay circles of anemones  
Danced on their stalks ; the shadbush, white with  
flowers,  
Brightened the glens ; the new-leaved butternut  
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze  
Gave a balsamic fragrance. In the fields  
I saw the pulses of the gentle wind  
On the young grass. My heart was touched with joy  
At so much beauty, flushing every hour  
Into a fuller beauty ; but my friend,  
The thoughtful ancient, standing at my side,  
Gazed on it mildly sad. I asked him why.

“ Well may'st thou join in gladness,” he replied,  
“ With the glad earth, her springing plants and  
flowers,  
And this soft wind, the herald of the green  
Luxuriant summer. Thou art young like them,  
And well may'st thou rejoice. But while the flight  
Of seasons fills and knits thy spreading frame,  
It withers mine, and thins my hair, and dims  
These eyes, whose fading light shall soon be  
quenched  
In utter darkness. Hearest thou that bird ? ”

I listened, and from 'midst the depth of woods  
Heard the love-signal of the grouse, that wears  
A sable ruff around his mottled neck ;  
Partridge they call him by our northern streams,  
And pheasant by the Delaware. He beat  
'Gainst his barred sides his speckled wings, and made  
A sound like distant thunder ; slow the strokes  
At first, then fast and faster, till at length  
They passed into a murmur and were still.

“ There hast thou,” said my friend, a “ fitting type  
Of human life. 'T is an old truth, I know,  
But images like these revive the power  
Of long familiar truths. Slow pass our days  
In childhood, and the hours of light are long  
Betwixt the morn and eve ; with swifter lapse  
They glide in manhood, and in age they fly ;  
Till days and seasons flit before the mind  
As flit the snow-flakes in a winter storm,  
Seen rather than distinguished. Ah ! I seem

As if I sat within a helpless bark,  
By swiftly running waters hurried on  
To shoot some mighty cliff. Along the banks  
Grove after grove, rock after frowning rock,  
Bare sands and pleasant homes, and flowery nooks,  
And isles and whirlpools in the stream, appear  
Each after each, but the devoted skiff  
Darts by so swiftly that their images  
Dwell not upon the mind, or only dwell  
In dim confusion; faster yet I sweep  
By other banks and the great gulf is near.

“Wisely, my son, while yet thy days are long,  
And this fair change of seasons passes slow,  
Gather and treasure up the good they yield —  
All that they teach of virtue, of pure thoughts  
And kind affections, reverence for thy God  
And for thy brethren; so when thou shalt come  
Into these barren years, thou may'st not bring  
A mind unfurnished and a withered heart.”

Long since that white-haired ancient slept — but  
still,  
When the red flower-buds crowd the orchard bough,  
And the ruffed grouse is drumming far within  
The woods, his venerable form again  
Is at my side, his voice is in my ear.

## A SERENADE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

IF slumber, sweet Lisena !  
Have stolen o'er thine eyes,  
As night steals o'er the glory  
Of spring's transparent skies ;  
Wake, in thy scorn and beauty,  
And listen to the strain  
That murmurs my devotion,  
That mourns for thy disdain.

Here by the door at midnight,  
I pass the dreary hour,  
With plaintive sounds profaning  
The silence of thy bower ;

A tale of sorrow cherished  
Too fondly to depart,  
Of wrong from love the flatterer,  
And from my own wild heart.

Twice, o'er this vale, the seasons  
Have brought and borne away  
The January tempest,  
The genial wind of May ;

Yet still my plaint is uttered,  
My tears and sighs are given  
To earth's unconscious waters,  
And wandering winds of heaven.



A Serenade.



I saw from this fair region,  
The smile of summer pass,  
And myriad frost-stars glitter  
Among the russet grass ;

While winter seized the streamlets  
That fled along the ground,  
And fast in chains of crystal  
The truant murmurers bound.

I saw that to the forest  
The nightingales had flown,  
And every sweet-voiced fountain  
Had hushed its silver tone.

The maniac winds, divorcing  
The turtle from his mate,  
Raved through the leafy beeches,  
And left them desolate.

Now May, with life and music,  
The blooming valley fills,  
And rears her flowery arches  
For all the little rills.

The minstrel bird of evening  
Comes back on joyous wings,  
And, like the harp's soft murmur,  
Is heard the gush of springs.

And deep within the forest  
Are wedded turtles seen,  
Their nuptial chambers seeking —  
Their chambers close and green.

The rugged trees are mingling  
Their flowery sprays in love ;  
The ivy climbs the laurel,  
To clasp the boughs above.

They change — but thou, Lisena,  
Art cold while I complain :  
Why to thy lover only  
Should spring return in vain?

---

*TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM  
LEGETT.*

THE earth may ring, from shore to shore,  
With echoes of a glorious name,  
But he, whose loss our tears deplore,  
Has left behind him more than fame.

For when the death frost came to lie  
On Leggett's warm and mighty heart,  
And quenched his bold and friendly eye,  
His spirit did not all depart.

The words of fire that from his pen  
Were flung upon the lucid page,  
Still move, still shake the hearts of men,  
Amid a cold and coward age.

His love of truth, too warm, too strong  
For Hope or Fear to chain or chill,  
His hate of tyranny and wrong,  
Burn in the breasts he kindled still.



*AN EVENING REVERY.*

FROM AN UNFINISHED POEM.

THE summer day is closed — the sun is set :  
Well they have done their office, those bright hours,  
The latest of whose train goes softly out  
In the red West. The green blade of the ground  
Has risen, and herds have cropped it ; the young twig  
Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun ;  
Flowers of the garden and the waste have blown  
And withered ; seeds have fallen upon the soil,  
From bursting cells, and in their graves await  
Their resurrection. Insects from the pools  
Have filled the air awhile with humming wings,  
That now are still forever ; painted moths  
Have wandered the blue sky, and died again ;  
The mother-bird hath broken, for her brood,  
Their prison shell, or shoved them from the nest,  
Plumed for their earliest flight. In bright alcoves,  
In woodland cottages with barky walls,  
In noisome cells of the tumultuous town,  
Mothers have clasped with joy the new-born babe.  
Graves by the lonely forest, by the shore  
Of rivers and of ocean, by the ways  
Of the thronged city, have been hollowed out  
And filled, and closed. This day hath parted friends  
That ne'er before were parted ; it hath knit  
New friendships ; it hath seen the maiden plight  
Her faith, and trust her peace to him who long  
Had wooed ; and it hath heard, from lips which late

Were eloquent of love, the first harsh word,  
That told the wedded one her peace was flown.  
Farewell to the sweet sunshine! One glad day  
Is added now to Childhood's merry days,  
And one calm day to those of quiet Age.  
Still the fleet hours run on; and as I lean,  
Amid the thickening darkness, lamps are lit,  
By those who watch the dead, and those who twine  
Flowers for the bride. The mother from the eyes  
Of her sick infant shades the painful light,  
And sadly listens to his quick-drawn breath.

Oh thou great Movement of the Universe,  
Or Change, or Flight of Time — for ye are one!  
That bearest, silently, this visible scene  
Into night's shadow and the streaming rays  
Of starlight, whither art thou bearing me?  
I feel the mighty current sweep me on,  
Yet know not whither. Man foretells afar  
The courses of the stars; the very hour  
He knows when they shall darken or grow bright;  
Yet doth the eclipse of Sorrow and of Death  
Come unforewarned. Who next, of those I love,  
Shall pass from life, or, sadder yet, shall fall  
From virtue? Strife with foes, or bitterer strife  
With friends, or shame and general scorn of men —  
Which who can bear? — or the fierce rack of pain,  
Lie they within my path? Or shall the years  
Push me, with soft and inoffensive pace,  
Into the stilly twilight of my age?  
Or do the portals of another life  
Even now, while I am glorying in my strength,  
Impend around me? Oh! beyond that bourne,

In the vast cycle of being which begins  
At that dread threshold, with what fairer forms  
Shall the great law of change and progress clothe  
Its workings? Gently — so have good men taught —  
Gently, and without grief, the old shall glide  
Into the new; the eternal flow of things,  
Like a bright river of the fields of heaven,  
Shall journey onward in perpetual peace.

---

*THE PAINTED CUP.*

THE fresh savannas of the Sangamon  
Here rise in gentle swells, and the long grass  
Is mixed with rustling hazels. Scarlet tufts  
Are glowing in the green, like flakes of fire;  
The wanderers of the prairie know them well,  
And call that brilliant flower the Painted Cup.

Now, if thou art a poet, tell me not  
That these bright chalices were tinted thus  
To hold the dew for fairies, when they meet  
On moonlight evenings in the hazel bowers,  
And dance till they are thirsty. Call not up,  
Amid this fresh and virgin solitude,  
The faded fancies of an elder world;  
But leave these scarlet cups to spotted moths  
Of June, and glistening flies, and humming-birds,  
To drink from, when on all these boundless lawns  
The morning sun looks hot. Or let the wind  
O'erturn in sport their ruddy brims, and pour

A sudden shower upon the strawberry plant,  
To swell the reddening fruit that even now  
Breathes a slight fragrance from the sunny slope.

But thou art of a gayer fancy. Well —  
Let then the gentle Manitou of flowers,  
Lingering amid the bloomy waste he loves,  
Though all his swarthy worshippers are gone —  
Slender and small, his rounded cheek all brown  
And ruddy with the sunshine; let him come  
On summer mornings, when the blossoms wake,  
And part with little hands the spiky grass;  
And touching, with his cherry lips, the edge  
Of those bright beakers, drain the gathered dew.

---

*A DREAM.*

“ I HAD a dream — a strange, wild dream — ”  
Said a dear voice at early light;  
“ And even yet its shadows seem  
To linger in my waking sight.

“ Earth, green with spring, and fresh with dew,  
And bright with morn, before me stood;  
And airs just wakened softly blew  
On the young blossoms of the wood.

“ Birds sang within the sprouting shade,  
Bees hummed amid the whispering grass,  
And children prattled as they played  
Beside the rivulet's dimpling glass.

“ Fast climbed the sun — the flowers were flown,  
There played no children in the glen ;  
For some were gone, and some were grown  
To blooming dames and bearded men.

“ ’T was noon, ’t was summer — I beheld  
Woods darkening in the flush of day,  
And that bright rivulet spread and swelled,  
A mighty stream, with creek and bay.

“ And here was love, and there was strife,  
And mirthful shouts, and wrathful cries,  
And strong men, struggling as for life,  
With knotted limbs and angry eyes.

“ Now stooped the sun — the shades grew thin ;  
The rustling paths were piled with leaves ;  
And sun-burnt groups were gathering in,  
From the shorn field, its fruits and sheaves.

“ The river heaved with sullen sounds ;  
The chilly wind was sad with moans ;  
Black hearses passed, and burial-grounds  
Grew thick with monumental stones.

“ Still waned the day ; the wind that chased  
The jagged clouds blew chiller yet ;  
The woods were stripped, the fields were waste ;  
The wintry sun was near its set.

“ And of the young, and strong, and fair,  
A lonely remnant, gray and weak,  
Lingered, and shivered to the air  
Of that bleak shore and water bleak.

“ Ah ! age is drear, and death is cold !  
I turned to thee, for thou wert near,  
And saw thee withered, bowed, and old,  
And woke, all faint with sudden fear.”

’T was thus I heard the dreamer say,  
And bade her clear her clouded brow ;  
“ For thou and I, since childhood’s day,  
Have walked in such a dream till now.

“ Watch we in calmness, as they rise,  
The changes of that rapid dream,  
And note its lessons, till our eyes  
Shall open in the morning beam.”

---

### *THE ANTIQUITY OF FREEDOM.*

HERE are old trees, tall oaks and gnarlèd pines,  
That stream with gray-green mosses ; here the  
ground  
Was never trenched by spade, and flowers spring  
up  
Unsown, and die ungathered. It is sweet  
To linger here, among the flitting birds,  
And leaping squirrels, wandering brooks, and  
winds  
That shake the leaves, and scatter, as they pass,  
A fragrance from the cedars, thickly set  
With pale blue berries. In these peaceful  
shades —

Peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old —  
My thoughts go up the long dim path of years,  
Back to the earliest days of liberty.

Oh FREEDOM! thou art not, as poets dream,  
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,  
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap  
With which the Roman master crowned his slave  
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,  
Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailèd hand  
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy  
brow,  
Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred  
With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs  
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has  
launched  
His bolts, and with his lightnings smitten thee;  
They could not quench the life thou hast from  
heaven.  
Merciless power has dug thy dungeon deep,  
And his swart armorers, by a thousand fires,  
Have forged thy chain; yet, while he deems thee  
bound,  
The links are shivered, and the prison walls  
Fall outward: terribly thou springest forth,  
As springs the flame above a burning pile,  
And shoutest to the nations, who return  
Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies.

Thy birthright was not given by human hands:  
Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant  
fields,

While yet our race was few, thou sat'st with him,  
To tend the quiet flock and watch the stars,  
And teach the reed to utter simple airs.  
Thou by his side, amid the tangled wood,  
Didst war upon the panther and the wolf,  
His only foes ; and thou with him didst draw  
The earliest furrows on the mountain side,  
Soft with the deluge. Tyranny himself,  
Thy enemy, although of reverend look,  
Hoary with many years, and far obeyed,  
Is later born than thou ; and as he meets  
The grave defiance of thine elder eye,  
The usurper trembles in his fastnesses.

Thou shalt wax stronger with the lapse of years,  
But he shall fade into a feebler age ;  
Feebler, yet subtler. He shall weave his snares,  
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap  
His withered hands, and from their ambush call  
His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send  
Quaint maskers, forms of fair and gallant mien,  
To catch thy gaze, and uttering graceful words  
To charm thy ear ; while his sly imps, by stealth,  
Twine around thee threads of steel, light thread on  
thread,  
That grow to fetters ; or bind down thy arms  
With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh ! not yet  
May'st thou unbrace thy corselet, nor lay by  
Thy sword ; nor yet, O Freedom ! close thy lids  
In slumber ; for thine enemy never sleeps,  
And thou must watch and combat till the day  
Of the new earth and heaven. But wouldst thou



Awhile from tumult and the frauds of men,  
These old and friendly solitudes invite  
Thy visit. They, while yet the forest trees  
Were young upon the unviolated earth,  
And yet the moss-stains on the rock were new,  
Beheld thy glorious childhood, and rejoiced.

## NOTES.

## Page I. — POEM OF THE AGES.

IN this poem, written and first printed in the year 1821, the Author has endeavored, from a survey of the past ages of the world, and of the successive advances of mankind in knowledge, virtue, and happiness, to justify and confirm the hopes of the philanthropist for the future destinies of the human race.

## Page 31. — THE PRAIRIES.

*The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye.*

The prairies of the West with an undulating surface, *rolling prairies*, as they are called, present to the unaccustomed eye a singular spectacle when the shadows of the clouds are rapidly passing over them. The face of the ground seems to fluctuate and toss like the billows of the sea.

Page 32. — *the prairie-hawk that, poised on high,  
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not.*

I have seen the prairie-hawk balancing himself in the air for hours together; apparently over the same spot; probably watching his prey.

Page 33. ————— *These ample fields  
Nourished their harvests.*

The size and extent of the mounds in the valley of the Mississippi, indicate the existence, at a remote period, of

a nation at once populous and laborious, and therefore probably subsisting by agriculture.

Page 34. ————— *the rude conquerors*  
*Seated the captive with their chiefs.*

Instances are not wanting of generosity like this among the North American Indians toward a captive or survivor of a hostile tribe on which the greatest cruelties have been exercised.

Page 64. — THE INDIAN GIRL'S LAMENT.

*Her maiden veil, her own black hair, etc.*

“The unmarried females have a modest falling down of the hair over the eyes.” — ELIOT.

Page 67. — THE MASSACRE AT SCIO.

This poem, written about the time of the horrible butchery of the Sciotes by the Turks, in 1824, has been more fortunate than most poetical predictions. The independence of the Greek nation, which it foretold, has come to pass, and the massacre, by inspiring a deeper detestation of their oppressors, did much to promote that event.

Page 73. — MONUMENT MOUNTAIN.

The mountain called by this name is a remarkable precipice in Great Barrington, overlooking the rich and picturesque valley of the Housatonic, in the western part of Massachusetts. At the southern extremity is, or was a few years since, a conical pile of small stones, erected, according to the tradition of the surrounding country, by the Indians, in memory of a woman of the Stockbridge tribe, who killed herself by leaping from the edge of the precipice. Until within a few years past, small parties of the

tribe used to arrive from their settlement in the western part of the State of New York, on visits to Stockbridge, the place of their nativity and former residence. A young woman belonging to one of these parties related to a friend of the author the story on which the poem of Monument Mountain is founded. An Indian girl had formed an attachment for her cousin, which, according to the customs of the tribe, was unlawful. She was, in consequence, seized with a deep melancholy, and resolved to destroy herself. In company with a female friend she repaired to the mountain, decked out for the occasion in all her ornaments, and, after passing the day on its summit in singing with her companion the traditional songs of her nation, she threw herself headlong from the rock, and was killed.

Page 78. — THE MURDERED TRAVELLER.

Some years since, in the month of May, the remains of a human body, partly devoured by wild animals, were found in a woody ravine, near a solitary road passing between the mountains west of the village of Stockbridge. It was supposed that the person came to his death by violence, but no traces could be discovered of his murderers. It was only recollected that one evening in the course of the previous winter a traveller had stopped at an inn in the village of West Stockbridge; that he had inquired the way to Stockbridge; and that, in paying the innkeeper for something he had ordered, it appeared that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession. Two ill-looking men were present, and went out about the same time that the traveller proceeded on his journey. During the winter, also, two men of shabby appearance, but plentifully supplied with money, had lingered for awhile about the village of Stockbridge. Several years afterward, a criminal, about

to be executed for a capital offence in Canaa, confessed that he had been concerned in murdering a traveller in Stockbridge for the sake of his money. Nothing was ever discovered respecting the name or residence of the person murdered.

Page 81. — THE AFRICAN CHIEF.

*Chained in the market-place he stood, etc.*

The story of the African Chief, related in this ballad, may be found in the *African Repository* for April, 1825. The subject of it was a warrior of majestic stature, the brother of Yarradee, king of the Solima nation. He had been taken in battle, and was brought in chains for sale to the Rio Pongas, where he was exhibited in the market-place, his ankles still adorned with the massy rings of gold which he wore when captured. The refusal of his captor to listen to his offers of ransom drove him mad, and he died a maniac.

Page 87. — THE HUNTER'S SERENADE.

*And stoops the slim papaya, etc.*

Papaya — papaw, custard-apple. Flint, in his excellent work on the Geography and History of the Western States, thus describes this tree and its fruit:

“A papaw shrub hanging full of fruits, of a size and weight so disproportioned to the stem, and from under long and rich-looking leaves, of the same yellow with the ripened fruit, and of an African luxuriance of growth, is to us one of the richest spectacles that we have ever contemplated in the array of the woods. The fruit contains from two to six seeds, like those of the tamarind, except that they are double the size. The pulp of the fruit resembles

egg custard in consistence and appearance. It has the same creamy feeling in the mouth, and unites the taste of eggs, cream, sugar, and spice. It is a natural custard, too luscious for the relish of most people."

Chateaubriand, in his Travels, speaks disparagingly of the fruit of the papaw; but on the authority of Mr. Flint, who must know more of the matter, I have ventured to make my western lover enumerate it among the delicacies of the wilderness.

Page 89. — SONG OF MARION'S MEN.

The exploits of General Francis Marion, the famous partisan warrior of South Carolina, form an interesting chapter in the annals of the American revolution. The British troops were so harassed by the irregular and successful warfare which he kept up at the head of a few daring followers, that they sent an officer to remonstrate with him for not coming into the open field and fighting "like a gentleman and a Christian."

Page 93. — LOVE AND FOLLY. — (*From La Fontaine.*)

This is rather an imitation than a translation of the poem of the graceful French fabulist.

Page 94. — FATIMA AND RADUAN.

This and the following poems belong to that class of ancient Spanish ballads by unknown authors, called *Romances Moriscos* — Moriscan romances or ballads. They were composed in the 14th century, some of them, probably, by the Moors, who then lived intermingled with the Christians; and they relate the loves and achievements of the knights of Granada.

Page 96. — THE DEATH OF ALIATAR.

*Say, Love — for thou didst see her tears, etc.*

The stanza beginning with this line stands thus in the original: —

Dilo tu, amor, si lo viste;  
 ¡ Mas ay ! que de lastimado  
 Diste otro nudo á la venda,  
 Para no ver lo que ha pasado.

I am sorry to find so poor a conceit deforming so spirited a composition as this old ballad, but I have preserved it in the version. It is one of those extravagances which afterward became so common in Spanish poetry when Gongora introduced the *estilo culto*, as it was called.

Page 99. — THE ALCAYDE OF MOLINA.

*These eyes shall not recall thee, etc.*

This is the very expression of the original. *No te llamarán mis ojos*, etc. The Spanish poets early adopted the practice of calling a lady by the name of the most expressive feature of her countenance, her eyes. The lover styled his mistress “ojos bellos,” beautiful eyes, “ojos serenos,” serene eyes. Green eyes seem to have been anciently thought a great beauty in Spain, and there is a very pretty ballad by an absent lover, in which he addressed his lady by the title of “green eyes,” supplicating that he may remain in her remembrance.

¡ Ay ojuelos verdes !  
 ¡ Ay los mis ojuelos !  
 ¡ Ay, hagan los cielos  
 Que de mi te acuerdes !

Page 105. — FROM THE SPANISH OF PEDRO DE CASTRO Y ANAYA.

*Las Auroras de Diana*, in which the original of these lines is contained, is, notwithstanding it was praised by Lope de Vega, one of the worst of the old Spanish romances, being a tissue of riddles and affectations, with now and then a little poem of considerable beauty.

Page 110. — LOVE IN THE AGE OF CHIVALRY.

This personification of the passion of Love, by Peyre Vidal, has been referred to as a proof of how little the Provençal poets were indebted to the authors of Greece and Rome for the imagery of their poems.

Page 111. — THE LOVE OF GOD. — (*From the Provençal of Bernard Rascas.*)

The original of these lines is thus given by John of Nostadamus, in his lives of the Troubadours, in a barbarous Frenchified orthography: —

Touta kausa mortala una fes perirá,  
 Fors que l'amour de Dieu, que tousiours durará.  
 Tous nostres cors vendran essuchs, coma fa l'eska,  
 Lous Aubres leyssaran lour verdour tendra e fresca,  
 Lous Ausselets del bosc perdran lour kant subtyeu,  
 E non s'auzira plus lou Rossignol gentyeu.  
 Lous Buols al Pastourgage, e las blankas fedettas  
 Sent'ran lous agulhons de las mortals Sagettas,  
 Lous crestas d'Arles fiers, Renards e Loups espars,  
 Kabrols, Cervys, Chamous Senglars de toutes pars,  
 Lous Ours hardys e forts, seran poudra, e Arena,  
 Lou Daulphin en la Mar, lou Ton, e la Balena,



Monstres impetuous, Ryaumes, e Comtas,  
 Lous Princes, e lous Reys, seran per mort domtas.  
 E nota ben eyssó káscun: la Terra granda,  
 (Ou l'Escritura ment) lou fermament que branda,  
 Prendra outra figura. Enfin tout perirá,  
 Fors que l'Amour de Dieu, que touiour durará.

Page 113. — THE HURRICANE.

This poem is nearly a translation from one by José Maria de Herebia, a native of the Island of Cuba, who published at New York, six or seven years since, a volume of poems in the Spanish language.

Page 130. — SONNET — WILLIAM TELL.

Neither this, nor any of the other sonnets in this volume, with the exception of the one from the Portuguese, is framed according to the legitimate Italian model, which, in the author's opinion, possesses no peculiar beauty for an ear accustomed only to the metrical forms of our own language. The sonnets in this collection are rather poems in fourteen lines than sonnets.

Page 140. — THE CONJUNCTION OF JUPITER AND VENUS.

This conjunction was said in the common calendars to have taken place on the 2d of August, 1826. This, I believe, was an error, but the apparent approach of the planets was sufficiently near for poetical purposes.

Page 167. — THE BURIAL-PLACE.

The first half of this fragment may seem to the reader borrowed from the essay on Rural Funerals in the 4th number of the Sketch Book. The lines were, however, written more than a year before that number appeared.

The poem, unfinished as it is, would not have been admitted into this collection, had not the author been unwilling to lose what had the honor of resembling so beautiful a composition.

Page 200. — THE CHILD'S FUNERAL.

The incident on which this poem is founded, was related to the author while in Europe, in a letter from an English lady. A child died in the south of Italy, and when they went to bury it they found it revived and playing with the flowers which, after the manner of that country, had been brought to grace its funeral.

Page 203. — THE FOUNTAIN.

————— *the flower*  
*Of Sanguinaria, from whose brittle stem*  
*The red drops fell like blood.*

The *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or blood-root as it is commonly called, bears a delicate white flower of a musky scent, the stem of which breaks easily, and distils a juice of a bright red color.

Page 210. — THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

This song refers to the expedition of the Vermonters, commanded by Ethan Allen, by whom the British fort of Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain was surprised and taken in May, 1775.

Page 211. — THE DEATH OF SCHILLER.

*'T is said, when Schiller's death drew nigh,*  
*The wish possessed his mighty mind,*  
*To wander forth wherever lie*  
*The homes and haunts of human kind.*

Shortly before the death of Schiller, he was seized with a strong desire to travel in foreign countries, as if his spirit had a presentiment of its approaching enlargement, and already longed to expatiate in a wider and more varied sphere of existence.

Page 212. — LIFE.

*Where Isar's clay-white rivulets run  
Through the dark woods like frightened deer.*

Close to the city of Munich, in Bavaria, lies the spacious and beautiful pleasure ground called the English Garden, in which these lines were written, originally projected and laid out by our countryman, Count Rumford, under the auspices of one of the sovereigns of the country. Winding walks of great extent pass through close thickets and groves interspersed with lawns; and streams diverted from the river Isar traverse the grounds swiftly in various directions, the water of which, stained with the clay of the soil it has corroded in its descent from the upper country, is frequently of a turbid white color.

Page 217. — THE OLD MAN'S COUNSEL.

————— *the shadbush, white with flowers,  
Brightened the glens.*

The small tree named by the botanist *Aronia botyrapum*, is called in some parts of our country, the shadbush, from the circumstance that it flowers about the time that the shad ascend the rivers in early Spring. Its delicate sprays, covered with white blossoms before the trees are yet in leaf, have a singularly beautiful appearance in the woods.

Page 218. — “ *There hast thou,*” said my friend, “ *a fitting type  
Of human life.*”

I remember hearing an aged man in the country compare the slow movement of time in early life and its swift flight as it approaches old age, to the drumming of a partridge or ruffled grouse in the woods — the strokes falling slow and distinct at first, and following each other more and more rapidly, till they end at last in a whirring sound.

Page 223. — AN EVENING REVERY. — (*From an unfinished poem.*)

This poem and that entitled the Fountain, with one or two others in blank verse, were intended by the author as portions of a larger poem, in which they may hereafter take their place.

Page 225. — THE PAINTED CUP.

*The fresh savannas of the Sangamon  
Here rise in gentle swells, and the long grass  
Is mixed with rustling hazels. Scarlet tufts  
Are glowing in the green, like flakes of fire.*

The Painted Cup, *Euchroma coccinea*, or *Bartsia coccinea*, grows in great abundance in the hazel prairies of the Western States when its scarlet tufts make a brilliant appearance in the midst of the verdure. The Sangamon is a beautiful river, tributary to the Illinois, bordered with rich prairies.













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