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# THE ROLLIAD, in two parts; PROBATIONARY ODES <br> FOR THE <br> LAUREATSHIP; <br> AND <br> <br> POLITICAL ECLOGUES: <br> <br> POLITICAL ECLOGUES: <br> WITH <br> CRITICISMS AND ILLUSTRTRATIONS’ REVISED, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED BY THE ORIGINAL AUTHORS. <br> THE TWENTY-FIRST EDITION. 



## LONDON:

printed for j. ridgway, york-street, st. james's SQUARE.

库fie Hollead "flitical watid Hatire u/rom Colonce bok Pofle and the fuli- Pitt admeined hatione. Pee Who arote ix-?. Py Wro. Whel

$$
18103
$$



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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Criticisms on the Rolliad, in their original form, excited such a general curiosity, that three spurious editions have already been sold, independently of their publication in various of the Daily Papers, and Monthly Magazines. Such a marked testimony in their favour, cannot but be peculiarly flattering to us. We therefore thought it incumbent on us in return, to exert our utmost endeavours in rendering them, as far as our judgment will direct us, yet more worthy of that attention with which they have been honoured, imperfect as they fell from us, through a channel, that did not seem necessarily to demand any very great degree of precision.

In the present edition some few passages have been expunged; others softened; many enlarged; more corrected: and two whole numbers, with the greater part a 4
of a third, are altogether new. A poeticoprosaical Dedication to Sir Lloyd Kenyon, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, has also been added; and an Appendix is now given, consisting of Miscellaneous Pieces, to which the Criticisms incidentally refer.

It may perhaps give offence to some very chastized judgments, that in this our authentic edition, we have subjoined notes on a professed commentary. Some short explanations, however, appeared occasionally necessary, more especially as the subjects of Political Wit in their very nature are fugitive and evanescent. We only fear that our illustrations have not been sufficiently frequent, as we have privately been asked to what " Mr. Hardinge's Arithmetic" in the Dedication alluded; so little impression was made on the public by the learned Gentleman's elaborate calculation of the Orations spoken, and the time expended in the discussion of the Westminster Scrutiny! Indeed, we have known persons even ignorant that Sir Lloyd Kenyon voted for his stables.

This Edition has further been ornamented with a Tree of the Genealogy, and the Arms, Motto, and Crest of the Rollos, now Rolles; for an explanation of which we beg leave to refer the reader to page xiii. The Genealogy is likewise given at full length from the Morning Herald, where it was originally published, and was probably the foundation of the Rolliad. It is therefore inserted in its proper place, before the first extract from the Dedication to the Poem, which immediately preceded the first Numbers of the Criticisms.

## ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

## FOURTH EDITION.

THREE very large impressions of the following work being already sold, and the demand for it daily increasing, it is now a fourth time submitted to the Public, revised and corrected from the many literal errors, which, with every precaution, will too often deform a first edition; especially when circumstances render an early püblication necessary.

In the present edition some few alterations have been made, but none of any considerable magnitude; except that the Appendix of Miscellaneous Pieces is here suppressed. This has been done, in some degree, for the conveniency of binding this first part of the Criticisms on the Rolliad with the second; but more, indeed, in consequence of a design, which
we at present entertain, of printing most of those pieces with other productions of the same Authors in one octavo volume, under the title of Political Miscellanies.

As the bulk and matter of the book are thus diminished, the price also is propor.. tionally reduced. Where the CritiCISMS seem to require any elucidation from the contents of the former Appendix, extracts are now given at the bottom of the page instead of the references in our former Editions.

This slight change we flatter ourselves will not be disapproved by the Public; and we hope, that they will not receive with a less degree of favour the intimation here given of the Miscellaneous Volume, which will probably be published in the course of the ensuing winter.

## EXPLANATION

## OFTHE

FRONTISPIECE and TITLE-PAGE.

THE Frontispiece represents Duke Rollo, with his Sword and Ducal Coronet lying by his side. It is supposed to be a striking likeness, and was copied from a painting in the Window of a Church at Rouen in Normandy. From this illustrious Warrior springs a Tree of the Genealogy of the Rollos, now Rolles. The most eminent of this great Family alone are noticed. The particulars of their history may be found in page xxix and xxx.

The Title-Page exhibits the Arms, Motto, and Crest of the Family. The Arms are, Three French Rolls, Or, between two Rolls of Parchment, Proper, placed in form of a Cheveron on a Field Argent-The Motto is Gouez bien votre

Rôle, or, as we have sometimes seen it spelt-Rolle. The Crest, which has been lately changed by the present Mr. Rolle, is a half-length of the Master of the Rolls, like a Lion demi-rampant with a Roll of Parchment instead of a Pheon's Head be* tween his Paws.

## DEDICATION.

## To Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bart.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, \&c. \&c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

IT
T was originally my intention to have dedicated the Criticisms on the Rolliad, as the Rolliad itself is dedicated, to the illustrious character, from whose hereditary name the Poem derives its title; and*, as I some time since apprized the public, I had actually obtained his permission to lay this little work at his feet. No sooner, however, was he made acquainted with my after-thought of inscribing my book to your honour, but, with the liberality, which ever marks a great mind, he wrote to me of his own accord, declaring his compleat acquies-

* In a postscript originally subjoined to the eighth Number.
cence in the propriety of the alteration. For if I may take the liberty of transcrioing his own ingenuous and modest expression, "I am myself," said he, " but a simgle Rolic; Sir Lloyd Kenyon is a Master of Rolls."

Great Rollo's heir, whose cough, whose laugh, whose groan,
The' Antzus Edmund has so oft o'erthrown:
Whose cry of " question" silenc'd Charles's sense; That cry, more powerful than Pitt's eloquence; Ev'n he, thus high in glory, as in birth, Yields willing way to thy superior worth.

Indeed, if I had not been so happy as to receive this express sanction of Mr . Rolle's concuirence, I should nevertheless have thought myself justified in presuming it, from the very distinguished testimony which he has lately borne to your merits, by taking a demi-rampant of YOUR HONOUR for his crest; a circumstance, in my opinion, so highly complimentary to Your honour, that I was studious to have it as extensively known as possible. I have therefore given directions to my Publisher, to exhibit your portrait, with the Rolle Arms, and

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Where Wisdom sits a-squat, in starch disguise, Like Dulness couch'd, to catch us by surprise. And now he spreads around thy pomp of wig,
In owl-like pride of legal honour's big;
That wig, which once of curl on curl profuse,
In well-kept buckle ftiff, and smugly spruce,
Deck'd the plain Pleader; then in nobler taste, With well-frizz'd bush the' Attorney-General grac'd; And widely waving now with ampler flow, Still with thy titles and thy fame shall grow, Behold, Sir Lloyd, and while with fond delight The dear resemblance feasts thy partial sight, Smile, if thou canst; and, smiling on this book, Cast the glad omen of one favouring look.

But it is on public grounds, that I principally wish to vindicate my choice of your honour for my Patron. The Rolliad, I have reason to believe, owed its existence to the * memorable speech of the Member of Devonshire on the first Discussion of the Westminster "Scrutiny, when he so emphatically proved himself the genuine descendant of Duke Rollo; and in the noble contempt which he avowed, for the boasted rights of Elect-

[^0]ors, seemed to breathe the very soul of his great progenitor, who came to extirpate the liberties of Englishmen with the sword. It must be remembered, however, that your honour ministered the occasion to his glory. You, Sir Lloyd, have ever been reputed the immediate Author of the Scrutiny. Your opinion is said to have been privately consulted on the framing of the Return; and your public defence of the High-Bailiff's proceeding, notoriously furnished Mr. Rollo, and the other friends of the Minister, with all the little argument, which they advanced against the objected exigency of the Writ. You taught them to reverence that holy thing, the Conscience of a Returning Officer, above all Law, Precedent, Analogy, Public Expediency, and the popular Right of Representation, to which our Forefathers erroneously paid religious respect, as to the most sacred franchise of our Constitution. You prevailed on them to manifest an impartiality singularly honourable; and to prefer the sanctity of this single Conscience, to a round dozen of the most immaculate consciences,
chosen in the purest possible manner from their own pure House of Commons.

Thine is the glorious measure; thine alone:
Thee father of the Scrutiny, we own.
Ah! without thee what treasures had we lost, More worth than twenty Scrutinies would cost ${ }^{\dagger}$ To' instruct the Vestry, and convince the House, What Law from Murphy! what plain sense front Rous!
What wit from Mulgrave! from Dundas, what truth!
What perfect virtue fiom the Virtuous Youth!
What deep research from Ariden the profound! What argument from Beareroft ever sound!
By Muncaster, what generous offers made;
By Hardinge, what arithmetic display'd!
And, oh! what rhetoric, from Mahon that broke In printed speeches, which he never spoke!
Ah! without thee, what worth neglected long,
Had wanted still its dearest meed of song!
In vain high-blooded Rolle, unḱnown to fame,
Had boasted still the honours of his name :
In vain had exercis'd his noble spleen'
On Burke and Fox-the Rolliad had not been.
But, alas! Sir Lloyd, at the very moment, while I am writing, intelligence has reached me, that the Scrutiny is at an end. Your favourite measure is no more. The child of your affection has met a sud-
den and a violent fate. I trust, however, that " the Ghost of the departed Scrutiny" (in the bold but beautiful language of Mr. Dundas) will yet haunt the spot, where it was brought forth, where it was fostered, and where it fell. Like the Ghost of Hamlet it shall be a perturbed spirit, though it may not come in a questionable shape. It shall fleet before the eyes of those to whom it was dear, to admonish them, how they rush into future dangers; to make known the secret of its private hoards; or to confess to them the sins of its former days, and to implore their piety, that they would give peace to its shade, by making just reparation. Perhaps too, it may sometimes visit the murderer, like the ghost of Banquo, to dash his joys. It cannot indeed rise up in its proper form to push him from his seat, yet it may assume some other formidable appearance to be his eternal tormentor. These, however, are but visionary consolations, while every loyal bosom must feel substantial affliction from the late iniquitous vote, tyrannically compelling the High-Bailiff to make a return after an enquiry of nine

## months only ; especially when you had so

 lately armed him with all power necessary to make his enquiry effectual.* Ah! how shall I the' unrighteous vote bewail ? Again corrupt Majorities prevail. Poor Corbet t's Conscience, tho' a little loth, Must blindly gape, and gulp the' untasted oath ; If he, whose conscience never felt a qualm, If Grogan fail the good man's doubts to calm. No more shall Morgan, for his six months' hire, Contend, that Fox should share the' expence of fire; Whole Sessions shall he croak, nor bear away The price, that paid the silence of a day :
* I shall give the Reader in one continued note, what information I think necessary for understanding these verses. During the six months that the Scrutiny continued in St. Martin's, the most distinguished exhibition of Mr. Morgan's talents was the maintenance of an argument, that Mr. Fox ought to pay half the expence of fire in the room where the Witnesses attended. The learned Gentleman is familiarly called Frog, to which I presume the Author alludes in the word croak. Mr. Rous spoke two hours to recommend Expedition. At the time the late Parliament was dissolved, he wrote two Pamphlets in favour of the Ministry. I have forgot the titles of these pamphlets, as probably the reader has too, if he ever knew them. However, I can assure him of the fact.-Mr. Collick, the Witness-General of Sir Cecil Wray, is a Hair-Merchant and Justice of Peace. Sir Cecil's taste both for Poetry and Small-beer are well known, as is the present unfinished state of his newly-fronted house in Pall-Mall.

No more, till Colick some new story hatch,
Long-winded Rous for hours shall praise Dispatch; Collick to Whigs and Warrants back shall slink, And Rous, a Pamphleteer, re-plunge in ink: Murphy again French Comedies shall steal, Call them his own, and garble, to conceal; Or, pilfering still, and patching without grace His thread-bare shreds of Virgil out of place, With Dress and Scenery, Attitude and Trick, Swords, Daggers, Shouts, and Trumpets in the nick, With Ahs! and Ohs! Starts, Pauses, Rant, and Rage,
Give a new Grecian Daughter to the stage:
But, Oh, Sir Cecil!-Fled to shades again
From the proud roofs, which here he raised in vain,
He seeks, unhappy ${ }^{1}$ with the Muse to cheer
His rising griefs, or drown them in smali-beer!
Alas! the Muse capricious flies the hour
When most we need her, and the beer is sour :
Mean time Fox thunders faction uncontroul'd,
Crown'd with fresh laurels, from new triumphs bold.
These general evils arising from the termination of the Scrutiny, Your honour, I doubt not, will sincerely lament in common with all true lovers of their King and Country. But in addition to these, you, Sir Lioyd, have particular cause to regret, that * "6 the last hair in

* "This appears to be the last hair in the tail of pro* crastination" The Master of the Rolls, who first used this phrase, is a most eloquent speaker. See Lord Mulg. Essays on Eloquence, Vol. II.
this tail of procrastination" is plucked. I well know, what eager anxiety you felt to establish the suffrage, which you gave, as the delegate of your Coach-horses: and I unaffectedly condole with you, that you have lost this great opportunity of displaying your unfathomable knowledge and irresistible logic to the confusion of your enemies. How learnedly would you have quoted the memorable instance of Darius, who was elected King of Persia by the casting vote of his Horse! Though indeed the merits of that election have been since impeached, not from any alledged illegality of the vote itself, if it had been fairly given; butbecause somejockeyship has been suspected, and the voter, it has been said, was bribed the night before the election! How ably too would you have applied the case of Caligula's horse, who was chosen Consul of Rome! For if he was capable of being elected (you would have said) à fortiori, there could have been no natural impediment to his being an elector ; since omne majus continet in se minus, and the trust is certainly greater to fill the first offices of the state, than to have one share


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ubi ratio, ibijus! and to prove the reason of the thing, how convincingly might you have descanted, in an elegant panegyric on the virtues and abilities of horses, from Xanthus the Grecian Conjuring Horse, whose prophecies are celebrated by íhomer, down to the Learned Little Horse over Westminster Bridge! with whom you might have concluded, lamenting that, as he is not an Elector, the Vestry could not have the assistance of one, capable of doing so much more justice to the question than yourself! -Pardon me, Sir Lloyd, that I have thus attempted to follow the supposed course of your oratory. I feel it to be truly inimitable. Yet such was the impression made on my mind by some of your Honour’s late reasonings respecting the Scrutiny, that I could not withstand the involuntary impulse of endeavouring, for my own improvement, to attain some faint likeness of that wonderful pertinency and cogency, which I so much admired in the great original.

How shall the neighing kind thy deeds requite, Great Yahoo Champion of the Hooy ynhnm's right?

In grateful memory may thy dock-tail pair, Unarm'd convey thee with sure-footed care. Oh! may they, gently pacing o'er the stones, With no rude shock annoy thy batter'd bones, Crush thy judicial cauliflow'r, and down Shower the mix'd laid and powder o'er thy gown ;
Or in unseemly wrinkles crease that band, Fair work of fairer Lady Kenyon's hand. No !-May the pious brutes, with measur'd swing, Assist the friendly motion of the spring, While golden dreams of perquisites and fees
Employ thee, slumbering o'er thine own decrees.
But when a Statesman in St. Stephen's walls
Thy Country claims thee, and the Treasury calls,
To pour thy splendid bile in bitter tide
On hardened sinners who with Fox divide,
Then may they, rattling on in jumbling trot,
With rage and jolting make thee doubly hot,
Fire thy Welch blood, enflamed with zeal and leeks, And kindle the red terrors of thy cheeks,
Till all thy gather'd wrath in furious fit
On Rigby bursts-unless he votes with Pitt.
I might here, Sir Lloyd, launch into a new panegyric on the subject of this concluding couplet. But in this I shall imitate your moderation, who, for reasons best known to yourself, have long aban_ doned to Mr Rolle* "' those loud and re.

* Mr. Ridgway tells me, he thinks there is something like these words in one of the Reviews, where the Rolliad is eriticised.
peated calls on notorious defaulters, which will never be forgiven by certain patriots." Besides, I consider your public-spirited behaviour in the late Election and Scrutiny for Westminster, as the great monument of your fame to all posterity. I have, therefore, dwelt on this-more especially as it was immediately connected with the origin of the Rolliad—till my dedication has run to such a length, that I cannot think of detaining your valuable time any longer; unless merely to request your Honour's zealous protection of a work which may be in some sort attributed to you, as its ultimate cause, which is embellished with your portrait, and which now records in this address, the most brilliant exploit of your political glory.

> Choak'd by a Roll, 'tis said, that Otway died; Otway the Tragic Muse's tender pride.
> Oh! may my Rolle to me, thus favour'd, give A better fate ;-that I may eat, and live!

> I am, Your Honour's Most obedient, Most respectful, Most devoted, humble servant, The EDITOR،

## SHORT ACCOUNT

## OP THE FAMILYOPTHE

# IOLLOS, now ROLLES, 

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FAITHPULLY EXTRACTED FROM THE
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RECORDS of the HERALD's OFFICE.

John Rolle, Esq. is descended from the ancient Duke Rollo, of Normandy ; Rollo passed over into Britain, anno 983, where he soon begat another Rollo, upon the wife of a Saxon drummer. Our young Rollo was distinguished by his gigantic stature, and, as we learn from Odericus Vitalis, was slain by Hildebrand, the Danish Champion, in a fit of jealousy. We find in Camden, that the race of the Rollos fell into adversity in the reign of Stephen, and in the succeeding reign, Gaspar de Rollo was an Ostler in Denbighshire.-But during the unhappy contests of York and Lancaster, William de Wyrcester, and the continuator of the annals of Croyland, have it, that the Rolmos became Scheriffes of Devon. "Scberiffi Devonienses Rolli fuerunt'"-and in
another passage, " arrestaverunt Debitores plurime Rollorum'-hence a doubt in Fabian, whether this Rollo was not Bailiff, ipse potius quam Scheriffus. From this period, however, they gradually advanced in circumstances; Rollo, in Henry the VIIIth, being amerced in 800 marks for pilfering two manchetts of beef from the King's buttery, the which, saith Selden, facillime payavit.

In 7th and 8th of Phil. and Mar. three Rollos indeed were gibetted for piracy, and from that date the family changed the final $O$ of the name into an $E$. In the latter annals of the Rollos now Rolles, but little of consequence is handed down to us. We have it that Timothy Rolle of Plympton, in the 8th of Queen Anne, endowed three alms-houses in said town. Jeremiah his second son was counted the fattest man of his day, and Dorothea Rolle his third cousin died of a terrible dysentery. From this period the Rolles have burst upon public notice, with such a blaze of splendour, as renders all further accounts of this illustrious race entirely unnecessary.

## EXTRACT FROM THE DEDICATION

OF THE

## R OLLIAD.

AN
EPIC POEM,

IN
TWELVE BOOKS.

When Norman Rollo sought fair Albion's coast, (Long may his offspring prove their country's boast !). Thy genius, Britain, sure inspir'd his soul To bless this Island with the race of Rolle! Illustrious Rolle! O may thy honour'd name Roll down distinguish'd on the Rolls of fame! Still first be found on Devon's county polls! Still future Senates boast their future Rolles! Since of all Rolls which in this world we see, The world has ne'er produc'd a Roll like thee. Hot Rolls and butter break the Briton's fast, Thy speeches yield a more sublime repast. Compar'd to thine, how small their boasted heat!
Nor, mix'd with treacle, are they half so sweet.
O'er Rolls of parchment Antiquarians pore, Thy mind, O Rolle, affords a richer store. Let those on law or history who write, To Rolls of Parliament resort for light,

Whilst o'er our Senate, from our living Rolle,
Beam the bright rays of an enlightened soul;
In wonder lost, we slight their uselefs stuff, And eel one Rolle of Parliament enough.
The skill'd musician to direct his band, Waves high a Roll of paper in his hand;
When Pitt would drown the eloquence of Burke;
You seem the Rolle best suited to his work;
His well-train'd band, obedient know their cue,
And cough and groan in unison with you.
Thy god-like ancestor, in valour tried,
Still bravely fought by conqu'ring William's side ;
In Bricish blood he drench'd his purple sword,
Proud to partake the triumphs of his lord:
So you, with zeal, support through each debate,
The conqu'ring William of a latter date:
Whene'er he speaks, attentive still to chear
The lofty nothing with a friendly " hear,"
And proud your leader's glory to promote,
Partake his triumph in a faithful vote.
Ah! sure while Coronets like hailstones fly,
When Peers are made, the Gods alone know why,
Thy hero's gratitude, O Rolle, to thee,
A ducal diadem might well decree;
Great Rollo's title to thy house restore,
Let $E$ usurp the place of $O$ no more,
Then Rolle himself should be what Rollo was before.

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and affecting; in other hands, indeed, it would not have appeared sufficiently poetical, but the technical expressions of our author convey the idea in all the blaze of metaphor. The storm at length subsides, and Rollo is safely landed on the coast of Sussex. His first exploit, like that of $\mathbb{A}$ neas, is deer-stealing. He then sets out in the disguise of a Sussex Smuggler, to obtain intelligence of the country and its inhabitants:

> Wrapt in a close great-coat, he plods along;
> A seeming Smuggler, to deceive the throng.

This expedient of the Smuggler's Greatcoat, we muft acknowledge, is not quite so Epic, as the veil of clouds, with which Minerva in the Odyssey, and Venus, in the Æneid, surround their respective heroes. It is, however, infinitely more natural, and gains in propriety, what it loses in sublimity. Thus disguised, our adventurer arrives at the Country-house of Dame ShipTon, a lady of exquisite beauty, and first Concubine to the Usurper Harold. Her likeness (as we all know) is still preserved at the wax-work in Fleet-street. To-
this lady Rol lo discovers himself, and is received by her in the most hospitable manner. At supper, he relates to her, with great modesty, his former actions, and his design of conquering England ; in which (charmed with the grace with which he eats and tells stories) she promises to assist him, and they set off together for London. In the third book Dame Shipton, or, as the author styles her, Shiptonia, proposes a party to the puppet-shew; on the walk they are surprised by a shower, and retire under Temple-bar, where Shiptonia forgets her fidelity to Harold. We are sorry to observe, that this incident is not sufficiently poetical; nor does Shiptonia part with her chastity in so solemn a manner as Dido in the Æneid. In the opening of the fourth book, likewise, we think our author inferior to Virgil, whom he exactly copies, and in some places translates; he begins in this manner :

> But now (for thus it was decreed above)
> Shiptonia falls excessively in love;
> In every vein, great Rollo's eyes and fame
> Light up, and then add fuel to the flame!
> His words, his beauty, stick within her breasta
> Nor do her cares afford her any rest.

Here we think that Virgil's " hærent infixi pectore vultus verbaque,". is ill translated by the prosaic word stick. We must confess, however, that from the despair and death of Shiptonia, to the battle of Hastings, in which Rolio kills with his own hand the Saxon Drummer, and carries off his wife, the Poem abounds with beautiful details, cold-blooded matter of facts. Critics may perhaps object that it appears from the Genealogy of the Rollos, Duke Rollo came to England more than 60 years before the battle of Hastings: though the Poet represents him as the principal hero in that memorable engagement. But such deviations from history are among the common licences of poetry. Thus Virgil, for the sake of a beautiful episode, makes Dido live in the time of Æneas, whereas she lived in reality 200 years before the Trojan war ; and if authority more in point be desired, Mr. Cumberland wrote a Tragedy, called the Battle of Hastings, in which there was not a single event, except the death of Harold, that had the slightest foundation in bistorical facts, or even probability.

But the sixth book, in which Rolis, al-
most despairing of success, descends into a Night Cellar to consult the illustrious Merlin on his future destiny, is a master-piece of elegance. In this book, as the Philosopher's magic lantern exhibits the characters of all Rollo's descendants, and even all. those who are to act on the same stage with the Marcellus of the piece, the present illustrious Mr. Rolle, we mean to select in cur next number some of the most striking passages of this inexhaustible Magazine of Poetry!

## NUMBER II.

OUR author, after giving an account of the immediate descendants of Rollo, finds himself considerably embarrassed by the three unfortunate Rollos*, whom history relates to have been hanged. From this difficulty, however, he relieves himself, by a contrivance equally new and arduous, viz. by versifying the bill of indictment, and

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { * See the Genealogy, p. xxvii, xxviii。 } \\
\text { B } 3
\end{gathered}
$$

inserting in it a flaw, by which they are saved from condemnation. But in the transactions of those early times, however dignified the phraseology, and enlivened by fancy, there is little to amaze and less to interest; let us hasten, therefore, to those characters about whom not to be solicitous, is to want curiosity, and whom not to admire, is to want gratitude - to those characters, in short, whose splendour illuminates the present House of Commons.

Of these, our author's principal favourite appears to be that amiable * young Nobleman, whose Diary we have all perused with so much pleasure. Of him he says,-
——Superior to abuse,
He nobly glories in the name of Goose;
Such Geese at Rome from the perfidious Gaul
Preserv'd the Treas'ry-Bench and Capitol, \&c. \&c.
In the description of Lord Mahon, our author departs a little from his wonted gravity,——
—_This Quixote of the Nation, Beats his own Windmills in gesticulation, To strike, not please, his utmost force he bends, And all his sense is at his fingers ends, \&c. \&c.

* Lord Graham.

But the most beautiful effort of our author's genius (if we except only the character of Mr. Rolle himself) is contained in the description of Mr. Pitt.

Pert without fire, without experience sage,
Young with more art than Shelburne glean'd from age,
Too proud from pilfer'd greatness to descend,
Too humble not to call Dundas his friend,
In solemn dignity and sullen state,
This new Octavius rises to dcbate!
Mild and more mild he sees each placid row
Of Country Gentlemen with rapture glow;
He sees, convuls'd with sympathetic throbs, Apprentice Peers, and deputy Nabobs !
Nor Rum Contractors think his speech too long,
While words, like treacle, trickle from his Tongue!
O Soul congenial to the Souls of Rolles!
Whether you tax the luxury of Coals,
Or vote fome necessary millions more,
To feed an Indian friend's exhaustcd store,
Fain would I praise (if I like thee could praise)
Thy matchless virtues in congenial lays.
But, Ah! too weak, \&c. \&c.
This apology, however, is like the molo episcopari of Bishops; for our author con_ tinues his panegyric during about one hundred and fifty lines more, after which he proceeds to a task (as he says) more congenial to his abilities, and paints
_- in smooth confectionary ftyle,
The simpering sadness of his Mulgrave's smile.
From the character of this nobleman we shall only select a part of one couplet, which tends to elucidate our author's astonishing powers in imitative harmony,
__" within his lab'ring throat
The shrill shriek struggles with the harsh hoarse note."
As we mean to excite, and not to satisfy at once the curiosity of our readers, we shall here put a period to our extracts for the present. We cannot, however, conclude this essay, without observing, that there are very few lines in the whole work which are at all inferior to those we have selected for the entertainment of our readers.

## NUMBER III,

IN proof of the assurance with which we concluded our last number, we shall now proceed to give the character of $\mathrm{SIR}^{\mathrm{R}}$ Richard Hill.

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favourite books, peculiarly qualified him to handle with equally pleasantry and orthodoxy. But all our industry to procure his pamphlet unfortunately proved ineffectual. We never saw more of it than the title-page, which we formerly purchased in the lining of a trunk, at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

We are conscious, that these introductory explanations must seem doubly dull, to Readers impatient for such exquisite poetry as the Rolliad. They appeared, however, indispensible to the due understanding of the verses, which we shall now give without further preface.

> Brother of Rowland, or, if yet more dear Sounds thy new title, Cousin of a Peer;
> Scholar of various learning, good or evil,
> Alike what God inspir'd, or what the Devil ;
> Speaker well skill'd, what no man hears, to write ;
> Sleep-giving Poet, of a sleepless night;
> Polemic, Politician, Saint,-and Wit,
> Now lashing Madan, now defending Pitt;
> Thy praise shall live till time itself be o'er,
> Friend of King George, tho' of King Jesus more !

The solemnity of this opening is well suited to the dignity of the occasion. The heroes of Homer generally address each
other by an appellative, marking their affinity to some illustrious personage. The Grecian poet, it muft be confessed, in such cases, uses a patronymic, expressive of the genealogy; as Pelides, $\mathbb{A}$ acides, Laertiades; but it is not absolutely necessary to observe this rule.-For, *M‘Pherson, a poet with whom our author is most likely to be intimately acquainted, makes his hero, Fingal, address Ossian by the title of "Father of Oscar." It should seem therefore to be sufficient, if in addressing a great man, you particularise any celebrated character of the family who may be supposed to reflect honour on his connections; and the Reverend Rowland Hill was certainly the moft celebrated of our worthy Baronet's relations, before the late creation of Lord Berwick, on which the next line happily touches.

Our author seems very fond of Mr . Dundas,

## Whose exalted soul

No bonds of vulgar prejudice controul.
Of shame unconscious in his bold career,
He spurns that honour, which the weak revere;

[^1]For, true to public Virtue's patriot plan, He loves the Minifter, and not the Man; Alıke the advocate of North and Wit, The friend of Shelburne, and the guide of Pitr.
His ready tongue with sophistries at will, Can say, unsay, and be consistent still; This day can censure, and the next retract, In speech extol, and stigmatize in act; Turn and re-turn; whole hours at Hastings bawl, Defend, praise, thank, affront him, and recal. By opposition, he his King shall court; And damn the People's cause by his support. He, like some Angel sent to scourge mankind, Shall deal forth plagues,-in charity design'd. The Weft he would have starv'd ; yet, ever good But meant to save the effușion of her blood And if, from fears of his Controul releast He looses Rapine now, to spoil the East; "Tis but to fire another Sykes to plan Some new starvation-scheme for Hindoftan ;
Secure, to make her flourish, as before, More populous, by losing myriads more.

Our author here seems to understand the famous starvation-scheme of Mr. Dundas, as literally designed to produce an actual famine in America, though undoubtedly from the most benevolent motives imaginable. But this is contradicted by a*late writer, who appears to be perfectly conversant with the language and purposes of our present men

* Key to Parliamentary Debates, published by Debrett.
in power. "Starvation (says he) is not synonymous with famine; for Mr. Dundas most certainly could not intend to produce a famine in America, which is the granary of the West-Indies, and of a great part of Europe. The word Starvation (continues he) was intended by Mr. Dundas to express a scheme of his own, by which he meant to prevent the Americans from eating when they were hungry, and had food within their reach; thereby insuring their reduction without blood-shed." However, both authors agree that Mr . Dundas proposed to starve the Americans (whatever was to be the mode of doing it) in mere compassion, to save them from the horrors of throat-cutting. How finely too does the Poet trace the same charitable disposition in the late measures of Mr. Dundas and his Colleagues at the Board of Controul! Factious men have said, that the Indian politics of the new Commissioners have a direct tendency, beyond any former system; to encourage every kind of peculation and extortion. But what kind Mr . Dundas would peculiarly wish to encourage, can admit of no doubt, from his known partiality to starving-any body, but
himself. And how, indeed, can the prosperity of the East be better consulted, than by some new starvation-scheme; such as was contrived and executed by certain humane individuals in the year 1770 , with the most salutary event! For, notwithstanding one-third of the inhabitants of Bengal were then swept away by the famine, the province, in consequence, is now become more populous than ever. This may a little disturb all vulgar notions of cause and effect; but the writer above-mentioned proves the fact, by the testimony of Major Scott.

There are many more lines relating to Mr. Dundas. But as this gentleman's character is so perfectly understood by the public, we shall rather select a short catalogue of some among the inferior Ministerial He roes, who have hitherto been less frequently described.

Drake, whose cold rhetorick freezes in its course, Banks the precise, and fluent Wilberforce, With either Phipps, a scribbling, prattling pair! And Villers, comely, with the flaxen hair; The gentle Grenville's ever-grinning Son, And the dark brow of solemn Hamilton.

These miniatures, as we may call them, present us with very striking likenesses of the living originals; most of whom are seen to as much advantage in this small size, as they could possibly have been, had they been taken at full length. How happy is the allusion to Mr. Drake's* well-known speech; which, in the metaphor of our poet, we may style a beautiful icicle of the most transparent eloquence! How just too, and yet how concise, is the description of the literary and parliamentary talents, so equally possessed by Brother Charles and Brother Harry, as Lord Mulgrave affectionately calls them. We must, however, observe, that in the Manuscript of the Rolliad, obligingly communicated to us by the Author, the line appears to have been first written,

Resplendent Phipps who shines our lesser Bear ;
the noble head of this illustrious family having been called the Great Bear. But this

* " Behold, Sir, another feature of the procrastinating system. Not fo the Athenian Patriots-Sir, the Romans -Sir, I have loft the clue of my argument-Sir, I will fit down."
was corrected probably in consequence of the Poet having discovered, like Mr. Herschel, that the splendor which he long attributed to a single constellation, or (if we may depart a little from critical nicety in our figure) to a single star, in reality flowed from the united rays of two. We have nothing further to add on this passage, only that the character of Villers seems to be drawn after the Nireus of Homer ; who, as the Commentators remark, is celebrated in the catalogue of warriors, for the handsomest man in the Grecian army, and is never mentioned again through the whole twenty-four books of the Iliad.


## NUMBER IV.

A NEW edition (being the nineteenth) of this universally admired poem having been recently published, the ingenious author has taken that opportunity to introduce some new lines on an occasion perfectly congenial to his muse, and in the highest degree

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The beauty of the historical allusion to Prince Prettyman, need not be pointed out to our readers; and the presage that the fame of this Royal personage shall be lost and absorbed in the rising reputation of the ingenious divine, is peculiarly happy and well turned. The celebrated passage of Virgil,

> " Tu Marcellus eris:"
is supposed to have been in the poet's recollection at the moment of his conceiving this passage-not that the
"Oh miserande puer!"
in the preceding line, is imagined to have excited any idea of Mr. Pitt.

Our author now pursues his hero to the pulpit, and there, in imitation of Homer, who always takes the opportunity for giving a minute description of his perfona, when they are on the very verge of entering upon an engagement, he gives a laboured but animated detail of the Doctor's personal manners and deportment. Speaking of the penetrating countenance for which the Doctor is distinguished, he says,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Argus could boast an hundred eyes, 'tis true, } \\ \text { The Doctor looks an hundreds ways with two: } \\ \text { Gimlets they are, and bore you through and through. }\end{array}\right\}$
This is a very elegant and classic compliment, and shews clearly what a decided advantage our Reverend Hero possesses over the celebrated $\mathrm{O} \phi \theta \alpha \lambda \mu \delta \delta \varangle \lambda o s$ of antiquity. Addison is justly famous in the literary world, for the judgment with which he selects and applies familiar words to great occasions, as in the instances:
$\qquad$ "The great, the important day, "Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome." " The sun grows dim with age, \&c. \&c."

This is a very great beauty, for it fares with ideas, as with individuals; we are the more interested in their fate, the better we are acquainted with them. But how inferior is Addison in this respect to our author?

Gimlets they are, \&c.
There is not such a word in all Cato! How well-known and domestic the image! How specific and forcible the application !Our author proceeds: Having described very accurately the style of the Doctor's hairC 2
dressing, and devoted ten beautiful lines to an eulogy upon the brilliant on the little finger of his right hand, of which he emphatically says:

> No veal putrescent, no dead whiting's eye,
> In the true water with this ring could vie;
he breaks out into the following most inspirited and vigorous apostrophe-

Oh! had you seen his lily, lily hand,
Stroke his spare cheek, and coax his snow-white band:
That adding force to all his powers of speech,
This the protector of his sacred breech;
That point the way to Heav'n's coleftial grace, This keep his small-clothes in their proper place-
Oh! how the comley preacher you had prais'd, As now the right, and now the left he rais'd!!!

Who does not perceive, in this description, as if before their eyes, the thin figure of emaciated divinity, divided between religion and decorum ;'anxious to produce some truths, and conceal others; at once concerned for fundamiental points of various kinds; ever at the bottom of things-Who does not see this, and seeing, who does not admirè? The notes that accompany this excellent ejpisode, contain admirable inftances of our'au:
thor's profound knowledge in all the literature of our established religion; and we are sorry that our plan will not suffer us to produce them, as a full and decisive proof that his learning is perfectly on a level with his genius, and his divinity quite equal to his poetry.

## NUMBER $V$.

ON Monday last, the twentieth edition of this incomparable poem made its appearance: and we may safely venture to predict, that, should it be followed by an hundred more, while the fertile and inexhaustible genius of the author continues to enrich every new edition with new beauties, they will not fail to run through, with the same rapidity that the former have done ; so universal is the enthusiasm prevailing among the genuine lovers of poetry, and all persons of acknowledged taste, with respect to .this wonderful and unparalleled production.

What chiefly distinguishes this edition, and renders it peculiarly interesting at the
present moment, is the admirable description contained in it of the newly-appointed India Board; in which the characters of the members composing it are most happily, though perhaps somewhat severely, contrasted with those to whom the same high office had been allotted by a former administration.

That the feelings of the public are in unison with those of our author upon this occasion, is sufficiently apparent from the frequent Panegyrics with which the public papers have of late been filled, upon the characters of these distinguished personages. In truth, the superiority of our present excellent administration over their opponents, can in no instance be more clearly demonstrated, than by a candid examination of the comparative merits of the persons appointed by each of them to preside in this arduous and important department.

Our author opens this comparison by the following elegant compliment to the accomplished Nobleman whose situation, as Secretary of State, entitles' him to a priority of notice, as the eminence of his abilities will ever ensure him a due superiority of weight in the deliberations of the board.

> Sydney, whom all the pow'rs of rhetoric grace,
> Consistent Sydney fills Firzwilliam's place;
> O, had by nature but proportion'd been
> His strength of genius to his length of chin,
> His mighty mind in some prodigious plan
> At once with ease had reach'd to Indostan!

The idea conveyed in these lines, of the possibility of a feature in the human face extending to so prodigious a distance as the East-Indies, has been objected to as somewhat hyperbolical. But those who are well acquainted with the person as well as the character of the noble lord alluded to, and who are unquestionably the beft judges of the extent of the compliment, will certainly be of a different opinion. Neither indeed is the objection founded in truth, but must have arisen merely from the passage not having been properly understood. It by no means supposes his Lordship to have literally a chin of such preposterous dimensions, as must be imagined for the purpose of reaching to the East-Indies; but figurativelyspeaking, only purports, that, if his Lordship's mental faculties are co-extensive with that distinguished feature of his face, they may readily embrace, and be competent to the consideration of the most distant objects.

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\text { c } 4
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The meaning of the author is so obvious, that this cavil probably originated in wilful misapprehension, with a view of detracting from the merit of one of the most beautiful passages in the whole poem.

What reader can refuse his admiration to the following lines, in which the leading features of the characters are so justly, strongly, and at the same time so concisely delineated?

Acute observers, who with skilful ken
Descry the characters of public men,
Rejoice that pow'r and patronage should pass
From jobbing Montague to pure Dundas;
Exchange with pleasure, Elliot, Lew'sham, North, For Mulgrave's tried integrity and worth; And all must own, that worth completely tried, By turns experienc'd upon every side.

How happy is the selection of epithets in these lines! How forcibly descriptive of the character to which they are applied! In the same strain he proceeds :-

[^2]
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in the description of the principal person of the board, the author has exerted the whole force of his genius, and he will not find his expectations disappointed; he has reserved him for the last, and has judiciously evaded disgracing him by a comparison with any other, upon the principle, no doubt, quoted from Mr. Theobald, by that excellent critic, Martinus Scriblerus:
"None but himself can be his parallel."
Doublb Falsehood.
As he has drawn this character at considerable length, we shall content ourselves with selecting some few of the most striking passages, whatever may be the difficulty of selecting where almost the whole is equally beautiful. The grandeur of the opening prepares the mind for the sublime sensations suitable to the dignity of a subject so exalted :

Above the rest, majestically great,
Behold the infant Atlas of the state, The matchless miracle of modern days, In whom Britannia to the world displays
A sight to make surrounding nations stare;
A lingdom trusted to à school-boy's care.

It is to be observed to the credit of our author, that, although his political principles are unquestionably favourable to the present happy government, he does not scruple, with that boldness which ever' characterises real genius, to animadvert with freedom on persons of the most elevated rank and station; and he has accordingly interspersed his commendations of our favourite young Minister with much excellent and reasonable counsel, fore-warning him of the dangers to which he is by his situation exposed. After having mentioned his introduction into public life, and concurred in that admirable panegyric of his immaculate virtues, made in the House of Commons by a noble Lord already celebrated in the poem, upon which he has the following observation :

- As Mulgrave, who so fit

To chaunt the praises of ingenious Pitt ?
The nymph unhackney'd and unknown abroad, Is thus commended by the hackney'd bawd. The dupe enraptur'd, views her fancied charms, And clasps the maiden mischief to his arms, Till dire disease reveals the truth too late :
O grant my country, Heav'n, a milder fate!
he attends him to the high and distinguished station he now so ably fills, and, in a
nervous strain of manly eloquence, describes the defects of character and conduct to which his situation, and the means by which he came to it, render him peculiarly liable. The spirit of the following lines is remarkable:

Oft in one bosom may be found allied, Excess of meanness, and excess of pride:
Oft may the Statesman, in St. Siephen's brave,
Sink in St. James's to an abject slave;
Erect and proud at Westminster, may fall
Prostrate and pitiful at Leadenhall;
In word a giant, though a dwarf in deed,
Be led by others while he seems to lead.
He afterwards with great force describes the lamentable state of humiliation into which he may fall from his present pinnacie of greatness, by too great a subserviency to those from whom he has derived it, and appeals to his pride in the following beautiful exclamation:

Shall Chatham's offspring basely beg support,
Now from the India, now St. James's court;
With pow'r admiring Senates to bewitch,
Now kiss a Monarch's—now a Meichant's breech;
And prove a pupil of St. Omer's school, Of either kinson, At. or Jen. the tool?

Though cold and cautious criticism may perhaps stare at the boldness of the conclud-
ing line, we will venture to pronounce it the moft masterly stroke of the sublime to be met with in this, or any other poem. It may be justly said, as Mr. Pope has so happily expressed it-
$*$ To snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."
Essay on Criticism.

As we despair of offering any thing equal to this lofty flight of genius to the reader of true taste, we fhall conclude with recommending to him the immediate perusal of the whole poem, and, in the name of an admiring public, returning our heart-felt thanks to the wonderful author of this invaluable work.

## NUMBER.VI.

IN our two last numbers we were happy to give our readers the earliest relish of those additional beauties, with which the nineteenth and twentieth impressions of the Rolii ad are enriched. And these interpolations
we doubt not have been sufficiently admired for their intrinsic merit, even in their detached state, as we gave them. But what superior satisfaction must they have afforded to those who have read them in their proper places! They are parts of a whole, and as such wonderfully improve the effect of the general design, by an agreeable interruption of prosaic regularity.

This may appear to some but a paradoxical kind of improvement, which is subversive of order. It must be remembered, however, that the descent of Rollo to the nightcellar was undoubtedly suggested by the descent of Æneas to hell in the Sixth Book of Virgil; and every classical Critic knows what a noble contempt of order the Roman Poet studiously displays in the review of his countrymen. From Romulus he jumps at once to Augustus; gets back how he can to Numa; goes straight forward to Brutus; takes a short run to Camillus; makes a long stride to Julius Cæsar and Pompey; from Cato retreats again to the Gracchi and the Scipios; and at last arrives in a beautiful zig-zag at Marcellus, with whom he con-
cludes. And this must be right, because it is in Virgil.

A similar confusion, therefore, has now been judiciously introduced by our Author in the Sixth Book of the Rolliad. He first singles out some of the great statesmen of the present age; then carries us to church, to hear Dr. Prettyman preach before the Speaker and the pews; and next shows us all that Mr. Dundas means to let the public know of the new India Board;-that is to say, the Members of whom it is composed. He now proceeds, where a dull genius would probably have begun, with an accurate description of the House of Commons, preparatory to the exhibition of Mr. Rolle, and some other of our political heroes, on that theatre of their glory. Maps of the country round Troy have been drawn from the Iliad; and we doubt not, that a plan of St. Stephen's might now be delineated with the utmost accuracy from the Rolliad.

Merlin first ushers Duke Rollo into the Lовву: marks the situation of the two entrances; one in the front, the other communicating laterally with the Court of Re-
quests; and points out the topography of the fire-place and the box,

## —___ in which

Sits Pearson, like a pagod in his niche;
The Gomgom Pearson, whose sonorous lungs
With "Silence! Room there !" drown an hundred tongues,
This passage is in the very spirit of prophecy, which delights to represent things in the most lively manner. We not only see, but hear Pearson in the execution of his office. The language, too, is truly prophetic; unintelligible, perhaps, to those to whom it is addressed, but perfectly clear, full, and forcible to those who live in the time of the accomplishment. Duke Rollo might reasonably be supposed to stare at the barbarous words " Pagod" and " Gomgom ;" but we, who know one to signify an Indian Idol, and the other an Indian Instrument of music, perceive at once the peculiar propriety with which such images are applied to an officer of a House of Commons so completely Indian as the present. A writer of less judgment would have contented himself with comparing Pearson simply to a

Statue in his niche $\qquad$

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Till, full of claret, down with wild uproar
You reel, and, stretch'd along the gallery, snore.
From this the poet naturally slides into a general caution against the vice of drunkenness, which he more particularly enforces, by the instance of Mr. Pitt's late peril, from the farmer at Wandsworth.

Ah! think, what danger on debauch attends:
Let Pitt, once drunk, preach temp'rance to his friends; How, as he wander'd darkling $0^{\circ}$ er the plain, His reason drown'd in Jenkinson's champaigne, A rustic's hand, but righteous fate withstood, Had shed a Premier's for a robber's blood.

We have been thus minute in tracing the transitions in this inimitable passage, as they display, in a superior degree, the wonderful skill of our poet, who could thus bring together an orange-girl, and the present pure and immaculate Minister; a connection, which, it is more than probable, few of our readers would in any wise have suspected.
—___ Ex fumo dare lucem
Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat.
From the Lobby we are next led into the several committee-rooms and other offices adjoining; and among the rest, Merlin,
like a noble Lord, whose diary was some time since printed, " takes occasion to inspect the water-closets,"

> Where offerings, worthy of those altars, lie, Speech, letter, narrative, remark, reply ;
> With dead-born taxes, innocent of ill, With cancell'd clauses of the India bill:
> There pious Northcote's meek rebukes, and here
> The labour'd nothings of the Scrutineer;
> And reams on reams of tracts, that, without pain, Incessant spring from Scotr's prolific brain.
> Yet wherefore to this age should names be known, But heard, and then forgotten in their own ?
> Turn then, my son, \&c. \&c.

This passage will probably surprise many of our readers, who must have discovered our author to be, as every good and wise man must be, firmly attached to the present system. It was natural for Dante to send his enemies to hell; but it seems strange that our poet should place the writings of his own friends and fellow-labourers in a water-closet. It has indeed been hinted to us, that it might arise from envy, to find some of them better rewarded for their exertions in the cause, than himself. But though great minds have sometimes been subject to this passion, we cannot suppose it to have influenced the author of
the Rolliad in the present instance. For in that case we doubt not he would have shewn more tenderness to his fellow-sufferer, the unfortunate Mr. Northcote, who, after sacrificing his time, degrading his profession, and hazarding his ears twice or thrice every week, for these two or three years past, has at length confessed his patriotism weary of employing his talents for the good of his country, without receiving the reward of his labours. To confess the truth, we ourselves think the apparent singularity of the poet's conduct on this occa.. sion, may be readily ascribed to that independence of superior genius, which we noticed in our last number. We there remarked, with what becoming feeedom he spoke to the Minister himself; and in the passage now before us, we may find traces of the same spirit, in the allusions to the coal-tax, gauze-tax, and ribbon-tax, as well as the unexampled alterations and corrections of the celebrated India-bill. Why then should it appear extraordinary, that he should take the same liberty with two or three brother-authors, which he had before taken with their master; and without scruple intimate, what
he and every one else must think of their productions, notwithstanding he may possess all possible charity for the good intention of their endeavours?

We cannot dismiss these criticisms, without observing on the concluding lines; how happily our author, here again, as before, by the mention of Shiptonia, contrives to recal our attention to the personages more immediately before us, Merlin and Duke Rollo!

## NUMBER VII.

WE come now to the Sanctum Sanctorum, the Holy of Holies, where the glory of political integrity shines visibly, since the shrine has been purified from Lord J. Cavendish, Mr. Foljambe, Sir C. Bunbury, Mr. Coke, Mr. Baker, Major Hartley, and the rest of its pollutions. To drop our metaphor, after making a minute survey of the Lobby, peeping into the Eating-room, and inspecting the Water-closets, we are at length admitted into the House itself. The
transition here is peculiarly grand and solemn. Merlin, having corrected himself for wasting so much time on insignificant objects,
(Yet wherefore to this age should names be known, But heard, and then forgotten in their own ')
immediately directs the attention of Rollo to the doors of the house, which are represented in the vision, as opening at that moment to gratify the hero's curiosity; then the prophet suddenly cries out, in the language of ancient Religion,

## -Procul, ô procul este profani!

Turn then, my son, where to thy hallow'd eye Yon doors unfold-Let none profane be nigh!

It seems as if the poet, in the preceding descriptions, had purposely stooped to amuse himself with the Gomgom Pearson, Hucsteria, Major Scott, Mr. Northcote, and the Reverend author of the Scrutineer, that he might rise again with the more striking dignity on this great occasion.

Merlin now leads Rollo to the centre of the House,

Conventus trahit in medios, turbamque sonantem.
He points out to him the gallery for strangers to sit in, and members to sleep in; the bar below, and the clock above. Of the clock he observes,

> When this shalt point, the hour of question come, Mutes shall find voice, and Orators be dumb.
> This, if in lengthen'd parle the night they pass, Shall furnish still his opening to Dundas; To Pitt, when " hear-hims" flag, shall oft supply The chear-trap trick of stale apology; And, strange to tell! in Nature's spite, provoke Hot Arden once to blunder at a joke.

The beauty of these lines will be instantly perceived by all who have witnessed the debates; as they cannot but have remarked, how perpetually " the late bour of nigbt" occupies the exordiums of Mr. Dundas, after eleven o'clock ; and how frequently it is introduced by Mr. Pit t as a hint, for what is called chearing, whenever his arguments and invectives are received by his young friends with the unparliamentary compliment of sacred silence. The miracle of a jest from Mr. Arden, happened on the occasion of some Resolutions having passed between the hours of $\mathcal{L x}$ and $\int$ even in the morning; for D 4
which reason the Attorney-General facetiously contended, that they were entitled to no respect, " as the house was then at fixes and fevens." Any approximation to wit in debate, being perfectly unusual with this gentleman, however entertaining his friends may think him in private, our author very properly distinguishes this memorable attempt by the same kind of admiration, with which poets commonly mention some great prodigy —as for instance, of a cow's speaking :

## ——pecudesque locutæ

Infandum!
We hope none of our readers will attribute to us the most distant intention of any invidious comparison.

The table, mace, \&c. are next described, but these we shall pass over in silence, that we may get-where most who enter the House of Commons wish to get-to the Treasury-Bench,

> Where sit the gowned clerks, by ancient rule, This on a chair, and that upon a stool; Where stands the well-pil'd table, cloth'd in green;
> There on the left the Treasury-bench is seen. No sattin covering decks the' unsightly boards;
> No velvet cushion holds the youthful lords:

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seasonable relief to the minds of our readers, to be informed, that Mr. Pitt (as it has been said in some of the daily papers) means to propose, for one article of his Parliamentary Reform, to cover the seats in general with crimson sattin, and to decorate the Treasury-bench, in particular, with cushions of crimson velvet ; one of $*$ extraordinary dimensions being to be appropriated to Mr. W. Grenville.

The epithet "tender" in the last line we were at first, disposed to consider as merely synonymous with " youtbful." But a friend, to whom we repeated the passage, suspected that the word might bear some more emphatical sense; and this conjecture indeed seems to be established beyond doubt, by the original reading in the manuscript, which, as we before said, has been communicated to us,
"Alas! that flesh, so late by pedants scarr'd,
" Sore from the rod, should suffer seats so hard."
We give these verses, not as admitting any comparison with the text, as it now stands,

* For a description of this young gentleman's person, from top to bottom, see No. V.
but merely by way of commentary, to illustrate the poet's meaning.

From the Treasury-bench, we ascend one step to the India-Bench.

```
"There too, in place advanc' \(d\), as in command,
" Above the beardless rulers of the land,
" On a bare bench, alas! exalted sit,
r. The pillars of Prerogative and Pitt;
" Delights of \(A\) sia, ornaments of men,
" Thy Sovereign's Sovereigns, happy Hindostan."
```

The movement of these lines is, as the subject required, more elevated than that of the preceding : yet the prevailing sentiment excited by the description of the Treasurybench, is artfully touched by our author, as he passes, in the Hemistich,

On a bare bench, alas!
which is a beautiful imitation of Virgil's
-Ah! filice in nudâ-_
The pompous titles so liberally bestowed on the Bengal squad, as the pennyless birelings of opposition affect to call them, are truly in the Oriental taste ; and we doubt not, but every friend to the present happy government, will readily agree in the justice of sti-
ling them " pillars of prerogative and Pitt, delights of Asia, and ornaments of man." Neither, we are assured, can any man of any party object to the last of their high dignities, "Sovereigns of the Sovereign of India;" fince the Company's well-known sale of Shah Allum to his own Vifier, is an indisputable proof of their supremacy over the Great Mogul.

As our author has been formerly accused of plagiarism, we must here in candour confess, that he seems, in his description of the Indiabench, to have had an eye to Milton's account of the devil's throne; which, however, we are told, much exceeded the possible splendour of any India-bench, or even the magnificence of Mr . Hastings himself.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus, or of Ind;
Or where the gorgeous East, with lavish hand, Show'rs on her King, barbaric pearl and gold;
Satan exalted Sate.——_
This concluding phrase, our readers will observe, is exactly and literally copied by our author. It is also worthy of remark, that as he calls the Bengal squad,

The Pillars of Prerogative and Pitt,

## So Milton calls Beelzebub,

## A Pillar of State:

Though, it is certain, that the expression here quoted may equally have been suggested by one of the Persian titles *, said to be en-

* The following is copied from the Morning Chronicle of October 5, 1784 .
Mr. HASTINGS's Persian Titles, as engraved upon a Seal.
A True Tranlation.
Nabob Governor-General Hastings, Saub, Pillar of the Empire, The fortunate in War, Hero, The most princely offspring of the Loins, Of the King of the Universe, The Defender of the Mahomedan Faith, And Asylum of the World, \&c. \&cc. \&c. \&c.
Translation of a Perfan Inscription engraven on a large fine Rubyo being the tatles either given to or affumed by Mrs. Hastings.
" Royal and Imperial Governess,
"The elegance of the age,
" The moft exalted Bilkiss,
" The Zobaide of the Palaces,
" The most heroic Princess,
" Ruby Marian Hastings, Sauby, \&zc. \&c.
N. B. With the Mussulmans, Bi!kifs fignifies the person called in the Bible History the Queen of Sheba; and Zobaide was a favourite wife of Mahomed; and when they wish to pay the higheft compliments to a lady, they compare her to Bilkiss and Zobaide, who possessed the moft exalted beauty, and perfection of every kind.
graved on a seal of Mr. Hastings, where we find the Governor General styled, "Pillar of the Empire." But we shall leave it to our readers to determine, as they may think proper, on the most probable source of the metaphor, whether it were in reality derived from Beelzebub or Mr. Hastings.


## NUMBER VIII.

FROM the above general compliment to the India-bench, the poet, in the person of Merlin, breaks out into the following animated apostrophe to some of the principal among our Leadenhall-street Governors :

> All hail! ye virtuous patriots without blot, The minor Kinson and the major Scott: And thou of name uncouth to British ear, From Norman smugglers sprung, Le Mesurier; Hail Smiths; and Wraxall, unabash'd to talk, Tho' none will listen; hail too, Call and Palk;
> Thou, Barwel, just and good, whose honourd name, Wide, as the Ganges rolls, shall live in fame, Second to Hastings: and, Vansittart, thou, A second Hastings, if the Fates allow.

The bold, but truly poetical apocope, by which the Messrs. At-kinson and Jen-kinson, are called the two kinsons, is already familiar to the public. The minor Kinson, or Kinson the less, is obviously Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Jenkinson being confessedly greater than Mr. Atkinson, or any other man, except one, in the kingdom.-The antithesis of the Major Scott to the minor Kinson, seems to ascertain the sense of the word Major, as fignifying in this place the greater ; it might mean also the elder ; or it might equally refer to the military rank of the gentleman intended. This is a beautiful example of the figure so much admired by the ancients under the name of the Paronomasia, or Pun. They who recollect the light in which our author before represented Major Scott, as a pamphleteer, fit only to furnish a watercloset, may possibly wonder to find him here mentioned as the greater Scott ; but whatever may be his literary talents, he must be acknowledged to be truly great, and worthy of the conspicuous place here assigned him, if we consider him in his capacity of agent to Mr. Hastings, and of consequence chief manager of the Bengal Squad;
and it must be remembered, that this is the character in which he is here introduced. The circumstance of Mr. Le Mesurier's origin from Norman Smugglers, has been erroneously supposed by some critics to be designed for a reproach; but they could not possibly have fallen into this mistaste, if they had for a moment reflected that it is addressed by Merlin to Rollo, who was himself no more than a Norman pirate. Smuggling and piracy in heroic times were not only esteemed not infamous, but absolutely honourable. The Smiths, Call and Palk of our poet, resemble the

Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytanimque,
of Homer and Virgil; who introduce those gallant warriors for the sake of a smooth verse, and dispatch them at a stroke without the distinction of a single epithet. Our poet too has more professedly imitated Virgil in the lines respecting Mr. Vanfittart, now a candidate to succeed Mr. Hastings.
——And, Vansittart, thou
A second Hastings, if the fates allow.
————i quâ fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris !

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but by erecting for the accommodation of the Leadenhall worthies, the ivory bed, which was lately presented to her Majesty by Mrs. Hastings.

O that for you, in Oriental state, At ease reclin'd to watch the long debate,
Deneath the gallery's pillar'd height were spread (With the Queen's leave) your Warren's ivory bed!

The pannels of the gallery too, over the canopy of the bed, are to be ornamented with suitable paintings.

> Above, in colours warm with mimic life,
> The German husband of your Warren's wife
> His rival deeds should blazon; and display,
> In his blest rule, the glories of your sway.

What singular propriety, what striking beauty must the reader of taste immediately perceive in this choice of a painter to execute the author's design! It cannot be doubted but Mrs. Hastings would exert all her own private and all Major Scott's public influence with every branch of the Legislature, to obtain so illustrious a job for the man to whose affection, or to whose want of affection, she oẅes her present fortunes. The name of this artist is Imhoff; but though he was once
honoured with Royal Patronage, he is now best remembered from the circumstance by which our author has distinguished him, of his former relation to Mrs. Hastings.

Then follow the subjects of the paintings, which are selected with the usual judgment of our poet.

Here might the tribes of Rohilcund expire, And quench with blood their towns, that sink in fire ;
The Begums there, of pow'r, of wealth forlorn,
With female cries their hapless fortune mourn.
Here, hardly rescu'd from his guard, Cheyt Sing
Aghast should fly; there Nundcomar should swing;
Happy for him! if he had borne to see
His country beggar'd of the last rupee;
Nor call'd those laws, O Hastings, on thy head,
Which, mock'd by thee, thy slaves alone should dread.
These stories; we presume, are too public to require any explanation. But if our readers should wish to be more particularly acquainted with them, they will find them in the ** Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, commonly called the Reports of the Select and Secret Committees, with Appendixes of Letters, Minutes, and Narratives written by Mr. Hastings himself. Or they may consult the

[^3]History of Alexander the Great, contained in Major John Scott's narrative of the administration of Mr. Hastings. Though we would rather refer them to the latter work, as in our opinion it is one of the most satisfactory defences ever published; and proves to demonstration, that Mr. Hastings never committed a single act of injustice or cruelty, but he constantly obtained forty or fifty lacks for the Company or himself-That an enquiry into past abuses is an impolitic order; because " much valuable time must be lost, and much odium incurred by the attempt;" and therefore Mr. Hastings of course ought not to have been censured at all, unless he had been censured before he had done any thing to deserve it-That it was right for Mr. Hastings to keep up the good old custom of receiving presents, in defiance of a positive law ; because his predecessors had received as large sums when they were authorized by custom, and not prohibited by any law-That Mr. Hastings was justified in disobeying the orders of the Directors, because he could no otherwise have convinced the Country Powers of his superiority over his Masters, which was, and is, absolutely
necessary-that, though it may be questioned if Nundcomar was legally condemned, it was proper to execute him, in order to shew the justice and impartiality of the Judges in hanging the natives, whom they were sent especially to protect-That a Treaty of Peace between two nations is of no force, if you can get one of the individuals who officially signed it, to consent to the infraction of it-together with many other positions, equally just and novel, both in Ethics and Politics.

But to return to our Poet. Merlin now drops his apostrophe, and eulogizes the Indiabench in the third person for the blessings of Tea and the Commutation Tax. The following passage will shew our author to be, probably, a much better Grocer than Mr. Pitt ; and perhaps little inferior to the TeaPurchaser's Guide.

> What tongue can tell the various kind of Tea ?
> Of Blacks and Greens, of Hyson and Bohea;
> With Singlo, Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong :
> Couslip the fragrant, Gun-powder the strong ;
> And more, all heathenish alike in name,
> Of humbler some, and some of nobler fame.

The prophet then compares the break-
fasts of his own times with those of ours: attributes to the former the intractable spirit of that age; and from the latter fervently prays, like a loyal subject, for the perfect accomplishment of their natural effects; that they may relax the nerves of Englishmen into a proper state of submission to the superior powers. We shall insert the lines at length.

On mighty beef, bedew'd with potent ale, Our Saxons, rous'd at early dzwn, regale; And hence a sturdy, bold, rebellious race, Strength in the frame, and spirit in the face, All sacred right of Sovereign Power defy, For Freedom conquer, or for Freedom die. Not so their sons, of manners more-polite; How would they sicken at the very sight!
O'er Chocolate's rich froth, o'er Coffee's fume, Or Tea's hot tide their noons shall they consume.
But ćhief, all sexes, evéry rank and age,
Scañal and Teá, more 'grateful, shall engage;
In gilded roofs, beside fome hedge in none,
On polish'd tables, or the casual stone.
Be Bloóm reduc'd; and $\times$ Pitt no more a foe,
Ev'n Pitt, the favourite of the fair shall grow:
Be bưt Mundungus chéap; on light and air
New burthens gladly shâll our peasants bear,
And boil their peaceful kettles, gentle isouls !
Contented,-if'no' tax be laid' on coals.
Aid then, kind Providence, yon' generous bench, With copious draughts the thirsty realm to drench;

> And oh ! thy equal aid let Preston find, With * musty-sweet and mouldy-fresh combin'd, To palsy half our isles: 'till wan, and weak, Each nerve unstrung, and bloodless every cheek, Head answering head, and noddling thro' the ftreet, The destin'd change of Britons is complete; Things without will, like India's feeble brood, Or China's shaking Mandarins of wood. So may the Crown in native lustre? And British Kings re-sume their right divine.

We have been thus prolix in giving the whole of this quotation, as we think it glances very finely at the true policy, why it is expedient to encourage the universal consumption of an article, which some factious péople have called a pernicious luxury. And our readers, we are persuaded; will agree with us, when we decidedly pronounce this as good a defence of the Commutation Tax, as we have yet feen.

We must observe however that our author is probably indebted to the extensive information of Lord Sydney, for the hint of the following couplet :

- .. ' In gilded roofs, beside fome hedge in none, On- polish'd-tables, or the casual stone.
* The Tea-dealers assure us, that Mr. Preston's sweet and "fresb Teas contain a great part of the musty and mouldy chests, which the Trade rejected.

The Secretary of State in the discussion of the abovementioned tax, very ably calculated the great quantity of tea consumed under hedges by vagrants, who have no houses; from which he most ingeniously argued to the justice and equity of laying the impost on persons who have houses, whether they consume it or not.

We shall conclude this number, as the Poet concludes the subject, with some animated verses on Mr. Fox and Mr. Pit $\quad$,

Crown the froth'd Porter, slay the fatted Ox , And give the British meal to British Fox. But for an Indian minister more fit, Ten cups of purest Padrae pour for Pitr, Pure as himself; add sugar too and cream, Sweet as his temper, bland as flows the stream Of his smooth eloquence; then crisply nice The muffin toast, or bread and butter slice, Thin as his arguments, that mock the mind, Gone, ere you taste,-no relish left behind. Where beauteous Brighton overlooks the sea, These be his joys: and Strele shall make the.Tea.

How neat! how delicate! and how unexpected is the allusion in the last couplet! These two lines alone include the substance of whole columns, in the ministerial papers of last summer, on the sober, the chaste, the

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Alderman.Boydell's printshop, in Cheapside, price twelve pounds twelve shillings each. An anecdote reflecting so much honour upon one of the favourite characters of our author, could not pass unnoticed in the Rolliad ; and accordingly, in his last edition, we find the following complimentary lines upon the subject :

If right the Bard, whose numbers sweetly flow, That all our knowledge is ourselves to know; A sage like Graham, can the world produce, Who in full senate call'd himself a goose ?
The' admiring Commons, from the high-born youth,
With wonder heard this undisputed truth;
Exulting Glasgow claim'd him for her own, And plac'd the prodigy on Learning's throne.
$\therefore$ He then alludes to the magnificent present abovementioned, and concludes in that happy vein of alliterative excellence, for which he is so justly admired—

With gorgeous gifts from gen'rous Graham grac'd, Great Glasgow grows the granary of taste.

Our readers will doubtless recollect, that this is not the frrst tribute of applause paid to the distinguished merit of the publicspirited young Nobleman in question. In the first edition of the poem, his character was
drawn at length, the many services he has rendered his country were enumerated, and we have lately been assured by our worthy friend and correspondent, Mr. Malcolm M'Gregor, the ingenious author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, and other valuable poems, that the following spirited verses, recording the ever-memorable circumstance of his Lordship's having procured for the inhabitants of the Northern extremity of our Island, the inestimable privilege of exempting their posteriors from those ignominious symbols of slavery, vulgarly denominated breeches, are actually universally repeated with enthusiasm, throughout every part of the highlands of Scotland -

> Thee, Graham! thee, the frozen Chicftains bless, Who feel thy bounties through their fav'rite dress; By thee they view their rescued country clad In the bleak honours of their long-lost plaid; 'Thy patriot zeal has bar'd their parts behind To the keen whistlings of the wintry wind; While Lairds the dirk, while lasses bag-pipes prize, And oat-meal cake the want of bread supplies; The scurvy'skin, while scaly scabs enrich, While contact gives, and brimstone cures the itch, Each breeze that blows upon those brawny parts, Shall wake thy lov'd remembrance in their hearts; And while they freshen from the Northern blast, So long thy honour, name, and praise shall last.

We need not call to the recollection of the classical reader,

> Dum juga montis aper, sluvios dum piscis amabit, Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudefque manebunt.

And the reader of taste will not hesitate to pronounce, that the copy has much improved upon, and very far surpassed the original. In these lines we also find the most striking instances of the beauties of alliteration; and however some fastidious critics have affected to undervalue this excellence, it is no small triumph to those of a contrary sentiment to find, that next to our own incomparable author, the most exalted genius of the present age, has not disdained to borrow the assistance of this ornament, in many passages of the beautiful dramatic treasure with which he has recently enriched the stage. Is it necessary for us to add, that it is the new tragedy of the Carmelite to which we allude ? A tragedy the beauties of which, we will venture confidently to assert, will be admired and felt, when those of Shakespeare, Dryden, Otway, Southerne, and Rowe, shall be no longer held in estimation. As examples of
alliterative beauty, we shall select the following : —

The hand of heav'n hangs o'er me and my house, To their untimely graves seven sons swept off.

Again-

So much for tears-tho' twenty years they flow, They wear no channels in a widow's cheek.

The alternate alliteration of the second line, in this instance, seems an improvement upon the art, to the whole merit of which Mr. Cumberland is himself unquestionably entitled.

Afterwards we read,
———Treasures hoarded up, With carking care, and a long life of thrift.

In addition to the alliterative merit, we cannot here fail to admire the judiciously selected epithet of "carking ;" and the two lines immediately following, although no example of that merit, should not be omitted :

Now, without interest, or redemption swallow'd, By the devouring bankrupt waves for ever.

How striking is the comparison of the ocean, to a bankrupt swallowing without in-
terest or redemption, the property of his unfortunate creditors! Where shall we find a simile of equal beauty, unless some may possibly judge the following to be so, which is to be found in another part of the same sublime work, of two persons weeping-_

> _ We will sit

Like fountain statues, face to face oppos'd, And each to other tell our griefs in tears, Yet neither utter word-_

Our readers, we trust, will pardon our having been diverted from the task we have undertaken, by the satisfaction of dwelling on a few of the many beauties of this justly popular and universally admired tragedy, which, in our humble opinion, infinitely surpasses every other theatrical composition, being in truth an assemblage of every possible dramatic excellence: nor do we believe, that any production, whether of antient or modern date, can exhibit a more uncommon and peculiar selection of language, a greater variety of surprising incidents, a more rapid succession of extraordinary discoveries, a more curious collection of descriptions, similies, metaphors, images, storms, shipwrecks, challenges, and visions, or a more miscellaneous
and striking picture of the contending passions of love, hatred, piety, madness, rage, jealousy, remorse, and hunger, than this unparalleled performance presents to the admiration of the enraptured spectator. Mr. Cumberland has been represented, perhaps unjustly, as particularly jealous of the fame of his cotemporaries, but we are persuaded he will not be offended when, in the ranks of modern writers, we place him second only to the inimitable author of the Rolliad.

To return from the digression into which a subject so seducing has involuntarily betrayed us. The reader will recollect, that in our last we left Merlin gratifying the curiosity of Rollo, with a view of that Assembly of which his Descendant is one day destined to become so conspicuous an ornament. After having given the due preference to the IndiaBench, he proceeds to point out to him others of the most distinguished supporters of the present virtuous administration. Having already mentioned the most confidential friends of the minister, he now introduces us to the acquaintance of an active young Member, who has upon all occasions been pointedly
severe upon the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, and who is remarkable for never having delivered his sentiments upon any subject, whether relating to the East-Indies, the Reform of Parliament, or the Westminster Election, without a copious dissertation upon the principles, causes, and conduct of the American war.

> Lo! Beaufoy rises, friend to soft repose; Whose gentle accents prompt the house to dose :
> His cadence just, a general sleep provokes, Almost as quickly as Sir Richard's jokes. Thy slumbers, North, he strives in vain to break, When all are sleeping, thou would'st scarce awake;
> Though from his lips severe invectives fell, Sharp as the acid he delights to sell.

In explanation of the last line, it may be, perhaps, necessary to apprise our readers, that this accomplished orator, although the elegance of his diction, and smoothness of his manner, partake rather of the properties of oil, is in his commercial capacity, a dealer in vinegar. The speaker alluded to, under the name of Sir Richard, is probably the same whom our author, upon the former occasion, stiled

Sleep-giving poet of a sleepless night.

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## NUMBER $X$.

AMONGST the various pretensions to critical approbation, which are to be found in the excellent and never-sufficiently to be admired production, which is the object of these comments, there is one that will strike the classical observer as peculiarly prominent and praise-worthy:-namely, the uncommon ability shewn by the author, in the selection of his heroes. The perfonca that are introduced in the course of this poem, are characters that speak for themselves. The very mention of their names is a summons to approbation; and the relation of their history, if given in detail, would prove nothing more than a lengthened panegyric. Who that has heard of the names of a Jenkinson, a Robinson, or a Dundas, has not in the same breath heard also what they are? This is the secret of our author's science and excellence. It is this that enables him, to omit the dull detail of introductory explanation, and to fasten upon his business, if one
may use the expression, slap-dash and at once.

> Semper ad eventum festinat, et in medias res, Non secus' ac notas auditorum rapit. Hor.

Homer himself yields, in this respect, to our author ; for who would not perceive the evident injustice done to the modern bard, if we were to place the wisdom of an Ulysses on any competition with the experience of a Pitt ; to mention the bully Ajax, as half so genuine a bully, as the bully Thurlow; if we were to look upon Nestor as having a quarter of the interesting circumlocution of the ambiguous Nugent; to consider Achilles as possessed of half the anger of a Rolle; or to suppose for a moment, that the famous wodas-wrus of antiquity, could run nearly so fast in a rage, as the member for Devon in a fright ; to conceive the yellow-haired Paris to have had half the beauty of the ten times more yellow-haired Villiers; to look upon Agamemnon as in any degree so dictatorial to his chiefs as the high-minded Richmond; to consider the friendship of Patroclus, as possessed of a millionth portion of the disinterested attachment of a Dundas; to have
any conception that the chosen band of Thessalian Myrmidons, were to be any way compared, in point of implicit submission, to the still more dextrously chosen band of the Minister in the British House of Commons. Or-but there is no end to so invidious a comparison; and we will not expose poor, Homer, to the farther mortification of pursuing it.

Merlin proceeds in his relation, and. fixes upon an object that will not, we believe; prove any disgrace to our author's general judgment of selection ; namely, that worthy Baronet and universally admired wit, Sir Richard Hill, of whom it may be truly said,

## ——— Pariter pietate jocifque,

 Egregius.He looks upon him as an individual meriting every distinction, and has thought proper therefore, in the last edition of the Rolliad, though the Baronet had been * slightly touched upon before, to enlarge what was then said, into a more particular description. Speaking of Sir Richard's style of elocution, our author observes-

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but that his brother inherits the same gift, and, if possible, in a greater degree. It is said, there is an intention of divesting this latter gentleman of his clerical robe, and bringing him into the senate, as the avowed competitor of our modern Cromwell. If this happy event should luckily take place, we shall literally see the observation then realized, that the Ministry will give to their wicked enemies, on the other side of the House, what they have so long wanted and deserved.

> "—_A Rowland for their Oliver."

This, however, by the way. Our author resumes his subject with the following spirited apostrophe :-

> Methinks I see him from the Bench arise, His words all keenness, but all meek his eyes;
> Define the good religion might produce, Practise its highest excellence-abuse; And with his tongue, that two-edg'd weapon, shew, At once the double worth of Jов and Jоe.
fob, as some of our more learned readers may know, is a book in the Old Testament, and is used here per fynecbdochen, as a part for the whole. Nothing can be more natu-
ral, than the preference given to this book, on this occasion, as Sir Richard is well known in his speeches to be so admirable an auxiliary to its precepts. The person of the name of $\mathcal{F} 0$, who has received so laconic a mention in the last line of the above extract, will be recognized by the critical and the intelligent, as the same individual who distinguished himself so eminently in the sixteenth century, as a writer and a wit, namely, Mr. Joseph Miller ; a great genius, and an author, avowedly in the highest estimation with our learned Baronet.

The business of the composition goes on. -It is evident, however, the poet was extremely averse to quit a subject upon which his congenial talents reposed so kindly. He does not leave Sir Richard, therefore, without the following finished and most highwrought compliment :

With wit so various, piety so odd,
Quoting by turns from Muller and from God;
Shall no distinction wait thy honour'd name ?
No lofty epithet transmit thy fame:
Forbid it wit, from mirth refin'd away!
Forbid it Scripture, which thou mak'st so gay!
Scipio, we know, was Africanus call'd,
Richard styl'd Long-Shanks-Charles surnam'd the Bald;

Shall'these for petty merits be renown'd,
And no proud phrase, with panegyric sound,
Swell thy short name, great Hill ?- Here take thy due, And hence be call'd the' Scriptural Killigrew.

The administration of baptism to adults, is quite consonant to Sir Richard's creed; and we are perfectly satisfied, there is not a Member in the House of Commons that will not stand sponsor for him on this honourable occasion. Should any one ask him in future, -Who gave you that name? Sir Richard may fairly and truly reply, My Godfathers, \&c. and quote the whole of the lower assembly, as coming under that description.

Merlin, led, as may easily be supposed, by sympathy of rank, talents, and character, now pointed his wand to another worthy baronet, hardly less worthy of distinction than the last personage himself, namely, Sir Joseph Mawbey. Of him the author sets out with saying,

Let this, ye wise, be ever understood, Sir Joseph is as witty as he's good.——_

Here, for the first time, the annotators upon this immortal poem, find themselves compelled, in critical justice to own, that the

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the fairness of his complexion? The position, therefore, is what logicians call convertible: nothing can equal his falshood but his fairness ; nothing his fairness but his fals-hood.-Incomparable!

Proceeding to a description of his eloquence, he says,

> A sty of pigs, though all at once it squeaks, Means not so much as Mawbey when he speaks;
> And his'try says, he never yet had bred
> A pig with such a voice or such a head!
> Except, 'indeed, when he essays to joke;
> And then his wit is truly pig-in-poke.

Describing Sir Joseph's acquisitions as a scholar, the author adds,

His various knowledge I will still maintain, He is mdeed a knowing man in grain.

Some commentators have invidiously suggested, that the last line of this couplet should be printed thus,

He is indeed a knowing man-in grain :
assigning as their reason, that the phrase in grain evidently alludes to bran, with which Sir Joseph's little grunting commonwealth is supported; and for the discreet and prudent
purchase of which our worthy baronet is famous.

Our author concludes his description of this great senator with the following distich :

Such adaptation ne'er was seen bcfore,
His trade a hog is, and his wit-a boar.
It has been proposed to us to amend the spelling of the last word, thus, bore; this improvement, however, as it was called, we reject as a calumny.

Where the beauty of a passage is preeminently striking as above, we waste not criticism in useless efforts at emendation.

The writer goes on. He tells you he cannot quit this history of wits, without saying something of another individual; whom, however, he describes as every way inferior to the two last-mentioned, but who, nevertheless, possesses some pretensions to a place in the Rolliad. The individual alluded to, is Mr. George Selwyn. The author describes him as a man possessed of

> A plenteous magazine of retail wit
> Vamp'd up at leisure for some future hit;
> Cut for suppos'd occasions, like the trade,
> Where old new things for every shape are made!

To this assortment, well prepar'd at home,
No human chance unfitted e'er can come;
No accident, however strange or queer,
But meets its ready well-kept comment here.
-The wary beavers thus their stores increase,
And spend their winter on their summer's grease.
The whole of the above description will doubtless remind the classic reader of the following beautiful passage in the Tusculan Questions of Cicero: Nescio quomodo inbaret in mentibus quasi saculorum quoddam augurium futurorum-idque in maximis ingeniis altissimisque animis existit maxime et apparet facillime. This will easily account for the system of previous fabrication so well known as the character of Mr. Selwyn's jokes. Speaking of an accident that befel this gentleman in the wars, our author proceeds thus :

Of old, when men from fevers made escape, They sacrific'd a cock to Æsculape:
Thus, Love's hot fever now for ever o'er,
The prey of amorous malady no more,
Selwyn remembers what his tutor taught,
That old examples ever should be sought !
And, gaily grateful, to his surgeon cries,
"I've given to you the Ancient Sacrifice."
The delicacy with which this historical incident is pourtrayed, would of itself have

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Oh'! may'st thou none of all thy titles lack,
Or Scot, or Statesman, Baronet or Quack ;
For what is due to him, whose constant view is
Preventing private, or a public iues?
Who, that read the above description, do not, during the first impression of it, suppose that they see the worthy Baronet once more the pride of front advertisements-once more dispensing disregard and oblivion amongst all his competitors; and making your Leakes, your Lockyers, and your Velnos,
—Hịde their diminish'd heads.——
In the passages which immediately follow, the poet goes on to felicitate the community upon the probable advantages to be derived to them from the junction of this illustrious personage with our immaculate Minister. He divides his congratulations into two parts. He first considers the consequence of the union, as they may affect the body personal; and secondly, as they may concern the body politic. Upon the former subject, he says,

This famous pair, in happy league combin'd,
No risques shall man from wand'ring beauty find;
For, should not chaste example save from ill,
There's still a refuge in the other's pill.
With a sketch equally brief and masterly
as the above, he describes his hopes on the other branch of his division.

> The body politic no more shall grieve
> The motley stains that dire corruptions leave;
> No dang'rous humours shall infest the state, Nor yotten Member's hasten Britain's fate.

Our author who, notwithstanding his usual and characteristic gravity, has yet not unfrequently an obvious tendency to the sportive, condescends now to take notice of a rumour, which in these times had been universally circulated, thăt Sir Samuel had parted with his specific, and disposed of it to a gentleman often mentioned, and always with infinite and due respect; in the Rolliad, namely, Mr. Dundas. -Upon this he addresses Sir Samuel with equal truth and goodhumour in the following couplet :

Then shall thy med'cine boast its native bent, Then spread its genuine blessing-to prevent.

Our readers cannot but know, it was by the means of a nostrum, emphatically called a Specifc, that Mr. Dundas so long ciontrived to prevent the constitutional lues of a Parliamentary Reform. The author, however, does not profess, to give implicit credit to the
fact of Sir Samuel's having ungratefully disposed of his favourite recipe, the happy source of his livelihood and fame; the more so, as it appears that Mr. Dundas had found the very word specific sufficient for protracting a dreadful political evil on the three several instances of its application. Under this impression of the thing, the poet strongly recommends Sir Samuel to go on in the prosecution of his original profession, and thus expresses his wish upon the occasion, with the correct transcript of which we shall close the history of this great man:


Merlin now calls the attention of our hero to a man whom there is little doubt this country will long remember, and still less, that they will have abundant reason for, so doing, namely, Mr. Secretary Orde. It may seem odd by what latent association our author was led to appeal next to the Right Honourable Secretary, immediately after the description of a Quack Doctor; but let it be

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We know not whether it be worth remarking, that the term Le Medecin malgré lui, has been translated into English with the usual incivility of that people to every thing foreign, by the uncourtly phrase of Mock Doctor. We trust, however, that no one will think it applicable in this interpretation to Mr. Orde, as it is pretty evident he has displayed no mockery in his State Practices, but has performed the character of Moliere's Medecin, even beyond the notion of the original; by having effected in sad and sober truth, to the full as complete a change in the postion of the Ccuur de l'Empire, as the lively fancy of the dramatist had imputed to his physician, with respect to the human body, in mere speculative joke.

With a greát many apologies for so long a note, we proceed now to the much more pleasant part of our duty-that of transcribing from this excellent composition; and proceed to the description of Mr. Orde's person, which the poet commences thus:

Tall and erect, unmeaning, mute, and pale,
O'er his blank face no gleams of thought prevail;
Wan as the man in classic story fam'd,
Who told old Priany that his Ilion flam'd;

Yet soon the time will come when speak he shall, And at his voice another Ilion fall!

The excellence of this description consists as that of a portrait always must, in a most scrupulous and inveterate attention to likeness._Those who know the original, will not question the accuracy of resemblance on this occasion. The idea conveyed in the last line,

And at his voice another Ilion fall,
is a spirited imitation of the fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, of Virgil, and a most statesmanlike anticipation of the future fate of England.

The author now takes an opportunity of shewing the profundity of his learning in British history. He goes on to say,

Cestar, we know, with anxious effort try'd
To swell, with Britain's name, his triumph's pride:
Oft he essay'd, but still essay'd in vain;
Great in herself, she mock'd the menac'd chain.
But fruitless all-for what was Cexsar's sword
To thy all-conquering speeches, mighty Orde!!!
Our author cannot so far resist his classical propensity in this place, as to refrain from the following allusion; which, how-
ever, must be confessed at least, to be applied with justice.

Ahpion's lyre, they say, could raise a town;
Orde's elocution pulls a Nation down.
He proceeds with equal spirit and erudifion to another circumstance in the earlier periods of English history,

> The lab'ring bosom of the teeming North Long pour'd, in vain, her valiant offspring forth; For Goth or Vandal, once on British shore, Relax'd his nerve, and conquer'd states no more. Not so the Vandal of the modern time, This latter offspring of the Northern clime; He , with a breath, gives Britain's wealth away, And smiles, triumphant, o'er, her setting ray.

It will be necessary to observe here, that after much enquiry and very laborious search, as to the birth-place of the Right Honourable Secretary (for the honour of which, however difficult now to discover, Hibernia's cities will, doubtless,•hereafter contend) we found that he was born in Northumberland ; which, added to other circumstances, clearly establishes the applicability of the description of the word Goth, \&c. and particularly in the lines where he calls him the

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Sees Albion prostrate, all her splendour gone !
In useless tears her pristine state bemoan;
Sees the fair sources of her pow'r and pride
In purer channels roll their golden tide ;
Sees her at once of wealth and honour shorn,
No more the nations' envy, but their scorn;
A sad example of capricious fate,
Portentous warning to the proud and great:
Sees Commerce quit her desolated isle,
And seek in other climes a kinder soil;
Sees fair Ierne rise from England's flame,
And build on British ruin, Irish fame.
The Poet in the above passage, is supposed to have had an eye to Juno's address to Æolus in the first book of the 不neid:

Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor
Ilium in Italiam portans, Victos que Penates.

## NUMBER XII.

THOUGH we have at length nearly exhausted the beauties of that part of our author's work, in which the characters of the leading Members of the House of Commons are so poetically and forcibly delineated; we shall find, however, that the genius of the poet seems to receive fresh vigour, as he ap-
proaches the period of his exertions, in the illustrious Mr. Rolle. What can be more sublime or picturesque than the following description!

> Erect in person, see yon Knight advance,
> With trusty 'Squire, who bears his shield and lance ;
> The Quixote Howard! Royal Windsor's pride, And Sańcho Panca Powney by his side;
> A monarch's champion, with in 1 ignant frown, And haughty mein, he casts his gauntlet down;
> Majestic sits, and hears, devoid of dread,
> The dire Phillippicks whizzing round his head.
> Your venom'd shafts, ye sons of Faction spare ;
> However keen, they cannot enter there.

And how well do these lines, immediately succeeding, describe the manner of speaking, which characterizes an orator of such considerable weight and authority :

> He speaks, he speaks! Sedition's chiefs around, With unfeign'd terror hear the solemn sound; While little Powney chears with livelier note, And shares his triumph in a silent vote.

Some have ignorantly objected to this as an instance of that figure for which a neighbouring kingdom is so generally celebrated, vulgarly distinguished by the appellation of a Bull; erroneously conceiving a silent vote to
be incompatible with the vociferation here alluded to: those, however, who have attended parliamentary debates, will inform them, that numbers who most loudly exert themselves, in what is called chearing speakers, are not upon that account entitled to be themselves considered as such.-Our author has indeed done injustice to the worthy member in question, by classing him among the number of mutes, he having uniformly taken a very active part in all debates relating to the militia; of which truly constitutional body, he is a most respectable Pillar, and one of the most conspicuous ornaments.

It is unquestionably the highest praise we can bestow upon a member of the British House of Commons, to say, that he is a faithful representative of the people, and upon all occasions speaks the real sentiments of his constituents; nor can an honest ambition to attain the first dignities of the state, by honourable means, be ever imputed to him as a crime. The following encomium, therefore, must be acknowledged to have been justly merited by a noble Lord, whose independent and disinterested conduct has

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of an elegant compliment to the superior qualifications of the mind, this objection, though founded in liberality, will naturally fall to the ground.

The circumstance of one of the Representatives of the first city in the world having lost his leg, while bathing in the sea, by the bite of a shark, is well known; nor can the dexterity with which he avails himself of the use of an artificial one, have escaped the observation of those who have seen him in the House of Commons, any more than the remarkable humility with which he is accustomed to introduce his very pointed and important observations upon the matters in deliberation before that august assembly.
> "One moment's time might I presume to beg?"
> Cries modest Watson, on his wooden leg;
> That leg, in which such wond'rous art is shown,
> It almost seems to serve him like his own;
> Oh! had the monster, who for breakfast eat
> That luckless limb, his nobler noddle met,
> The best of workmen, nor the best of wood, Had scarce supply'd him with a head so good.

To have asserted that neither the utmost extent of human skill, nor the greatest perfection in the materials, could have been equal
to an undertaking so arduous, would have been a species of adulation so fulsome, as to have shocked the known modesty of the worthy magistrate ; but the forcible manner in which the difficulty of supplying so capital a loss is expressed, conveys, with the utmost delicacy, a handsome, and, it must be confessed, a most justly merited compliment to the Alderman's abilities.

The imitation of celebrated writers is recommended by Longinus, and has, as our readers must have frequently observed, been practised with great success, by our author ; yet we cannot help thinking that he has pushed the precept of this great critic somewhat too far, in having condescended to copy, may we venture to say with so much servility, a genius so much inferior to himself as Mr. Pope. We allude to the following lines:

Can I, Newhaven, Ferguson forget, While Roman spirit charms, or Scottish wit?
Macdonald, shining a refulgent star,
To light alike the senate and the bar;
And Harley, constant to support the throne, Great follower of its interests and his own.

The substitution of Scottish for Attic, in the second line, is unquestionably an improve-
ment, since however Attic wit may have been proverbial in ancient times, the natives of Scotland are so confessedly distinguished among modern nations for this quality, that the alteration certainly adds considerable force to the compliment. But however happily and justly the characters are here described, we cannot think this merit sufficient to counterbalance the objection we have presumed to suggest, and which is principally founded upon the extreme veneration and high respect we entertain for the genius of our author.

Mr. Addison has observed, that Virgil fails infinitely short of Homer in the characters of his Epic Poem, both as to their variety and novelty, but he could not with justice have said the same of the author of the Rolliad; and we will venture to assert, that the single book of this Poem, now under our consideration, is, in this respect, superior to the whole, both of the Iliad and the EEneid together. The characters succeed each other with a rapidity that scarcely allows the reader time to admire and feel theip several beauties.

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Brett's brilliant sallies, Martin's sterling sense,
And Gilbert's wit, that never gave offence:
Like Wilkes, a zealot in his Sovereign's cause,
Learn'd as Macdonald in his country's laws;
Acute as Audrey, as Sir Lloyd polite,
As Eastwicke lively, and as Ambler bright.

## The justice of * the compliment to Sir Ce-

* The characteristic of Fancy, which our Poet has attributed to Sir Cecil, must not be misunderstood. It is a Fancy of the chastized kind; distinguished for that elegant simplicity, which the French call naïveté, and the Greeks aqıisia. We. shall insert here two or three of the shorter specimens.

To Celia (now Lady Wray) on seeing ber the 8 th of August, 1776, powdering ber bair.

## EXTEMPORE.

Thy locks, I trow, fair maid, Don't never want this aid : Wherefore thy powder spare, And only comb thy hair.

To Sir Joseph Mawbey, proposing, in consequence of a previous Engagement, a Party to go a-fisbing for White-Batt.

Worthy Sir Joe, we all are wishing You'll come with us a-White-Bait-fishing.

A Thought on New Milx some Time toward the Spring of the Year 1773.

Oh ! how charming is New Milk!
Sweet as sugar!-smooth as silk!

> An Idea on a Peck of Coals.

I buy my Coals by peck, that we
May have 'em fresh and fresh, d'ye see.
cal Wray, will not be disputed by those who have been fortunate enough to have met with the beautiful specimens of juvenile poetry, with which some of his friends have lately indulged the public.

Johannes Scriblerus, a lineal descendant of the learned and celebrated Martinus, reads " Starling Martin's sense," alluding to that powerful opponent of the detestable Coalition having recommended that a bird of that species should be placed on the right of the Speaker's chair, after having been taught to repeat the word Coalition, in order to remind the House of that disgraceful event, which had nearly established an efficient and strong government in this country : to which severe and admirable stroke of satire, the object of it clumsily and uncivilly answered, that whilst that gentleman sat in the House, he believed the Starling might be allowed to perform his office by deputy. We have, however, ventured to differ from this great authority, and shall continue to read, "Martin's Sterling sense," as well because we are of opinion that these words are peculiarly applicable to the gentleman alluded to, as that it does not appear probable our author should
have been willing to make his poem the vehicle of an indecent sarcasm, upon a person of such eminent abilities.

The compliment to Mr. B.G. in the comparison of the purity of his language to the integrity of his conduct, is happily conceived; but that to the ingenious Mr . Gilbert, the worthy Chairman of the Committee of Supply, is above all praise, and will, we are persuaded, notwithstanding the violence of party, by all sides be admitted to be strictly just.

## NUMBER XIII.

AFTER concluding the review of the Ministerialists with the young Marcellus of the Poem, the illustrious Mr. Rolle; our author directs the attention of Duke Rollo to the Opposition-bench. He notices the cautious silence of MERLIN relative to that side of the House, and rather inquisitively asks the reason; on which the Philosopher (a little unphilosophically, we must confess)

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breathe convulsively-be gasped; he opens his mouth to its utmost extent-he gaped; our expectations are raised, and, alas! he still continues unable to utter-not a woord be spoke. Surely nothing can be more natural in point of truth, than all the circumstances of this inimitable description: nothing more artful in point of effect, than the suspence and attention which it begets in the mind of the reader!

At length, however, Merlin recovers his voice; and breaks out into a strain of most animated invective, infinitely superior to every thing of the kind in Homer; though the old Grecian must be acknowledged not to want spirit in the altercations, or scolding matches, of his heroes and Gods. The Prophet begins, as a man in any great emotion always must, at the middle of a verse ;

Tatterdernalions,
Scald miserables, Rascals and Rascalions, Buffoons, Dependants, Parasites, Toad-eaters, Knavcs, Sharpers, Black-legs, Palmers, Coggers, Cheaters, Scrubs, Vagrants, Beggars, Mumpers, Ragamuffins, Rogues, Villains, Bravos, Desperados, Ruffians, Thirves, Robbers, Cut-throats, \&cc. \&c. \&c.

And in this manner he proceeds, with single appellatives of reproach, for ten or twelve lines further; when, his virtuous indignation a little subsiding, or his Dictionary failing, he becomes more circumlocutory; as. for instance,

Burglarious Scoundrels, that again would steal
The Premier's Plate, and Chancellor's Great Seal;
Of public Murderers, Patrons and Allies,
Hirelings of France, their country's enemies, \&c.
which style he continues for more than twenty lines.

We are truly sorry, that the boundaries of our plan would not allow us to present our readers with the whole of this finished passage in detail; as it furnishes an indisputable proof, that, however the Greek language may have been celebrated for its copiousness, it must yield in that respect to the English. For if we were to collect all the terms of infamy bandied about *, from Æschines to Demosthenes, and from Demosthenes back again to Æschines; and if to these we should add in Latin the whole tor-

[^5]rent of calumny poured by Cicero on Antony and Piso; though the ancient orators were tolerably fluent in this kind of eloquence, they would, all together, be found to fall very short of our poet, shackled as he is with rhyme, in the force no less than the variety of his objurgatory epithets. At the same time it must not be concealed, that he possessed one very considerable advantage in the rich repositories of our ministerial newspapers. He has culled the flowers, skimmed the cream, and extracted the very quintessence of those elegant productions with equal industry and success. Indeed, such of our readers as are conversant with the Morning Post and Public Advertiser, the WhiteHall, the St. James's, and, in short, the greater part of the evening prints, will immediately discover the passage now before us to be little more than a cento. It is however such a cento as indicates the man of genius, whom puny scribblers may in vain endeavour to imitate in the New Rolliads.

It is possible, Merlin might even have gone on much longer : but he is interrupted by one of those disturbances which, frequently prevail in the House of Commons.

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sometimes been, with the triumphs of his illustrious descendant.

> But Rollo, as he clos'd his ears before, Now tired, averts his eyes to see no more. Observant Merlin, while he turn'd his head, The lantern shifted, and the vision fled.

To understand this last line, our reader must recollect, that though the characters introduced in this vision are preternaturally endowed with seeming powers of speech, yet the forms or shadows of them are shewn by means of a magic lantern.

Having now concluded our observations upon this part of the Poem-we shall close them with remarking, that as our author evidently borrowed the idea of this vision, in which the character of future times are described, from Virgil, he has far surpassed his original; and as his description of the present House of Commons, may not improbably have called to his mind the Pandæmonium of Milton, we do not scruple to assert, that in the execution of his design, that great master of the sublime has fallen infinitely short of him.

## NUMBER XIV.

OUR readers may possibly think, that verses enough have been already devoted to the celebration of Mr. Rolle; the Poet, however, is not of the same opinion. To crown the whole, he now proceeds to commemorate the column which is shortly to be erected on the spot, where the Member for Deyonshire formerly went to School, application having been made to Parliament for leave to remove the school from its present situation; and a motion being intended to follow, for appropriating a sum of money- to mark the scene and record the fact of Mr . Rolle's education, for the satisfaction of posterity, who might otherwise have been left in a state of uncertainty, whether this great man had any education at all.

Merlin first shews Rollo the school. The transition to this object from the present House of Commons is easy and obvious. Indeed, the striking similarity between the two visions is observed by Rollo in the following passage:

The Hero secs, thick-swarming round the place,
In bloom of early youth, a busy race;
Propria qua maribus, with barbarous sound,
Syntax and prosody'his ear confound.
" And say (he cries), Interpreter of fate,
"Oh! say, is this some jargon of debate?
"What means the din, and what the scene? proclaim';
" Is this another vision, or the same?
"For trust me, Prophet, to my ears, my eyes,
"A second House of Commons seems to rise."
Merlin however rectifies the mistake of the good Duke: and points out to him his great descendante, in the shape of a lubberly boy, as remarkably mute on this occasion, as we lately found him in the House,

More fierce than all, more turbulent, more loud.
The flaggellation of Mr. Rolle succeeds, which; as Merlin informs Rollo, is his daily discipline. The sight of the rod, which the Pædagogue flourishes with a degree of savage triumph over the exposed, and bleeding youth, awakens all the feelings of the ancestor:

Stay, monster, stay! he cries in hasty mood,
Throw that dire weapon down-behold my blood!
We quote this couplet the rather, because it proves our author to be as good a Critic as

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Accordingly this assurance has its proper effect in calming the mind of the Duke.

But the great topic of comfort, or we should rather say of exultation, to him, is the prophecy of the column, with which MERlin concludes his speech :

> Where now he suffers, on this hallow'd land,
> A Column, public Monument, shall stand:
> And many a bard around the sculptur'd base,
> In many a language his renown shall trace;
> In French, Italian, Latin, and in Greek:
> That all, whose curious search this spot shall seek,
> May read, and reading tell at home, return'd, How much gieat Rolle was flogg'd, how little learn'd.

What a noble, and what a just character of the great Rolle is contained in the last line! A mind tinctured with modern prejudices may be at a loss to discover the compliment. But our author is a man of erudition and draws his ideas from ancient learning, even where he employs that learning, like * Erasmus and the admirable Creichton, in praise of ignorance. Our classical readers, therefore, will see in this portrait of Mr. Rolle, the living resemblance of the

* Erasmus wrote an Eucomium of Folly, with abundant wit and learning, For Creichton, see the Adventurer.
ancient Spartans; a people the pride of Greece, and admiration of the world, who are peculiarly distinguished in history for their systematic contempt of the fine arts, and the patience with which they taught their children to bear foggings.

The School now vanishes, and the Column rises, properly adorned with the inscriptions, which the philosopher explains. But as we have been favoured with correct copies of the inscriptions themselves, which were selected from a much greater number composed by our universities, we shall here desert our Poet, and present the public with the originals.

The two first are in Greek; and agreeably to the usual style of Greek inscriptions, relate the plain fact in short and simple, but elegant and forcible, phraseology.

The word $\Delta_{i} b_{w v i} \zeta_{\zeta i l}$ is not to be found in our Lexicons; but we presume, that it means, " to speak the dialect of Devonshire ;" from $\Delta \varepsilon 6_{\omega} \% \alpha$, which is Greek for Devonshire. Accordingly, we have so rendered it in a tran-
slation, which we have attempted for the benefit of the country gentiemen and the ladies.

> The senate's wonder, Rolle * of mighty tongue, Here first his Devonshire unlearn'd when young.

Howv simple, yet how full, is the expression of this distich! How perfectly does it agree with the notion, which our poet has inculcated, of Mir. Rolie! He was employed at school not to learn but to unlearn; his whole progress, was, like a crab's, backward.

There is a beauty in the Greek which it is impossible to preserve in English; the word which we have translated "unlearned," is in the imperfect tense : and, in the nicety of that accurate language implies, that the action was begun, but not completed; that Mr. Rolle made some proficiency in unlearning his Devonshire ; but had not effectually accomplished it during his stay at the school.

The other Greek inscription has something more ingenious, from a seeming paradox in the turn of it:

[^6]
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I, puer ; I, forti tolerando pectore plagas, Amula Rolliade nomina disce sequi.

Here to the ferule Rolle his hand resign'd, Here to the rod he bar'd the parts behind; But him no stripes subdu'd, and him no fear Of menac'd wrath in future more severe. How oft the youthful circle wond'ring saw That pain from him nor tear, nor groan could draw ! How oft, when still unmoved, he long'd to jerk, The master's wearied hand forsook the work! Go, boy ; and scorning rods, or ferules, aim By equal worth to rival Rolle in fame.

The beauty of these lines, we presume, is too obvious to require any comment. We will confidently affirm, that they record as glorious an example of patience as any to be found in all the History of the Flagellants, though the ingenious M. De Lolme has extended the subject into a handsome Quarto.

The Italian inscription is a kind of short dialogue, in which the traveller is introduced, demanding the name of the person to whom the pillar is erected.

A chi si sta questa colonna? Al Rolee;
Che di parlar apprese in questo loco
Greco e Latino nò, ma Inglese-un pocó.
Basta così. Chi non sa il resto, è folle.
This abrupt conclusion we think very fine.

It has however been censured as equivocal. Some critics have urged, that the same turn has, in fact, been applied equally to men greatly famous and greatly infamous; to Johannes Mirandula, and Colonel Chartres: and in the present case, say these cavillers, it may be construed to signify either that the rest is too well known to require repetition, or that there is nothing more to be known. But the great character of Mr. Rolle will at once remove all ambiguity.

The French inscription was furnished by Mr. Rolle himself on the day of his election. The idea was first expressed by him in English, and then done into French verse by the $*$ Dutch dancing master at Exeter, to

* Mynheer Hoppingen Van Caperagen, who soon after the publication of our first authentic Edition, sent the following letter to Mr. Ridgway :

$$
D^{\prime} E x e t c r, \text { ce } 18 \text { Avril, } 1785
$$

" Je suis fort etonné, Monsieur, que vous ayez eu la hardiesse d'admettre dans " La Critique de la Rolliade," une accusation contre moi qui n'est nullement fondée, et qui tend à me nuire dans l'esprit de tous les amateurs des beaux arts. Sachez, Monsieur, que je me suis donné la peine de traduire mot à mot la célébré inscription, de mon digne élève et protecteur, Mr. Rolle; que je n'y ai rien ajouté, et que dans le vers où il est question $d x$ coche, votre Critique n'auroit dû voir qu'une preuve dẹ l'économie de mon susdit Mêcene. Quant aux rimes fémi-
whom Mr. Rolle is indebted for his extraordinary proficiency in that science.

Ne pouvoir point parler à mon chien je reproche;
Moi, j'acquis en ces lieux le don de la parole: Je vais donc, \& bien vîte, à Londres par le coche, Faire entendre au Senat, que je suis un vrai Rolle.

The par le cocbe seems to be an addition of the Dancing-master, who was certainly no very great Poet, as appears by his use of feminine rhymes only, without any mixture of masculine: an irregularity perfectly inadmissible, as all our polite readers must know, in the nicety of French prosody. We shall subjoin for the entertainment of our readers an inscription in the parish school at Rouen, which was written about a century since on the original Rollo.
nines que l'auteur me reproche avec tant d'aigreur, je vous dirai qu'il n'y a rien de mâle dans l'esprit de Mr. Rolle, et que j'aurois blessé sa delicatesse en m'y prenant autrement; d'ailleurs je me moque des usages, et je ne veux pas que mes vers sautent à clochepied, comme ceux des poëtes François, qui n’entendent rien à la danse. Je ne doute pas que vous approuviez mon sentiment là-dessus, et que vous me fassiez rendre justice sur lobjet de ma plainte: en attendant, je vous prie de croire que je suis, avec le plus vif attachement,

Monsieur, votre très obeissant serviteur, Horpingen Van Caperagen."

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Which last line is most happily lengthened out into an Alexandrine, to make the sound an echo to the sense. The pause too after the words "shall tell," finely marks the sudden catches and spasmodic efforts of a dying man. Some extracts from the Drummer's prophecies have already been given to the public; and from these specimens of his loquacity with a thurst in quarte through his lungs, cur readers will probably see the propriety with which the immediate hand of Heaven is here introduced. - The most rigid critic will not deny that here is truly the Dignus vindice nodus,
which Horace requires to justify the interposition of a Divinity.

We are now come to the concluding lines of the sixth book. Our readers are probably acquainted with the commonly-received superstition relative to the exit of Magicians, that they are carried away by Devils. The poet has made exquisite use of this popular belief, though he could not help returning in the last line to his favourite Virgil. Classical observers will immediately perceive the allusion to
__Revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras
Hic labor, hoc opus est;
in the description of Rollo's re-ascent from the night-cellar into the open air.

The Prophet foreseeing his instant end,

> "At once, farewel," he said. But, as he said, Like mortdl bailiffs to the sight array'd, Two fiends advancing seiz'd, and bore away To their dark dens the much-resisting prey: While Rollo nimbly clamber'd in a fright, Tho' steep and difficult the way, to light.

And thus ends the sixth book of the Rolliad; which we have chosen for the subject of the First Part of our Criticisms. In the second part, which is now going on in the Morning-Herald, where the first draughts of the present numbers were originally published, we shall pursue our Commentary through the House of Peers; and in a third part, for which we are now preparing and arranging materials, it is our intention to present our readers with a series of anecdotes from the political history of our ministry, which our author has artfully contrived to interweave in his inimitable poem.

And here, while we are closing this first Part, we cannot but congratulate ourselves,
that we have been the humble instruments of first calling the attention of the learned to this wonderful effort of modern genius, the fame of which has already exceeded the limits of this island, and perhaps may not be circumscribed by the present age; which, we have the best reason to believe, will very shortly diffuse the glory of our present Rulers in many and distant quarters of the globe ; and which may not improbably descend to exhibit them in their true colours to remote posterity. That we indeed imagine our Criticisms to have contributed very much to this great popularity of the Rolliad, we will not attempt to conceal. And this persuasion shall animate us to continue our endeavours with redoubled application, that we may complete, as early as possible, the design, which we have some time since formed to ourselves, and which we have now submitted to the Public; happy, if that which is yet to come, be received with the same degree of favour as this, which is now finished, so peculiarly experienced even in its most imperfect condition.

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vourites in the other House, he would have been perfectly blameless. But to the writer of the Rolifad, it was not sufficient to escape censure ; he must extort our praise, and excite our admiration.

Our classical readers will recollect, that all Epic Heroes possess in common with the poets who celebrate their actions, the gift of prophecy; with this difference however, that poets prophecy while they are in sound health, whereas the hero never begins to talk about futurity, unill he has received such a mortal wound in his lungs as would prevent any man but a hero from talking at all : and it is probably in allusion to this circumstance, that the power of divination is distinguished in North Britain by the name of second sight, as commencing when common vision ends. This faculty has been attributed to dying warriors, both by Homer and Virgil; but neither of these poets have made so good use of it as our author, who has introduced into the last dying speech of the Saxon Drummer, the whole birth, parentage, and education, life, character, and benaviour, of ail those benefactors of their country, who at present
adorn the House of Peers, thereby conforming himself to modern usage, and at the same time distinguishing the victorious Rollo's prowess in subduing an adversary, who dies infinitely harder than either Turnus or Hector.

Without farther comment, we shall now proceed to favour our readers with a few extracts. The first Peer mentioned by the Dying Drummer, is the present Marquis of Buckingbam: his appearance is ushered in by an elegant panegyric on his father, Mr. George Grenville, of which we shall only give the concluding lines:

George, in whose subtle brain, if Fame say true, Full-fraught with wars, the fatal stamp-act grew ;
Great financier! stupenduous calculator!-
But, George the son is twenty-one times greater!

It would require a volume, not only to point out all the merits of the last line, but even to do justice to that Pindaric spirit, that abrupt beauty, that graceful aberration from rigid grammatical contexts, which appears in the single word but. We had however a further intention in quoting this passage, viz. to assert our author's claim to the
invention of that species of MORAL ARITHmetic, which, by the means of proper additions, subtractions, multiplications and. divisions, ascertains the relative merits of two characters more correctly than any other mode of investigation hitherto invented. Lord Thurlow, when he informed the House of Peers, that, " one Hastings is worth twenty Macartneys," had certainly the merit of ascertaining the comparative value of the two men in whole numbers, and without a fraction. He likewise enabled his auditors, by means of the rule of three, to find out the numerical excellence of any other individual; but to compare Lord Thurlow with our author, would be to compare the scholat with the inventor; to compare a common house-steward with Euclid or Arcbimedes. We now return to the poem.

After the lines already quoted, our dying drummer breaks out into the following wonderful apostrophe :

> Approach, ye sophs, who, in your northern den, Wield, with both hands, your huge didactic pen; Who, step by step, o'er Pandus' up-hill road, Drag slowly on your learning's pond'rous load:

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relating to history, astronomy, metaphysics, heraldry, fortifications, naval tactics, or midwifery; at the same time representing him as a kind of haberdasher of small talents, which he retails to the female part of his family, instructing them in the mystery of precedence, the whole art of scented pomatums, the doctrine of salves for broken heads, of putty for broken windows, \&c. \&c. \&c.

## NUMBER II.

WE now return to the dying drummer, whom we left in the middle of his eulogy on the Marquis of Buckingham.

It being admitted, that the powers of the human mind depend on the number and association of our ideas, it is easy to shew that the illustrious Marquis is entitled to the highest rank in the scale of human intelligence. His mind possesses an unlimited power of inglutition, and his ideas adhere to each other with such tenacity, that whenever his memory is stimulated by any power-
ful interrogatory, it not only discharges a full answer to that individual question, but likewise such a prodigious flood of collateral knowledge, derived from copious and repeated infusions, as no common skull would be capable of containing. For these reasons, his Lordship's fitness for the department of the Admiralty, a department connected with the whole cyclopedia of science, and requiring the greatest variety of talents and exertions, seems to be pointed out by the hand of Heaven; -it is likewise pointed out by the dying drummer, who describes in the following lines, the immediate cause of his nomination:-

On the great day, when Buckingham, by pairs Ascended, Heaven impell'd, the K-_'s back-stairs; And panting breathless, strain'd his lungs to show
From Fox's bill what mighty ills would fow :
That soon, its source corrupt, Opinion's tivead,
On India's deleter ious streams rwou'd shed;
That Hastings, Munny Begum, Scott, must fall, And Pitt, and Jenkinson, and Leadenhall ;
Still, as with stammering tongue, he told his tale,
Unusual terrors Brunswick's heart assail ;
Wide starts his white wig from his royal ear, And each particular hair stands stiff with fear.

We flatter ourselves that few of our read-
ers are so void of taste, as not to feel the transcendant beauties of this description. First, we see the noble Marquis mount the fatal steps " by pairs," i.e. by two at a time; and with a degree of effort and fatigue : and then he is out of breath, which is perfectly natural. The obscurity of the third couplet, an obfcurity which has been imitated by all the ministerial writers on the India bill, arises from a confusion of metaphor, so inexpressibly beautiful, that Mr. Hastings has thought fit to copy it almost verbatam, in his celebrated letter from Lucknow. The effects of terror on the royal wig, are happily imagined, and are infinitely more sublime than the "steteruntque come" of the Roman poet; as the attachment of a wig to its wearer, is obviously more generous and disinterested than that of the person's own hair, which naturally participates in the good or ill fortune of the head on which it grows. But to proceed.-Men in a fright are usually generous;-on that great day, therefore, the Marquis obtained the promise of the Admiralty. The dying drummer then proceeds to describe the Marquis's well-known vision, which he prefaces by a compliment on his

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Knives, gigs, harpoons, swords, handspikes, cutlass blades, Guns, pistols, swivels, cannons, carronades
All rise to view !-All blend in gorgeous show !
Tritons and tridents, turpentine, tar-tow !
We will take upon ourselves to attest, that neither Homer nor Virgil ever produced any thing like this. How amiable, how interesting, is the condescension of the illustrious Marquis, while he assists the old women in his neighbourhood in making bone-lace! How artfully is the modest appearance of the aforesaid old women's cushions (which we are also told were dirty cushions) contrasted with the splendor and magnificence of the subsequent vision! How masterly is the structure of the last verse, and how nobly does the climax rise from tritons and tri-dents-from objects which are rather picturesque than necessary-to that most important article tow! an article " without which," in the opinion of Lord Mulgrave, " it would be impossible to fit out a single chip."

The drummer is next led to investigate the different modes of meliorating our navy ; in the course of which he introduces the Marquis's private thoughts on flax and forest-
trees; the natural history of nettles, with proofs of their excellence in making cables; a project to produce aurum fulminans from Pinchbeck's metal, instead of gold, occasioned by admiral Barrington's complaint of bad powder; a discussion of Lord Ferrers's mathematical mode of ship-building; and a lamentation on the pertinacity with which his Lordship's vessels have hitherto refused to sail. The grief of the Marquis on this occasion, awaking all our sympathy-

> Sighing, he struck his breast, and cried, "Alas !
> "Shall a three decker's huge unwieldy mass,
> " 'Mid croud of foes, stand stupidly at bay,
> " And by rude force, like Ajax, gain the day?
> "No!-let Invention!-"

And at the moment his Lordship becomes pregnant, and is delivered of a project that solves every difficulty.

The reader will recollect Commodore Johnstone's discovery, that "'the aliquot " parts being equal to the whole, two fri" gates are indisputably tantamount to a " line of battle-ship; nay, that they are " superior to it, as being more manageable." Now, a sloop being more docile than a frigate, and a. cutter more versatile than a
sloop, \&c. \&c. is it not obvious that the force of any vessel must be in an inverse ratio to its strength? Hence, Lord Buckingham most properly observes,

> Our light arm'd fleet will spread a general panic, For speed is power,'says Pinchbeck, the mechanic.

The only objection to this system, is the trite professional idea, that ships having been for some years past in the habit of sailing directly forwạds, must necessarily form and fight in a straight line; but according to Lord Buckingham's plan, the line of battle in future is to be like the line of beauty, waving and tortuous; so that if the French, who confessedly are the most imitative people on the earth, should wish to copy our manœuvres, their larger ships will necessarily be thrown into confusion, and consequently be beaten.

But as Sir Gregory Page Turner finely says, " infallibility is not given to human nature," Our prodigious Marquis,' therefore, diffident of his talents, and not yet satisfied with his plan, rakes into that vast heap of knowledge, which he has collected from reading, and forms into one compost, all

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We apprehend, with all due submission to the drummer, that here is a small mistake. Our Canadian brethren may indeed possess great influence with the Pope, on account of their perseverance in the Catholic religion; but as all the triremes in his holiness's possession are unfortunately in bass-relief and marble, we have some doubt of their utility. aî sea.

> Light-arm'd evaas, canoes that seem to fly ,
> Our faithful Oberea shall supply :
> Gallies shall Venice yield, Algiers, xebec;But thou, Nanquin, gay yacbts with towering decks; While fierce Kamtschatka

But it is unnecessary to transcribe all the names of places mentioned by our drummer in sailing eastward towards Cape Horn, and westward to the Cape of Good Hope. We flatter ourselves that we have sufficiently proved the stupendous and almost unnatural excellence of the new Lord Buckingham; and that we have shewn the necessity of innovation in the navy as well as in the constitution; we therefore shall conclude this number, by expressing our hope and assurance, that the salutary amputations which are meditated by the two state surgeons,

Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Wyvill, will speedily be followed by equally skilful operations in our marine ; and that the prophecy of the dying drummer will be fulfilled in the completion of that delightful event-_the nomination of the noble Marquis to the department of the admiralty!

## NUMBER III.

HAVING concluded his description of the Marquis of Buckingham, our expiring prophet proceeds to the contemplation of other glories, hardly less resplendent than those of the noble Marquis himself. He goes on to the DUKE of RICHMOND.

In travelling round this wide world of virtue, for as such may the mind of the noble Duke be described, it must be obvious to every one, that the principal difficulty consists-in determining from what quarter to set out; whether to commence in the frigid zone of his benevolence, or in the torrid hemisphere of his loyalty; from the
equinox of his œconomy, or from the terra australis of his patriotism. Our author feels himself reduced to the dilemma of the famous Archimedes in this case, though for a very different reason, and exclaims violently for the $\Delta 0 s w y 5 \omega$, not because he has no ground to stand upon, but because he has too much-because puzzled by the variety, he feels an incapacity to make a selection. He represents himself as being exactly in the situation of Paris between the different and contending charms of the three Heathen Goddesses, and is equally at a loss on which to bestow his detur pulcherima. There is indeed more beauty in this latter similitude than may at first view appear to a careless and vulgar observer : the three goddesses in question being, in all the leading points of their description, most correctly typical of the noble Duke himself. As for example -Minerva, we know, was produced out of the head of Fove, complete and perfect at once. Thus the Duke of Richmond starts into the perfection of a full-grown engineer, without the ceremony of gradual organization, or the painful tediousness of progres-

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Longinus, as the learned well know, reckons the figure Amplification amongst the principal sources of the sublime, as does Quinitilian amongst the leading requisites of rhetoric. That it constitutes the very soul of eloquence, is demonstrable from the example of that sublimest of all orators, and profoundest of all statesman, Mr. William Pitt. If no expedient had been devised, by the help of which the same idea could be invested in a thousand different and glittering habiliments, by which one small spark of meaning could be inflated into a blaze of elocution, how many delectable speeches would have been lost to the Senate of Great Britain? How severe an injury would have been sustained to the literary estimation of the age? The above admirable specimen of the figure, however, adds to the other natural graces of it, the excellent recommendation of strict and literal truth. The author proceeds to describe the noble Duke's uncommon popularity, and to represpent, that whatever be his employment, whether the gay business of the state, or the serious occupation of amusement, his Grace is alike sure of the approbation of his countrymen.

Whether thy present vast ambition be
To check the rudeness of the' intruding sea;
Or else, immerging in a civil storm,
With equal wisdom to project-reform;
Whether thou go'st while summer suns prevail,
To enjoy the freshness of thy kitchen's gale,
Where, unpolluted by luxurious heat,
Its large expanse affords a cool retreat;
Or should'st thou now, no more the theme of mirth, Hail the great day that gave thy sov'reign birth, With kind anticipating zeal prepare,
And make the foulth of $\mathfrak{J}$ une thy anxious care;
O ! wheresoe'er thy hallow'd steps shall stray Still, still, for thee, the grateful poor shall pray,
Since all the bounty which thy heart denies,
Drain'd by thy schemes, the treosury supphes.
The reference to the noble Duke's kitchen, is a most exquisite compliment to his Grace's well-known and determined aversion to the specious, popular, and prevailing vices of eating and drinking ; and the four lines which follow, contain a no less admirable allusion to the memorable witticism of of his Grace (memorable for the subject of it, as well as for the circumstance of its being the only known instance of his Grace's attempting to degrade himself into the vulgarity of joke).

When a minister was found in this country daring and wicked enough to propose the
suspension of a turnpike bill for one whole day, simply for the reason, that he considered some little ceremony due to the natal anniversary of the bighest, and beyond all comparison, the best individual in the country ; what was the noble Duke's reply to this frivolous pretence for the protraction of the national business? " What care I," said this great personage, with a noble warmth of patriotic insolence, never yet attained by any of the present timid-minded sons of faction, "What care I for the King's birthday !-What is such nonsense to me !" \&c. $\& c . \& c$. It is true, indeed, times have been a little changed since-but what of that! there is a solid truth in the observation of Horace, which its tritism does not, nor cannot destroy, and which the noble Duke, if he could read the original, might with great truth, apply to himself and his sovereign :

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

A great critic affirms, that the highest excellence of writing, and particularly of poetical writing, consists in this one powerto surprise. Surely this sensation was never

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Then should his grace some vast expedient find, To govern tempests, and controul the wind;
Should he, like great Canute, forbid the wave,
T'approach his presence, or his foot to lave;
Construct some bastion, or contrive some mound,
The world's wide limits to encompass round;
Rear a redoubt, that to the stars should rise,
And lift himself, like Typhon, to the skies;
Or should the mightier scheme engage his soul,
To raise a platform on the nortbern pole,
With foss, with rampart, stick, and stone, and clay,
To build a breast-work on the milky-way,
Or to protect his sovereign's blest abode,
Bid numerous batteries guard the tutnpike road;
Lest foul Invasion in disguise approach,
Or Treason lurk within the Dover coach.
Oh, let the wiser duty then be thine,
Thy skill, thy science, judgment to resign!
With patient ear, the high-wrapt tale attend,
Nor snarl at fancies which no skill can mend.
So shall thy comforts vith thy days increase,
And all thy last, unlike thy first, be peace;
No rude courts martial shall thy fame decry, But half-pay plenty all thy wants supply.

It is difficult to determine which part of the above passage . possesses the superior claim to our admiration, whether its science, its resemblance, its benevolence, or its sub-limity.-Each has its turn, and each is distinguished by some of our author's happiest touches. The climax from the pole of the heavens to the pole of a coach, and from the
miliky-way to a turnpike road, is conceived and exprest with admirable fancy and ability. The absurd story of the wooden horse in Virgil, is indeed remotely parodied in the line,

Or Treason lurk within the Dover coach,
but with what accession of beauty, nature, and probability, we leave judicious critics to determine. Indeed there is no other defence for the passage alluded to in Virgil, but to suppose that the past commentators upon it have been egregiously mistaken, and that this famous equus ligneus, of which he speaks, was neither more nor less than the stage coach of antiquity. What, under any other supposition, can be the meaning of the passage

Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Acbivi?
Besides this, the term machina we know is almost constantly used by Virgil himself as a synonyme for this horse, as in the line Scandit fatalis machina muros, \&c.

And do we not see that those authentic records of modern literature, the newspapers,
are continually and daily announcing to us"This day sets off from the Blue-boar Inn, " precisely at half past five, the Bath and " Bristol mackine!" meaning thereby merely the stage coacbes to Baih and to Bristol. Again, immediately after the line last quoted (to wit, scandit fatalis machina muros) come these words,

> Fata atmis, i. e. filled with arms.

Now what can they possibly allude to, in the eye of sober judgment and rational criticism, but the guard, or armed watchman, who, in those days, went in the inside, or perhaps had a place in the boot, and was employed, as in our modern conveyances, to protect the passenger in his approximation to the metropolis. We trust the above authorities will be deemed conclusive upon the subject; and indeed, to say the truth, this idea does not occur to us now for the first time, as in some hints for a few critical lucubrations intended as farther addenda to the Virgilius Restauratus of the great Scriblerus, we find this remark precisely:—" In our " judgment, this horse (meaning Virgil's)
" may be very properly denominated-the

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friend, defender, and commis of the Duke of Richmond. The words dapper and daisy, in the last line of the above passage, approximate perhaps more nearly to the familiarity of common life, than is usual with our author; but it is to be observed in the defence of them, that our language supplies no terms in any degree so peculiarly characteristic of the object to whom they are addressed. As for the remaining part of the line, to wit, "prating, puffing Fim," it will require no vindication or illustration with those who have heard this honourable gentleman's speeches in parliament, and who have read the subsequent representations of them in the diurnal prints.

Our immortal author, whose province it is to give poetical construction, and local habitation to the inspired effusions. of the dying drummer (exactly as Virgil did to the predictions of Ancbises), proceeds to finish the portrait exhibited in the above passage by the following lines-

As like your prototypes as pea to pea, Save in the weakness of-bumanity; Congenial quite in every other part, The same in bead, but differing in the heart.

## NUMBER IV.

WE resume with great pleasure our critical lucubrations on that most interesting part of this divine poem, which pourtrays the character, and transmits to immortality the name of the Duke of Richmond. -Our author, who sometimes condescends to a casual imitation of ancient writers, employs more than usual pains in the elaborate delineation of this illustrious personage. Thus, in Virgil, we find whole pages devoted to the description of $\not \subset$ neas, while Glacus and Thersilochus, like the Luttrels, the Palkes, or the Macnamaras of modern times, are honoured only with the transient distinction of a simple mention. He proceeds to ridicule the superstition which exists in this country, and, as he informs us, had also prevailed in one of the most famous states of antiquity, that a navy could be any source of security to a great empire, or that shipping could in any way be considered as the natural defence of an island.

The' Athenian sages, once of old, 'tis said, Urg'd by their country's love-by wisdom led, Besought the Delphic oracle to show
What best should save them from the neighb'ring tor.
-With holy fervor first the priestess burn'd,
Then fraught with presage, this reply return'd:
" Your city, men of Atbens, ne'tr will fall,
"If rwisely gual ded by a wooden wall."
-Thus have our fathers indiscreetly thought,
By ancient practice-ancient safety taught,
That this, Great Britain, still should prove to thee
Thy first, thy best, thy last security;
That what in thee we find or great or good,
Had ow'd its being to this wall of wood. -
Above such weakness see great Lenox ṣoar,
This fence prescriptive guards us now no more
Of such gress ignorance asham'd and sick,
Richmond protects us with a wall-of brick;
Contemns the prejudice of former time,
And saves his countrymen by latb and lime.
It is our intention to embarrass this part of the Rolliad as little as possible with any commentaries of our own. We cannot, however, resist the temptation which the occasion suggests, of pronouncing a particular panegyric upon the delicacy as well as dexterity of our author, who, in speaking upon the subject of the Duke of Richmond, that is, upon a man who knows no more of the history, writings, or languages of antiquity than the Marquis of Lansdown himself, or

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Keen without show, with modest learning, sly,
The subtle comment speaking in his eye;
Of manners polish'd, yet of stubborn soul,
Which Hope allures not-nor which fears control;
See Bur goyne rapt in all a soldier's pride,
Damn with a shrug, and with a look deride ;
While coarse Macbride a busier task assumes,
And tears with graceless rage our hero's plumes;
Blunts his rude science in the cbieftain's face,
Nor deems-forgive him, Pitt!-a truth, disgrace:
And Percy too, of lineage justly vain,
Surveys the system with a mild disdain.
He consoles the reader, however, for the pain given him by the contemplation of such weakness and injustice, by hastening to inform him of the better and wiser dispositions of the other members of the tribunal;
-But ah! not so the rest-unlike to these, They try each anxious blandishment to please;
No skill uncivil e'er from them escapes, Their modest wisdom courts no dang'rous scrapes;
But pure regard comes glowing from the heart,
To take a friend's-to take a master's part;
Nor let Suspicion with her sneers convey,
That paltry Int'rest could with such bear sway.
Can Richmona's brother be attach'd to gold?
Can Luttrell's friendship, like a vote, be sold ?
O can such petty, such ignoble crimes,
Stain the fair ara of these golden times,
When Pitt to all perfection points the way,
And pure Dundas exemplifies his lay?

> When Wilkes to loyalty makes bold pretence, Aiden to law, the Cabinet to sense;
> When Prettyman affects for truth a zeal, And Macnamaras guard the common-weal; When lavwyers argue from the holy writ, And Hill would vie with Sberidan in wit; When Camden, first of Whigs, in struggles past, Tiz'd and tormented, quits the cause at last;
> When Tburlorw strives commercial skill to show,
> And even Sydney something seems to know; When honest fack declines in men to trade, And court majorities by truth are sway'd;
> When Baker, Conzzay, Cavendish, or Byng,
> No more an obloquy o'er senates fling;
> When__

But where could a period be put to the enumeration of the uncommon appearances of the epoch in question?-The application of the term bonest, prefixed to the name of the person described in the last line of the above passage but three, sufficiently circumscribes the number of those particular Facks who were at this moment in the contemplation of our author, and lets us with facility into the secret that he could mean no other than the worthy Mr. Jobn Robinson himself.-The peculiar species of traffic that the poet represents Mr. Robinson to have dealt in, is supposed to allude to a famous occurrence of these times, when Mr. R. and another con-
tractor agreed, in a ministerial emergency, to furnish government with five bundred and ffty-eigbt, ready, willing, obedient, welltrained men, at so much per head per man, whom they engaged to be perfectly fit for any work the minister could put them to. Tradition says, they failed in their contract by somewhat about two bundred.-We have not heard of what particular complexion the first order were of, but suppose them to have been blacks.

We collect from history, that the noble Duke had been exposed to much empty ridicule on account of his having been, as they termed it, a judge in his own cause, by being the President of that Court, whose exclusive jurisdiction it was to enquire into supposed official errors imputed to himself. The author scouts the venom of those impotent gibers, and with great triumph exclaims,

If it be virtue but yourself to know,
Yourself to gudge, is sure a virtue too.

- Nothing can be more obvious-all judgment depends upon knowledge; and how can any, other person be supposed to know a


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such is the fact. The passage is as follows:
-after relating the circumstance, he says

> Association forms the mind's great chain, By plastic union many a thought we gain, Thus Raw suggested Raw beads, and the-Don

To the justice of the disgrace thrown upon the above couplet, we by no means concede.-What it wants in poetical construction, it amply makes up in the deep knowledge which it contains of the more latent feelings of the human heart, and its philosophic detection of some of the truesources of human action. We all know how long, and how tenaciously, original prejudices stick by us. No man lives long. enough to get rid of his nursery. That the noble duke therefore might not be free from the common influence of a very common sensation, no one can reasonably wonder at, and the best proof that he was not so is, that we defy any person to show us, upon what possible principle, if not upon this, the con-duct of the noble Duke, in the transaction alluded to, is to be explained or defended.

The Duke of Richmond-a gentlemian by a thousand pretensions-a soldier-a legislator -a peer-in two countries a duke-in a third a prince-a man whose honour is not a mere point of speculative courtesy, but is his oatb-impeaches the reputation of another individual of pure and unblemished character; and with the same publicity that he had applied the original imputation, this peer, prince, legislator, and soldier, eats every syllable he had said, and retracts every item of his charge. Is this to be credited without a resort to some principle of a very paramount nature in the heart of man indeed? Is the original depravity, in the first instance, of publicly attempting to sully the fair honour of that interesting and sacred character, a youthful soldier, or the meanness in the second, of an equally public and unprecedentedly pusillanimous retraction of the whole of the calumny, to be believed in so high a personage as the Duke of Richmond, without a reference to a cause of a very peculiar kind, to an impulse of more than ordinary potency? Evidently not.-And what is there, as we have before observed, that adheres so closely, or controuls so abso-
lutely, as the legends of our bayish days, of the superstitions of a nursery? For these reasons, therẹfore, we give our most decided suffrage for the full re-establishment of the couplet to the fair legitimate honours. that are due to it.

The poet concludes his portrait of this illustrious person, with the following lines-m

> The triple honours that adorn his head,
> A three-fold influence o'er his virtue shed;
> As Gallia's prince, behold him proud and vain;
> Thrifty and close as Caledonia's thane;
> In Richmond's duke, we trace our own John Butis,
> Of schemes enamour'd-and of schemes-the Guil.

## NUMBER V.

THE author of the Rolliadi has, in his last edition, introduced so considerable an al. teration, that we should hold: ourselves inexcusable, after the very favourable reception our commentaries haye been honoured with, in omitting to seize the earliest opportunity of pointing it out to the public.

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The hero's displeasure is thus forcibly described :

Zounds! quoth great Rollo, with indignant frown,
'Mid British nobles shall a base-born clown,
With air imperious ape a monarch's nod,
Less fit to sit there than my groom, by $G-d^{*}$ ?
Longinus, in his chapter on interrogations, proves them to be a source of the sublime. They are, indeed, says Dr.' Young, the proper style of majesty incensed! 'Where, therefore, can they be with more propriety introduced, than from the mouth of our offended hero? Mèrlin, after sympathizing with him in the justice of these feelings, proceeds to a description of the august assembly they are viewing. The author's re.. verence for the religion of his country naturally disposes him 'first to take notice of the spirituăl lords of Parliament -

Yon rev'rend prelates, rob'd in sleeves of lawn,
Too meek to murmur, and too proud to fawn,
Who still submissive to their Maker's nod,
Adore their sov'reign, and respect their God;
And wait, good men ! all worldly things forgot,
In humble hope of Enoch's happy lot.
We apprehend that the fourth line, by an

[^7]error in the press, the words " adore and re" spect," must have been misplaced; but our veneration for our author will not permit us to hazard even the slightest alieration of the text. The happy ambiguity of the word " Maker," is truly beautiful.

We are sorry, however, to observe, that modern times afford some instances of exceptions to the above description, as well as one very distinguished one, indeed, to that which follows of the sixteen Peers of Scotland :-

> Alike in loyalty, alike in worth,
> Behold the sixteen nobles of the north;
> Fast friends to monarchy, yet sprung from those
> Who basely sold their monarch to his foes;
> Since which, atoning for their father's crime,
> The sons, as basely, sell themselves to him :
> With ev'ry change prepar'd to change their note,
> With ev'ry government prepar'd to vote,
> Save when, perhaps, on some important bill,
> They know, by second sight, the royal will;
> With royal Denbigh hearing birds that sing,
> " Oppose the minister to please the king."

These last lines allude to a well authenticated anecdote, which deserves to be recorded as an instance of the interference of divine Providence in favour of this country,
when her immediate destruction was threatened by the memorable India bill, so happily rejected by the House of Lords in the year 1783.

The Earl of Denbigh, a Lord of his Majesty's. Bed-chamber, being newly married, and solacing himself at his country-seat in the sweats of matrimonial bliss, to shis: great astonishment heard, on a winter's-evening, in the cold month of December, a nightingale singing in the woods. Having listened with great attention to so extraordinary a phœnomenon, it appeared to his Lordship
ing significant words, in the same manner that the bells of Eondon admonished the celebrated Whittington,

> "Throw out the India bill;
> "Such is your master's will."

His Lordship immediately communicated this singular circumstance to the fair partner of his connubial joys, who, for the good of her country, patriotically, though reluctantly, consented to forego the newly tasted delights of, wedlock, and permitted her belovedibridegroom. to set out for London, where: his

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of their having treacherously attempted, when in power, to transfer the crown of Great-Britain from the head of our most gracious sovereign to that of their ambitious leader, so justly denominated the Cromwell of modern times.

While our author is dwelling on events which every Englishman must recollect with heart-felt satisfaction, he is naturally reminded of that excellent nobleman, whose character he has, in the mouth of the dying drummer, given more at large, and who bore so meritorious a share in that happy revolution which restored to the sovereign of these kingdoms the right of nominating his own servants; a right exercised by every private gentleman in the choice of his butler, cook, coachman, footman, \&c. but which a powerful and wicked aristocratic combination endeavoured to circumscribe in the monarch, with respect to the appointment of ministers of state. Upon this occasion he compares the noble Marquis to the pious hero of the Æneid, and recollects the description of his conduct during the conflagration of Troy; an alarming moment, not unaptly likened to that of the Duke of Portland's
administration, when his Majesty, like king Priam, had the misfortune of seeing
—Medium in penetralibus bostem. Virg.
The learned reader will bear in mind the description of Æneas:——

Limen arat, crecoque fores, $\mathcal{E O}^{\circ}$ Virg.
When Troy was burning, and the' insulting foe
Had well-nigh laid her lofty bulwarks low, The good Eneas, to avert her, fate,
Sought Priam's palace through a postern gate:
Thus when the Whigs, a bold and factious band,
Had snatch'd the sceptre from their sovereign's hand,
Up the back-stairs the virtuous Grenville sneales,
To rid the closet of those worse than Greeks, Whose impious tongues audaciously maintain, That for their subjects, kings were born to reign.

The abominable doctrines of the republican party are here held forth in their genuine colours, to the detestation of all true lovers of our happy constitution. The magician then thinks fit to endeavour to pacify the hero's indignation, which we before took notice of, on seeing persons less worthy than himself preferred to the dignity of peerage, by the mention of two of those newly created, whose promotion equally reflects the highest honour upon government.

Lousdale and Camelford, thrice honour'd nàmes!
Whose god-like bosoms glow with patriot flames:
To serve his country, at her utmost need,
By this, behold a ship of war decreed;
While that, impell'd by all a convert's zeal,
Devotes his borough to the public weal.
But still the wise their second thoughts prefer,
Thus both our patriots on these gifts demur;
Ere yet she's launch'd the vessel runs aground,
And Sarum sells for twice three thousand pound.
The generous offers of those public-spirited noblemen, the one during the administration of the Marquis of Landsdown, proposing to build a seventy-four-gun ship'; for the public service; the other on Mr. Pitt's motion for a parliamentary reform, against which he had before not only voted; but written a pamphlet, declaring his readiness to make a present of his burgage teñure borough of Old Sarum to the bank of England, are too fresh in the recollection of their grateful countrymen to need being here recorded. With respect, however, to the sübsequent sale of the borough for the " twice" three thousand pound's," our author does nót ${ }^{\text { }}$ himself seem perfectly clear, since we afterwards meet with these lines :

Say, what gave Camelford his wish'd-for rank?
Did he devote Old Sarum to the Bank ?

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## NUMBER VI.

OUR dying drummer, in consequence of his extraordinary exertions in delineating those exalted personages, the Mareuis of Buckingham and Duke of Richmond; exertions which we think we may venture to pronounce unparalleled by any one, drummer, or other, similarly circumstanced ; unfortunately found himself so debilitated, that we were very fearful, like Balaam's ass, Lord Valeetort, or any other equally strange animal, occasionally endowed with speech, his task being executed, that his mouth would for ever after remain incapable of utterance.

But though his powers might be suspended, fortunately the
——in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem,
has, in consequence of the timely relaxation afforded to the wounded gentleman during the whole of our last number, been for the present avoided; and, like Mr. Pit t's ques-
tion of parliamentary reform, adjourned to a more expedient moment.

To our drummer we might say, as well as to our matchless premier,

Larga quidem Drance, semper tibi copia fandi, which, though some malevolent critics might profligately translate

> "There is no end to thy prosing,"
those who have read our drummer's last dying words, or heard our minister's new made speeches, will admit to be in both instances equally inapplicable.

The natural powers of our author here again burst forth with such renovated energy, that, like the swan, his music seems to increase as his veins become drained.

Alluding to an event too recent to require elucidation, after describing the virtues of the most amiable personage in the kingdom, and more particularly applauding her charity, which he says is so unbounded, that it
———Surmounts dull Nature's ties,
Nor even to Winchelsea a smile denies.
He proceeds
And thou too, Lenox! worthy of thy name!
Thou heir to Richmond, and to Richmond's fame?

On equal terms, when Brunswick deign'd to grace
The spurious offspring of the Stuart race;
When thy rash arm design'd her favorite dead,
, The christian triumph'd, and the mother.fled:
No rage indignant shook her pious frame,
No partial doating swayed the saint-like dame;
But spurn'd and scorn'd where Honor's sons resort, Her friendship sooth'd thee, in thy monarch's court.

How much does this meek resignation, in respect to Colonel Lenox, appear superior to the pagan rage of Mezentius towards Æneas, on somewhat of a similar occasion, when, instead of desiring him to dance a minuet at the Etrurian court, he savagely, and of malice prepense, hurls his spear at the foe of his son, madly exclaiming

- Jam venio moriturus et bæc tibi porto Dona prius.

But our author excels Virgil, as much as the amiable qualities of the great personage described, exceed those of Mezentius: that august character instead of dying, did not so much as faint ; and so far from hurling a spear at Mr. Lenox, she did not cast at him even an angry glance.

The christian triumph'd, \&c.

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the modern Macenas, the censor Morum, the arbiter Elegantiarum of Great Britain; in a word, to the most illustrious James Cecil Earl of Salisbury, and lord chamberlain to his majesty, whom, in a kind of episode he thus addresses,

> Oh! had the gods but kindly will'd it so
> That thou had'st lived two hundred years ago:
> Had'st thou then rul'd the stage, from sportive scorn
> Thy prudent care had guarded peers unborn.
> No simple chamberlains had libell'd been,
> No Ostricks fool'd in Sháiespeare's saucy sceñe.

But then wisely recollecting this not to be altogether the most friendly of wishes, in as much, that, if his lordship had been chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, he could not, in the common course of evēnts, have been, as his honour Sir Richard Pepper Arden most sweetly sings in his PROBATIONARY ODE,
" The tallest, fittest man to go before the king,"
in the days of George the Third; by which we should most probảbly not only̆ have been deprived of the attic entertainments of Signors Delpini and Carnevale, but perhaps too have lost some of
our best dramatic writers; such as Greathead, Hayley, Dr. Stratford, and Tommy Vaughan: our author, with a sudden kind of repentance, says,

But hence fond thoughts, nor be by passion hurried!
Had he then lived, he now were dead and buried.
Not now should theatres his orders own;
Not now in alehouse signs his face be shewn.
If we might be so presumptuous as to impute a fault to our author, we should say that he is rather too fond of what the French style equivoque.-This partiality of his breaks forth in a variety of places; such as SIR Joseph Mawbey being
_—_a knowing man in grain,
-Martin's sterling sense, \&c. \&c.
In the present instance too, where, supposing the noble Marquis to have lived two hundred years ago, he says,
"Not now should theatres his orders own."
He leaves us completely in the dark, whether by the word orders, we are to understand his lordship's commands as theatrical anatomist, or the recommendations, which he is pleased to make to the managers of
our public amusements, to admit his dependants and servants gratuitously; and which recommendations in the vulgar tongue of the theatres are technicaily styled orders. If we might hazard an opinion, from the known condescension of his lordship, and his attention to the accommodation of his inferiors, we should be inclined to construe it in the latter sense ; an attention, indeed, which, in the case in question, is said to be so unbounded, that he might exclaim with $\mathbb{E}$ eneas.

Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non domatus abibit.
Should any caviler here object,-that for every five shillings thus generously bestowed on the dependant, a proportionate, vacuum is made in the pocket of the manager, let him recolifect, that it is a first and immutable principle of civil policy, that the convenience of the ferw must yield to the accommodation of the mary; and, that the noble Marquis, as a peer and legislator of Great Britain, is too closely attached to our excellent constitution to swerve from so old and established a maxim.

With respect to the last line of the couplet,
"Not now in alehouse signs his face be shewn,".

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The last line but one of these,

> Give me a horse, \&c.
seems to allude to a circumstance that occurred in America, where his lordship being on foot, and having to march nearly five miles over a sandy plain in the heat of summer, fortunately discovered, tied to the door of a house, a horse belonging to an officer of cavalry. His lordship thinking that riding was pleasanter than walking, and probably also imagining that the owner might be better engaged, judged it expedient to avail himself of this steed, which thus so fortunately presented itself, and accordingly borrowed it. The subsequent apology, however, which he made when the proprietor, rather out of humour at his unlookedfor pedestrian expedition, came up to reclaim his lost goods, was so extremely ample, that the most rigid asserter of the old fusty doctrines of meum and tuum cannot deny that the dismounted cavalier had full compensation for any inconvenience that he might have experienced. And we must add, that every delicacy of the noble lord on this subject ought now to terminate.

We shall conclude with an extract from some complimentary verses by a noble secretary, who is himself both an amateur and artiste.-Were any thing wanting to our author's fame, this elegant testimony in his favour must be decisive with every reader of taste.

Oh! mighty Rolle, may long thy fame be known! And long thy virtues in his verse be shewn!
When Thurlow's christian meekness, Sydney's sense,
When Richmond's valour, Hopetown's eloquence,
When Hawkesb'ry's patriotism neglected lie
Intomb'd with Chesterfield’s humanity,
When Prettymen, sage guardian of Pitt's youth,
Shall lose each claim to honesty and truth, .
When each pure blush Dundas's cheek can boast,
With Arden's law and nose alike are lost,
When grateful Robinson shall be forgot, And not a line be read of Major Scott,
When Phipps no more shall listening crouds engage, And Hamlet's jests be rased from memory's page, When Pitr each patriot's joy no more shall prove, Nor from fond beauty catch the sigh of love, When even thy sufferings, virtuous chief! shall fade,
And Basset's horsewhip but appear a shade,
Thy sacred spirit shall effulgence shed And raise to kindred fame the mighty dead:
Long ages shall admire thy matchless soul, And children's children lisp the praise of Rolez.

## NUMBER VII.

IT now only remains for us to perform the last melancholy office to the dying drummer, and to do what little justice we can to the very ingenious and striking manner in which our author closes at once his prophecy and his life.

It is a trite observation, that the curious seldom hear any good of themselves'; and all epic poets, who have sent their herces to conjurors, have, with excellent morality, taught us, that they who pry into futurity, too often anticipate affliction. - Virgil plainly intimates this lesson in the caution which he puts into the mouth of Anchises, when Æneas enquires into the future destiny of the younger Marcellus, whose premature death forms the pathetic subject of the concluding vision in the sixth book of the Æneid:

```
" O nate, ingentum lectum ne quære tuorum."
"Seek not to know (the ghost replied with tears)
"The sorrows of thy sons in future years."
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moment betrayed on those trying occasions. We now see all the drift and artifice of the poet, and why he thought the occasion worthy of making the drummer so preternaturally long winded, in displaying at full all the glories of the house of peers; it was to heighten by contrast the chagrin of Rollo at finding the doors of this august assembly for ever barred against his posterity.

To understand the introductory lines of the following passage, it is necessary to inform our readers, if they are not already acquainted with the fact, that somewhere in the back settlements of America, there is now actually existing an illegitimate batch of little Rolle's.

Though wide should spread thy spurious race around,
In other worlds, which must not yet be found,
While they with savages in forests roam
Deserted, far from their paternal home;
A mightier savage in thy wilds Ex-Moor,
Their well-born brother shall his fate deplore,
By friends neglected, as by foes abhorr'd,
No duke, no marquis, not a simple lord.
Tho' thick as Margaret's knights with each address,
New peers, on peers, in crouds each other press,
He only finds, of all the friends of Pitt,
His luçkleşs head no coronet will fit.

But what our author seems more particularly to have laboured, is a passage which he has lately inserted: it relates to the cruel slight which was shewn to Mr. Rolle during the late royal progress through the west. -Who is there that remembers the awful period when the regency was in suspence, but must at the same time remember the patriotic, decent, and consistent conduct of Mr. Rolle? How laudably, in his parliamentary speeches, did he co-operate to the best of his power, with the popular pamphlets of the worthy Dr. Withers! How nobly did he display his steady loyalty to the father, while he endeavoured to shake the future right of the son to the throne of his ancestors! How brightly did he manifest his attachment to the person of his maJesty, by voting to seclude him in the hour of sickness from the too distressing presence of his royal brothers and his children; and, after all, when he could no longer resist the title of the heir apparent, with what unembarrassed grace did he agree to the address of his constituents, complimenting the prince on his accession to that high charge, to which his situation and
virtues so eminently entitled bim: yet, even then, with how peculiar a dexterity did Mr. Rolle mingle what some would have thought an affront, with his praises, directly informing his royal highness that he had no confidence whatever in any virtues but those of the minister. But, alas; how uncertain is the reward of all sublunary merit ! Those good judges who inquired into the literary labours of the pious and charitable Dr. Withers, did not exalt him to that conspicuous post, which he so justly deserved, and would so well have graced; neither did one ray of royal favour cheer the loyalty of Mr. Rolee during his majesty's visit to Devonshire; though with an unexampled liberality, the worthy member had contracted for the fragments of Lord Mount Edgecumbe's desert, and the ruins of his triumphal arches; had brought down several of the minister's young friends to personate virgins in white, sing, and strew flowers along the way; and had actually dispatched a chaise and four to Exeter, for his old friend and instructor, mynbeer Hoppingen van Caperagen, dancing-master and poet ; who had promised to prepare both

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Here the drummer, exhausted with this last wonderful exertion, begins to find his pangs increase fast upon him ; and what follows, for two and thirty lines, is all interrupted with different interjections of laughter and pain, till the last line, which consists entirely of such interjections.-Our readers may probably recollect the well-known line of Thompson.
" $\mathrm{Oh}_{\mathrm{h}}$ Sophonisba, Sophonisba, $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{h}}$ !"
Which, by the way, is but a poor plagiarism from Shakespeare:

> "Oh, Desdemona, Desdemona, Oh!"

There is certainly in this line a very pretty change rung in the different ways of arranging the name and the interjection; but perhaps there may be greater merit, though of another kind, in the sudden change of passions which Otway has expressed in the dying interjection of Pierre:

> " We have deceiv'd the senate-ha! ha! oh!".

These modern instances, however, fall very short of the admirable use made of
interjections by the ancients, especially the Greeks, who did not scruple to put together whole lines of them.-Thus in the Philoctetes of Sophocles, besides a great number of hemistics, we find a verse and a half:

$$
" — \text { חanal, }
$$

" $\Pi \alpha \pi \tilde{\alpha}, \pi \alpha \pi \tilde{\alpha}, \pi a \pi \tilde{\alpha}, \pi \alpha \pi \tilde{\alpha}, \pi \alpha \pi \tilde{\alpha} \pi \alpha \pi \alpha 1 . "$
The harsh and intractable genius of our language will not permit us to give any adequate idea of the soft, sweet, and innocent sound of the original.-It may, however, be faithfully, though coarsely, translated
"___ Alas!
" Alack! alack! alack! alack! alack! alas!"
At the same time, we have our doubts whether some chatised tastes may not prefer the simplicity of Aristophanes; though it must not be concealed, that there are critics who think he meant a wicked stroke of ridicule at the Philoctetes of Sophocles, when, in his own Plutus, he makes his sycophant, at the smell of roast meat, ex-claim-

## Criticisms on

ich we shall render by an excellent inction, first coined from the rich mint of jor John Scott, in his incomparable niff, sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff, sniff; " sniff, sniff,"
ut whatever may be the comparative meof these passages, ancient and modern, are confident no future critic will dispute that they are all excelled by the followexquisite couplet of our author:

Ha ! ha !-this soothes me in severest woe ;
Ho! ho!-ah! ah!-oh! oh!-ha! ah!-ho!-oh!!!
e have now seen the drummer quietly n'd, and sung our requiem over his e : we hope, however, that
> _He, dead corse, may yet, in complete calf, Revisit oft the glimpses of the candle, Making night chearful.

$e$ had flattered ourselves with the hope concluding the criticisms on the Rold with an ode of Mr. Rolile himself, tten in the original Ex-moor dialect; we have hitherto, owing to the eager$s$ with which that gentleman's literary

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fantasy, as constantly declined the honour of the affinity, this apparent difference of opinion may not be accounted for by supposing him to be descended from that Earl ?-But, if we are to imagine any descendants of that exalted character to be still in existence, with great deference to Mr. Pegge's better judgment, might not Sir Alexander Hood, and his noble brother, from similarity of name, appear more likely to be descendants of this celebrated archer? and from him also inherit that skill which the gallant admiral, on a never to be forgotten occasion, so eminently displayed in drawing a long bow? We can only now lament, that we have not room for any minute enquiry into these various hypotheses, and that we are under the necessity of proceeding to the drummer's epitaph, and the conclusion of our criticisms.

" (apety nat, men of formandie;
" Roild nought groft hid opand wordeg
" Df paunt mo pexrano than a flardig.
" And leal fo.k of ©inglelonive



" for puit fe drommed thereupan:
" flaw fe, pardie, id dede and gane,
" झan no man thede a wipig quyme
" ©a wrappe fix opana worbeg imue."
©id. frauntig of Glagtonbutp.

## POLITICAL ECLOGUES.

## ROSE;

> O R,

## THE COMPLAINT.

## ARGUMENT.

In this Eclogue our Author has imitated the Second of his favourite Virgil, with more than his usual Precision. The Subject of Mr. Rose's Complaint is, that he is left to do the whole Business of the Treasury during the broiling Heats of Summer, while his Colleague, Mr. Steele, enjoys the cool Breezes from the Sea, with Mr. Pitt, at Brighthelmstone. In this the Scholar has improved on the Original of his great Master, as the Cause of the Distress which he relates is much more natural. This Eclogue, from some internal Evidence, we believe to have been written in the Summer of 1785 , though there may be one or two Allusions that have been inserted at a later Period.

N ONE more than Rose, amid the courtly ring, Lov'd Billy, joy of Jenky and the King. But vain his hope to shine in Billy's eyes; Vain all his votes, his speeches, and his lies.

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For Stockdale's shelves contented to compose
The humbler poetry of lying prose.
$3^{\circ}$
O barb'rous Billy! (thus would he begin)
Rose and his lies you value not a pin;
Yet to compassion callous as a 'Turk,
You kill me, cruel, with eternal work.
Now, after six long months of nothing done,
Each to his home, our youthful statesmen run;
The mongrel 'squires, whose votes our Treasury pays,
Now, with their hunters, till the winter graze;
Now e'en the reptiles of the Blue and Buff,
In rural leisure, scrawl their factious stuff;
Already pious Hill, with timely cares,
New songs, new hymns, for harvest-home prepares:
But with the love-lorne beauties, whom I mark
Thin and more thin, parading in the park,
I yet remain; and ply my busy feet
From Dukie-street hither, hence to Downing-street,
In vain!-while far from this deserted scene,
With happier Steele you saunter on the Steine.

> IMITATIONS.

Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant;
Nunc virides etiam occultant spinera lacertos;
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus æstu
Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentes.

## NOTES.

Ver. 29 and 32 allude to a pamphlet on the Irish Propositions, commonly called the Treasury Pamphlet, and universally attribured to Mr Rose. This work of the Honourable Secretary's was eminently distinguished by a gen-
 of dull fact

Ver. 42. For a long account of Sir Richard Hill's harvest-home, and of the godly hymos and ungodly ballads, sung on the occasion, see the newepapers in Autumn, 1784.

And for a paltry salary, stript of fees,
Thus shall I toil, while others live at ease?
Better, another summer long, obev
Self-weening Lansdowne's transitory sway:
Tho' Grafton call'd him proud, I found him kind;
With me he puzzled, and with him I din'd.
Better with Fox in opposition share,
Black tho' he be, and tho' my Billy fair.
Think, Billy, think John Bull a tasteless brute,
By black, or fair, decides not the dispute :
Ah! think, how politics resemble chess;
Tho' now the white exult in short success,
One erring move a sad reverse may bring,
The black may triumph, and check-mite our king.
You slight me, Billy; and but little heed,
What talents I possess, what merits plead;
imitations,
At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro, Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis. Nonnè fuit melus tristes Amyrillidis irab Atque superba pata fastidia? Nonnè Menalcan Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, O formose puer, nimiùm ne crede colori. Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur. Sum tibi despectus; nec qui sım quxris, Alexi : Quam dives pecoiis nivel, quam lactis abundans Mille mex Siculis entant in montibus agnæ:
NOTES.

Ver. 49. Justice to the minister obliges us to observe, that he is by no means chargeable with the scandalous ulliberality above intimated, of reduc. ing the income of the Secretaries of the Treasury to the miscrable pittance of 30001 a year. This was one of the many infamous acts which so deservedly drew dows the hatred of all true friends to their king and country, on those pretended patriots, the Whigs.

How in white lies abounds my fertile brain;
And with what forgerics I those lies sustain.
A thousand fictions wander in my mind;
With me all seasons ready forgeries find.
I know the charm by Robinson employed,
How to the Treas'ry Jack his rats decoy'd.
Not wit, but malice, Prettyman reveals, When to my head he argues from my heels.
My skull is not so thick; but last recess
I finish'd a whole pamphlet for the press;
And if by some seditious scribbler maul'd,
The pen of Chalmers to my aid I call'd, With Pretty would I write, tho' judg'd by you; If all that authors think themselves be true.

O! to the smoky town would Billy come;
With me draw estimates, or cast a sum;

## IMITATIONS.

Lac mihi non æstate novum, none frigore desit. Canto, quæ solitus, si quando armenta vocabat, Amphion Dircæus in Actreo Aracyntho.
Nec sum adeò informis: nupel me in littore vidi, Cum placidum ventis statet mare: non ego Daphnim, Judice te, metuam, si nunquam fallat imago.

## NOTES.

Ver. 65. We know not of what forgeries Mr. Rose here boasts. Perhaps he may mean the paper relative to his interview with Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Reynolds, so opportuncly found in an obscure drawel of Mr. Pitt's bureau. See the Pailiamentary debates of 1785

Ver. 71. Alludes to a couplet in the Lyars, which was written before the present Eclogue

Ver 78. The Refily to the Treasury Pamphlet was answered, not by Mr. Rose himself, but by Mir. George Chalmers.

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He too, by merit measuring the meed, 95
Bids Warton now to Whitehead's bays succeed; But, to reward Fau euier's illustrious toils, Reserves the richer half of Whitehead's spoils.
For well the monarch saw with prescient eve,
That Warton's wants kind Oxford would stpply, ioo
Who, justly liberal to the task uncouth,
Learns from St. James's bard historic truth.
Blest Oxford! in whose bowers the Laureat sings
O faithful to the worst, and best of Kings,
Firm to the Right Divine of regal sway, 105
Though Heav'n and Thou long differ'd where it lay!
Still of pieferment be thy Sister Quecn!
Thy nobler zeal disdains a thought so mean ; Still in thy German Cousiu's martial school,
Be each young hope of Britain train'd to rule; ino
But thine are honours of distinguish'd grace, Thou once a year shall view thy sovereign's face, While round him croud thy loyal sons, amaz'd, To see him stare at tow'rs, by Wyatt rais'd. Yet fear not, Oxford, lest a monarch's smiles
Lure fickle Wyatt from the unfinish'd piles;

## NOTES.

Ver. 95. Our most gracious Sovereign's comparative estimate of Messrs. Whitehead and Wartor, is here happily elucidated, from a circumstance highly honourable to his Majesty's taste; that, whereas he thought the former worthy of two places, he has given the latter only the worst of the two. Mr. Fauquier is made Secretary and Register to the order of the Bath, in the room of the deceased Laureat.

Ver. 107. We suspect the whole of this passage in praise of his Majesty, has been retouched by Mr. Warton, as this line, or something very like it, oc. curs in his " Triumphs of Isis," a spirited poem, which is omitted, we know not why, in his publication of his works.

To thee shall Wyatt still be left in peace, 'Till English Athens rival ancient Greece. For him see Chambers, greatly pretty, draw Far other plans than ever Grecian saw; 120
Where two trim dove-cotes rise on either hand, O'er the proud roofs, whose front adorns the Strand; While thro' three gateways, like three key-holes spied, A bowl inverted crowns the distant side.

But music most great George's cares relieves, 125
Sage arbiter of minims, and of breves!
Yet not by him is living genius fed,
With taste more frugal he protects the dead;
Not all alike; for, though a Briton born,
He laughs all natal prejudice to scorn;
His nicer ear our barbarous masters pain,
Though Purcell, our own Orpheus, swell the strain;
And mighty Handel, a gigantic name,
Owes to his country half his tuneful fame.
Nor of our souls neglectful, George provides, 135
To lead his flocks, his own Right Reverend guides;
Himself makes bishops, and himself promotes,
Nor seeks to influence, tho' he gives, their votes.
Then for a Prince so pious, so refin'd,
An air of Handel, or a psalm to grind,
Disdain not, Billy : for his sovereign's sake
What pains did Paget with his gamut take!
And to an Earl what rais'd the simple Peer?
What but that gamut, to his Sovereign dear?

## IMITATIONS.

_———Pan curat oves, oviumque magistros. Neu te paniteat calamo trisisse labellum, Hag eadem at sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas:

O come, my Billy. I have bought for you
The barrel-organ of a strolli g Jew ;
Dying, he sold it me at second-hand:
Sev'n stops it borsts, with barrels at command.
How at my prize did envious Uxbridge fume,
Just what he wish'd for his new music-room. 150
Come, Billy, come. Two wantons late I dodg'd,
And mark'd the dingerous alley where they lodg'd.
Fail as pearl-powder are their opening charms,
In tender beauty fit for Billy's arms;
And from the toilet blooming as they seem, 155
Two cows would scarce supply them with cold cream.

## IMITATIONS.

> Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis Fistula, Damætas dono mihi quam dedit olim, Ex dixit moriens, " te nunc habet ista secundum "
> Dıxit Damætas: invidit stultus Amyntas.
> Pratereà, duo nec tutâ mihi valle reperti
> Capieoli, sparsis etiamnunc pellibus albo, Bina die siccant ovis ubea; quos tibi servo.
> Jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Et faciat, quoniam sordent tıbi munera nostra!

## NOTES.

Ver: 149. Our readers, we trust, have alleady admired the several addi. tions which our poet has made to the ideas of his great original. He has here given an equal proof of his judgment in a slight omission. When he converted Amyntas into Lord Uxbridge, with what striking propriety did he sink upon us the epithet of stultus, or foolish; for surely we cannot suppose that to be conveyed above in the term of simple peer.

Ver 156. In the manuscript we find two lines which were struck out; possibly because our poet supposed they touched on a topic of praise, not likely to be very prevalent w.th Mr. Pitt, notwithstanding what we have lately heard of his "Atlantean shoulders." They are as follows:

Yet strong beyond the promise of their years, Each in one night would drain two grenadiers.

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And you, Committee labours of Dundas,
And you, his late dispatches to Madras, Bound up with Billy's fav'rite act I'll send; Together bound-for sweetly thus you blend.

Rose, you're a blockhead! Let no factious scribe 185
Hear such a thought, th it Billy heeds a bribe:
Or grant th' Immaculate, not proof to pelf,
Has Steele a soul less liberal than yourself?
-Zounds! what a blunder! worse than when I made
A French arrêt, the guard of British trade.
Ah ${ }^{1}$ foolish boy, whom fly you? -Once a week The King from Windsor deigns these scenes to seek.

## IMITATIONS.

Addam' ceroa pruna; honos erit huic quoque pome Et vos, O lauri carpam, et te, proxima myrtus Sic positæ, quoniam suaves miscetis odores.

Rusticus es, Corydon ' nec munera eurat Alexis Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iolas. Eheu! quid volui misero mihi? Floribus Austrum Perditus, et liquidis immist fontıbus apros. Quem fugis, ah! demens ? habitârunt Dî quoque sylvas, Dardaniusque Pars. Pallas, quas condidit, arces Ipse colat: Nobis placeant ante omna sylve.

## NOTES.

Ver. 181. The orders of the Board of Controul, relative to the debts of the Nabob of Arcot, certainly aphear diametrically opposite to Mr Dundas's Reports, and to an express clause of Mr Pitt's bill. Our author, however, like Mr Pitt and Mr. Dundas, roundly asserts the consistency of the whole.

Ver. 189. This unfortunate slip of the Honourable Secretary's constitutional logic happened in a debate on the Irish Propositions. Among the many wild chimeras of faction on that mernorable occasion, one objection was, that the produce of the French West-Indian Islands might be legally smuggled th. ough Ireland into this country. To which Mr. Rose replied, "That we might repeal all our acts in perfect security, because the French King had lately issued an arrêt which would pierent this smuggling."

Young Galloway too is here, in waiting still.
Our coasts let Richmond visit, if he will;
There let him build, and gar rison his forts,
If such his whim :-Be our delight in courts.
What various tastes divide the fickle town!
One likes the fair, and one admires the brown;
The stately, Queensb'ry; Hinchinbrook, the small;
Thurlow loves servant-maids; Dundas loves all. 200
O'er Mornington French prattle helds command;
Hastings buys German phlegm at second-hand;
The dancer's agile limbs win Dorset's choice;
Whilst Brudenell dies enamou'd of a voice:
'Tis Pembroke's dearest pleasure to elope,
205
And Billy, best of all things, loves-a trope;
My Billy I : to each his taste allow:
Well said the dame, I ween, who kiss'd her cow.
Lo! in the West the sun's bioad orb display'd
O'er the Queen's palace, lengthens every shade: 210
See the last loiterers now the Mill resign;
E'en Poets go, that they may seem to dine:
Yet, fasting, here I linger to complain.
Ah! Rose, George Rose! what phrenzy fires your brain!

## IMITATIONS.

Torva leæna lupum sequitur lupus ipse capellam, Florentem cytasum sequitur lasciva (apella;
Te Corydon, O Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas.
Me tamen urit amor: quis enim modis adsit amori.
Aspice! aratra jugo refelunt suspensa juvenci,
Et sol ciescentes discendens duplicat umbras :
Ah' Corydon, Corydon, quæ te derentia cepit?
Semıputata tibı frondosâ vitis in ulmo est.
Quin tu alıquid saltem, potius quorum indiget usus,
Viminibus, mollique paras detexere junco ?
Invemes alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexin.

With pointless paragraphs the Post ruas wild; 215
And Fox, a whole week long, is unrevil'd: Our vouchers lie half-vamp'd, and without end Tax-bills on tax-bills rise to mend and mend. These, or what more we need, some new deceit Prepare to gull the Commons, when they mcet. 220 Tho' scorn'd by Billy, you ere long may find Some other Minister, like Lansdiowne kind.

He ceas'd, went home, ate, drank his fill, and then Snor'd in his chair, 'till supper came at ten.

## NOTES.

Ver. 216. We flattered ourselves that this line might have enabled us to ascertain the precise time when this eclogue was written. We were, however, disappointed, as on examining the file of Morning Posts for 1784 , we could not find a single week in which Mr Fox is absolutely without some attack of other. We suppose therefore our author here speaks with the allowed latitude of poetry.

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## PRETTYMAN.

Why wilt thou, Bankș, with me dispuṭe the prize?
Who is not cheated when a Parson lies?
Since pious Christians, ev'ry Sabbath-day, Must needs believe whate'er the Clergy say! In spite of all you Laity can do,
One lie from us is more than ten from you!

> BANKS.

O witless lout! in lies that touch the state, We, Country Gentlemen, have far more weight; Fiction from us the public still must gull: They think we'se honest, as they know we're dull!

## PRETTYMAN.

In vor Cathedral I a Prebend boast, The maiden bounty of our gracious host! Its yearly profits I to thee resign, If PITT pronounce not that the palm is mine!

BANKS.
A Borough mine, a pledge far dearer sure, 25 Which in St Stephen's gives a seat secure! If Pitt to Prettyman the prize decree, Henceforth Corfe-Castle shall belong to thee!

## NOTES.

Ver. 17. Our poet here seems to deviate from his general rule, by the intioduction of a phrase which appears rather adapted to the lower and less elerated strain of pastoral, than to the dialogue of persons of such distinguished rank. It is, however, to be considered, that it is far from exceeding the bounds of possibility to suppose, that, in certain instances, the epithet of "W'tless," and the coarfe designation of "Lout," may be as applicable te 2 disnitary of the chuich, as to the most ignorant and illiterate rustic.

## PITT.

Begin the strain-while in our easy chairs
We loll, forgetful of all public cares!
Begin the strain-nor shall I deem my time
Mispent, in hearing a debate in ryhme!

## PRETTYMAN.

Father of lies! By whom in Eden's shade Mankind's first parents were to $\sin$ betray'd;
Lo! on this altar, which to thee I raise,
Twelve bibles, bound in red Morocco, blaze.

## BANKS.

Blest pow'rs of falsehood, at whose shrine I bend, Still may success your votary's lies attend !
What prouder victims can your altars boast, 'Than honours stain'd, and fame for ever lost?

## PRETTYMAN.

How smooth, persuasive, plausible, and glib, From holy lips is dropp'd the specious fib! Which whisper'd slily, in its dark career Assails with art the unsuspecting ear,

> BANKS.

How clear, convincing, eloquent, and bold,
The bare-fac'd lie, with maniy courage told!
Which, spoke in public, fa!ls with gre.ter force,
And heard by hundreds, is beniev'd of course.

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 29. Dicite-quandoquidem in molli consedimus herbis

## PRET.TYMAN.

Search through each office for the bäsest tool Rear'd in Jack Robinson's abandon'd school;50

Rose, beyond all the sons of dulness, dull, Whose legs are scarcely thicker than his scull; Not Rose, from all restraints of conscience free, In double-dealing is a match for me.

> BANKS.

Step from St. Sephen's up to Leadenhall, 55
Where Europe's crimes appear no crimes at all;
Not Major Scotr, with bright pagodas paid,
That wholesale dealer in the lying trade;
Not he, howe'er important his design,
Can lie with impudence surpassing mine.

## PRETTYMAN.

Sooner the ass in fields of air shall graze, Or Wartow's Odes with justice claims the bays; Sooner shall mackrel on the plains disport,
Or Mulgrave's hearers think his speech too short;
Sooner shall sense escape the prattling lips
Of Captain Charles, or Col'nel Henry Phipps;

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 6r.: Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi
Et freta destituent nudos in littore pisces

## NOTES.

Ver. 62. The truth of this line must be felt by all who have read the lyrical effusions of Mr. Waiton's competitors, whose odes were some time since publıshed, by Sir John Hawkins, Knight. The present passage must be understood in reference to th se, and not to the Lauseat's general talents.

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That deed, I ween, demands superior thanks:
The British Commons were the dupes of Banks.

## PRETTYMAN.

Say, in what regions are those fathers found,
For deep-dissembling policy renown'd;
Whose subtle precepts for perverting truth,
To quick perfection train'd our patron's youth,
And taught him all the mystery of lies?
Resolve me this, and I resign the prize.

## BANKS.

Say, what that mineral, brought from distant climes, 95 Which screens delinquents, and absoives their crimes; Whose dazzling rays confound the space between
A tainted strumpet and a spotless Queen; Which Asia's Princes give, which Europe's take; Tell this, dear Doctor, and I yield the stake.

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 89. Dic quibus in terris, \&c.

## NOTES.

kingdom, for ensuring the success of that salutary and constitutional measure, which, through his friend Mr B _ $k s$, he had solemnly pledzed himself nor to adopt. How truly does this conduçt mark " the statesman born!"
———Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirit?
Ver. 98. It must be a knowledged that theie is some obscurity in thit passage, as well as in the following line,
"'Which Asia's pinces give, which Europe's take :"
and of this, certain seditious, malevolent, disaffected cuties have taken advantage, and have endeavoured, by a forced construction, to discover in them an unwarrantable insinuation aganst the highest and most sacred characters; from which infamous imputation, however, we trust, the well-known and ac. knowledged loyalty of our author's principles will sufficiently protect hım.

PITT.
Enough, my friends-break off your tuneful sport, 'Tis levee day, and I must dress for Court; Which hath more boldly or expertly lied, Not mine th' important contest to decide, Take thou this mitre, Doctor, which before A greater hypocrite sure never wore; And if to services rewards be due, Dear Banks, this coronet belongs to you: Each from that Government deserves a prize, Which thrives by shuffling, and subsists by lies.

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 104. Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites. Yer. 105. Et vitulà tu dignus et hic.

## MARGARET NICHOLSON.

## ARGUMENT.

Mr. Wilkes and Lord Hawkesbury alternately congratalate each other on his Majesty's late happy Escape. The one describes the Joy which pervades the Country: the other sings the Dangers from which our Constitution has been preserved. Though in the following Eclogue our Author has not selected any single one of Virgil for a close and exact Parody, he seems to have had his Eye principally upon the Vth, or the Daphnis, which contains the Elegy and APOTHEOSIS of Fulius Cesar.

THE Session up: the India-bench appeas'd, The Lansdownes satisfied, the Lowthers pleas'd, Each job dispatch'd:-the Treasury boys depart, As various fancy prompts each youthful heart; Pitt, in chaste kisses seeking virtuous joy, Begs Lady Chatham's blessing on her boy; While Mornington, as vicious as he can, To fair $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{N}$ in vain affects the man : With Lordly Buckingham retir'd at Stowe, Grenville, whose plodding brains no respite know, 19 To prove next year, how our finances thrive, Schemes new reports, that two and two make five. To plans of Eastern justice hies Dundas; And comley Villars to his votive glass;

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Well was that bounty measured, all must own,
That gave him balf of what he saved-a crown.
Bless'd the dull edge, for treason's views unfit,
Harmless as Sydney's rage, or Bearcroft's wit. Blush, clumsy patriots, for degenerate zeal, Wilkes had not guided thus the faithless steel!

Round your sad mistress flock, ye maids elect, Whose charms severe your chastity protect; Scar'd by whose glance, despairing love descries, That virtue steals no triumph from your eyes.
Round your bold master flock, ye mitred hive, 55
With anathems on Whigs his soul revive !
Saints! whom the sight of human blood appals, Save when to please the Royal will it falls.

He breathes! he lives! the vestal choir advance, Each takes a bishop, and leads up the dance, Nor dreads to break her long respected vow, For chaste—ah strange to tell !-are bishops now: Saturnian times return !-the age of truth, And-long foretold-is come the virgin youth.

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 59. Ergo alacris sylvas et cetera rura voluptas, Panaque pastoresque tenet, Dryadasque puellas.
Vir. Gi. Nec lupus insidias pecori, \&cc.
Ver. 63. Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna.

NOTES.
Ver 46 kalf_-a crown! Literally so.
Ver 63,64. It is remarkable that these are the only lines which our Poet Las imitated from the IVth Eclogue (or the Pollio) of Virgnl. Perhaps the direct and obvious application of that whole Eclogue appeared to our author to be an undertaking too easy for the exercise of his superior talents; or perhaps he felt himself too well anticipated by a similar imitation of Pope's

Now sige professors, for their learning's curse, 65
Die of their duty in remorseless verse:
Now sentimental Aldeımen expire
In prose half flaming with the Muse's fire;
Theit's-while rich dainties swim on every plate-
Their's the glad toil to feast for Britain's fate;
Nor mean the gift the Royal grace affords,
All shall be knights-but those that shall be lords.
Fountain of Honour, that art never diy,
Touch'd with whose drops of grace no thief can die,
Still with new titles soak the delug'd land,
Still may we all be safe from Ketch's menac'd hand!

## Jenkinson.

Oh wond'rous man, with a more wond'rous Muse !
O'er my lank limbs thy strains a sleep diffuse,
Sweet as when Pitt with words, disdaining end, Toils to explain, yet scorns to comprehend.
Ah! whther had we fled, had that foul day Torn him untimely from our arms away?
What ills had mark'd the age, had that dire thrust Pierc'd his soft heart, and bow'd his bob to dust?
Gods ' to my labouring sight what phantoms rise! 85
Here Juries triumph, and there droops Excise!

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 78. Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine Poeta, Quale sopor sessis in gramine.

## NOTES.

Messiah, which was inserted some time since in one of the public papers. If the author will favuur us with a corrected copy, adapted rather to the Pollio than the Messiah, we shall be happy to give it a place in our subsequent edi. tions, of which we doubt not the good taste of the town will demand as many as of the rest of our celebrated bard's immortal compositions.

Fierce from defeat, and with collected might,
The low-born Commons claim the people's right:
And mad for freedom, vainly deem their own, Their eye presumptuous dares to scan the throne. 90
See-in the general wreck that smothers all,
Just ripe for justice-see my Hastings fall.
Lo, the dear Major meets a rude repulse,
Though blazing in each hand he bears a bulse ?
Nor Ministers attend, nor Kings relent,
Though rich Nabobs so splendidly repent.
See Eden's faith cxpos'd to sale again,
Who takes his plate, and learns his French in vain.
See countless eggs for us obscure the sky,
Each blanket trembles, and each pump is dry.
Far from good things Dundas is sent to roam,
Ah !-worse than banish'd-doom'd to live at home.
Hence dire illusions! dismal scenes away-
Again he cries, "What, what!" and all is gay.
Come, Brunswick, come, great king of loaves and fishes,
Be bounteous still to grant us all our wishes! 106
Twice every year with Beaufoy as we dine,
Pour'd to the brim-eternal George-be thine
Two foaming cups of his nectareous juice,
Which—new to gods-no mortal vines produce. 110
To us shall Brudeneli sing his choicest airs,
And capering Mulgrave ape the grace of bears;

## IMITATIONS.

Vei. ro6. Sis bonus; O! felixque tuis-
Ver. 107. Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quot-annis Cratera $q$ que duo statuam tibi.
Ver. 109. Vina novum fundum calathis Arvisia nectar.

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# Fond though he was of reading all I wrote: No gift can better suit thy tuneful throat. 

## Jenkinson.

And thou this Scottish pipe, which Jamie's, breath Inspir'd when living, and bequeath'd in death, From lips unhallow'd I've preserv'd it long: Take the just tribute of thy loyal song.

## NOTES.

Ver. 130. No gift can better suit thy_throat. The ungrateful people of England, we have too much reason to fear, may be of a different opinion.'

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 130. At tu sume pedum, quod cum me sxpe rogaret
Non tulit Antigenes, et erat tum dignus amari.
Ver. 134. Est mihi-
Fistula, Damatas dono mihi quam dedit olim, Et dixit moliens, "Te nunc habet ista secundum."

Ecr. If.

## CHARLES JENKINSON.

## ARGUMENT.

THE following is a very close Translation of VIRGIL's SILENUS; fo clofe indeed that many Readers may be surprised at such a Deviation from our Author's usual Mode of imitating the Ancients. But we are to consider that VIRGIL is revered by his Countrymen, not only as a Poet, but likewise as a Prophet and Magician ; and our incomparable Translator, who was not ignorant of this Circumstance, was convinced, that VIRGIL in his SILENUS had really and boná fide meant to allude to the Wonders of the present Reign, and consequently that it became his Duty to adhere most strictly to his Original, and to convey the true Meaning of this hitherto inexplicable Eclogue.

Mine was the Mufe, that from a Norman scroll First rais'd to Fame the barbarous worth of Rolle, And dar'd on Devon's hero to dispense The gifts of Language, Poetry, and Sense.

## IMITATIONS.

> Ver. 1. Prima Syracosio dignita est ludere versu, Nostra nec erubuit sylvas habitare Thalia. Cum canerem regis et prælia, Cynthius aurena Vellit, et admonuit, \&c. \&c.

In proud Pindarics next my skill I try'd, $\mathcal{F}$
But Salisb'ry wav'd his wand and check'd my pride:
" Write English, friend (he cry'd), be plain and flatter,
" Nor thus confound your compliment and satire.
" Even I, a critic by the King's command,
"Find these here odes damn'd hard to understand." 10
Now then, O deathless theme of Warton's Muse,
Oh great in War! oh glorious at Reviews !
While many a rival anxious for the bays,
Pursues thy virtues with relentless praise;
While at thy levee smiling crowds appear,
Blest that thy birth-day happens once a year:
Like good Sir Cecil, I to woods retiré,
And write plain eclogues o'er my parlour fire.
Yet still for thee my loyal verse shall flow,
Still, shou'd it please, to thee its chaims shall owe;
And well I ween, to each succeeding age,
Thy name shall guard and consecrate my page.
Begin, my Muse!-As Wilberforce and Banks
Late in the Lobby play'd their usual pranks,
Within a water-closet's niche immur'd
(Oh that the treacherous; door was unsecur'd), 25
His wig awry, his papers on the ground,
Drunk, and asleep, Charles Jeñinson they found.

IMITATIONS.
Ver. if. Nunc ego (namque super tibi, erunt, qui dicere Iaudes
Vare, tuus cupiant, et tristia condere bella) Sylvestrem tenui meditabor arundine musam.
Ver. 18. - Si quis tamen hæc quoque, siquis Captus amore leget, te nostræ, Vare, myricz Te nemus omne canet, \&c.
Ver. 23. Chromis et Mnasylus in autro Silenum pueri somno videre Jacentem.

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Now all things haste to hear the master talk :
Here Fawns and Satyrs from the Bird-cage-walk,
Here Centaur Kenyon, and the Sylvan sage,
Whom Bowood guards to rule a purer age,
Here T——w, B—_T, H—— N appear,
With many a minor savage in their rear,
Panting for treasons, riots, gibbets, blocks,
To strangle North, to scalp and eat Charles Fox. 50
There H-_'s sober band in silence wait,
Inur'd to sleep, and patient of debate;
Firm in their ranks, each rooted to his chair
They sit, and wave their wooden heads in air.
Less mute the rocks while tuneful Phœbus sung,
Less sage the critic brutes round Orpheus hung;
For true and pleasant were the tales he told,
His theme great George's age, the age of gold.
Ere George appear'd a Briton born and bred,
One general Chaos all the land o'erspread -
There lurking seeds of adverse factions lay, Which warm'd and nurtur'd by his dawning ray,
Sprang into life. Then first began to thrive
The tender shoots of young Prerogative;
Then spread luxuriant, when unclouded shone
The full meridian splendour of the throne.

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 55. Nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes, Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.
Ver. 57. Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta, Semina terrarumque animæque marisque fuissent, Et liquidi simul ignis : Ut his exordia primis Omnia, et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis.
Ver. 62. Incipiant sylvæ cum primum surgere
Jamque novum ut terra stupeant lucescere solem.

Yet was the Court a solitary waste;
Twelve lords alone the Royal chamber grac'd!. When Bute, the good Deucalion of the reign,
To gracious Brunswick pray'd, nor pray'd in vain. 70 For straight (oh goodness of the royal mind !)
Eight blocks, to dust and rubbish long confin'd, Now wak'd by mandate from their trance of years,
Grew living creatures-just like other Peers.
Nor here his kindness ends-From wild debate
And factious rage he guards his infant stare.
Resolv'd alone his empire's toils to bear,
"Be all men dull !" he cry'd, and dull they were.
Then sense was treason;-then with bloody claw
Exulting soar'd the vultures of the law :
Then ruffians robb'd by ministerial writ,
And Grenville plunder'd reains of useless wit, While mobs got drunk 'till learning should revive, And loudly bawl'd for Wilkes and forty-five.

## IMITATIONS.



## NOTES.

Ver. 63. Qur Poet, for so careful a student of the Court Calendar, as he must certainly be, is a little inaccurate here. The Lords of the Bed-chamber were in truth thirteen, and seven only were added. The numbers in the text were probably preserved as more euphonius.

Next to Will Pitt he past, so sage, so young, 85 So cas'd with wisdom, and so arm'd with tongue His breast with every royal virtuc full, Yet, strange to tell, the minion of John Bull. Prepost'rous passion! say, what fiend possest, Misguided youth, what phrenzy fir'd thy breast?
'Tis true, in senates, many a hopeful lad
Has rav'd in metaphor, and run stark mad; His friend, the heir-apparent of Montrose, Feels for his beak, and starts to find a nose; Yet at these times preserve the little share
Of sense and thought intrusted to their care; While thou with ceaseless folly, endless labour, Now coaxing John, now flirting with his neighbour, Hast seen thy lover from his bonds set free, Damning the shop-tax, and himself, and thee.

Now good Macpherson, whose prolific muse Begets false tongues, false heroes, and false news,

IMITATIONS.
Vei. 88. Pasaphaeń nivei solatur amore juvenci.
Ver. 89. Ah virgo infelıx quæ te dementia cepit?
Ver. 93. Prætides implerunt fa'sis mugitibus agros.
Ver. 96. Et sæpe in lævi quæsissent cornua fionte, At non, \& $c$.
Ver. 99. Ille latus niveum, \&c.
Ver. 101. - Claudite nymphæ
Dictææ nymphæ, nemorum jam claudite saltus, Si quà forte ferant oculis sese obvia nostris, Errabunda bovis vestigia.

## NOTES.

Ver. 101. Good Mac/2herson, \&c.] This ingenious gentleman, who firs signalized himself by a bombast translation of poems which never existed, i now said occasionally to indulge his native genius for fiction in paragraphs o poetical prose for some of our daily papers.

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From the high hustings spoke-" This pipe be thine, 115
" This pipe, the fav'rite present of the Nine,
:" On which Will Whitehead play'd thosepowerful " airs,
" Which to St. James's drew reluctant May'rs,
" And forc'd stiff-jointed Aldermen to bend;
" Sing thou on this thy Sal'sbury, sing thy friend; 120
" Long may he live in thy protecting strains,
"And Hatfield vie with Tempe's fabled plains!"
Why should I tell th' election's horrid tale,
That scene of libels, riots, blood, and ale?
There of Sam House the horrid form appeared; 125
Round his white apron howling monsters reared
Their angry clubs; mid broken heads they polled;
And Hood's best sailors in the kennel rolled!
Ah! why Mahon's disastrous fate record?
Alas! how fear can change the fiercest lord!
See the sad sequel of the grocers' treat-
Behold him darting up St. James's-street,
Pelted, and scar'd by Brooke's heilish sprites,
And vainly fluttering round the door of White's!
All this, and more he told, and every word
With silent awe th' attentive striplings heard,
When, bursting on their ear, stern Pearson's note
Proclaim'd the question put, and called them forth to vote.

## IMITATIONS.

Ver. 127. Quid loquar---Scyllum quam fama secuta est Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstis
___ gurgite in altio
Ah timidos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis.
Ver. 132. Aut ut mutatos Terei norraverit artus:
Quas illi Philomela dapes, quæ dona pararit,
Quo cursû deserta petiverit, \& quibus ante
Infelix sua tecta supervolitæ erit alis.

## JEKYLL.



JEKYLL, the wag of law, the scribblers pride, Calne to the senate sent-when Townshend ded. So Lansdowne will'd:-the old hoarse rook at rest, A jackdaw phœenix chatters from his nest. Statesman and lawyer now, with clashing cares, 5 Th' important youth roams thro' the Temple squares; Yet stays his step, where, with congenial play, The well-known fountain babbles day by day: 'The little fountain -whose restricted course, In low faint Essays owns its shallow sourse. There, to the tinkling jet he tun'd his tongue, While Lansdowne's fame, and Lansdowne's fall, he sung.

- "Where were our friends, when the remorseless crew " Of felon whigs-great Lansdowne's pow'r o'erthrew?
"For neither then, within St. Stephen's wall
" Obedient Westcote hail'd the Treasury-call; " Nor treachery then had branded Eden's fame, " Or taught mankind the miscreant Minchin's name',
" Joyful no more (tho' Tommy spoke so long) -
" Was high-born Howard's cry, or Powney's pratt" ling tongue.
" Vain was thy roar, Mahon!-tho' loud and deep; 21
" Not our own Gilbert could be rous'd from sleep.
" No bargain yet the tribe of Phipps had made:
" Lansdowne! you sought in vain ev'n Mulgrave's " aid;
" Mulgrave-at whose harsh scream in wild surprise,
" The speechless Speaker lifts his drowsy eyes.
" Ah! hapless day! still as thy hours return,
" Let Jesuits, Jews, and sad Dissenters mourn!
" Each quack and sympathizing juggler groan,
" While bankrupt brokers echo moan for moan. 30
" Oh! much-lov'd peer!-my patron!-model!" friend!
" How does thy alter'd state my bcsom rend.
" Alas! the ways of courts are strange and dark!
"Pitt scarce would make thee now-a Tieasury" clerk!"
Stung with the maddening thought, his griefs, his fears
Dissolve the plaintiff counceilor in tears.
" How off," he cries, " hàs wretched Lanspowņ " said;
" Curs'd be the toilsome bours by statesmen led!
" Ob! bid kind beaven ordain'd my bumbler fate
" A country gentleman's—of small estate-
"With Piice and Priestly in some distant grove,
"Blest I had led the lowly life I love.
" Thou, Price, had deizn'd to calculate my focks!
" Thou, Priestley! sav'd them from the laghtning shocks!
" Unknown the storms and tempests of the state-
"Unfelt the mean ambition to be great;


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Tremendous book !-thou motley magazine
Of stale severities, and pilfer'd spleen !
O ! rich in ill!-within thy leaves entwin'd,
What glittering adders lurk to sting the mind.
Satire's Museum!-with Sir Ashton's lore,
The naturalist of malice eyes thy store:
Ranging, with fell Virtû, his poisonous tribes
Of embryo sneers, and anamalcule gibes.
Here insect puns their feeble wings expand
To speed, in little flights, their lord's command:
There, in their paper chrysalis, he sces
Specks of bon mots, and eggs of repartees.
In modern spirits ancient wit he steeps;
If not its gloss, the reptile's venom keeps:
Thy quaintness' Dunning! but without thy sense:
And just enough of B———t, for offence.
On these lov'd leaves a transient glance he threw: 95
But weighter themes his anxious thoughts pursue.
Deep senatorial pomp intent to reach,
With ardent eyes he hangs o'er Lansdowne's speech.
Then, loud the youth proclaims the enchanting words
That charm'd the " noble natures" of the lords.
100
" Lost and obscur'd in Bowood's bumble bow'r,
" No party tool-no candidate for pow'r-
" I come, my lords! an bermit from my cell,
"A few blunt trutbs in my plain style to tell.
" Highly I praise your late commercial plan;
" Kingdoms should all unite-like man and man.
" The French love peace-ambition they detest;
" But Cherburg's frightful works deny me rest.
"With joy I see new wealth for Britain shipp'd,
" Lisbon's a froward child and should be whipp'd. ino
"Yet Portugal's our old and best ally,
" And Gallic faitb is but a slender tie.
" My lords! the manufacturer's a fool;
"The clothier, too, knows nothing about wool;
" Their interests still demand our constant care; 115
" Their griefs are mine-their fears are my despair.
" My lords! my soul is big with dire alarms;
". Turks, Germans, Russians, Prussians, all in arms!
"A noble Pole (I'm proud to call bim friend!)
" Tells me of things I cannot comprebend.
" Your lordship's bairs would stand on end to bear
" My last dispatches from the Grand Vizier.
" The fears of Dantzick-merchants can't be told;
"Accounts from Cracow make ḿm blood run cold.
" The state of Portsmouth, and of Plymouth Docks, 125
" Your Trade—your Taxes—Army—Navy—Stocks—
" All baunt me in my dreams; and, when I rise,
" The bank of England scares my open eyes.
" I see-I know fome dreadful storm is brewing;
" Arm all your coasts-your navy is your ruin.
" I say it still; but (let me be believed)
" In this your lordships bave been much deceiv'd.
" A noble Duke affirms, I like his plan:
" I never did, my lords!-I never can-
"Sbame on the slanderous breath! which dares instill 135
" That I, who now condemn, advis'd the ill.
" Plain words, thank Heav'n! are always understood:
" I could approve, I said-but not I wou'd.
" Anxious to make the noble Duke content,
" My view was just to seem to give consent, $\left.\begin{array}{l}140 \\ \text { was }\end{array}\right\}$
While Jekyll thus, the rich exhaustless store
Of Lansdowne's rhetoric ponders o'er and o'er;

And, wrapt in happier dreams of future days,
His patron's triumphs in his own surveys;
Admiring barristers in crouds resort
From Figtree--Brick--Hare--Pump-_and Garden court.
Anxious they gaze-and watch with silent awe
The motley son of politics and law.
Meanwhile, with softest smiles and courteous bows, 150
He , graceful bending, greets their ardent vows.
" Thanks, generous friends," he cries," "kind Tem" plers, thanks!
" Tho' now, with Lansdowne's band your Jekyll " ranks,
"Think not, he wholly quits black-letter cares;
" Still—still the lawyer with the statesman shares."
But, see! the shades of night o'erspread the skies!
Thick fogs and vapours from the Thames arise.
Far diferent hopes our separate toils inspire;
To parchment you, and precedent retire.
With deeper bronze your darkest locks imbrown, 160
Adjust your brows for the demurring frown:
Brood o'er the fierce rebutters of the bar,
And brave the issue of the gowned war.
Me, all unpractis'd in the bashful mood,
Strange, novice thoughts, and alien cares delude.
Yes, modest Eloquence! ev'n $I$ must court
For once, with mimic vows, thy coy support ;
Oh! would'st thou lend the semblance of my charms!
Feign'd agitations, and assum'd alarms!
'Twere all I'd ask:-but for one day alone
To ape thy downcast look-my suppliant tone:
To pause-and bow with hesitating grace-_
Here try to faulter-there a word misplace:
Long-banish'd blushes this pale cheek to teach,
And act the miseries of a maiden speech.

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## PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE,

BY

## THE EDITOR.

HAVING, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, put forth A History of Music, in five volumes quarto (which buy), notwithstanding my then avocations as Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex and city and liberty of Westminster; I, Sir John Hawkins, of Queen-square, Westminster, Knight, do now, being still of sound health and understanding, esteem it my bounden duty to step forward as Editor and Revisor of The Probationary Odes. My grand reason for undertaking so arduous a task is this: I do from my soul believe that Lyric Poetry is the own, if not twin sister of Music ; wherefore, as I had before gathered together every thing that any way Q 2
relates to the one, with what consistency could I forbear to collate the best effusions of the other? -I should premise, that in volume the first of my quarto history, chap. i. page 7, I lay it down as a principle never to be departed from, that, " The Lyre is the prototype of the fidicinal species." And accordingly I have therein discussed at large, both the origin, and various improvements of the Lyre, from the Tortoise-shell scooped and strung by Mercury on the banks of the Nile, to the Testudo, exquisitely polished by Terpander, and exhibited to the Ægyptian Priests. I have added also many choice engravings of the various antique Lyres, viz, the Lyre of Goats-horns, the Lyre of Bullshorns, the Lyre of Shells, and the Lyre of both Shells and Horns compounded; from all which, I flatter myself, I have indubitably proved the Lyre to be very far superior to the shank bone of a crane, or any other Pike, Fistula, or Calamus, either of Orpheus's or Linus's invention; ay, or even the best of thofe pulsatile instruments, commonly known by the denomination of the drum.

Forasmuch, therefore, as all this was fir

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to sit and sing his hymns in honour of that God. Would to heaven that the Bench of Bishops would, in some degree, adopt this excellent idea!-or at least that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and the other Managers of the Abbey Music Meetings, would in future allot the occasional vacancies of Madame Mara's seat in the Cathedral Orchestra, for the reception of the reigning Laureat, during the performance of that favourite constitutional ballad, "May the King live for ever!" It must be owned, however, that the Laureatship is already a very kingly settlement ; one hundred a year, together with a tierce of Canary, or a butt of sack, are surely most princely endowments, for the honour of literature and the advancement of poetical genius. And hence (thank God and the King for it!) there scarcely ever has been wanting some great and good man both willing and able to supply so important a charge.-At one time we find that great immortal genius, Mr. Thomas Shadwell (better known by the names of Og and Mac Flecknoe), chanting the prerogative praises of that blessed æra.-At a nearer period, we observe the whole force of

Colley Cibber's genius devoted to the labours of the same reputable employment. -And finally, in the example of a Whitehead's Muse, expatiating on the virtues of our gracious Sovereign, have we not beheld the best of Poets, in the best of Verses; doing ample justice to the best of Kings !The fire of Lyric Poesy; the rapid lightening of modërn Pindarics, were equally required to record the Virtues of the Stuarts; or to immortalize the Talents of a Bruns-wick.-On either theme there was ample subject for the boldest flights of inventive genius, the full scope for the most daring powers of poetical creation; from the free, unfettered strain of liberty in honour 'of Charles the First, to the kindred Genius and congenial Talents that immortalize the Wisdom and the Worth of George the Third. -But on no occasion has the ardour for prerogative panegyrics so conspicuously flamed forth, as on the late election for succeeding to Mr. Whitehead's honours. To account for this unparalleled struggle, let us recollect, that the ridiculous reforms of the late Parliament having cut off many gentlemanly offices, it was a necessary consequence that
the few which were spared, became objects of rather more emulation than usual. Besides, there is a decency and regularity in producing at fixed and certain periods of the year, the same settled quantity of metre on the same unalterable subjects, which cannot fail to give a particular attraction to the Office of the Laureatship, at a crisis like the present. -It is admitted, that we are now in possession of much sounder judgment, and more regulated taste, than our ancestors had any idea of; and hence, does it not immediately follow, that the occupancy of a poetical office, which, from its uniformity of subject and limitation of duty, precludes all hasty extravagance of style, as well as any plurality of efforts, is sure to be a more pleasing object than ever to gentlemen of regular habits and a becoming degree of literary indolence? Is it not evident too, that in compositions of this kind, all fermentation of thought is certain in a very short time to subside and settle into mild and gentle composition-till at length the possessors of this grave and orderly office prepare their stipulated return of metre, by as proportionate and gradual exertions, as many other classes of industrious

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rush forward, with unfeigned ardour, to delight the world by the united efforts of liberal genius and constitutional loyalty.The illustrious candidates assemble-the wisest of Earls sits as Judge-the archest of Buffos becomes his assessor-the Odes are read-the election is determined-how justly is not for us to decide. To the great Tribunal of the public the whole of this important contest is now submitted.-Every document that can illustrate, every testimony that tends to support the respective merits of the Probationers, is impartially communicated to the world of letters.-Even the Editor of such a collection may hope for some reversionary fame from the humble, but not inglorious task, of collecting the scattered rays of Genius.-At the eve of a long-laborious life, devoted to a sister Muse (vide my History, printed for T. Payne and Son, at the Mews-Gate), possibly it may not wholly appear an irregular vanity, if I sometimes have entertained a hope, that my tomb. may not want the sympathetic record of Poetry-I avow my motive.-

It is with this expectation I appear as an Editor on the present occasion.-The Au-
thors whose compositions I collect for public notice are twenty-three. The odds of survivorship, according to Doctor Price are, that thirteen of these will outlive me, myself being in class III. of his ingenious tables. -Surely, therefore, it is no mark of that sanguine disposition which my enemies have been pleased to ascribe to me, if I deem it possible that some one of the same thirteen will requite my protection of their harmonious effusions with a strain of elegiac gratitude, saying, possibly (pardon me, ye Survivors that may be, for presuming to hint the thought io minds so richly fraught as yours are) saying, I say,

Here lies Sir John Hawkins,
Wrihout his shoes or stockings!*

* Said Survivors are not bound' to said Rhime, if not. accreeable.
[Tue Following excellent observations on the Lyrig Siyle, have been kindly communicated to the Editor by the Rev. Thomas Warton.-They appear to have been taken almost verbatim from several of the former works of that ingenious author; but chiefly from his late edition of Milton's Mi,oora. We sincerely hope, therefore, that they may serve the double purpose of enriching the present collection, and of attracting the public attention to that very critical work from which they are principally extracted.]


## THOUGHTS ON ODE WRITING.

$\Omega \Delta \mathrm{H}$ Modrin Carmen, Cantus, Cantilena, Chanson, Canzone, all signify what, Anglicè, we denominate ODE-Among the Greeks, Pindar; among the Latins, Horace; with the Italians, Petrarch; with the French, Boileau; are the principes hujusce scientiæ -Tom Killegrew took the lead in English Lyrics ; and, indeed, till our own Mason, was nearly unrivalled-Josephus Miller too hath penned something of the Odaic, inter his Opera Minora. My grandfather had a M.S. Ode on a Gilliflower, the which, as our family had it, was an esquisse of Gammer Gurton's; and I myself have seent various Cantilenes of Stephen Duck's of a pure re-lish-Of Shadwell, time hath little impaired

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-Spenser has it also in Astrophel. st. 7.Whereof I earnestly recommend early rising to all minor Poets, as far better than sleeping to concoct surfeits. Vid. Apology for Smectymnuus.-For the listening to Throstles or Thrushes, awaking the lustless Sun, is an unreproved or innocent pastime: As also are cranks, by which I understood cross purposes. Vid. my Milton, 41.—"Filling a wife with a daugbter fair," is not an unclassical notion (vid. my Milton, 39); if, according to Sir Richard Brathwaite, "She had a dimpled chin, made for love to lodge within" (vid. my Milton, 41). "While the cock," vid. the same, 44.-Indeed, "My mother said I could be no lad, till I.was twentye," is a passage I notice in my Milton with a view to this; which see; and therein also of a shepherdess, " taking the tale."-'Twere well likewise if Bards learned the Rebeck, or Rebible, being a species of Fiddle; for it solaceth the fatigued spirit much; though to say the trurh, we have it; "tis present death for Fiddlers to tune their Rebecks, or Rebibles, before the great Turk's grace. However, Middieton's Game of Chess is good for a Poet to peruse, having quaint phrases
fitting to be married to immortal verse. Joshua Poole, of Clare-hall, I also recommend as an apt guide for an alumnus of the Muse. - Joshua edited a choice Parnassus, 1657, in the which I find many " delicious, mellow hangings" of poesy.- He is undoubtedly a " sonorous dactylist"-and to him I add Mr. Jenner, Proctor of the Commons, and Commissary of St. Paul's, who is a gentleman of indefatigable politeness in opening the Archives of a Chapter-house for the delectation of a sound critic. Tottell's Songs and Sonnets of uncertain Auctoures is likewise a buiful, or plenteous work. I conclude with assuring the Public, that my brother remembers to have heard my father tell his (i. e. my brother's) first wife's second cousin, that he, once, at Magdalen College, Oxford, had it explained to him, that the famous passage " His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff," has no sort of reference to verbal criticism and stale quotations.

## RECOMMENDATORY

## TESTIMONIES.

[According to the old and laudable usage of Editors, we shall now present our Readers with the judgments of the learned concerning our Poets.-These Testimonies, if they proceed from critical pens, cannot fail to have due influence on all impartial observers. They pass an author from one end of the kingdom to the other, as rapidly as the pauper Certificates of Magistracy.-Indeed, it were much to be wished, that as we have no State Licenser of Poetry, it might at least be made penal, to put forth rhymes without previously producing a certain number of sureties for their goodness and utility ; which precaution, if assisted with a few other regulations, such as requiring all Practitioners in Verse to take out a License, in the manner of many other Dealers in Spirits, \&c. could not fail to introduce good order among this class of authors, and also to bring in a handsome sum towards the aid of the public revenue.Happy indeed will be those Bards, who are supplied with as reputable vouchers as those which are here subjoined.]

> Testimonies of Sir. Joseph Mawbey's goad Parts for Poetry.

## MISS HANNAH MORE.

$\mathbf{S i r}_{\text {IR }}$ Joseph, with the gentlest sympathy, begged me to contrive that he should meet

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of THE SAME.

## By JONAS HANWAY, Esq.

" In short, these poor children who are employed in sweeping our chinnies, are not treated half so well as so many black Pigsnor, indeed, a hundredth part so well, where the latter have the good fortune to belong to a benevolent master, such as Sir Joseph Mawbey-a man who, notwithstanding he is a bright Magistrate, a diligent Voter in Parliament, and a chaste husband, is nevertheless author of not a few fancies in the poetical way."

Tboughts on our savage Tieatment of Cbimney-swee $\hat{c}_{t}$ ers.

Testimonies in Favour of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

## Dr. STRATFORD *.

Alcander, thou'rt a God, more than a God!
Thou'rt pride of all the Gods-thou mount'st by woes-

* Author of 58 Tragedies, only one of which, to the disgrace of our Theatres, has yet appeared.

Hell squeaks, Eurus and Auster shake the skiesYet shall thy barge dance through the hissing wave, And on the foaming billows float to heaven!

Epistle to Sir Cecil Wray, under tbe Cbaracter of Alcander.

## OF THE SAME.

## By Mrs. GEORGE ANNE BELLAMY.

" I was sitting one evening (as indeed I was wont to do when out of cash) astride the ballustrade of Westminster-bridge, with my favourite little dog under my arm. I had that day parted with my diamond wind-mill.-Life was never very dear to me-but a thousand thoughts then rushed into my heart, to jump this world, and spring into eternity.-I determined that my faithful Pompey should bear me company.-I pressed him close, and actually stretched out, fully resolved to plunge into the stream'; when, luckily (ought I to call it so ?) that charming fellow (for such he then was), Sir Cecil Wray, catching hold of Pompey's tail, pulled him back, and with him pulled back me.-In a moment I found myself in a clean
hackney-coach, drawn by grey horses, with a remarkable civil coachman, fainting in my Cecil's arms; and though I then lost a little diamond pin, yet (contrary to what I hear has been asserted) I never prosecuted that gallant Baronet; who, in less than a fortnight after, with his usual wit and genius, dispatched me the following extempore poem :

While you prepar'd, dear Anne, on Styx to sail Lo! one dog sav'd you by another's tail.

To which, in little more than a month, I penned, and sent the following reply :

You pinch'd my dog, 'tis true, and check'd my sailBut then my pin-ah, there you squeez'd $m y$ tail.

> Nintlr volume of Mirs. Geonge Anne Bellamy's Apology, now prepang for the press.

Testimony of the great Parts of Constantine, Lord Mulgrave, and bis Bretbren.

## Mr. BOSWELL.

" Among those who will vote for continuing the old established number of our

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to forge the omnipotent bolts of your Incomparable thunder."

Appendix to Mr. Boswell's Pampblet on the Scotch Yudges.

> Testimony of Nathaniel William Wraxall, Esq. bis great Merit.

## LORD MONBODDO.

" Since I put forth my last volume, I have read the excellent Ode of Mr. Wraxall, and was pleased to find that bold apostrophe in his delicious lyric,
" Hail, Ouran Outangs ! Hail, Anthropophagi !"
" My principles are now pretty universally known; but on this occasion I will repeat them succinctly. I believe, from the bottom of my soul, that all mankind are absolute Ouran Cutangs. That the feudal tenures are the great cause of our not retaining the perfect appearance of OuransThat human beings originally moved on all fours-That we had better move in the same way again-That there has been giants
ninety feet high-That such giants ought to have moved on all fours-That we all continue to be Ouran Outangs still-some more so, some less-but that Nathaniel William Wraxall, Esq. is the truest Ouran Outang in Great Britain, and therefore ought immediately to take to all fours, and especially to make all his motions in Parliament in that way."

Postscript to Lord Monboddo's Ancient Metaphysics.

Testimony of the great Powers for Poesy, inn.. nate in Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq.

## Dr. BURNEY.

I shall myself compose Mr. Taylor's Ode_His merit I admire__his origin I have traced. -He is descended from Mr . John Taylor, the famous Water Poet, who with good natural talents, never proceeded farther in education than his accidence.John Taylor was born in Gloucestershire.-I find that he was bound apprentice to a Waterman-but in process of time kept a R 4
public house in Phœnix-alley, Long-acre *. Read John's modest recital of his humble culture-
" I must confess I do want eloquence,
" And never scarce did learn my Accidence;
"For having got from Possum to Posset,
"I there was gravell'd, nor could farther get."
John wrote fourscore books, but died in 1654. Here you have John's Epitaph-
" Here lies the Water Poet, honest John,
" Who rowed on the streams of Helicon;
"Where, having many rocks and dangers past,
"He at the haven of heav'n arrived at last."
There is a print of John, holding an oar in one hand, and an empty purse in the other.-Motto-Et babeo, meaning the oar -Et careo, meaning the cash.-It is too bold a venture to predict a close analogy 'twixt fohn and Michael-Sure am I,

If Michael goeth on, as Michael hath begun, Michael will equal be to famous Taylor John.

* This anecdote was majestically inserted in my manuscript copy of Handel's Commemoration, by that Great Personage to whose judgment I submitted it. (I take every occasion of shewing the insertion as a good puff.-I wish, however, the same hand had subscribed for the book.) I did not publish any of the said alterations in that work, reserving some of them for my edition of The Tayloria.


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office of Poet Laureat, late in the occupation of William Whitehead, Esq. defunct. G. HARDINGE.

Testimony in Favour of Sir Richard Hill, Bart.

## LORD GEORGE GORDON.

To the Editor of the Public Advertiser.
Mr. Printer,
I call upon all the Privy Council, Charles Jenkinson, Mr. Bond, and the Lord Mayor of London, to protect my person from the Popish Spies set over me by the Cabinet of William Pitt.-On Thursday ult. having read the Ode of my friend, Sir Richard, in a print amicable to my Protestant Brethren, and approving it, I accordingly visited that pious Baronet, who, if called on, will verify the same.-I then told Sir Richard what I now repeat, that George the Third ought to send away all Papist Ambassadors.-I joined Sir Richard, Lady Hill, and her cousin, in an excellent hymn, turned from the 1 st
of Matthew, by Sir Richard.-I hereby recommend it to the eighty Societies of Protestants in Glasgow, knowing it to be sound orthodox truth; for that purpose, Mr. Woodfall, I now entrust it to your special care, conjuring you to print it, as you hope to be saved.

Salmon begat BoozBooz begat Obed -
Obed begat Jesse, so as Jesse begat David.

Amen.

And I am, Sir, Your humble Servant, GEO. GORDON.

Testimony in Favour of Major John Scott's Poetical Talents.

## WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

In an Extract from a private Letter to a Great Personage.
" I trust, therefore, that the rough diamonds will meet with your favourable con-
struction. They will be delivered by my excellent friend, Major John Scott, who, in obedience to my orders, has taken a seat in Parliament, and published sundry tracts on my integrity. I can venture to recommend him as an impenetrable arguer, no man's propositions flowing in a more deleterious stream ; no man's expressions so little hanging on the thread of opinion.-He has it in command to compose the best and most magnificent Ode on your Majesty's birthday.
" What can I say more?"

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having agreed for the same, at a very moderate rate per hour (I paying all charges of inflating, and standing to repairs), at nine in the morning, on Friday, the 28th of said month, I repaired to Christ-church meadow, with my ballast, provisions, cat, speaking trumpet, and other necessaries.-It was my first design to have invited Dr. Joseph to have ascended with me ; but apprehending the malicious construction that might follow on this, as if, forsooth, my intended ode was to be a joint production, I e'en made up my mind to mount alcne.-My provisions principally consisted of a small pot of stewed prunes, and half of a plain diet-bread cake, both prepared, and kindly presented to me, by the same ingenious hand which had fabricated the Balloon. I had also a small subsidiary stock, viz. a loaf of Sandwiches, three bottles of old ale, a pint of brandy, a sallad ready mixed, a roll of collared eel, a cold goose, six damson tartlets, a few china oranges, and a roasted pig of the Chinese breed; together with a small light barometer, and a proper store of writing utensils; but no note, memorandum, nor loose hint of any kind, so help me God !-MMy ascen-
sion was majestic, to an uncommon degree of tardiness. I was soon constrained, therefore, to lighten my Balloon, by throwing out some part of my ballast, which consisted of my own History of Poetry, my late edition of Milton's Minora, my Miscellaneous Verses, Odes, Sonnets, Elegies, Inscriptions, Monodies, and Complaints; my Observations on Spencer, the King's last Speech, and Lord Montmorres's pamphlet on the Irish Resolutions. On throwing out his Lordship's Essay, the Balloon sprang up surprisingly; but the weight of my provisions still retarding the elevation, I was fain to part with both volumes of my Spencer, and all of my last edition of Poems, except those that are marked with an asterisk, as never before printed: which very quickly accelerated my ascension. I now found the barometer had fallen four inches and six lines, in eight mi-nutes.-In less than eleven minutes after $\mathbf{I}$ had ascended very considerably indeed, the barometer having then fallen near seventeen inches; and presently after I entered a thick black cloud, which I have since found rendered me wholly obscured to all observation. In this situation. I lost no time to begin my

250 REV. T. WARTON'S ASCENSION
Ode; and, accordingly, in the course of twenty-five minutes, I produced the very lines which now commence it. The judicious critic will notice, that absence of the plain and trite style which mark the passage I refer to; nor am I so uncandid to deny the powerful efficacy of mist, darkness, and obscurity, on the sublime and mysterious topics I there touch on-It cannot fail also to strike the intelligent observer, that the expression so much commented on, of "No echoing car," was obviously suggested by that very car in which I myself was then seatedFinding, however, that, together with the increased density of the overshadowing cloud, the coldness also was proportionably increased, so as at one time to freeze my ink completely over for near twenty minutes, I thought it prudent, by means of opening the valve at the vortex of my Balloon, to emit part of the ascending power. This occasioned a proportioned descent very speedily: but I muft not overlook a phænomenon which had previously occurred.——It was this: on a sudden the nibs of all my pens (and I took up forty-eight, in compliment to the number of my Sovereign's years) as if

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a quick re-ascension; when immediately, though much pinched with the cold, the mercury having suddenly fallen twenty-two inches, I set about my concluding stanza, viz. that which treats of his Majesty's most excellent chastity. And here I lay my claim to the indulgence of the critics to that part of my ode; for what with the shock I had received in striking on the weather-cock, and the effect of the prunes which I had now nearly exhausted, on a sudden I found myself very much disordered indeed. Candour required my just touching on this circumstance; but delicacy must veil the particulars in eternal oblivion. At length, having completed the great object of my ascent, I now re-opened the valve, and descended with great rapidity. They only who have travelled in Balloons, can imagine the sincere joy of my heart, at perceiving Dr. Joseph cantering up a turnip-field, near Kidlington Common, where I landed exactly at a quarter after two o'clock; having, from my first elevation, completed the period of five hours and fifteen minutes; four of which, with the fraction of ten seconds, were entirely devoted to my Ode.-Dr. Joseph quite hugged me in his arms, and kindly lent me
a second wig (my own being thrown over at the time of my striking), which, with his usual precaution, he had brought in his pocket, in case of accidents. I take this occasion also to pay my thanks to Thomas Gore, Esq. for fome excellent milk-punch, which he directed his butler to furnish me with most opportunely; and which I then thought the moft folacing beverage $I$ ever had regaled withal. Dr Joseph and myself reached Oxford in the Dilly by five in the evening, the populace most handsomely taking off the horses for fomething more than the last half mile, in honour of the first Literary Areonaut of these kingdoms-

> As witness my band this 22d of May, 1785, THOMAS WARTON.

## CERTIFICATE.

 whom it may concern, That the aforesaid Thomas and Joseph Warton came before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, and did solemnly make oath to the truth of the above case.

His
Sworn before me, John $\uparrow$ Weyland. Mark.

## LAUREAT ELECTION.

$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{N}}$ the demise of the late excellent Bard, William Whitehead, Esq. Poet Laureat to his Majesty, it was decidedly the opinion of his Majesty's great superintendant Minister, that the said office should be forthwith declared elective, and in future continue so; in order as well to provide the ablest successor .on the present melancholy occasion, as also to secure a due preference to superior talents, upon all future vacancies: it was in consequence of this determination, that the following Public Notice issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and became the immediate cause of the celebrated contest that is recorded in these pages.

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## LAUREAT ELECTION.

[The following Account, though modestly stiled a Ha.ty Sketciu, according to the known delicacy of the Editorial Style, is in fact $A$ Report, evidently penned by the hand of a Master.]

Hasty Sketch of Wednesday's Business at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

IN consequence of the late general notice, given by public advertisement, of an open election for the vacant office of Poet Laureat to their Majesties, on the terms of Probationary Compositions, a considerable number of the most eminent characters in the fashionable world assembled at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, on Wednesday last, between the hours of twelve and two, when Mr. Ramus was immediately dispatched to Lord Salisbury's, acquainting his Lordship therewith, and soliciting his attendance to receive the several candidates, and admit their respective tenders. His Lordship arriving in a short time after, the following Noblemen and Gentle-
men were immediately presented to his Lordship by Fohn Calvert, Jun. Esq. in quality of Secretary to the office. James Eley, Esq. and Mr. Samuel Beity, attended also as first and second Clerk, the following list of candidates was made out forthwith, and duly entered on the roll, as a preliminary record to the fubsequent proceedings.

The Right Rev. Dr. William Markham, Lord Archbishop of York.

The Right Hon. Edward, Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Most Noble James, Marquis of Graham.

The Right Hon. Harvey Redmond, Visc. Montmorres, of the kingdom of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Constantine, Lord Mulgrave, ditto.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.
Sir George Howard, K.B.
Sir Cecil Wray, Baronet.
Sir Joseph Mawbey, ditto.
Sir Richard Hill, ditto.
Sir Gregory Page Turner, ditto.
The Rev. William Mason, B.D.
The Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D.
The Rev. George Prettyman, D.D.

The Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D.
Pepper Arden, Esq. Attorney-General to his Majesty.

Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. M.P.
James M•Pherson, Esq. ditto.
Major John Scott, ditto.
Nath. William Wraxhall, Esq. ditto.
Mons. Le Mesurier, Membre du Parlement d'Angleterre.

The several candidates having taken their places at a table provided for the occasion, the Lord Chamberlain, in the politest manner, signified his wish that each candidate would forthwith recite some sample of his poetry as he came provided with for the occasion; at the same time most modestly confessing his own inexperience in all such matters, and intreating their acquiescence therefore in his appointment of his friend $M r$. Delpini, of the Hay-Market Theatre, as an active and able assessor on so important an occasion. Accordingly, Mr. Delpini being immediately introduced, the several candidates proceeded to recite their compositions, according to their rank and precedence in the above list-both his Lordship and his assessor attended throughout the

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never did Lord Salisbury appear to greater advantage-never did his assessor more amusingly console the discomfitures of the failing candidates-every thing that was affable, every thing that was mollifying, was ably expressed by both the judges; but poetical ambition is not easily allayed. When the fatal fiat was announced in favour of the Rev. Thomas Warton, a general gloom overspread the whole society-a still and awful filence long prevailed. At length Sir Cecil Wray ftarted up, and emphatically pronounced a scrutiny! a scrutiny!-A shout of applause succeeded-in vain did the incomparable Buffo introduce his most comic gestures-in vain was his admirable leg pointed horizontally at every head in the room-a scrutiny was demanded-and a scrutiny was granted. In a word, the Lord Chamberlain declared his readiness to submit the productions of the day to the inspection of the public, reserving nevertheless to himself and his assessor, the full power of annulling or establishing the sentence already pronounced. It is in consequence of the above direction, that we fhall now give the
public the said probationary verses, co mencing with those, however, which are $t$ production of such of the candidates as mo vehemently insisted on the right of appea conceiving such priority to be in justice grant ed to the persons whose public spirit $h$ given so lucky a turn to this poetical elec tion. According to the above order, the fir composition that we lay before the public the following: -

$$
\text { NUMBER } \quad I .
$$

## IRREGULAR ODE.

The Words by Sir CECIL Wray, Bart.
The Spelling by Mr. GROJAN, Attorney at Law.

> Hark ! hark !-hip! hip !-hoh! hoh!
> What a mort of bards are a-singing!
> Athwart-across-below-
> I'm sure there's a dozen a dinging !
> I hear sweet Shells, loud Harps, large Lyres-
> Some, I trow, are tun'd by Squires-
> Some by Priests, and some by Lords !-while Joe and Our bloody hands, hoist up, like meteors, on high!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yes, foe and I } \\
& \text { Are em'lous-Why? }
\end{aligned}
$$

It is because, great Casar, you are cleverTherefore we'd sing of you for ever!

Sing-sing-sing-sing God save the King !
Smile then, Casar, smile on Wray!
Crown at last his poll with bay !-
Come, oh! bay, and with thee bring
Salary, illustrious thing!-
Laurels vain of Covent-garden,
I don't value you a farding ! -
Let sack my soul cheer
For 'tis sick of small beer!
Cefar! Casar! give it-do!
Great Crasar giv't all, for my Muse 'doreth you!-
Oh fairest of the Heavenly Nine,
Enchanting Syntax, Muse divine!
Whether on Pboebus' hoary head,
By blue-ey'd Rhadamantbus led,
Or with young Helicon you stray,
Where mad Parnassus points the way ; -
Goddess of Elizium's hill,
Descend upon my Paan's quill.-
The light Nymph hears-no more
By Pegasus' meand'ring shore,
Ambrosia playful boy,
Plumbs her jene scai quoi!-
I mount!-I mount!-
I'm half a Lark-I'm half an Eagle!
Twelve stars I count-
I see their dam - she is a Beagle /

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## NUMBER $I$.

## ODE ON THE NEW YEAR,

## By LORD MULGRAVE.

## STROPHE.

O for a Muse of Fire,
With blazing thumbs to touch my torpid lyre !
Now in the darksome regions round the Pole,
Tigers fierce, and Lions bold,
With wild affright would see the snow-hills roll,
Their sharp teeth chattering with the cold-
But that Lions dwell not there-
Nor beast, nor Christian-none but the White Bear!
The White Bear howls amid the tempest's roar,
And list'ning Whales swim headlong from the shore!

## ANTISTROPHE. (By Brother Harry.)

Farewel awhile, ye summer breezes !
What is the life of man?
A span!
Sometimes it thaws, sometimes it freezes, Just as it pleases!
If Heaven decrees, fierce whirlwinds rend the ain, And then again (behold!)'tis fair !

Thus peace and war on earth alternate reign :
Auspicious George, thy powerful word
Gives peace to France and Spain, And sheaths the martial sword!

## STROPHE II. (By Brother Charles.)

And now gay Hope, her anchor dropping, And blue-ey'd Peace, and black-ey'd Pleasures, And Plenty in light cadence hopping, Fain would dance to Whitehead's measures.

But Whitehead now in death reposes, Crown'd with laurel! crown'd with roses!
Yet we, with laurel crown'd, his dirge will sing, And thus deserve fresh laurels from the King.

## NUMBER $1 I I$.

## O D E,

By Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart.

## STROPHE.

Hark !-to yon heavenly skies,
Nature's congenial perfumes upwards rise!
From each throng'd stye
That saw my gladsome eye,
Incense, quite smoking hot, arose,
And caught my seven sweet senses-by the nose!
AIR—accompanied by the Learned Pig.
Tell me, dear Muse, oh ! tell me, pray, Why Joey's fancy frisks so gay;
Is it !-you slut it is-some boly-boliday!
[Here Muse Whispers I,--Sir Foseph.]
Indeed '—Repeat the fragrant sound!
Push love, and loyalty around,
Through Irish, Scotch, as well as British ground!

## CHORUS.

For this Big Morn
Great GEORGE was born!
The tidings all the Poles shall ring!
Due homage will I pay,
On this, thy native day,
George, by the grace of God, my rightful King!

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Liver and Lights I from Plucks that moment drawn Pigs' Puddings! Black and White! with Canterbury Brawn!-

## TRIO.

Fall too, Ye Royal crew!
Eat! Eat your bellies full ' pray do!
At treats I never winces:-
The Queen shall say,
Once in a way,
Her maids have been well cramm'd-her young ones din'd like Princes!

FULL CHORUS—accompanied by the whole Hoggery.
For this Big Morn Great GEORGE was born!
The tidings all the Poles shall ring!
Due homage will I pay,
On this, thy native day,
George! by the grace of God, my rightful King!!!!

## NUMBER IV.

## O D E,

## By Sir RICHARD HILL, Barit.

Hail pious Muse of saintly love, Unmix'd, unstain'd with earthly dross 1
Hail Muse of Metbodism, above The Royal Mews at Charing-cross !

Behold both hands I raise;
Behold both knees I bend;
Behold both eye-balls gaze!
Quick, Muse, descend, descend!
Meek Muse of Madan, thee my soul invokes-
Oh point my pious puns! oh sanctify my jokes!

## II.

Descend, and, oh! in mem'ry keep-
There's a time to wake-a time to sleep-
A time to laugh-a time to cry !
The Bible says so-so do I!-
Then broad awake, oh, come to me!
And thou my Eastern star shalt be !

## III.

Miller, bard of deathless name,
Moses, wag of merry fame;
Holy, holy, holy pair,
Harken to your vot'ry's pray'1!

Grant, that like Solomon's of old, My faith be still in Proverbs told;
Like his, let my religion be Conundrums of divinity.
And oh! to mine, let each strong charm belong, 'That breathes salacious in the wise man's song;

And thou, sweet bard, for ever dear 'To each impassioned love-fraught ear, Sof, luxuriant Rochester;
Descend, and ev'ry tint bestow,
That gives to phrase its ardent glow;
From thee, thy willing Hill shall learn
Thoughts that melt, and words that burn :
Then smile, oh, gracious, smile on this petition!
So Solomon, gay Wilmot join'd with thee,
Shall shew the world that such a thing can, be
As, strange to tell!-a virtuous Coalition!

## IV.

Thou too, thou dread and awful shade Of dear departed Will Whitehead, Look through the blue ætherial skies, And view me with propitious eyes! Whether thou most delight'st to loll On Sion's top, or near the Pole!
Bend from thy mountains, and remember still
'The wants and wishes of a lesser Hill!
Then, like Elijah, fled to realins above,
To me, thy friend, bequeath my hallow'd cloak,
And by its virtue Richard may improve, And in thy habit preach, and pun, and joke!

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## NUMBER $V$.

## D U A N,

## IN THE TRUE OSSIAN SUBLIMITY,

## By Mr. MACPHERSON.

Does the wind touch thee, O Harp?
Or is it some passing Ghost ?
Is is thy hand,
Spirit of the departed Scrutiny?
Bring me the harp, pride of Chatham!
Snow is on thy bosom,
Maid of the modest eye!
A song shall rise!
Every soul shall depart at the sound !!!
The wither'd thistle shall crown my head 1 !!
I behold thee, O King!
I behold thee sitting on mist ' ' !
Thy form is like a watery cloud,
Singing in the deep like an oyster !!!!
Thy face is like the beams of the setting moon !
Thy eyes are of two decaying flames!
Thy nose is like the spear of Rollo!!!
Thy ears are like three bossy shields !!!
Strangers shall rejoice at thy chin!
The ghosts of dead Tories shall hear me
In their airy hall!
The wither'd thistle shall crown my head !
Bring me the Harp,
Son of Chatham!
But thou, O King! give me the Laurel!

## NUMBER VI.

[Though the following Ossianade does not immediately come under the description of a Probationary Ode, yet as it appertains to the nomination of the Laureat, we class it under the same head. We must at the same time compliment Mr . Macpherson for his spirited address to Lord Salisbury on the subject. The following is a copy of his letter:]

My Lord,

I take the liberty to address myself immediately to your Lordship, in vindication of my poetical character, which, I am informed, is most illiberally attacked by the Foreign Gentleman, whom your Lordship has thought proper to select as an assessor on the present scrutiny for the office of Poet Laureat to his Majesty. Signor Delpini is certainly below my notice-but I understand his objections to my Probationary Ode are two ;-first, its concisenefs ; and next, its being in prose. For the present, I shall wave all discussion of thefe frivolous re-
marks; begging leave, however, to solicit your Lordship's protection to the following Supplemental Ode, which, I hope, both from its quantity and its style, will most effectually do away the paltry, insidious attack of an uninformed reviler, who is equally ignorant of British Poetry and of British Language.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I have the honour to be, } \\
& \text { My Lord, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Your Lordship's most obedient, and faithful servant,

> J. MACPHERSON.

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Cackling Geese from the hard-biten Fox: but will they not rally and return to the charge? Let the host of the Kiig be numbered; they are as the sands of the barren shorc.-There is Powno, who followeth his mighty leader, and chaceth the stall-fed stag all day on the dusty road. -There is Howard, great in arms, with the beaming star on his spreading breast.-Red is the scarf tha ${ }_{t}$ waves over his ample shoulders-Gigantic are his strides on the terrace, in pursuit of the Royal footsteps of lufty Georgio.

No more will I number the filting shades of Jenky; for beiold the potent spirit of the black-browed Facko. 'Tis the Ratten Robinso, who worketh the works of darkness! Huther I come, said Ratten-Like the mole of the earth, deep caverns have been my resting place; the ground Rats are my food.-Secret minion of the Crown, raise thy soul! Droop not at the spirit of Foxan. Great are thy foes in the sight of the many-tongued war.-Shake not they knees, like the leaves of the Aspen on the misty hill-the doors of the stairs in the postern are locked; the voice of thy foes is as the wind, which whistleth through the vale; it passeth away like the swift cloud of the night.

The breath of Gwelfo stilleth the stormy seas.-_ Whilst thou breathest the breath of his nostrils, thou shalt live for ever. Firm standeth thy heel in the Hall of thy Lord. Mighty art thou in the sight of Gwelfo, illustrious leader of the friends of Gwelfo! great $\mathrm{ar}_{\mathrm{t}}$ thou, O lovely imp of the interior closet! O lovely Guardian of the Royal Junto !

## NUMBER VII.

Mr. Mason having laid aside the more noble subject for a Probationary Ode, viz. the Parliamentary Reform, upon finding that the Rev. Mr. Wyvil had already made`a considerable progress in it, has adopted the fol-lowing.-The argument is fimple and interesting, adapted either to the harp of Pindar, or the reed of $\mathcal{T}$ heocritus, and as proper for the 4th of June, as any day of the year.

It is almost needless to inform the public, that the University of Oxford has earnestly longed for a visit from their Sovereign, and, in order to obtain this honour without the fatigue of forms and ceremonies, they have privately desired the Master of the Staghounds, upon turning the stag out of the cart, to set his head in as straight a line as possible, by the map, towards Oxford:which probably, on some auspicious day, will bring the Royal Hunt to the walls of that city. This expedient, conceived in so much wisdom, as well as loyalty, makes the subject of the following,

## IRREGULAR ODE,

By Mr. MASON.

## I.

O! green-rob'd Goddess of the hallow'd shade,
Daughter of Jove, to whom of yore Thee, lovely maid, Latona bore,
Chaste virgin, Empress of the silent glade!
Where shall I woo thee?-Ere the dawn, While still the dewy tissue of the lawn Quivering spangles to the eye, And fills the soul with Nature's harmony !
Or 'mid that murky grove's monastic night,
The tangling net-work of the woodbine's gloom,
Each zephyr pregnant with perfume-
Or near that delving dale, or mossy mountain's height.
When Neptunc struck the scientific ground.

## II.

From Attica's deep-heaving side, Why did the prancing horse rebound, Snorting, neighing all around, With thund'ring feet and flashing eyes-

Unless to shew how near allied
Bright science is to exercise !

## III.

If then the borse to wisdom is a friend, Why not the bound? why not the born? While low beneath the furrow sleeps the corn, Nor yet in tawny vests delight to bend !

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How each College sounds, With the cry of the hounds !
How Peckwater merrily rings;
Founders, Prelates, Queens, and Kings-
All have had your hunting-day! -
From the dark tomb then break away!
Ah! see they rush to Friar Bacon's tower,
Great George to greet, and hail his natal hour!

## VII.

Radcliffe and Wolsey, hand in hand,
Sweet gentle shades, there take their stand
With Pomfret's learned dame;
And Bodely join'd by Clarendon,
With loyal zeal together run,
Just aubiters of fame!

## VIII.

That fringed cloud sure this way bends-
From it a form divine descends-
Minerva's self;-and in her rear
A thousand saddled steads appear!
On each she mounts a learned son, Professor, Chancellor, or Dean;
All by hunting madness won, All in Dian's livery seen.
How they despise the tim'rous Hare!
Give us, they cry, the furious Bear!
To chase the Lion, how they long,
'Th' Rbinoceros tall, and 'Tyger strong.
Hunting thus is learning's prop,
Then may hunting never drop;
And thus an hundred Birth-Days more,
Shall Heav'n to George afford from its capacious shore.

## NUMBER VIII.

## O DE,

## By The AT'TORNEY-GENERAL.

## I.

INDITE, my Muse!-indite! subperna'd is thy lyre ' The praises to record, which rules of Court require $~$ '
'Tis thou, O Clio! Muse divine,
And best of all the Council Nine,
Must plead my cause!-Great Hatrield's Cecil bids me sing-_
The tallest, fittest man, to walk before the King !

## II.

Of Sal'sbury's Earls the First (so tells th' historic page) 'Twas Nature's will to make most wonderfully sage ;

But then, as if too liberal to his mind,
She made him crook'd before, and crook'd behind *. 'Tis not, thank Heav'n! my Cecil, so with thee;

Thou last of Cecils, but uniike the first ;Thy body. bears no mark'd deformity ;-

The Gods decreed, and judgment was revers'd!
For veins of Science are like veins of gold!
Pure, for a time, they run;
They end as they begun-
Alas! in nothing but a heap of mould!

[^8]
## III.

Shall I by eloquence controul,
Or challenge send to mighty Rolle,
Whene'er on Peers he vents his gall ?
Uplift my hands to pull his nose,
And twist and pinch it till it grows,
Like mine, aside, and small ?
Say, by what process may I once obtain A verdict, Lord, not let me sue in vain!

In Commons, and in Courts below,
My actions have been try'd; 一
There Clients who pay most, you know,
Retain the strongest side!
'True to these terms, I preach'd in p.olitics for $P$ itt, And Kenyon's law maintain'd against his Sovereign's writo

What though my father be a porpus,
He may be mov'd by Habeas Corpus-
Or by a call, whene'er the State
Or Pitt requires his vote and weight-
I tender bail for Bottle's warm support, Of all the plans of Ministers and Court! IV.

And Oh! should Mrs. Arden bless me with a child, A lovely boy, as beauteous as myself and mild;

The little Pepper would some caudle lack:
Then think of Arden's wife,
My pretty Plaintiff's life,
The best of caudle's made of best of sack!
Let thy decree
But favour me,
My. bills and briefs, rebutters and detainers, To Archy I'll resign Without a fee or fine,
Attachments, replications, and retainers!

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## NUMBER 1 .

## O D E,

## By NATHANIEL WILLIAM WRAXHALL, Esa. M.P.

I.

Murrain seize the House of Commons !
Hoarse catarrh their windpipes shake I
Who, deaf to travell'd Learning's summons,
Rudely cough'd whene'er I spake!
North, nor Fox's thund'ring course,
Nor e'en the Speaker, tyrant, shall have force
To save thy walls from nightly breaches,
From Wraxball's votes, from Wraxball's speeches.
Geography, terraqueous maid,
Descend from globes to statesmen's aid!
Again to heedless crouds unfold
Truths unheard, tho' not untold :
Come, and once more unlock this vasty worldNations attend! the map of Earth's unfurl'd!

## II.

Begin the song, from where the Rhine,
The Elbe, the Danube, Weser rolls-_
Foseph, nine circles, forty seas are thine_
Thine, twenty millions souls-
Upon a marish flat and dank
States, Six and One,
Dam the dykes, the seas embank,
Maugre the Don!

A gridiron's form the proud Escurial rears, While South of Vincent's Cape anchovies glide:
But, ah! o'er Tagus, once auriferous tide, A priest-rid Queen, Braganza's sceptre bearsHard fate! that Lisbon's Diet-drink is known To cure each crazy constitution but her own!

## III.

I burn! I burn! I glow! I glow !
With antique and with modern lore!
I rush from Bosphorus to Po -
To Nilus from the Nore.
Why were thy Pyramids, O Egypt! rais'd,
But to be measur'd, and be prais'd?
Avaunt, ye Crocodiles! your threats are vain!
On Norway's seas, my soul, unshaken,
Brav'd the Sea-Snake and the Craken!
And shall I heed the River's scaly train?
Afric, I scorn thy Alligator band!
Quadrant in hand
I take my stand,
And eye thy moss-clad needle, Cleopatra grand!
O, that great Pompey's pillar were my own!
Eighty-eight feet the shaft, and all one stone!
But hail, ye lost Athenians!
Hail also, ye Armenians!
Hail once, ye Greeks, ye Romans, Carthagenians!
Twice hail, ye Turks, and thrice, ye Abyssinians!
Hail too, O Lapland, with thy squirrels airy!
Hail, Commerce-catching Tipperary!
Hail, wonder-working Magi!
Hail, Ouran-Outangs ! Hail, Anthropophagi!
Hail, all ye cabinets of every state,
From poor Marino's Hill, to Catherine's Empire great!

All have their chiefs, who speak, who write, who seem to think,
Caermarthens, Sydneys, Rutlands, paper, pens, and ink;
IV.

Thus, through all climes, to earth's remotest goal, From burning Indus to the freezing Pole,

In chaises and on floats,
In dillies, and in boats;
Now on a cainel's native stool;
Now on an ass, now on a mule.
Nabobs and Rajahs have I seen;
Old Bramins mild, young Arabs keen :
Tall Polygars,
Dwarf Zemindars,
Mahommed's tomb, Killarney's lake, the fane of Ammon, With all thy Kings and Queens, ingenious Mrs. Salmon*:

Yet vain the majestics of wax!
Vain the cut velvet on their backs-
George, mighty George, is flesh and blood-
No head he wants of wax or wood!
His heatt is good!
(As a King's shou'd)
And every thing he says is understood 1

* Exhibits tic Wax-work, in Flect-Stieet.


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Yet on fine tiffany will I
My genius try,
The spoils of Flora to supply,
Or say my name's not GREGO-RY!
An artificial Garland will I bring,
That Clement Cottrell shall declare,
With courtly air,
Fit for a Prince-fit for a King!

## EPODE.

Ye millinery fair,
To me, ye Muses are;
Ye are to me Parnassus mount!
In you, I find an Aganippe fount!
I venerate your muff,
I bow and kiss your ruffs.
Inspire me, O ye Sisters of the frill,
And teach your votarist how to quill!
For oh !-'tis true indeed, That he can scarcely read!
Teach him to founce, and disregard all quippery,
As crapes and blonds, and such like frippery;
Teach him to trim and whip from side to side,
And puff as long as puffing can be try'd.
In crimping metaphor he'll dash on,
For point, you know, is out of fashion.
O crown with bay his tête,
Delpini, arbiter of fate!
Nor at the trite conceit let witlings sport.
A Page should be a Dangler at the court,

## NUMBER XI.

## $O$ D E,

## By MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Eso. M. P.

Only Son of Sir Robert Taylor, Knt. and late Sheriff-also Sub-Deputy, Vice-Chairman to the Irish Committee, King's Counsel, and Welsh Judge Elect, \&c. \&c.

## I.

Hail, all hail, thou natal day!
Hail the very half hour, I say, On which great George was born!
Tho' scarcely fledg'd, I'll try my wing-
And tho', alas ! I cannot sing,
I'll crow on this illustrious morn '
Sweet bird, that chirp'st the note of folly,
So pleasantly, so drolly '-
Thee, oft the stable yards among,
I woo, and emulate thy song!
Thee, for my emblem still I choose!
Oh! with thy voice inspire a Cbicken of the Muse!

## II.

And thou, great Earl, ordain'd to sit
High arbiter of verse and wit,
Oh crown my wit with fame!
Such as it is, I prithee take it;
Or if thou can'st not find it, make it :
To me 'tis just the same.

Once a white wand, like thine, my father bore:
But now, alas! that white wand is no more!
Yet though his pow'r be fled,
Nor Bailiff wait his nod nor Gaoler;
Bright honour still adorns the head
Of my Papa, Sir Robert Taylor!
Ah, might that honour on his son alight !
On this auspicious day
How my little heart would glow, If, as I bend me low,

My gracious King wou'd say,
Arise, Sir Michael Angelo!
O happiest day, that brings the happiest Knight !

## III.

Thee, too, my futtering Muse invokes, Thy guardian aid I beg.
Thou great Assessor, fam'd for jokes,
For jokes of face and leg!
So may I oft thy stage-box grace,
(The first in beauty as in place)
And smile responsive to thy changeful face !
For say, renowned mimic, say,
Did e'er a merrier crowd obey
Thy laugh-provoking summons,
Than with fond glee, enraptur'd sit,
Whene'er with undesigning wit,
I entertain the Commons?
Lo! how I shine St. Stephen's boast !
There, first of Cbicks, I rule the roast !
There I appear,
Pitt's Chanticleer,

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Didactic Muse, be thine to state,
The rules that harmonize debate!
Thine, mighty Clio, to resound from far,
" The door! the door !-the bar! the bar!"
Srout Pearson damns around at her dread word; "Sit down!" ciies Clementson, and grasps his silver sword.
V.

But lo! where Pitt appears to move
Some new resolve of hard digestion !
Wake then, my Muse, thy gentler notes of love,
And in persuasive numbers, "put the Question."
The question's gain'd!-the Treasury-Bench rejoice!
"All hail, thou least of men" (they cry), with mighty voice!
-Blest sounds! my ravish'd eye surveys Ideal Ermine, fancied Bays!
Wrapt in St. Stephens future scenes
I sit perpetual chairman of the Ways and Means!
Cease, cease, ye Bricklayer crew, my sire to praise, His mightier offspring claims immortal lays!
The father climb'd the ladder, with a hod;
The son, like General fackoo, jumps alone, by God:

## NUMBER XII.

O D E,

By MAJOR JOHN SCOTT, M.P. \&c. \&c.
I.

Why does the loitering sun retard his wain,
When this glad hour demands a fiercer ray?
Not so he pours his fire on Delhi's plain,
To hail the Lord of Asia's natal day.
There in mute pomp and cross-legg'd state,
The Raja Pouts Mahommed Shah await.
There Malabar,
There Bisnagar,
There Oude and proud Babar, in joy confederate.

## II.

Curs'd be the clime, and curs'd the laws, that lay Insulting bonds on George's sovereign sway!

Arise, my soul, on wings of fire,
To God's anointed, tune the lyre;
Hail! George, thou all-accomplish'd King!
Just type of him who rules on high!
Hail inexhausted, boundless spring
Of sacred tuuth and Holy Majesty !
Grand is thy form-'bout five feet ten, Thou well-built, worthiest, best of men!

Thy chest is stout, thy back is broad-
Thy Pages view thee, and are aw'd!
Lo! how thy white eyes roll!
Thy whiter eye-brows stare!
Honest soul!
Thou'rt witty, as thou'rt fair!

## III.

North of the Drawing-room a closet stands:
The sacred nook, St James's Park commands !
Here, in sequester'd state, Great George receives
Memorials, treaties, and long lists of thieves !
Here all the force of sov'reign thought is bent,
To fix Reviews, or change a Government !
Heav'ns! how each word with joy Caermartben takes!
Gods ! how the lengthen'd chin of Sydney shakes!
Blessing and bless'd the sage associate see,
The proud triumphant league of incapacity.
With subtile smiles,
With innate wiles,
How do thy tricks of state, Great George, abound !
So in thy Hampton's mazy ground,
The path that wanders
In meanders,
Ever bending,
Never ending,
Winding runs the eternal round.
Perplex'd, involv'd, each thought bewilder'd moves;
In short, quick turns the gay confusion roves;
Contending themes the embarrass'd listener baulk,
Lost in the labyrinths of the devious talk!

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On every membrane see a topaz clings! Behold her joints are fewer than her rings!

Illustrious dame ! on either ear,
The Munny Begums' spoils appear!
Oh! Pitt, with awe behold that precious throat, Whose necklace teems with many a future vote!
Pregnant with Burgage gems each hand she rears; And lo! depending questions gleam upon her ears! Take her, great George, and shake her by the hand; 'T Twill loose her jewels, and enrich thy land. But oh! reserve one ring for an old stager; The ring of future marriage for her Major!

## NUMBER XIII.

## IRREGULAR ODE,

By the Rt. Hon. HARRY DUNDAS, Esq:
Treasurer of the Navy, \&c. \&c. \&c.

## I.

Hoot! hoot awaw!
Hoot! hoot awaw!
Ye lawland Bards! who' are ye aw!
What are your sangs? what aw your lair too boor?
Vain are your thowghts the prize to win,
Sae dight your gobs, and stint your senseless din;
.Hoot! hoot awaw! hoot! hoot!-
Put oot aw your Attic feires,
Burn your lutes, and brek your leyres;
A looder, and a looder note I'll strieke:-
Na watter drawghts fra' Helicon I heed,
Na will I moont your winged steed-
I'll moont the Hanoverian horse, and ride him whare I leike !-

## II.

Ye lairdly fowk, wha form the courtly ring,
Coom, lend your lugs, and listen wheil I sing!
Ye canny maidens tee; wha aw the wheile,
Sa sweetly luik, sa sweetly smeile,
Coom hither aw, and round me thrang,
Wheil I lug oot my peips, and gi' ye aw a canty s.ing.

Weel faur his bonny bleithsome hairt !
Wha, gifted by the gods abuin,
Wi' meikle taste, and meikle airt,
Fairst garr'd his canny peipe to lilt a tune;
'To the swect whussel join'd the pleesan drane, And made the poo'rs of music aw his ain.
On thee, on thee I caw-thou deathless spreight!
Doon frae thy thrane, abuin the lift sa breight;
Ah! smeile on me, insruct me hoo to chairm :
And, fou as is the baug beneath my arm,
Inspeire my saul, and geuide my tunesome tongue.
I feel, I feel thy poo'r divine!
Laurels! kest ye to the groond,
Aroond my heed, my country's pride I tweine-
Sa sud a Scottish baird be croon'd-
Sa fud gret Geourge be sung!

## III.

Fra hills, wi' heathers clad, that smeilan bluim Speite o' the northern blaist;
Ye breether bairds, descend, and hither coom!
Let ilka ilka ane his baugpipe bring,
That soonds sa sweetly, and sa weel;
Sweet soonds! that please the lugs o' sic a king;
Lugs that in music's soonds ha' mickle taste.
Then, hither haste, and bring them aw,
Baith your muckle peipes and smaw; -
Now, laddies! lood blaw up your chanters;
For, luik! whare, cled in claies sa leel,
Canny Montrose's son leads on the ranters.
Thoo Laird o' Grabam! by manie a cheil ador'd,
Who boasts his native fillabeg restor'd;

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But hecv'n betook us weil! and keep us weise !
Leike thunder, burstan at thy dreed command !
" Keep, keep thy tongue," a warlock cries, And waves his gowden wand.

## V.

Noo, laddies ' gi' your baugpipes breeth again;
Blaw the loo'd, but solemn, stain :
Thus wheil I hail with heart-felt pleasure,
In mejesty sedate,
In pride elate,
The smuith cheeks Laird of aw the treasure;
Onward he stalks in froonan state;
Na fuilish siniles bis broos unbend,
Na wull he bleithsome luik on aw the lasses lend.
Hail to ye, lesser Lairds ! of mickle wit;
Hail to ye aw, wha in weise council sit, Fra' Tommy Toonsend up to Wully Pitt!

Weel faur your heeds! but noo na mair
To ye maun I the sang confeine:
To nobler fleights the muse expands her wing. 'Tis he, whose eyne and wit sa breightly sheine, 'Tis Geourge demands her care;
Breetons! boo down your heed, and hail your King ! See! where with Atlantean shoulder, Amazing each beholder,
Beneath a tott'ring empire's weight.
Full six feet high he stands, and therefore-great !

## VI.

Come then, aw ye Poo'rs of vairse !
Gi' me great Geourci's glories to rehearse;

And as I chaunt his kingly awks, The list'nan warld fra me sall lairn
Hoo swuft he rides, hoo slow he walks, And weel he gets his. Queen wi' bairn. Give me, with all a Laureat's art to jumble, Thoughts that soothe, and words that rumble!
Wisdom and Empire, Brunswick's Royal line ;
Fame, Honour, Glory, Majesty divine !
Thus, crooned by his lib'ral hand.
Give me to lead the choral band;
Then, in high-sounding words, and grand, Aft sall peipe swell with his princely name,

And this eternal truth proclaim :
'Tis Geourge, Imperial Geourge, who rules
Britannia's land!

## NUMBER XIV.

## O D E,

## By Dr. JOSEPH WARTON,

In humble Initation of Brother Thomas.
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ for the breathings of the Doric ote!
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ for the warblings of the Lesbian lyre!
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ for the Alcean trump's terrific note!
$\mathrm{O}!$ for the Theban eagle's wing of fire !
O ! for each stop and string that swells th' Aonian quire !
Then should this hallow'd day in worthy strain sbe sung,
And with due laurel wreaths thy cradle, Branswick, bung !
But tho' uncouth my numbers flow
-From a rude reed,--
That drank the dew of Isis' lowly mead,
And wild pipe, fashion'd from the embatted sedge
Which on the twilight edge
Of my own Cherwell loves to grow :
The god-like theme alone
Should bear me on its tow'ring wing;
Bear me undaunted to the throne,
To view with fix'd and stedfast eye
-The delegated majesty
Of heav'ns dread lord, and what I see to sing.
Like heayen's dread lord, great George his voice can raise,
From babes and suckling's mouths to hymn his perfect praise,
In poesy's trim rbymes and high resounding phrase.

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O'er Schuylkill's cliffs the tempest roars;
O'er Rappahanock's recreant shores;
Up the rough rocks of Kipps's-bay;
The huge Anspachar wins bis way;
Or scares the falcon from the fir-cap'd side
Of each high hill that hangs o'er Hudson's haughty tide.
Matchless victor, mighty lord!
Sheath the devouring sword!
Strong to punish, mild to save,
Close the portals of the grave.
Exert thy first prerogative,
Ah! spare thy subject's blood, and let them live;
Our tributary breath,
Hangs on thine for life or death.
Sweet is the balmy breath of orient morn,
Sweet are the honied treasures of the bee;
Sweet is the fragrance of the scented thorn,
But sweeter yet the voice of royal clemency.
He hears, and from his wisdom's perfect day
He sends a bright effulgent ray,
The nations to illumine far and wide,
And feud and discord, war and strife, subside.
His moral sages, all unknown t'untie
The wily rage of human policy,
Their equal compasses expand,
And mete the globe with philosophic hand.
No partial love of couniry binds
In selfish chains the lib'ral minds,
O gentle Lansdown! ting'd with thy philanthropy.
Let oiher monarchs vainly boast
A lengthen'd line of conquer'd coast,
Or boundless sea of tributary flood,
Bought by as wide a sea of blood-

Brunswick, in more saint-like guise Claims for his spoils a purer prize, Content at every price to buy
A conquest o'er himself, and o'er his progeny.
His be domestic glory's radient calm-
His be the sceptre wreath'd with many a palmHis be the throne with peaceful emblems hung, And mine the laurel'd lyre, to those mild conquests strung!

## NUMBER XV.

## PINDARIC,

By the Right Hon. HERVEY REDMOND,

## LORD VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES,

Of Castle Morres, of the Kingdom of Ireland, \&c. \&c.

## I.

Awake, Hibernian lyre, awake,
To harmony thy strings attune;
O tache their trembling tongue to spake
The glories of the fourth of June.
Auspicious morn!
When George was born
To grace (by deputy) our Irish throne, North, south, aiste, west, Of Kings the best,
Sure now he's aquall'd by himself alone;
Throughout the astonish'd globe so loud his fame shall ring,
The dif themselves shall bare the strains the dumb shall sing.

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*Fair usage policy applies

Full fifty thousand men we shew
All in our Irish manufactures clad,
Whaling, manœuv'ring to and fro,
And marching up and down like mad.
In fradom's holy cause they bellow, rant, and rave, And scorn themsilves to know what they themsilves would have!
Ah! should renowned Brunswick chuse, (The warlike monarch loves reviews)

To see thase haroes in our Phanix fight,
Once more, amidst a wond'ring crowd,
The enraptur'd prince might cry aloud,
" Oh! Amherst, what a hivenly sight *!" The loyal crowd with shouts should rind the skies, To bare their sov'reign make a spaach so wise!
IV.

Thase were the bands, 'mid tempests foul,
Who taught their master, some what loth, To grant (Lord love his lib'ral soul!)

Commerce and constitution both.
Now pace restor'd,
This gracious lord
Would tache them, as the scriptures say,
At laiste, that if
The Lord doth give,
The Lord doth likewise take away.

[^9]Fradom like this who iver saw?
We will, henceforth, for $i$ ver more,
Be after making iv'ry law,
Great Britain shall have made before *.
V.

Hence, loath'd Monopoly,
Of Av'rice foul, and Navigation bred,
In the drear gloom
Of British Custom-house Long-room,
'Mongst cockets, clearances, and bonds unholy, Hide thy detested head.
But come, thou goddess fair and free, Hibernian reciprocity!
(Which manes, if right I take the plan,
Or ilse the traity divil burn!
To get from England all we can ;
And give her nothing in return !)
Thee, Jenky, skill'd in courtly lore,
'To the swate lipp'd William bore,
He Chatham's son (in George's reign Such mixture was not held a stain),
Of garish day-light's eye afraid,
Through the postern-gate convey'd;
In close and midnight cabinet,
Oft the secret lovers met.
Haste thee, nymph, and quick bring o'er
Commerce, from Britannia's shore;
Manufactures, arts, and skill,
Such as may our pockets fill.

[^10]And, with thy left hand, gain by stealth, Half our sister's envied wealth, Till our island shall become Trade's complate imporium *.
Thase joys, if reciprocity can give, Goddess with thee hinceforth let Paddy live !

## VI.

Next to great George be peerless Billy sung:-
Hark! he spakes! his mouth his opes!
Phrases, periods, figures, tropes,
Strame from his mellifluous tongue-
Oh! had he crown'd his humble suppliant's hopes,
And given him near his much-lov'd Pitt,
Beyond the limits of the bar to sit,
How with his praises had St. Stephen's rung !
Though Pompey boast not all his patron's pow'rs,
Yet oft have kind Hibernia's Peers
To rade his spaaches lent their ears:
So in the Senate, had his tongue, for hours.
Foremost, amid the youthful yelping pack,
That crow and cackle at the Premier's back,
A flow of Irish rhetoric let loose,
Beneath the Chicken scarce, and far above the Gooss.

* Vide Mr. Orde's speech.


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The toad a jewel in his head contains-
Prove we the rich production of my brains !
Nor will I court, with humble plea,
Th' Aonian Maids to inspire my wit:
One mortal girl is worth the Nine to me, -
The prudes of Pindus I resign to Pitt.
His be the classic alt, which I despise; -
Thurlow on Nature, and himself relies.

## III.

'Tis mine to kcep the conscience of the King;
To me, each secret of his heart is shown:
Who then, like me, shall hope to sing
Virtues, to all but me, unknown?
Say who, like me, shall win belief
To tales of his paternal grief,
When civil rage with slaughter dy'd
The plains beyond th' Atlantic tide?
Who can, like me, his joy attest,
Though little joy his looks confest,
When Peace, ar Conway's call restor'd,
Bade kindred nations sheathe the sword?
How pleas'd he gave his people's wishes way,
And turn'd out North, when North refus'd to ftay !
How in their sorrows sharing too, unseen,
For Rockingham he mourn'd, at Windsor with the Queen!

## IV.

His bounty, too, be mine to praise, Myself th' example of my lays,

A Teller in reversion I;
And unimpair'd I vindicate my place, The chosen subject of peculiar grace, Hallow'd from hands of Burke's economy :

For * so his royal word my Sovereign gave ;
And sacred here I found that word alone,
When not his Grandsire's Patent, and his own, To Cardiff, and to Sondes, their posts could save.
Nor should this chastity be here unsung, That chastity, above his glory dear; + But Hervey frowning, pulls my ear, Such praise, she swears, were satire from my tongue.

## V.

Fil'd at her voice, I grow prophane, A louder yet, and yet a louder strain!
To Thurlow's lyre more daring notes bclong.
Now tremble every rebel soul!
While on the foes of George I roll
The deep-ton'd execrations of my song.
In vain my brother's piety, more meek, Would preach my kindling fury to repose;

Like Balaam's ass, were he inspir'd to speak, 'Twere vain! resolved I go to curse my Prince's foes.

* I cannot here with-hold my particular acknowiedgments to my virtuous young friend, Mr. Pitt, for the noble manner in which he contended, on the subject of my reversion, that the most relgious observance must be pa'd to the Royal promise. As I am personally the more obliged to hım, as in the case of the Auditors of the Imprest the other day, he did not think it necessary to shew any 1 egard whatever to a Royal Patent.
$\dagger$ I originally wrote this line,
But Hervey frowning, as she hearc, \&c.
It was altered as it now stands, by my d-ma.d Bishop of a biother, for the sake of an allusion to Vigil.

> ———Cynthus aurem

Velit, et admonuit.

## VI.

" Begin! Begin '" fierce Hervey cries, See! the Whigs, how they rise!

What petitions present!
How teize and torment!
$\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{mn}$ their bloods, $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{mn}$ their hearts, $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{mn}$ their eyes. Behold yon sober band Each his notes in his hand;
The witnesses they, whom I brow-beat in vain;
Unconfus'd they remain. Oh! d-mn their bloods again;
Give the curses due
To the facious crew!
Lo ' Wedgewood too waves his * Pitt-pots on high!
Lo! he points, where the bottom's yet dry,
The visage immaculate bear;
Be Wedgewood $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{mn}$ 'd, and double $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{mn}$ 'd his ware.
D-mn Fox, and d-mn North;
D-mn Portland's mild worth;
D-mn Devon the good,
Double d-mn all his name,
D—mn Fitzwilliam's blood,
Heir of Rockingham's fame;
D-mn Sheridan's wit,
The terror of Pitt;
D-mn Loughb'rough, my plague-wou'd his bagpipe were split!

* I am told, that a scoundrel of a Potter, one Mr. Wedgéruood', ${ }_{1}$ making ro,cco vile utensils, with a figure of Mr. Pitt in the bottom; round the head is to be a motto,

> We will spit,
> On Mr. Pitt,

And othar such d-mn'd ryhmes, suited to the uses of the different vessels.

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> On Mr. Pttr,

And othir such d-mn'd ryhmes, suited to the uses of the different vessels.

D-mn Derby's long scroll, Fill'd with names to the brims:
D-mn his limbs, d-mn his soul, $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{mn}$ his soul, $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{mn}$ his limbs b With Stormont's curs'd din, Hark! Carlisle chimes in ;
$\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{mn}$ them; $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{mn}$ all their partners of their $\sin$;
D-mn them, beyond what mortal tongue can tell;
Confound, sink, plunge them all to deepest, blackest Hell !

# IRREGULAR ODE FOR MUSIC, 

By the Rev. Dr. PRETTYMAN.

Ibe Notes (except those ruberein Latin is concened) by Jons: Robinson, Esq.

## RECITATIVE, by Double Voices.

* Hail to the Lyar! whose all-persuasive strain, Wak'd by the master-touch of art, And prompted by th' inventive brain, $\dagger$ Winds its sly way into the easy heart.
* Hail to the Lyak ${ }^{1}$ ] It was suggested to me, that my filiend the Doctor had here followed the example of Voltare, in deviating from cummon orthography - Lyar, instead of Lyre, he conceives to be a reading of peculiak elegance in the present instance, as it puts the reader in suspence between an inanimate and a living instrument. Howevel, for my own part, I am rather of opinion, that this seeming mis-spelling arose from the Doctor's following the same well-known circumspection which he exercised in the case of Mr. Wedgewood, and declınıng to give his Ode under his hand ; plefeırmg to repeat it to Mr. Delpin's Amanuensis, who very probably may have committed that, and similar errors in orthogiaphy.
$\dagger$ Winds its sly way, \&c ] A line taken in great part from Milton. The whole passage (which it may not be unpleasing to recall to the recollection of the reader) has been closely imitated by my friend Prettyman, in a furmet work.

[^11]
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When the nether shades among,

* Sin from his forehead sprung.


## FULL GHORUS.

Grand deluder! arch impostor!
Counter vailing Orde and Foster!
Renoun'd Divine!
The palm is thine:
Be thy name or sung or bist,
Alone it stands-Conspicuous Fabulist ${ }^{1}$
RECITATIVE for the celebrated Female Singer fro Manchester. Symphony of Flutes-pianissimo.

Now in cotton robe array'd,
Poor Manufacture, tax-lamenting maid,
Thy story heard by her devoted wheel,
Each busy-sounding spindle hush'd-

## FUGUE.

Now, dreading Irish rape, Quick shifting voice and shape-

DEEP BASS, from Birmingham.
With visage hard, and furnace flush'd,
And black-hair'd chest, and nerve of steel,
The sex-chang'd listner stood
In surly pensive mood.
, $\operatorname{Sin}$ from his forehead sprung.]
" A goddess armed
"Out of thy head I sprung."
See Milton's Birth of Sip.

AIR, accompanied with double Bassoons, Erc.
While the promise-maker spoke
The anvil miss'd the wonted stroke;
In air suspended hammers hung,
While Pitt's own frauds came mended from that tongue.

## PART OF CHORUS REPEATED.

Renown'd Divine, \&c.

## AIR.

Sooth'd with the sound the Priest grew vain, And all his tales told o'er again, And added hundreds more; By turns to this, or that, or both, He gave the sanction of an oath, And then the whole forswore. " Truth," he sung, " was toil and trouble,
" Honour but an empty bubble"-
Glo'ster's aged-London dying-
Poor, too poor, is simple lying!
If the lawn be worth thy wearing,
Win, oh! win it, by thy swearing!

## FULL CHORUS REPEATED.

Grand deluder! arch-impostor, \&c. *

[^12]
## PART II.

## RECITATIVE accompanied.

Enough the parents praise-see of Deceit
The fairer progeny ascends!
Evasion, nymph of agile feet, With half-vell'd face;
Profession, whispermg accents sweet And many a kindred Fraud attends;

Mutely dealing courtly wiles,
Fav'ring nods, and hope-fraught smiles, A fond, amusive, tutelary race,
'That guard the home-pledg'd faith of Kings-.
Or flitting, light, on paper wings;
Speed Eastern guile across this earthly ball,
And waft it back from Windsor to Bengal.
But chiefly thee I woo, of changeful eye,
In courts y'clept Duplicity!
Thy fond looks on mine imprinting,
Vulgar mortals call it squinting
Baby, of Art and Int'rest bred,
Whom, stealing to the back-stairs head In fondling arms-with cautious tread, J

* Wrinkle-twinkle Fenky bore, To the baize-lin'd closet door.

[^13]
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## PART III.

LOUD SYMPHONY.
But lo! what throngs of rival bards!
More lofty themes! more bright rewards !
See Sal'sbury, a new Apollo sit !
Pattern and arbiter of wit!
The laureate wreathe hangs graceful from his wand;
Begin! he cries, and waves his whiter hand.

> 'Tis George's natal dayParnassian Pegassus away-

Grant me the more glorious steed
Of royal Brunswick breed * $\qquad$
I kneel, I kneel;
And at his snowy heel,
Pindarick homage vow ;-
He neighs; he bounds; I mount, I fly-
The air-drawn crosier in my eye,
The visionary mitre on my brow-
Spirit of hierarchy exalt thy rhyme, And dedicate to George the lie sublime.

## AIR for a Bishop.

$\dagger$ Hither, brethren, incense bring,
To the mitre-giving king;

[^14]Praise him for his first donations; Praise him for his blest translations, Benefices, dispensations.


By the powers of a crown;
By the many made for one; By a monarch's awful distance, Rights divine, and non-resistance, Honour, triumph, glory give-

Praise him in his might!
Praise him in his height!
The mighty, mighty height of his prerogative!

## RECITATIVE by an Archbisbop.

Orchestras, of thousands strong,
With Zadoc's zeal each note prolong-
Prepare!
Prepare!
Bates gives the animating nod-
Sudden they strike-unnumber'd strings
Vibrate to the best of Kings-
Eunuchs, Stentors, doubie basses,
Lab'ring lungs, inflated faces,
Bellows working,
Elbows jerking,
Scraping, beating,
Roaring, Sweating.
the Right Reverend Author. The numerous bench (for there will hardly be more than three absentees) who will begin to chaunt the subsequent chorus from their box at the right hand of his most sacred Majesty, will have fine effect both on the ear and eye.

> Thro' the old Gothic roofs be the chorus rebounded;
> 'Tili Echo is deafen'd, and thunder dumb-founded:
> And now another pause-and now another nod
> -All proclaim a present God!
> * Bishops and Lords of the Bedchamber.

> George submissive Britain sways;
> Heavy Hanover obeys.


#### Abstract

* Lords of the bed-chamber, \&c] Candour obliges us to confess, thet this designation of the performers, and in truth the fullowing stanza, did not stand in the original copy, delivered into the Lord Chamberlain's Office Irlo deed, $S$ gnor Delpm had his doubts as to the legality of admitting it, notwithstanding Mr Rose's testimony, that it was actuaily and bora fide composed with the test of the Ode, and had only accidentally fallen into the same diawer of Mi. Pitt's bureau in which he had lately misland Mr Giobiris's note. Mr. Banks's testimony was also solicited to the same effect; but he had left off vouching fol the present session. Mr Pepper Arden, indeed, with the mos: intrepid liberality, engaged to find authority for it in the statutes at large; on which Eignor Delpini, with his usual terseness of repartee, instantly exclaimed, Hal ha ' ha' However, the difficulty was at length cbviated by an obse:vation of the noble Lord who presided, that in the case of the King versus Atkinson, the House of Loids had established the right of judges to amend a record, as Mr. Qu rme had infoimed his Lordship immediatily after his having voied for that decision.


Here end. MIT. Rojorion's notes.
" A presert God,
"Heavy Hanover,
" Abject Commons," \&e.
The imitation will be obvious to the classical reader,
———Præsens divus habcb tur
Aurustus, abjectis Brıtanmis, Impenio, gravibusque Persis. Hor.
All the editọ̈s of Holace have hitherto icad acjectis Bittannis. Our author, as sound a critic as a civine, suo periculo, makes the alteration of a single letter, and thereby gives a new and pecular force to the appl cation of the passage. N. B Abject, in the author's undcistanding of the word, means that precise degree of submission c'ue from a fiee peopie to monarchy. It is further worthy remask, that Hurace wrote the Ode alluded to, befure Britain was subjected te.

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## NUMBER XVIII.

## IRREGULAR ODE,

## By the MARQUIS OF GRAHAM.

## I.

Help! help! I say, Apollo!
To you I call, to you I hollo;
My Muse would fain bring forth;
God of Midwives come along
Bring into light my little song,
See how its parent labours with the birth; My brain! my brain !
What horrid pain;
Come, now prithee come, I say : Nay, if you won't, then stay away-
Without thy help, I've sung full many a lay.

## II.

To lighter themes let other bards resort;
My verse shall tell the glories of the Court.
Behold the Pensioners, a martial band;
Dreadful, with rusty battle-axe in hand-
Quarterly and daily waiters,
A lustier troop, ye brave Beefeaters,
Sweepers, Marshals, Wardrobe brushers,
Patrician, and Plebeian ushers;
Ye too, who watch in inner rooms;
Ye Lords, ye Gentlemen, and Grooms;

Oh! careful guard your royal Master's slumber,
Lest factious flies his sacred face incumber.?
But ah! how weak my song!
Crouds still on crouds impetuous rush along, I see, I see, the motly groúp appear,
Thurlow in front, and Chandos in the rear;
Each takes the path his various genius guides-
O'er Cabinets this, and that o'er Cooks presides!

## III.

Hail ' too, ye beds, where, when his labour closes,
With ponderous limbs great Cincinnatus doses!
Oh! say what fate the Arcadian King betides When playful Mab his wandering fancy guides, Perhaps he views his Howard's wit Make Sheridan submissive sit; Perhaps o'er foes he conquest reaps: Perhaps some ditch he dauntless leaps; Now shears his people, now his mutton; Now makes a Peer, and now a button. Now mightier themes demand his care; Hastings for assistance flies;
Bulses glittering skim the air ;
Hands unstretch'd would grasp the prize,
But no diamond they find there;
For awak'd, by amorous pat,
Good lack! his gentle Charlotte cries, What would your Majesty be at?
The endearing question kindles fierce desire,
And all the monarch owns the lover's fire;
The pious King fulfils the heav'nly plan,
And little annual Brunswicks speak the-mighty man!
IV.

At Pimlico an ancient structure stands, Where Sheffield erst, but Brunswick now commands;
Crown'd with a weathercock that points at will, To every part but Constitution-hill-

Hence Brunswick, peeping at the windows, Each star-light night, Looks with delight, And sees unseen, And tells the Queen, What each who passes out or in, does.
Hence too, when eas'd of Faction's dread, With joys surveys, The cattle graze, At half a crown a headViews the canal's transparent flood, Now filld with water, now with mud: Where valious seasons, varicus charms create, Dogs in the summer swim, and boys in winter skait.
V.

Oh! for the pencil of a Claud Lorrain,
Apelles, Austin, Sayer, or Luke the saintWhat glowing scenes ;-but ah! the grant were vain, I know not how to paint-
Hail! Royal Park! what various charms are thineThy patent lamps pale Cynthia's rays outshineThy limes and elms with grace majestic grow, All in a row;
Thy Mell's smooth waik, and sacred road beside, Where Tieasury Lords by Royal Mandate ride.

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## VII.

Ye feather'd choristers, your voices tune,
'Tis now, or near the fourth of June;
All nature smiles-the day of Brunswick's birth
Destroy'd the iron-age, and made an heav'n on earth.
Men and beasts his name repeating,
Courtiers talking, calves a-bleating;
Horses neighing,
Asses braying,
Sheep, hogs, and geese, with tuneful voices sing,
All praise their King,
George the Third, the Great, the Good.
France and Spain his anger rue;
Americans, he conquer'd you,
Or would have done it if he cou'd.
And 'midst the general loyal note, Shall not his gosling tune his throat; Then let me join the jocund band, Crown'd with laurel let me stand; My grateful voice shall their's as far exceed,
As the two-legg'd excels the base four-footed breed.

## NUMBER XIX.

## L E'T T ER

## FROM:THE

Rt. Hon. LORD VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES,

> To the Earlóof SALISBURY.

My Lord,
Being informed from undoubted authority, that the learned Pierot, whom your Lordship has thought proper to nominate to the dignity of your Assessor, knows no language but his own, it seemed to me probable he might not understand Irish.-Now as I recollect my last Ode to have, proceeded on the orthography of that kingdom, I thought his entire ignorance of the tongue might perhaps be some hindrance to his judgment, upon its merit. On account of this unhappy ignorance, therefore, on the part.: of the worthy Buffo, of any language but Italian, I have taken the liberty to present your Lordship and him with a second Ode, written in English; which I hope he will find no diffi-
culty in understanding, and which certainly has the better chance of being perfectly correct in the true English idiom, as it has been very carefully revised and altered by my worthy friend, Mr. Henry Dundas.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's devoted servant, MOUNTMORRES.

## O D E,

By the Rt. Hon. HARVEY REDMOND MORRES,
LORD VISCOUNT MOUNTMORRES,
Of the Kingdom of Ireland, \&c.

## I.

Ye gentle Nymphs, who rule the Song, Who stray Thessalian groves among,

- With forms so bright and airy;

Whether you pierce Pierian shades, Or, less refin'd, adorn the glades, And wanton with the lusty blades

Of fruitful Tipperary;

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To count thy acres o'er i; 1 .
Or spent my time, s: .
For marle or lime,
With ansious zeal to: bore w! , i,
How Cupid then all great and powerful sate, , $\%$
Perch'd on the vantage of a rich estate;
When, for his darts, he us'd fair spreading tuees, Ah ' who cou'd fail that shot with shafts like these !

## III.

## Oh, sad example of capriciou Fate

 Sue Irisbmen in vain!Does Pompey's self, the proud, the great, Fanl e'en a maid to gain?
What boots my form so tall and slim,
My legs so stout-imy beard so grim?
Why have I'Alexonder's bend?
Emblem of conquést never gain'd '
A nose so long-a back so strait-
A chairman's mien-a chairman's gait?
Why wasted ink to make orations? Design'd to téach unlist'ning 'nations!

* When Lord Mouatmories wentrdown into the countyy, some years ago, to pay his addesses to a lady of large fortune, whose name we forbear to mention, his Loidship took up his abode for several days in a small public-house in the nerghbourhool of hei residente, and "employed his'time in making all proper enciuines, and piudent observation upon the nature, extent, and value of her property: - he was seen measurng, the trees ${ }^{\top}$ with has ey'e, and, was at last found in the act of borng fou malle ; when bengr roughly intenopated by one of the lady's seivants, to avoid chastisement he confessed his name, and delivered his amorous credentials. The ámourterminated as ten thousand others of the noble Loid's have done '

Why have I view'dth' ideal clock \%, Or mourn'd the wisionary hour?
Griev'd to beholl, with weil-bred shock; The fancy'd pointer verge to four?
Then with a bow, proceed to beg,
A generad pardoīi on my leg-
". Lament that to an hour so late,"
"'Twas mine to urge:the grave debate!"
"Or mourn the rest, untimeing broken '"
All this' to say—all this to do,
In form so native, neat, and new,
In speech intended to be spoken:-
But fruitless all, for, neither here or there,
My leg has yet obtain'd me place, or fair!

## IV.

Pompeys there are of every shape and size:
Some are the Great y-clep'd, and some the Little, Some with their deeds that fill the wont'riug skies,
And some on ladies' laps that eat their vittie! 'Tis Morres' boass-'tis Morres' pride,

To be to both ally'd!

[^15]That of all various Pompeys, he Forms one complete epitome!.
Prepar'd alike fierce Faction's host to fight,'
Or, thankful, stoop official crumbs to bite-
No equal to himself on earth to own;
Or watch, with anxious eye, on Treasury-bone!
As Rome's fam'd chief, imperious, stiff, and proud;
Fawning as curs, when supplicating food!
In him their several virtues all reside,
The peerless Puppy, and of Peers the pride!
V.

Say, Critic Buffo, will not powers like these,
E'en thy refin'd fastidious judgment please?
A common butt to all mankind, 'Tis my hard lot to be ;
O let me then some justice find, And give the butt to me!

Then dearest DE'L,
Thy praise I'll tell, And with unprostituted pen.
In Warton's pure and modest strain,
Unwarp'd by Hope-unmov'd by Gain,
I'll call the " best of husbands," and " most chaste of men!"
Then from my pristine labours I'll relax :
Then will I lay the Tree unto the *Axe! Of all my former grief-
Resign the bus'ness of the anxious chace,
And for past failures, and for past disgrace, Here find a snug relief!
The vain pursuit of female game give o'er, And, hound of Fortune, scour the town no more!

[^16]
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## Continue

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Hath spread smooth gravel walks, and arsmall bowling green!

## III.

Mighty Sov'reign! 'Mighity Master !
George is content with lath and plaister!
At'his own palaćé-gate,
In a poor porter's lodge, by Chambers plann'd, See him with Jenky, hand in hand, In serious mood,
Talking! talking! tálking'! talking! Talking of affairs of state,

All for his country's good!
Oh! Europe's pride! Britannia's hope!

- Tovieŵ́ his túrniṕs and potatoes,

Down his fair Kitchen-garden's slope
The victor monarch walks like Cincinnatus.
See, heavenly Muse ! I vow to God
'Twas thus the laurel'd hero trod-
Sweet rural joys! delights without compare!
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Pleasure shines in his eyes, } \\ \text { While George with surprize, } \\ \text { Sees his cabbages'rise, }\end{array}\right\}$
And his 'sparagus wave in the air!.

## IV.

But hark'! I hear the sound of colachés,' The Levee's hour approaclies -
Haste, ye Postillions! o'er the turnpike road; Back to St. James's bear your rofalload! trisy
${ }^{5}$ Tis done-his smoaking wheels, scar'ce touch'd the ground-
By the Old Magpye and the New, .
By Colnbrook, Hounślow, Brentford, Kew, Half choak'd with dust the monarch flew,


And now, behold, he's lainded safe and sound.-
Hail to the blest.who tread this hallow.'d ground !
Ye firm, invincible beefeatèrs,
Warriors, who love their felloxi-creatures, $\}$
I hail your military features !
Ye gentle, maid's of honour, 'in stiff hoops,
Buried alive:up to your necks,
Who.chaste as Phoenixes in coops,
Know not the danger that await your sex!
Ye Lords, empower'd by fortunie or desert,
Each in his turn to change your sovereign's shirt!
Ye Country Gentlemen; ye'City May'rs,
Ye Pages of the King's back-stairs,
Who in these precincts joy to wait-
Ye courtly wands, so white and small,
And you, great pillars of the State, Who at Stephen's slumber, or debate,
Hail to you all!!!

## CHORUS.

Hail to you all ! ! !
V.

Now, heavenly Muse, thy choicest song prepare:
Let loftier stains the glorious subjeçt suit:
Lo! hand in hand, advance th' enamour'd pair,
This Chatham's son, and that the drudge of Bute;

Proud of their mutual love,
Like Nisus and Euryalus they move,
To Glory's steepest heights together tend,
Each careless for himself, each anxious for his friend?
Hail! associate Politicians !
Hail! sublime Arithmeticians!
Hail! vast exhaustless source of Irish Propositions!
Sooner our gracious King
From heel to heel shall cease to swing;
Sooner that brilliant eye shall leave its socket;
Sooner that hand desert the breeches pocket,
Than constant George consent his friends to quit, And break his plighted faith to Jenkinson and Pitt!

## CHORUS.

Hail! most prudent Politicians !
Hail! correct Arithmeticians!
Hail! vast exhaustless source of Irish propositions !

## VI.

Oh! deep unfathomable Pitt!
To thee Ierne owes her happiest days!
Wait a bit,
And all her sons shall loudly sing thy praise !
Ierne, happy, happy Maid!
Mistress of the Poplin trade!
Old Europa's fav'rite daughter,
Whom first emerging from the water,
In days of yore,
Europà bore,
To the celestial Bull !
Behold thy vowus' are heard, behold thy joys are full!

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## NUMBER XXI.

## A D D R E S S.

Agreeably to the request of the Right Reverend Author, the following Ode is admitted into this collection; and I think it but justice to declare, that I have diligently scanned it on my fingers; and, after repeated trials, to the best of my knowledge, believe the Metre to be of the Iambickind, containing chree, four, five, and fix feet in one line, with the occasional addition of the hypercatalectic syllable at stated periods. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the composition is certainly verse; though I would not wish to pronounce too confidently. For further information I shall print his Grace's letter.

## To Sir JOHN HAWKINS, Bart.

## Sir John,

As I understand you are publishing an authentic Edition of the Probationary Odes, I call upon you to do me the justice of inserting the enclosed. It was rejected on the

Scrutiny by Signor Delpini, for reasons which must have been .suggested by the malevolence of some rival. The reasons were, 1st, That the Ode was nothing but prose, written in an odd manner; and, 2dly, That the Metre, if there be any, as well as many of the thoughts, are stolen from a little Poem, in a Collection called the Union. To a man, blest with an ear so delicate as your's, Sir John, I think it unnecessary to say any thing on the first charge; and as to the second, (would you believe it?) the Poem from which I am accused of stealing is my own! Surely an Author has a right to make free with. his own ideas, especially when, if they were ever known, they have long since been forgotten by his readers. You are not to learn, Sir John, that de non ap.a parentibus $\mathcal{E}$ non existentibus eadem est ratio: and nothing but the active spirit of literary jealousy, could have dragged forth my former Ode from the obscurity, in which it has long slept, to the disgrace of all good taste in the present age. However, that you and the public may see, how little I have really taken, and how much I have opened the thoughts, and improved the language of that
that little, I send you my imitations of myself, as well as some few explanatory notes, necessary to elucidate my classical and historical allusions.
I am, Sir John,

With every wish for your success,
Your most obedient humble servant,

## WILLIAM YORK.

## PINDARIC ODE,

By Dr. W. MARKHAM,

Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, and Lord High Almoner tơ his Majesty, formerly Preceptor to the Princes, Head Master of Westminster School, \&c. \&c. \&c.

## STROPHE I.

The priestly mind what virtue so approves, And testifies the pure prelatic spirit, As loyal gratitude?

```
IMITATIONS OF MYSELP.
```

Sirophe I.
This goodly frame what virtue so approves, And testifies the pure xtherial spirit,
As mild benevolence ?

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And Power Supreme that brooks not bold contention : Till all the zeal monarchial
That fired the Preacher, in the Bard-shall blaze,
And what my Sermions were, my Odes once more shall be.

## STROPHE II.

* Good Price, to Kings and me à foe nó more;" By Lanspown won, shall pay with friendly censure His past hostility.
Nor shall not He assist, my pupil once, Of stature small, but doughty tongue,.
Bold Abingdon, whose inetoric unrestrain'd, Rushes, more lyrically wild,
$\dagger$ Than Greene's 'mad lays, when he out-pindar'd Pindar.


## ANTISTROPHE II.

With him too, Effingham his aid shall join, $\ddagger$ Who, erst by Gordon led, with bonfires usher'd His Sov'reign's natal month.
Secure in such allies, to princely themes,
To Henry's and to Edward's young.

* During the Administiation of Lord Shelburne, I was told by a friend of mine, that Dr. Price took occasion, in his presence, to declare the most lively abhorrence of the damnabie heresies, whi.h he had formerly advanced aganst the $\mathcal{F} u r e d i v i n o$ doctımes, contained in some of my Seimons.
$\dagger$ See a tianslation of Pindar, by Edward Burnaby Greene.
$\ddagger$ This alludes wholly to a private anecdote, and in no degiee to certaia malicious reports of the noble Earl's conduct during the'rots of June, 1780.

```
IMITATIONS OF MYSELF.
```

Antistrophe II
To Henrys and to Edwards old,
Dread names, I'll meditate the fathful song, \&c.

# Dear names, I'll meditate the faithful song; <br> How oft beneath my birch severe, <br> Like Effingham and Abingdon, they tingled: 

## EPODE II.

Or to the youth immaculate
Ascending thence, I'll sing the strain celestial,
By Pitt, to bless our isle restor'd.
Trim plenty, not luxuriant as of old,
Peace, laurel-crown'd no more;

* Justice, that smites by scores, unmov'd;

And her of verdant locks,
Commerce, like Harlequin, in motley vesture,
$\dagger$ Whose magic sword with sudden sleight,
Wav'd o'er the Hibernian treaty, turns to bonds, The dreams of airy wealth, that play'd round Patrick's $\ddagger$ eyes.

[^17]```
IMITATIONS OF MYSELF.
```

Ehode II,
Justice with steady brow,
Trım plenty, Laureat peace, and green-hair'd commerce,
In flowing robe of thousand hues, \&c.
On this imitation of myself, I cannot help remarking, how happily I have now applied some of these epithets, which, it must be confessed, had not half the piopriety before.

## STROPHE III.

But lo ! yon bark, that rich with India spoils, O'er the wide-swelling ocean rides triumphant,

Oh! to Britannia's shore
In safety waft, ye winds, the precious freight !
'Tis Hastings; ; of the prostrate East
Despotic arbiter; w,hose * bounty gaye My Markham's delegated rule To riot in the plunder of Benares.

## ANTISTROPHE IIF.

How yet affrighted Ganges, oft distain'd With Gen roop carnage, quakes thro: all his branches!

Soon may I greet the morn,
When, Hastings screen'd, Dundas and George's name.

* One of the many fuivolous charges brought against Mr. Hastings by fac. tous men, is the iemoyal of a Mr. Fowke, contrary to the orders of the Diectors, that he might make room for his own appointment of $m y$ son to the. Residentshipof Benares. I have ever thought it my duty ta support the late Gove, nor-General, both at Leadenhall andm the House of Peers aganst all uch vexatious accusations.

Strophe III.
Or trace her navy, where in towering pude


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* O may thy blooming Heir,

In virtues equal, be like thee prolific,!
Till a new race of little Guelps, . ., ,
Beneath the rod of future Markhams train'd, , Lisp on their Grandsire's knee his mitred Laureat's lays.

* Signor Delpini wanted to strike out all that fellows, because truly it had no connection with the rest. The transition, like some others in this and my former Ode to Archur Onslow, Esq. may be too fine for vulgar apprehensions, but it is therefore the more Pindaric.

IMITATIONSOFMYSELF.
E/pode III.
O may your rising hope,
Well-principled in every viitue, bloom,
'Till a fresh-springing flock implore,
With infant hands, a Grandsire's powerful prayer,
Or round your honour'd couch their piathing spoits pursuc.

## NUMBER XXII.

## O D E,

## By the Rev. THOMAS WARTON, B.D.

Fellow of the Trinity College, in Oxford, late Professor of Poetry in that Univessity, and now Poet Laureat to his Majesty.

## I.

Amid the thunder of the war,
True glory guides no echoing car;
Nor bids the sword her bays bequeath;
Nor stains with blood her brightest wreath :
No plumed host her tranquil triumphs own:
Nor spoils of murder'd multitudes she brings,
To swell the state of her distinguish'd kings,
And deck her chosen throne.
On that fair throne, to Britain dear, With the flowering olive twin'd,
High she hangs the hero's spear;
And there, with all the paims of peace combin'd,
Her unpolluted hands the milder trophy rear.
To kings like these, her genuine theme,
The Muse a blameless homage pays;
To GEORGE, of kings like these supreme,
She wishes honour'd length of days,
Nor prostitutes the tribute of her lays.
II.
'Tis his to bid neglected genius glow,
And teach the regal bounty how to flow:
His tutelary sceptre's sway
The vindicated Arts obey,
And hail their patron King:
A A 3
'Tis his to judgment's steady line Their flights fantastic to confine,

And yet expand their wing :
The fleeting forms of Fashion to restrain,
And bind capricious Taste in Truth's eternal chain.
Sculpture, licentious now no more,
From Greece her great example takes;
With Nature's warmth the marble wakes,
And spurns the toys of modern lore:
In native beauty, simply plann'd,
Corinth, thy tufted shafts ascend;
The Graces guide the painter's hand, His magic mimicry to blend.
III.

While such the gifts his reign bestows, Amid the proud display,
Those gems around the throne he throws
That shed a softer ray:
While from the summits of sublime Renown
He wafts his favcur's universal gale, With those sweet flowers he binds a crown

That bloom in Virtue's humble vale.
With rich munificence, the nuptial tye,
Unbroken he combines:-_
Conspicuous in a nation's eye,
The sacred patern shines!
Fair Science to reform, reward, and raise,
To spread the lustre of domestic praise;
To foster Emulation's holy flame,
To build Society's majestic frame :
Mau,kind to polish and to teach,
Be this the monarch's aim;
Above Ambition's giant-reach
The monarch's meed to claim.

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sight of such a figure in such. a'place, had already given orders to one of the attendant beef-caters to dismiss him from his presence, when, by a certain hasty spasmodic mumbling, together with two or three prompt quotations from Virgil, the person, was discovered to be no other than the Rev. Mr. Thomas Warton himself, dressed in the official vesture of, his professorship, and the paper which he held in his hand being nothing else but a fair-written petition, designed for the inspection of his Majesty, our gracious Sovereign, made up for the seeming rudeness of the first reception, by a hearty embrace on recognition; and the contents of the petition being. forthwith examined, were found to be pretty nearly as follows. _We omit the common-place compliments generally introduced in the exordia of these applications, as " relying upon your " Majesty's well-known clemency;" "con" vinced of your Royal regard for the real " interest of your subjects;" " penetrated " with the fullest conviction of your wis" dom and justice," \&c. \&c. which, though undoubtedly very.true, when considered as addressed to George the Third, migh ht, per-
haps, as matters of mere form, be applied to a Sovereign, who neither had proved wisdom nor regard for his subjects in one act of his reign, and proceed to the substance and matter of the complaint itself. It sets forth, " That the. Petitioner, Mr. Thbomas, had " been many ycars a maker of Poetry, as his " friend Mr. Sadler, the pastry-cook, of Ox" ford, and some other creditable witnesses, " could well evince: that many of his works " of fancy, and more particularly that one, "' which is known by the name of his Cri"ticisms upon Milton, had been well re" ceived by the learned; that. thus encou" raged, he had entered the list, together " with many other great and respectable " candidates, for the honour of a succession " to the vacant Laureatsbip; that a decided " return had been made in his favour by the " officers best calculated to judge, namely, " the Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, and " the learned Signor Delpini, his Lordship's " worthy coadjutor; that the Signor's deli" cacy, unhappily for the Petitioner, like " that of Mr. Corbett, in the instance of the "Westminster election, had inclined him to
" the grant of a Scrutiny; that in conse-
" quence of the vexatious and pertinacious " perseverance on the part of several gentle-
" men in this illegal and oppressive med-
" sure, the Petitioner had been severely in-
" jured in his spirits, his comforts, and his
"' interest: that he had been for many years
: engaged in a most laborious and expensive
" undertaking, in which he had been ho-
" noured with the most liberal communica-
" tions from all the universities in Europe, " to wit, a splendid and most correct edi" tion of the Poemata Minora; of the immor" tal Mr. Stephen Duck; that he was also
" under positive articles of literary partner" ship with his brother, the learned and " well-known Dr. Foseph, to supply two " pages per day in his new work, now in
" the press, entitled his Essay on the Life " and Writings of Mr. Thomas Hicka" thrift; in both of which great under-
" takings, the progress had been most essen-
" tially interrupted by the great anxiety and " distress of mind, under which the Peti-
" tioner has for some time laboured, on ac--
" count of this inequitable scrutiny; that
" the Petitioner is bound by his honour and
". his engagement to prepare a new Ode for

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of Majesty, that the sermon; which we understand was founded upon the text, "Let "s him keep lis tongue from evil, and bis lips " that they speak no untruth," and which was not preached by Dr. Prettyman, was cntirely neglected, and a message instantly written, honoured by the Sign Manual, and directed to the office of the Right Hon. Lord Syamey, Secretary for the Home Department, enjoining an immediate redress for Mr. Thomas, and a total suspension of any further proceedings in a measure which (as the energy of Royal eloquence expressed it) was of such unexampled injustice, illegality, and oppression, as that of a scrutiny after a fair poll, and a decided superiority of admitted suffrages. This message, conveyed, as its solemnity well required, by no other Person than the Honourable young Tommy himself, Secretary to his amazing father, had its due influence with the Court; the Noble Lord broke his wand ; Mr. Delpini executed a cbacone, and tried at a somerset; he grinned a grim obedience to the mandate, and calling: for pen, ink, and paper, wrote the following letter to the Printer of that favourite diurnal vehicle through whose medium these effu-
sions had been heretofore submitted to the public:
" Monsieur,
" On vous requis, you are hereby com" mandie not to pooblish any more of de " Ode Probationare-mon cher ami, Monsieur "G George.le Roi, says it be ver bad to vex " Monsieur le petit homme avec le grand "' paunch-Monsieur Wharton, any more vid " scrutinée; je vous commande derefore " to finis-Que le Roi soit loué !-God save " de King! mind vat I say-ou le grand " George and le bon Dieu damn votre ame ${ }^{6}$ \& bodie, vos jambes, \& vos pies, for ever "s and ever-pour jamais.

> (Signed) " Delpini."

Nothing now remained, but for the Judges to make their return, which having done in favour of Mr . Thomas Warton, the original object of their preference, whom they now pronounced duly elected, the following Imperial notice was published in the succeeding Saturday's Gazette, confirming the Nomination, and giving legal Sanction to the Appointment.

## [ 366 ]

## PROCLAMATION.

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come, greeting,

Know ye, That by and with the advice, consent, concurrence, and approbation of our right trusty and well-beloved cousins, James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and Antonio Franciso Ignicio Delpini, Esq. Aur. and Pierot to the Theatre-royal, Hay-market, WE, for divers good causes and confiderations, us thereunto especially moving, have made, ordained, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, nominate, constitute, and appoint, the Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D. to be our true and only legal Laureat, Poet, and Poetaster; that is to say, to pen, write, compose, transpose, select, dictate, compile, indite, edité, invent, design, steal, pút together, transcribe, frame, fabricate; manúfacture, make, join, build, scrape, grub, collect, vamp, find, discover, catch, smuggle, pickup, beg, borrow, or buy, in the same manner and with the same privileges as have

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absolute and positive command, shall be found offending against this our Royal Proclamation, that he, she, or they being duly convicted, shall, for every such crime and misdemeanor, be punished in the manner and form following; to wit-For the first offence he shall be drawn on a sledge to the most conspicuous and notorious part of our ever faithful city of London, and shall then and there, with an audible voice, pronounce, read, and deliver three several printed speeches of our right, trusty, and approved Major Iohn Scott.-For the second offence, that he be required to translate into good and lawful English one whole unspoken speech of our right trusty and wellbeloved cousin and councellor, Lord Viscount Mcuntmorres, of the kingdom of Ireland;-and for the third offence, that he be condemned to read one whole page of the Poems, Essays, or Criticisms of our said Laureat, Mr. Thomas Warton.——And whereas the said office of I.aureat is a place of the last importance, inasmuch as the person holding it has confided to him the care of making the Royal virtues known to the world; and we being minded and desirous
that the said $T$. Warton should execute and perform the duties of his said office with the utmost dignity and decorum, Now know ye, That we have thought it meet to draw up a due and proper Table of Instructions, hereunto annexed, for the use of the said Thomas Warton, in his said poetical exer-cise and employment, which we do hereby most strictly will and enjoin the said Thomas Warton to abide by and follow, under pain of incurring our most high displeasure.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 30th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

Vivant Rex EO Regina.

# TABLE OF INSTRUCTIONS 

## FOR THE

Rev. THOMAS WARTON, B.D. AND P.L. E̋c. ETc.

Cbamberlain's Office, May 30th, 1785.
1 st , That in fabricating the catalogue of Regal Virtues (in which task the Poet may much assist his invention by perusing the Odes of his several predecessors) you be particularly careful not to omit his Chastity, his skill in Mechanics, and his Royal Talent of Child-getting.-

2 dly , It is expected that you should be very liberally endowed with the gift of Prophecy; but be very careful not to predict any event but what may be perfectly acceptable to your Sovereign, such as the subjugation of America, the destruction of the Whigs, long-life, \&c. \&c.

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must always be adapted to the Music, and not the Music to your Ode.-The omission of a line or two cannot be supposed to make any material difference either in the poetry or in sense.

6 thly, That as these sort of invitations have of late years been considered by the Muses as mere cards of compliment, and of course have been but rarely accepted, you must not waste more than twenty lines in invoking the Nine, nor repeat the word " Hail!" more than fifteen times at farthest.

Fthly, And finally, That it may not be amiss to be a little intelligible *.

* This is an additional proof that Mr. Warton had not received, the Instructions at the time he composed his said Ode.


# POLITICAL MISCELLANIES; 

> BY

## THE AUTHORS

THE ROLLIAD

AND

## PROBATIONARY ODES.

——ONGAVO DICTAPARENTI

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## THE PUBLIC.

THE very favourable reception given to the Rolliad, and Probationary Odes, has induced the Editor to conceive, that a collection of political feus d'Esprits, by the authors of those celébrated performances, would prove equally acceptable. Various publications upon a similar plan have already been attempted; but their good things have been so scantily interspersed, that they have appeared like Gratiano's reasons, "as "two grains of wheat in a busbel of " chaff." In the present Edition are contained not only a number of pieces which have at different times been given

$$
\text { B B } 4
$$

to the Public, but also a variety of Original Articles, which but for the flattering confidence of private friendship, would have still remained in the closets of their authors. Miscellanies, indeed, in any state, from the variety which they afford, must ever be attractive; but, when added to this inherent advantage, they also possess the benefit of a proper selection, their attraction must of necessity become materially enhanced. The fame of the Authors of the following sheets is too well established in the mind of every person of taste and literature, to derive any aid from our feeble panegyric. It is only to be lamented that, from the peculiar circumstances under which these their poetical offspring make their appearance, the Parents' names cannot be announced to the world with all that parade which accompanies a more legal intercourse with the Muses.. Perhaps, however, the vigour and native energy of the Parents, appear much more prominent in these ardent inspirations of nature, than in the cold, nerveless, unimpassioned efforts of a

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obscurity, the reputation of the poem which celebrated their worth, still retains its original splendour. And, in truth, as a matter of equity, if blockheads and dunces are worthy to be recorded in the Poet's page, why may not Privy Councillors and Lords of the Bedchamber demand a similar exaltation?

# POLITICAL MISCELLANIES。 

## PROBATIONARY ODE

## EXTRAORDINARY,

By tbe Rev. W. MASON, M.A.

TThe following second attempt of Mr. Mason, at the royal sack, was not inserted in the celebrated collection of Odes formed by Sir John Hawkins.- What might be the motive of the learned Knight for this omission can at present only be known to himself.-Whether he treasured it up for the next edition of his Life of Dr. Johinson, or whether he condemned it for its too close resemblance to a former elegant lyric effusion of the Rev. Author, must remain for time, or Mr. Francis Barber, to develope.-Having, however, been fortunate enough to procure a copy, we have printed both the Odes in opposite leaves, that in case the latter supposition should turn out to be well founded, the public may decide how far the worthy magistrate was justified in this exclusion.]

## O D E

## To the Honourable WILLIAM PITT.

By W. MASON, M.A.

| Múviv; ort $\phi$ Oorepai |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Pindar. Isthm. Ode 2.

## I.

'Tis May's meridian reign; yet Eurus cold Forbids each shrinking thorn its leaves unfold,

Or hang with silver buds her rural throne :
No primrose shower from her green lap she throws *,
No daisy, violet, or cowslip blows,
And Flora weeps her fragrant offspring gone.
Hoar frost arrests the genial dew ;
To wake, to warble, and to woo
No linnet calls his drooping love :
Shall then the poet strike the lyre,
When mute are all the feather'd quire, And Nature fails to warm the syrens of the grove ?

[^18]
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## II.

He shall : for what the sullen Spring denies
The orient beam of virtuous youth supplies:
That moral dawn be his inspiring flame.
Beyond the dancing radiance of the east
Thy glory, son of Сhatham! fires his breast,
And proud to celebrate thy vernal fame.
Hark, from this lyre the strain ascends, Which but to Freedom's fav'rite friends

That lyre disdains to sound.
Hark and approve, as did thy sire * The lays which once with kindred fire
His muse in attic mood made Mona's oaks rebound.

## III.

Long silent since, save when, in Keppel's name,
Detraction, murd'ring Britain's naval fame,
Rous'd into sounds of scorn th' indignant string $\dagger$.
But now, replenish'd with a richer theme, The vase of harmony shall pour its stream,
Fann'd by free Fancy's rainbow-tinctur'd wing.
Thy country too shall hail the song,
Her echoing heart the notes prolong;
While they alone with $\ddagger$ envy sigh,
Whose rancour to thy parent dead
Aim'd, ere his funeral rites were paid, With vain vindictive rage to starve his progeny.

[^19]
## II.

He shall : for what the sulky Spring denies, An annual butt of sugar'd $S_{A C K}$ supplies;

That beverage sweet be his inspiring flame. Cloath'd in the radiant influence of the East, Thy glory, son of Chatham, fires his breast;

And swift to adulate thy vernal fame.
Hark! from his lyre a strain is heard, In hopes, ere long, to be preferr'd, To sit in state 'midst mitred peers. Hark and approve! as did thy sire,
The lays which, nodding by the fire, To gentle slumbers sooth'd his listening ears.

## III.

Long silent since, save when on t'other side, In Kepfel's praise to little purpose tried,

I rous'd to well-feign'd scorn the indignant string a
But now replete with a more hopeful theme, The o'erflowing ink-bottle shall pour its stream,

Through quills by Dullness pluck'd from gosling ${ }^{3}$ downy wing.
St. James's too shall hail the song,
Her echoing walls the notes prolong, Whilst they alone with sorrow sigh,
Whose reverence for thy parent dead,
Now bids them hang their drooping head, And weep, to mark the conduct of his progeny.

## IV.

From earth and these the muse averts her view, To meet in yonder sea of ether blue

A beam to which the blaze of noon is pale: In purpling circles now the glory spreads, A host of angels now unveil their heads, While heav'n's own music triumphs on the gale. Ah see, two white-rob'd seraphs lead Thy father's venerable shade ;

He bends from yonder cloud of gold, While they, the ministers of light, Bear from his breast a mantle bright,
And with the heav'n-wove robe thy youthful limbs enfold.
V.
${ }^{\text {or }}$ Receive this mystic gift, my son!" he cries,
" And, for so wills the Sov'reign of the skies, " With this receive, at Albion's anxious hour,
"A double portion of my patriot zeal,
" Active to spread the fire it dar'd to feel " Thro raptur'd senates, and with awful power " From the full fountain of the tongue " To call the rapid tide along " Till a whole nation caught the flame. " So on thy sire shall heav'n bestow, " A blessing Tully fail'd to know,
"A And redolent in thee diffuse thy father's fame.

## VI.

"Nor thou, ingenuous boy! that Fame despise,
"c Which lives and spreads abroad in Heav'n's pure eyes,

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" The last best energy of noble mind *;
"Revere thy father's shade ; like him disdain
"The tame, the timid, temporizing train, "
" Awake to self, to social interest blind : "Young as thou art, occasion calls, or Thy country's scale or mounts or falls " As thou and thy compatriots strive;
"Scarce is the fatal moment past
" That trembling Albion deem'd her last,
" O knit the union firm, and bid an empire live.

## VII.

" Proceed, and vindicate fair Freedom's claim,
" Give life, give strength, give substance to her name; " The native rights of man with Fraud contest.
"Yes, snatch them from Corruption's baleful power,
" Who dares, in Day's broad eye, those rights devour, "While prelates bow, and bless the harpy feast. " If foil'd at first, resume thy course, "Risè strengthen'd with Antexan force, "So shall thy toil in conquest end.
"Let others court the tinsel things
"That hang upon the smile of kings,
" Be thine the muse's wreath; be thou the people's friend."

* In allusion to a fine and well-known passage in Miltons Lycidas.


## ［ 387 ］

＂Sole energy of many a lordly mind，
＂Revere the shade of Bute，subservient still
＂To the high dictates of the Royal will ；
＂Awake to self，to social interest blind．
＂Young as thou art，occasion calls，
＂Prerogative or mounts or falls
＂As thou and thy compatriots＊strive，
＂Scarce in the fatal moment past
＂Which Secret Influence deem＇d her last，
＂Oh！save the expiring fiend，and bid her empire live！

## VII．

＂Proceed ！－Uphold Prerogative＇s high claim，
＂Give life，give strength，give substance to her name ！ ＂The rights divine of Kings with Whigs contest；
＂Save them from Freedom＇s bold incroaching hand，
＂Who dares，in Day＇s broad cye，those＇rights withstand， ＂And be by Bishops thy endeavours bless＇d！＂ If foild at first，resume thy course， Whilst I，though writing worse and worse，

Thy glorious efforts will record；
Let others seek by other ways， The public＇s unavailing praise，
Be mine the Butt of sack－be thou the Treasury＇s Lord！
＊Messrs．Jenkinson，Robinson，Dundas，\＆e．\＆ec．

## THE STATESMEN :

## AN ECLOGUE.

## LANSDOWNE.

While on the Treasury-Bench you, Pitt, recline, And make men wonder at each vast design; I, hapless man, my harsher fate deplore, Ordan'd to view the regal face no more; That face which erst on me with rapture glow'd,
And smiles responsive to my smiles bestow'd: But now the Court I leave, my native home, " A banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to roam;" While you to senates, Brunswick's mandates give, And teach white-wands to chaunt his high prerogative. Io

## PITT.

Oh! Lansdowne, 'iwas a more than mortal pow'r My fate controul'd, in that auspicious hour,

The Statesmen.] It will be unnecessary to inform the classical reader, that this Eclogue evidently` commences as an imitation of the ist. of Vrgil-the Author, however, with a boldness perfectly characteristic of the personages he was to 1 epresent, has in the progress of his work carefully avoided every thing like a too close adherence to his original desıgn.
Line 8 - A $b_{s x i s h}$ 'd man, \&c] Vide the noble Marquis's celebrated speech, $\mathfrak{n}$ the no less ceiebrated Irish Propositions.

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*Fair usage policy applies

## [ 390 ]

For well I wot on that unhappy day, When Britain mourn'd an empire giv'n away; When rude impeachments menaced from afar, And what gave peace to $\mathrm{France}_{\text {-to }}$ us was war; For awful vengeance Heav'n appear'd to call, 35
And agonizing Nature mark'd our fall.
Dire change! Dundas's cheek with blushes glow'd,
Grenvilee was dumb, Mahon no phrenzy show'd;
Though Drake harrangu'd, no slumber Gileert fear'd,
And Mulgrave's mouth like other mouths appear'd; 40
In vain had Bellamy prepar'd the meat;
In vain the porter; Bamber could not eat;
When Burke arose no yell the curs began,
And Rolle, for once, half seem'd a gentleman:
Then name this god, for to St. James's Court,
Nor gods nor angels often make resort.

## PITT.

In early youth misled by Honour's rules, That fancied Deity of dreaming fools; I simply thought, forgive the rash mistake, That Kings should govern for their People's sake: 50 But Reverend Jenky soon these thoughts supprest, And drove the glittering phantom from my breast;

Line 5r.-But Reverend Jpenky.] Our Author here, in some measure deviating from his usual perspicuity, has left us in doubt whether the term Re: erend, is applicd to the years or to the profession of the gentleman intended to be complımented. His long experience in the secrets of the Critical Review, and Buckingham House, would well jusufy the furmer supposition; yet his early admission into deacon's orders will equally support the latter: our readers therefore must decide, while we can only sincerely exult in his Majesty's enjoyment of

## [ 391 ]

Jenky ! that sage, whom mighty George declares, Next Schwelienburgen, great on the back stairs: 'Twas Jenkinion-ye Deacons, catch the sound!
Ye Treasury scribes, the sacred name rebound!
Ye pages, sing it-echo it, ye Peers!
And ye who best repeat, Right Reverend Seers !
Whose pious tongues no wavering fancies sway,
But like the needle ever point one way.

## LANSDOWNE.

Thrice happy youth ! secure from every change, Thy beasts unnumber'd, 'mid the Commons range;
Whilst thou, by Jove's ætherial spirit fired,
Or by sweet Brunswick's sweeter bieath inspired,
Another Orpheus every bosom chear,
And sticks, and stocks, and stones, roar bear! bear! bea!!
Raised by thy pipe the savage tribes advance,
And Bulls and Bears in mystic mazes dance :
For me no cattle now my steps attend,
Ev’n $P_{r i c e}$ and $P_{r i e s t l y}$, wearied, scorn their friend; ; 0
And these twin sharers of my festive board,
Hope of my flock, now seek some richer Lord.
a man whose whole pious life has been spent in susiaining that beautiful and pathetic injunction of scripture, "SERVEGOD, ann honour " The King."

Line 68.-And Bulls and Bears in mystic mazes dance.] The beautiful allusion here made to that glorious state of doubt and obscurity in which our youthful Minister's measures have been invariably involved, with its consequent operation on the stockholders, is here most fortunately introduced.-What a striking contrast does Mr. Pitt's conduct, in this particular, form to that of the Duke of Porthand. Mr. Fox, and your other plain matt:r of fact men!

$$
\text { c c } 4
$$

## PITT.

| Sooner shall Effingham clean linen wear, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Or Mornington without his star appear; |  |
| Suoner each prisoner Buller's law escape; |  |
| Sooner shall Quefnsbury commit a rape; |  |
| Sooner shall Powney, Howards noddle reach; |  |
| Sooner shall Thurlow hear his brother preach; |  |
| Sooner with Vestris, Bootie shall contend; |  |
| Sooner shall Eden not betray his friend; |  |
| Sooner Dundas an Indian bribe decline; |  |
| Sooner shall I my chastity resign; |  |
| Sooner shall Rose than Prettiman lie faster, |  |
| Than Pitt forget that Jenkinson's his maker. |  |

## LANSDOWNE.

Yet oft in times of yore I've seen thee stand
Like a tall May-pole 'mid the patriot band;
While with reforms you tried each baneful art, To wring fresh sorrows from your Sovereign's heart ; That heart, where every virtuous thought is known, But modestly locks up and keeps them all his own.

## PITT.

'Twas then that Pirt, for youth such warmth allows, To wanton Freedom paid his amorous vows;

Line 83 -Sooner shall Rose than Prettyman lie faster.] This beautiful compliment to the happy art of embellishment, so wonderfully possessed by this par nobile fratrum, merits our warmest applause; and the skill of our author no where appears more conspicious than in this line, where, in refusing to give to either the pre-eminence, he bestows the ne phus wltra of excellence on botb.

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## [ 394 ]

## PITT.

Yet stay-Behold the Heav'ns begin to lour, And Holland threatens with a thunder show'r; With me partake the feast, on this green box, Full fraught with many a feast for factious Fox ; Each sapient hint that pious Pretty gleans,
And the huge bulk of Rose's Ways and Means;
See too the smoaky citizens approach, Piled with petitions view their Lord Mayor's coach; Ev'n now their lengthen'd shadows reach this floor, Oh! that d-n'd Shop-Tax-Aubrey, shut the door! 130

## [ 395 ]

## R O N D EAU.

## HUMBLY INSCRIBED

To the Right Hon. WilliaM EDEN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Commercial Affairs at the Court of Versailles.

Of Eden lost, in ancient days, If we believe what Moses fays,

A paltry pippin was the price,
One crab was bribe enough to entice
Frail human kind from Virtue's ways.

But now, when Pitt, the all-perfect, sways, No such vain lures the tempter lays,

Too poor to be the purchase twice, Of Eden lost.

The Dev'l grown wiser, to the gaze
Six thousand pounds a year displays,
And finds success from the device;
Finds this fair fruit too well suffice
To pay the peace; and honest praise,
Of Eden lost.

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## ANOTHER.

". A mere affair of trade to embrace,
"Wines, brandies, gloves, fans, cambricks, lace
" For this on me my Sovereign laid
" His high commands, and I obeyed ;
" Nor think, my lord, this conduct base.
" Party were guilt in such a case,
" When thus my country, for a space, "Calls my poor skill to Dorset's aid " A mere affair of trade!"

Thus Eden, with unblushing face, To North would palliate his disgrace; When North, with smiles, this answer made:
" You might have spared what you have said;

* I thought the business of your place
" A mere affair of trade!"


## ANOTHER.

Around the tree, so fair, so green, Erewhile, when summer shone serene,

Lo! where the leaves in many a ring,
Before the wint'ry tempest wing, Fly scattered o'er the dreary scene :

Such, North, thy friends. Now cold and keen Thy Winter blows; no shelt'ring skreen

They stretch, no graceful shade they fling
Around the tree.

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## [ 398 ]

Pitt thinks his search at Paris crown'd; See the Gazette his proofs expound !

Yet who of looking there had thought

> For Eden's place?

No ;-view yon frame with dirt embrown'd, Some six feet rais'd above the ground, Where rogues, exalted as they ought, To peep through three round holes are brought, There will the genuine spot be found

For Eden's place.

## EPIGRAMS

## On the IMMACULATE BOY

That Master Pitt seems
To be fond of extremes, No longer is thought any riddle;

For sure we may say,
'Tis as plain as the day, That he always kept clear of the middle.

## ANOTHER.

'Tis true, indeed, we oft abuse him, Because he bends to no man ; But Slander's self darés not accuse him Of stiffness to a woman.

## ANOTHER.

" No! no! for my virginity,
" When I lose that," quoth Pitt, " I'll die;"
Cries Wilberforce, "If not till then,
" By G-d you must outlive all men * ."
** No' no! for my virginity,
" When I lose that," quoth Rose, " I'll die;"
" Behind the elms last night," quoth Dick,
"Rose, wese you not extremely sıck ?" Prior.

## ANOTHER *.

On fair and equal terms to place
An union is thy care;
But trust me, Powis, in this case The equal should not please his Grace, And Pitt dislikes the fair.

ANOTHER.
The virulent fair, Protest and declare, This Ministry's not to their hearts; For say what they will, To them Master Bill Has never discover'd his parts.

## ANOTHER.

——Ex nibilo nil fit.

> When Pitt exclaim'd, " By measures I'll be tried," That false appeal all woman-kind denied.

## ANOTHER.

Incautious Fox will oft repose
In fair one's bosom thoughts of worth;
But Pitt his secrets keeps so close,
No female arts can draw them forth.

[^20]
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## [ 402 ]

THE

## DELAVAL̇IAD.

$\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{Hy}}$, says an indignant poet, should Mr . Rolle alone, of all the geniuses that distinguish the present period, be thought the only person of worth or talents enough to give birth and name to an immortal effusion of di: vine poesy? He questions not that great man's pretensions; far from it ; he reveres his ancestors, adores his talents; and feels something hardly short of idolatry towards his manners and accomplishiments.-But still, why such profusion of distinction towards one, to the exclusion of many other kigh characters? Our Poet professes to feel this injustice extremely, and has made the following attempt to rescue one deserving man from so unmerited an obloquy. The reader will perceive the measure to be an imitation of that which hias been' so deservedly admired in oúr immortal bard, in his play of "As You Like It."

[^21]
## [ 403 ]

This kind of verse is adopted by the poet to avoid any appearance of too servile an imitation of the Rolliad. He begins,

Ye patriots all, both great and small,
Resign the palm to Delaval;
The virtues would'st thou practise all,
So in a month did Delaval.
A patriot first both stout and tall,
Firm for the day was Delaval.
The friend to court, where frowns appal,
The next became good Delaval.-
Wilt thou against oppression bawl ?
Just so did valiant Delaval!
Yet in a month, thyself enthral,
So did the yielding Delaval:
Yet give to both, a dangerous fall,
So did reflecting Delaval.
If resignation's good in all,
Why so it is in Delaval:
For if you p-against a wall,
Just so you may 'gainst Delavaly
And if with foot you kick a ball,
E'en so you may-a Delaval.
'Gainst influence would'st thou vent thy gall,
Thus did the patriot Delaval:
Yet servile stoop to Royal call,
So did the loyal Delaval.
What friend to Freedom's fair-built Hall,
Was louder heard than Delaval?
Yet who the Commons rights to maul,
More stout was found than Delaval?
-'Gainst Lords and Lordlings would'st thou brawl, Just so did he-Sir Delaval :

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Yet on thy knees, to honours crawl,
Oh! fo did he-Lord Delaval.
An evil sprite possessed Saul, And so it once did Delaval. Music did soon the sense recal, Of Israel's King, and Delaval. Saul rose at David's vile cat-call.
-Not so the wiser Delavaz:
'Twas money's sweetest fol, la fal,
That chear'd the sense of Delaval-
When royal power shall instal,
With honours new Lord Delaval;
Who won't say-the mirac'lous hawl
Is caught by faithful Deeaval?
'Gainst rapine would'st thou preach like PaUt,
Thus did religious Delaval :
Yet screen the scourges of Bengal,
Thus did benignant Delaval.
To future times recorded shall
Be all the worths of Delaval:
E'en Ossian, or the great Fingal,
Shall yield the wreath to Delaval.
From Prince's court to cobler's stall,
Shall sound the name of Delaval:
For neither sceptre nor the awl,
Are strong and keen as Delaval.-
Some better praise, than this poor scrawl,
Shall sing the fame of Delaval:
For sure no song can ever pall,
That celebrates great Delaval:
Borne on all fours, the fame shall sprawl,
To latest time-of Delaval:
Then come, ye Nine, in one great squall, Proclaim the worths of Delaval.

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## [ 406 ]

horn, that roared with the Dog, that barked at the Cat, that killed the Rat, that eat the Malt, that lay in the House that George built.

Mr. Dundas.-This is the Scot by all forsworn, that wedded * the Maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the Bull with the crumpled horn, that roared with the Dog, that barked at the Cat, that killed the Rat, that eat the Malt, that lay in the House that George built.

Mr. Wilkes.-This is the Patriot covered with scorn, that flattered the Scot by all forsworn, that wedded the Maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the Bull with the crumpled horn, that roared with the Dog, that barked at the Cat, that killed the Rat, that eat the Malt, that lay in the House that George built.

Conscience.-This is the Cock that crowed in the morn, that waked the Patriot covered with scorn, that flattered the Scot by all forsworn, that wedded the Maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the Bull with the crumpled horn, that roared with the Dog, that barked at the Cat, that killed the Rat, that eat the Malt, that lay in the House that George built.

[^22]
## [ 407 ]

## EPIGRAMS,

## By SIR CECIL WRAY.

First published in the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signatures of Damon, Philomela, Nolens Volens, and Critander.

To CELIA (now Lady WRAY.), on Powdering ber Hair.
EXTEMPORE.

Thy locks, I trow, fair maid,
Don't never want this aid :
Wherefore thy powder spare,
And only comb thy hair.

To Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, proposing a Party to go a-fisbing for White Bait.

Worthy Sir Joe, we all are wishing; You'd come with us a-White Bait-fishing.

On seeing a Ladybird fy off CELIA's Neck, after baving. perched on it for many minutes.

I thought (God bless my soul !)
Yon Ladybird her mole-
I thought-but devil take the thing,
It proved my error-took to wing -

## [ 408 ]

## A Thought on NEW MILK.

Oh! how charming is New Milk !
Sweet as sugar-soft as silk!

Familiar Verses, addressed to two Young Gentlemen at the

> Hounslow Academy.

Take notice, roguelings, I prohibit
Your walking underneath yon gibbet:
Have you not heard, my little ones,
Of Raw Head and Bloody Bones?
How do you know, but that there fellow, May step down quick, and you up swallow?

## EXTEMPORE.

To DELIA, on seeing Two Cats playing togetber.
See, Dely, Dely, charming fair,

- How Pusseys play upon that chair ; Then, Dely, change thy name to Wray, And thou and I will likewise play.


## On a BLADE-BONE.

Says I, one day, unto my wife, I never saw in all my life
Such a blade-bone. Why so, my dear?
Says she.' The matter's very clear, Says I; for on it there's no meat, For any body for to eat. Indeed, my dear, says she, 'tis true, But wonder not, for, you know, you Can't eat your cake and have it too.

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## [4.10]

## LORD GRAHAM's DIARY,

DURING The first week of the new
PARLIAMENT.

May 20. Went down to the House-sworn in-odd faces-asked Pearson who the new people were-he seemed cross at my asking hịm, and did not know-I took occasion to inspect the waterclosets.
N. B. To tell Rose, that I found three cocks out of repair-didn't know what to do-left my name at the Duke of Queensberry's-dined at White'sthe pease tough—Lord Apsley thought they ought to be boiled in steam-Villiers very warm in favour of bot waterPitt for the new mode-and much talk of taking the sense of the club-but happily I prevented matters going to extremity.
May 21. Bought a tooth-pick-case, and attended at the Treasury-Board-nothing at the House but swearing-rode to Wilberforce's at WimbledonPitt, Thurlow, and Dundas, water-sucky-we all wondered why perch have

## [ 411 ]

such large mouths, and Wilberforce said they were like Mulgrave's-red champagne rather ropy-away at eight -Thurlow's horse started at a wind-mill-he off.
N. B. To bring in an Act to encourage water-mills-Thurlow home in a* dilly-we after his horse-children crying, Fox for ever!-Dundas stretching to whip them-he off too.
May 22. Sick all day-lay a bed-Villiers bored me.
23. Hyde-Park-Pitt-Hamilton, \&c. Most of us agreed it was right to bow to Lord Delaval-Pitt won't to any one, except the new Peers-dined at Pitt's -Pitt's soup never salt enough-Why must Prettyman dine with us? - $\mathrm{P}_{\text {Itt }}$ says to-day he will not support Sir Cecil Wray-Thurlow wanted to give the old toast-Pitr grave-probably this is the reason for letting Prettyman stay. 24. House-Westminster Election-we settled to always make a noise when Burke gets up-we ballotted among ourselves for a sleeping Committee in the Gallery-_Steele always to call us when Pitt speaks-Lord Delaval our dear friend!-Private message from St.

## [ 412 ]

James's to Pitt-He at last agrees to support Sir Cecil.
May 25. Bankes won't vote with us against Grenville's Bill-English obstinacythe Duke of Richmond teazes us-nonsense about consistency-what right has be to talk of it? -but must not say so.Dundas thinks worse of the Westminster business than-but too hearty to indulge absurd scruples.
26. Court-King in high spirits, and attentive rather to the Duke of Grafton -Queen more so to Lord Camdenpuzzles us al!-So it is possible the Duke of Richmond will consent to leave the Cabinet?--Dinner at Dundas's--too many things aukwardly served-Joke about Rose's thick legs, like Rorinson's, in flannel.

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" In the course of my reflections on tropes, I have frequently lamented the want of these embellishments in our modern log-books. Strabo says they were frequently employed by the ancient sailors; nor can we wonder. at this difference, since our young seamen are such bad scholars: not so in other countries; for I have seen children at the island of Zanti, who knew more of Greek than any First Lieutenant. Now to return to Tropes, and of their use in Parliament. I will give you some examples of the most perfect kind in each species, and then quit the subject ; only observing, that the worst kind of tropes are puns; and that tropes, when used in controversy, ought to be very obscure; for many people do not know how to answer what they do not understand.
" Suppose I was desirous of pressing forward any measure, and that I apprehended that the opposite party wished to delay it, I should personify procrastination by one of the following manners :

1. "This measure appears to be filtered through the drip-stone of procrastination." This beautiful phrase was invented by a near relation of mine, whose talents bid fair to make a most distinguished figure in the senate.

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2. "This is another dish cooked up by the procrastinating spirit." The boldness of this figure, which was invented by Mr. Drake, cannot be too much admired.
3. "This' appears to be the last bair in the tail of procrastination."
"The Master of the Rolls, who first used this phrase, is a most eloquent speaker ; but I think the two former instances much more beautiful, inasmuch as the latter personification is drawn from a dumb creature, which is not so fine a source of metaphor as a Christian.
" Having thus exhausted the subject of metaphors, I shall say a few words concerning similes, the second of tropical figures, in point of importancé."

## $[416$ ]

## ANECDOTES of MR. PITT.

As nothing which relates to this great man can be indif* ferent to the public, we are happy in laying before our readers the following particulars, the truth of which may be depended on:-

Mr. Pitt rises about Nine, when the weather is clear ; but if it should rain, Dr. Prettyman advises him to lay about an hour longer. The first thing he does is to eat no breakfast, that he may have a better appetite for his dinner. About ten he generally blows his nose and cuts his toe-nails; and while he takes the exercise of his bidet, Dr. $^{\prime}$ PrettyMAN reads to him the different.petitions and memorials that have been presented to him. About eleven his valet brings in Mr. Atkinson and a Warm shirt, and they talk over the New Scrip, and other matters of finance. Mr. Atkinson has said to bis confidential friends round 'Change, that Mr. Pitt always speaks to him with great affability. At twslve Mr. Pit $\quad$ retires to a water-closet, adjoining to which is a small cabinet, from whence Mr . Jenkinson confers with him on the secret instructions from Buckingham-house. After this, Mr. Pitt takes a long lesson of dancing ;

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## [ 418 ]

## LETTER

## From a NEW MEMBER to his

## Friend in the Country.

MY DEAR SIR,
As you are so anxious and inquisitive to know the principal circumstances that have occurred to my observation, since my introduction to the House of Commons, I think it my duty to give you what satisfaction I am able. As you know, my dear friend, how little I dreamt of being called out of my humble sphere of life, to the rank of a senator (and still less at a time when so many considerable gentlemen of education, worth, and property had been driven from their seats in Parliament), you will not wonder that it required some time before I could rid myself of the awe and embarrassment that I felt on first entering the walls of that august assembly. Figure to yourself, my good Sir, how very aukward and distressing it was to me to reflect, that I was now become a member of the British Senate ; picked and culled out, as our inimitable Premier assured us, by the

## [ 419 ]

free, unbiassed voice of the people, for our singular abilities and love of our country, to represent the wisdom of the nation at the present critical juncture. Would to God I possessed a pen that might enable me to celebrate, in a style equal to his merits, the praises of this prodigy of a Minister, whom I can never speak or think of without enthusiasm! Oh! had you but heard his speech on the day of our meeting, when he addressed himself to the young members in a strain of eloquence that could not fail to make a lasting impression on our minds! ! Not one of us, I assure you, who did not feel the warmest emotions of respect and gratitude, and begin to entertain a confidence in his own talents for business, and a consciousness of his zeal for the public service, that would probably have never entered into the head of a simple individual, if this excellent young man had not condescended to point out to us those qualities in such strong and flattering colours.

Such extraordinary marks of condescension surprized me not a little, from a person whom I had been used to hear so generally (but no doubt most falsely) censured, for upstart pretension and overbearing arrogance; and I

EE2

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could not sufficiently admire the candour he shewed, in giving such perfect credit to the talents and virtues of so many strangers, the greatest part of whose faces were even unknown to him. Besides, the compliment appeared to me the more generous, as I had but that very morning received a promise from Government to refund me the heavy charges and trouble they had led me into at my late election, which you very well know, notwithstanding the help of Mr. Robinson, had very near ruined my affairs, and proved the destruction of myself and family.

As you desire to have my impartial sentiments respecting the eloquence of Mr . Pitt and Mr. Fox, I must fairly own, that I cannot hear, without indignation, any comparison made between 'em ;-and, I assure you, Mr. Pitr has a very decided preference in the opinion of most of the new members, especially among us country gentlemen, who, though we never heard any thing like public speaking before in our lives, have too much sense and spirit to agree in this particular with the generality of the public.-We could all see Mr. Pitt was an orator in a moment. The dignity of his deportment, when he first rises from the Treasury Bench,

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on this subject: in the mean time believe me;

> Dear Sir,
> With the truest regard, Your's, \&c. \&c. \&c.

Cocoa Tree, May 29; 1784.

## THE

## POLITICAL RECEIPT BOOK,

$$
\text { OOR TAECEAR I } 784 .
$$

## how to make a premier.

Take a man with a great quantity of that sort of words which produce the greatest effect upon the many, and the least upon the ferw: mix them with a large portion of affected candour and ingenuousness, introduced in a haughty and contemptuous manner. Let there be a great abundance of falsehood, concealed under an apparent disinterestedness and integrity ; and the two last to be the most professed when the former is most practised. Let his engagements and declarations, however solemnly made, be broken and disregarded, if he
thinks he can procure afterwards a popular indemnity for illegality and deceit. He must subscribe to the doctrine of passive obedience, and to the exercise of patronage independant of his approbation ; and be carelèss of creating the most formidable enemies, if he can gratify the personal revenge and hatred of those who employ him, even at the expence of public ruin and general confusion.

## HOW TO MAKE A SECRETARY OF STATE.

Take a man in a violeńt paśsion, ôr a man that never has beèn in one ; but the first is the best. Let him be concerned in making an ignominious peace, the articles of which he could nòt comprehend, and cannot explain'. Let him speak loud, and yet never be heard; and to be the kind of man for a secretary of state whén nobody else will accept it.

## HOW TO MȦAKE A PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Take a man who all his life loved office, merely for its emolument ; and whẹn measures which he had approved were evèntually unfortunate, let him be notorious for relinquishing his share of the responsibility of them ; and be stigmatized, for political courage in the period of prosperity, and for cowardice when there exists but the appearance of danger.

HOW TO MAKE A CHANCELLOR.
Take a man of great abilities, with a heart as black as his countenance. Let him possess a rough inflexibility, without the least tincture of generosity or affection, and be as manly as oaths and ill manners can make him. He should be a man who will act politically with all parties, hating and deriding every one of the individuals which compose them.

## HOW TO MAKE A MASTER OF THE ORDNANCE.

Take a man of a busy, meddling, turn of mind, with just as much parts as will make him troublesome, but never respectable. Let him be so perfectly callous to a sense of personal honour, and to the distinction of public fame, as to be marked for the valour of insulting where it cannot be revenged ${ }^{*}$; and, if a case should arise, where he attempts to injure reputation, because it is dignified and absent, he should possess discretion enough to apologise and to recant, if it is afterwards dictated to him to do so, notwithstanding any previously-declared resolutions to the contrary. Such a man will be found to be the most fit for servitude in times of disgrace and degradation.

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## [ 426 ].

speak against time, with a certainty in that case of never being answered.

## how to make a secretary of the treasury.

Take a pleading Country Attorney, without passion, and without parts. Let him be one who will seize the first opportunity of renouncing his connection with the first man who draws him out of obscurity and serves him. If he has no affections or friendships, so much the better; he will be more ready to contribute to his own advantage. He should be of a temper so pliable, and a perseverance so ineffectual, as to lead his master into troubles, difficulties; and ruin, when he thinks he is labouring to overcome them. Let him be a man, who has cunning enough, at the same time, to prey upon and deceive frankness and confidence ; and who, when he can no longer avail himself of both, will sacrifice even his character in the cause of treachery, and prefer the interests resulting from it, to the virtuous distinctions of honour and gratitude.

## HOW TO MAKE A SECRETARY-AT-WAR.

Take a man that will take any thing. Let him possess all the negative virtues of being able to do no harm, but at the same time can

## [. 427 ]

do no good; for they are qualifications of a courtly nature, and may in time recommend him to a situation something worse, or something better.
'HOW' TO MAKE AN ATTORNEY.GENERAL.
Take a little ugly man, with an eye to his preferment. It is not requisite that he should be much of a lawyer, provided that he be a tolerable politician; but in order to qualify himself for an Englisb Fudge, he should first be a Welib one. He must have docility sufficient to do any thing'; and, if a period should arrive, when power has popularity enough to make rules and laws for the 'evident purpose of gratifying malignity, he should'be' one who should be rèady to advise or consent to the creation of new cases, and be able to defend new remedies for them, though thè militate against every principle of reason,'èquity, and juistice.
N.B. The greatest part of this 'Receipt would make a master of the rolis.

HOW TO MAKE A WARDROBE-KEEPER, OR PRIVY-PURSE.
Take the most-supercilious fool in the nation, and let him be in confidence in proportion to his ignorance.

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HOW TO MAKE A SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Take a Captain in the Navy, as being best acquainted with the Army; he should have been a few years at sea, in order to qualify him for the direction of works on sbore; and let him be one who will sacrifice his connections with as much ease as he would renounce his profession.

## HOW TO MAKE A PEER.

Take a man, with or without parts, of an ancient or a new family, with one or with two Boroughs at his command, previous to a dissolution. Let him renounce all former professions and obligations, and, engage to bring in your friends, and to support you himself. Or, take the Country Gentleman who the least expects it; and particularly let the honour be conferred when he has done nothing to deserve it.

## HOW TO MAKE SECRET INFLUENCE.

Take a tall, ill-looking man, with more vanity, and less reason for it, than any person in Europe. He should be one who does not possess a single consolatory private virtue, under a general public detestation. His pride

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Don't let Lord Mahon be detained an instant at the door, the pregnant young lady opposite having been sufficiently frightened already!!!Jack Rubincon to be shewn into the study, as the private papers were all removed this morning-Let Lord Lonsdale have my Lord, and $y$ cur Lordship, repeated to his ear as often as possible-the apartment hung with garterbiue is proper for his reception!-The other new Peers to be greeted only plain Sir! that they may remember their late ignobility, and feel new gratitude to the benefactor of bonours!You may, as if upon recollection, address some of the last list, $M y$ Lcrd!-and ask their names-it will be pleasing to them to sound out their own titles.-Lord Eliot is to be ant exception, as he will tediously go through every degree of his dignity in giving an an-śwer-All letters from Berkeley-square to be brought in without mentioning Lord Shelpurne's name, or even Mr. Rose's.The Treasury Messenger to carry the red box, as usual, to Charles Jenginson before it is sent to Buckincham-house.-Don't blunder a second time, and question Lord Mountmorres as to the life of a backney sbairman-it is wrong to judge by appearances!-Lord Graham may be admitted to the library-he can't read, and therefore won't derange the books.

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## A TALE.

At Brookes's once, it so fell out, The box was push'd with glee about;
With mirth reciprocal inflam'd,
'Twas said they rather play'd than gam'd;
A general impulse through them ran,
And seem'd t' actuate every man :
But as all human pleasures tend
At some sad moment to an end,
The hour at last approach'd, when lo!
'Twas time for every one to go.
Now for the first time it was seen,
A certain sum unown'd had been;
To no man's spot directly fixt,
But plac'd—ambiguously betwixt:
So doubtfully indeed it lay,
That none with confidence could say
This cash is mine-I'm certain on't-
But most declined with-" Sir, I won't"-
" I can't in conscience urge a right,
"To what I am not certain quite."
-Northumbria's Duke, who wish'd to put An end to this polite dispute,
Whose generous nature yearn'd to see
The smallest seeds of enmity,
Arose and said-" this cash is mine-
" For being ask'd to-day to dine,
" You see I'm furbelow'd and fine,
"With full-made sleeves and pendant lace;
" Rely on't, this was just the case,

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" That when by chance my arm I mov'd,
" The money from me then I shov'd;
" This clearly shews how it was shifted."
Thus said, the rhino then he lifted; " Hold, hold, my Lord," says thoughtless Hare,
Who never made his parse his care;
A man who thought that money's use
Was real comfort to produce,
And all the pleasures scorn'd to know
Which from its snug enjoyments flow;
Such as still charm their gladden'd eyes,
Who feel the bliss of avarice.
" Hold, hold, my Lord, how is it knowre
${ }^{6}$ This cash is certainly your own?
"We each might urge as good a plea,
"Or Wyndham, Craufurd, Smith, orme;
"But we, though less it were to blame,
${ }^{36}$ Disdain'd so pitiful a claim;
" Then here let me be arbitrator-
"I vote the money to the waiter."
Thus oft will generous' folly think:
But prudence parts not so with chink.
On this occasion so it was,
For gravely thus my Lord Duke says :
" Consider, Sir, how large the sum,
" To full eight guineas it will come:
" Shall I, for your quaint verbal play,
"Consign a whole estate away?
" Unjust, ridiculous, absurd,
" I will not do it, on my word;
"Yet rather than let fools deride,
" I give my fiat to divide;
" So 'twixt the waiter and myself,
"Place equal portions of the pelf:

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## [ 434 ]

IX. Neglect not farthings, careless elves; Shillings and pounds will guard themselves.
X. Get cash with honour if you can, But still to get it be your plan.

## DIALOGUE

## BETWEEN A CERTAIN PERSONAGE AND HIS MINISTER.

IMITATED FROM THE NINTH ODE OF HORACE, sook III.

Donec gratus eram tioi.
K- When heedless of your birth and name, For pow'r you barter'd future fame, On that auspicious day, Of K—gs I reign'd supremely blest : Not Hastings rul'd the plunder'd East With more despotic sway.

P—тt. When only on my favoured head Your smiles their royal influence shed, Then was the son of $\mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{TH}-\mathrm{M}$ The nation's pride, the public care, P-tt and Prerogative their pray'r, While we, Sir, both laugh'd at 'em.

## [ 435 ]

K_- Jenky, I own, divides my heart, Skill'd in each deep and secret art To keep my C—mm—ns down: His views, his principles are mine; For these I'd willingly resign

My Kingdom and my Crown.
P—rt. As much as for the public weal, My anxious bosom burns with zeal

For pious Parson Wyv-Li For him I'll fret, and fume, and spout, Go ev'ry length-except go out,

For that's to me the Devil!
K——What if, our sinking cause to save, We both our jealous strife should wave, And act our former farce on: If I to Jenky were more stern, Would you, then, generously turn

Your back upon the Parson ?
P—тt. Tho' to support his patriot plan I'm pledg'd as Minister and Man,

This storm I hope to weather; And since your Royal will is so, Reforms and the Reformers too, May all be damn'd together!

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{[ } & 436 & ]
\end{array}\right.
$$

## PRETTYMANIANA.

## EPIGRAMS

ONTRE<br>Rev. Dr. PR-TT-MAN's Duplicity:

## I.

That Prettyman's so pale, so spare, No cause for wonder now affords; He lives, alas! on empty fare,

Who lives by eating bis own rwords!

## II.

In Bayes's burlesque, though so strange it appear'd,
That Prince Prettyman’s self should Prince Prettyman kill;
Our Prettyman further to go has not fear'd, But in damning himself, he extended his skill!

## III.

Undaunted Pitt, against the State to plot, Should int'rest spur, or passion urge ye;
Dread not the hapless exit of $\mathrm{La}_{\mathrm{a}}$ Motite,
Secure in Benefit of Clergy!

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## VIII.

Why should such malice at the Parson fly ?
For though he spoke, he scorn'd to write, a lye.
IX.

While the Wits and the Fools Parson Pretty belabour, With—" Thou shalt not false witness set up 'gainst thy neighbour,"
The text and the fact (cries the Priest) disagree, For in Downing-street $I$, in Great George-street lives $H$.
X.

What shall reward bold Pretty's well-tim'd sense, For turning now an Irish Evidence? An Irish $B_{i s b o p r i c k ' s ~ t h e ~ r e c o m p e n c e!~}^{n}$

## XI.

What varied fates the same offence assail!
Pretty, install'd-and Atkinson, in jail.
Both scorn alike the laws that truth maintains;
Yet one, a Prebend, one, a Prison gains.
This mounts a stall, the piliory that ascends;
For public, one, and one for private ends;
The first gets ample scope our ears to pain ; •
The other scarcely can bis oren retaing;,
Just Heav'n, reverse the doom !-To puniṣh eaçh;,
To Atkinson alone, let Pretty preach!
XII.

How happy, alas! had it been for poor $\mathrm{P}_{19} \mathrm{~T}$, If Wyvili, like Prettyman, never had writ!

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## XIII.

-Scelera ipsa nefasque
Hâc mercede placent
Cries Prettyman, "Consider, Sir, " My sacred cloth, and character."
The indignant Minister replied, "This ne'er had been, had Orde ne'er lyed."
The patient Priest at last relented;
And all bis Master wish'd, invented;
Then added, with a saint-like whine,
" But the next Mitre must be mine !"

## XIV.

For tongue or for eye,
Who with Pretty can vie?
Sure such organs must save him much trouble;
For of labour not loth,
Tis the way with them both,
Their functions to execute_-double!
XV.

The days of'miracle, 'twas thought, werè past;
(Strange from what cause so wild an error sprung)
But now convinc'd, the world allows at last, Pretty's still favour'd with a-cloven tongue!

## XVI.

Faith in the Cburch, all grave Divines contend, Is the chief hold whence future hopes depend. How hard then Britain's lot!-for who hath fatter To credit balf what Doctor Pretty saith ?

$$
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$$

## [ 440 〕

> XVII. (By Sir Cecil Wray.)

Oh! if I had thought that Pretty could lye, I'd a hired him, I would, for my Scrutiny ! My poor Scrutiny ! - My d'ar Scrutiny! My heart it down sinks-I wish I could die !

## XVIII.

(By Sir Joserf Mawbey.)
Lord Bacon hang'd poor Hogg,
For murd'ring, without pity, man ; And so should Pitt, by Gog,

That kill-truth, Doctor PrettymanFor say I will, spite of his wig, He's far below the learned Prg!

## XIX.

$$
\text { (By the } \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{Ame}} \text { ) }
$$

Says Wray to me, which is most witty, The learned Pig, or Parson Pretty ?
Says I, I thinks, the latter is more wiser ;
Piggy tells truth alone; -but Prettry lyes, Sir.
XX.
(NOT by the Same.)
Three Parsons for three different patrons writ, For Rockingham, for Portland, and for Pitt The first, in speaking truth alone surpass'd; The next could write it too-- not so the last.The pride of Churchmen to be beat was lothSo Preteyman's the opposite to both!

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XXVI.
'Gainst Pretty's unholiness vain 'tis to rail ; With a courtly Divine that's of little avail; What Parson polite, would not virtue offend, And maintain a great falsehood, to save a great friend?

## XXVII.

If St. Peter was made, Of Religion the head,
For boldly his master denying;
Sure, Pretty may hope
At least to be Pope,
For his greater atchievements in lying.

## XXVIII.

Says Prettyman, " I'll fib, d'ye see;
" If you'll reward me freely."
" Lye on (cries Pitt) and claim of me " The Bishoprick of E-LYE."

## XXIX.

'Tis faid the end may sanctify the means, And pious frauds denote a special grace;
Thus Pretty's lye his master nobly screensHimself, good man! but seeks a better place.

## XXX.

"Sons of Patrick! (cries Orde) set up shop in your bog, And you'll ruin the trade of John Bull and Nick Frog." "That's a lye (replies Pitt) we shall gain by their riches; If we wear $I_{\text {rish }}$ shirts, they must wear Englishr breeckes." " You both lye (exclaims Pretty) but I will lye too; " And, compar'd with my lye, what you say will seem true!

## XXXI.

For peit malignity observ'd alone,
In all things else unnotic'd, and unknown;
Obscurely odıous, Pretty pass'd his days,
Till more inventive talents won our lays.
" Now write, he cries, an Epigram's my pride:
"Who wou'd have known me, if I ne'er had ly'd?"

## XXXII.

With pious whine, and hypocritic fnivel,
Our fathers said, "Tell truth, and sbame the Devol!" A nobler way bold $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}-\mathrm{TT}-\mathrm{N}$ is trying, He seeks to sbame the Devil-by outlying,

## XXXIII.

(In answer to a former.)
No cloven tongue the Doctor boasts from heav'n, Such gifts but little wou'd the Doctor boot;
For preaching Truth the cloven tongues were giv'n,
His lyes demonstrate more the clowen foot.

## XXXIV.

Maxims, says Pret t, and adages.of old,
Were circumscrib'd, though clever;
Thus Truth they taught, not aluays should be told;
But I maintain, not ever.

## XXXV.

In the drama of Congreve, hqw charm'd do we read Of Spintext the Parson, and Maskwell the Cbeat; But in life would you study them closer, indeed, For equal originals-see Downing-street.

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## XXXVI.

Pitt and Pretty came from College
To serve themselves, and serve the state;
And the world must all acknowledge
Half is done-so half may wait:
For Pretiy says, 'tis rather new, When even balf they say-is true.

## XXXVII.

The Devil's a dealer in lyes, and we see
That two of a trade never yet could agree;
Then Doctor proceed, and $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{n}$ despise,
What Devil would take such a rival in lyes.

## XXXVIII.

## Grand Treaty of Lyinc.

The Devil and Pretry a treaty have made, On a permanent footing to settle their trade; 'Tis the Commerce of Lying,-and this is the law;
The Devil imports him all lyes that are raw ; Which, check'd by no docket, unclogg'd with a fee, The Priest manufactures, and vends duty free;
Except where the lye gives his conscience such trouble, The internal expence should have recompence double. Thus to navigate falsehood no bar they'll devise; But Hell must become the Emporium of Lyes. Nay, the Bishops themselves, when in pulpit they bark it, Must supply their consumption, from Satan's own market, While reciprocal tribute is paid for the whole In a surplusage $d-m n-g$ of $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{TTY}$ —'s soul.

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## V.

By Father Moony, Parish Priest of Kilgobbin.
A Mick na braaga Streepy poga ma Thone Na vuishama da Ghob, Oghone! Oghone!
VI.

* Ey Eucenius, Arcbbisbop of Slavensk and Kherson, in Russa, and Autbor of a Translation of Virgil's Georcics into Greek Hexameters.



Falsa-dicens Sacerdos non erubescit. Utinam te verè
O falsa-dicens Sacerdos, et falsò-te-sacerdotem-dicentém appellaren.

## VII.

By the Same.




Falsa dicere ille omninò non desinet. Si vero fierem
Talis viri ipse ego quandoque Episcopus, non equidem sinerem
Falsa-dicens autem sacerdos et qui-se-falso-sacerdotem diceret cito foret.

* We cannot withhold from the good Bishop our particular thanks for his excellent Haxameters; which breathe indeed the spirit both of piety and poetry. We have taken the liberty of subjoining a literal translation, in Latin Piose, to the Epigrams of Eugenius, as well as to the distich of Mons. Villoison, for the accommodation of the young.Students at our Universitios.


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## VIII.

By Mons. Villoison, the celebrated Grecian and Frencb Editor of Longinus, $E^{\circ} c$. E $c^{\circ}$.

Ad amicum quendam quî Doctorem Prettimannum sacerdotem appellaret.


a. Méntiri non sacrum. Quid verò mentientem sacerdotem Oportet te vocare? b. Sacerdos \& non sacer dicitur.
IX.

Madrigale- By Signor Caponini of Rome.
In quel bel dì, ch'il Dio del Vero nacque,
Per tutto il mondo tacque
Ogni Oracol mendace in ogni fano.
Così va detto, ma si è detto in vano.
Ecco, in quest' isola remota, anch'ora
L'Oracola s'adora
D'un giovinetto Febo, che a le genti
Per un suo sacerdote manda fuora
Quel, ch'ei risponde a lusingar lor menti ;
In guisa, che può far chiamar verace
L'Oracolo de' Grechi più mendace.
X.

By Dr. Corticelli of Bologna.
Io non ho mai veduto un sì bel Prettimanno, Con un sì gran Perrucho, e d' occhi sì squintanno.

XI:
In the language of Otaheite.- By M. de Bovgainvilete.
(Fith an interlined Translation, according to Capt. Cook's Glossary.)

| * Prettyman | to call liar | interjection |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pectimai, | tooo too, 000, taata, Allaheueeai! |  |  |
| Insincereman | to cuff liar | nasty | Prettyman |
| Hamanceno, eparoo, taata, erepo, | Peetimai. |  |  |

XII.

In the language of Terra Incognita (viz. Australis), by the noted Mr. Bruce.
[A translation is requested by the earliest discoverer, the original being left at the publisher's for his inspection by the author, who has most kindly communicated the following representation of the genuine words, adapted to the English type.-May we not presume to suggest the infinite service Mr. M•Pherson would render to his country, were he generously to embark in the first outward-bound ship for Terra Australis-No man in Europe being so well qualified for the useful sta-

[^24]
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## [ 450 ]

Fry and Son's foundery, can furnish us with the Persic, Syriac, and Chachtaw types, we cannot promise the Doctor the insertion of the Gentoo rebus, or the New Zealand acrostic in the present edition.

## ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Missing from the genealogies of the new Peers-three fathers-five mothers-nine grandfathers-fourteen grandmotherstwenty great-grandfathers-and nearly twice the number of great-grandmothers -also some complete generations of anCESTORS.

If any person can give notice at the He rald's office of any Fathers, Mothers, Grandfathers, Grandmothers, Great-grandfathers, and Great-grandmothers, worth owning, of the names of $\mathrm{C}-, \mathrm{D}-, \mathrm{H}-\longrightarrow$, $\mathrm{L}-, \mathrm{P}-, \mathrm{E}-, \& \mathrm{c} . \& \mathrm{c} . \& \mathrm{c}$. so as that the said Fathers, Mothers, Grandfathers, Grandmothers, Great-grandfathers, and Greatgrandmothers, may be taken and restored to the advertisers, the person so informing, for

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every such notice, shall receive one guinea reward, and no questions shall be asked.

And if any person will undertake to find ancestors by the generation, for every regular descent of not less than three, and not more than five, he shall receive two guineas each ancestor; and for every regular descent of not less than six, and not more than ten, he shall receive five guineas each ancestor, and so in proportion for any greater number.

A handsome compliment will also be given, in addition to the rewards above proposed, for ancestors who distinguished themselves under James II. Charles II. and Charles I. in the cause of prerogative. Likewise an extraordinary price will be paid for the discovery of any ancestor of remote antiquity and high family; such as the immortal Duke Rollo, companion of William the Congueror, and founder of the present illustrious family of Rolle.
N. B. No greater reward will be offered, as the heralds have received directions for making NEW.

## VIVE LE SCRUTINY.

## CROSS GOSPEL THE FIRST.

——But what says my good Lord Bishor of London to this same Westminster Scrutiny-this daily combination of rites, sacred and profane-ceremonies religious and political under his hallowed roof of St. Ann's Churćn, Soho? Should his Lordship be unacquainted with this curious process, let him know it is briefly this:-At ten o'clock the High Bailiff opens his inquisition in the Vestríy, for the perdition of votes, where he never fails to be honoured with a crowded audience.-At eleven o'clock the High Priest mounts the rostrum in the chURCH for the salvation of souls, without a single body to attend him; even his corpulent worship, the clerk, after the first introductory Amen, filing off to the Vestry, to lend a hand towards reaping a quicker harvest !-The alternate vociferations from Church to Vestry, during the different services, were found to cross each other sometimes in responses so apposite, that a gentleman who writes shorthand was induced to take down part of the

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don't care, Mr. High Bailiff, much about it-
Mr. Fox.-Hear! hear! hear!
Curate.-"If thou sbalt see the ass of bim that batetb thee lying under bis burtben, thou sbalt surely belp bim."
Sir Cecil Wray.-I trust-I dare say-at least I hope I may venture to thinkthat my Right Hon. friend-I should say enemy-fully comprehends what I have to offer in my own defence.
Curate.-" 4s for me $I$ am a worm, and no man; a very scorn of men, and the outcast of the people!-fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and an borrible dread overwhelmed me!!!"
High Bailiff.-As that fellow there says he did not vote for Fox, who did he poll for?
Curate.-" Barrabas!-now Barrabas was a robber."

## [ 455 ]

## VIVE LE SCRUTINY.

## CROSS GOSPEL THE SECOND.

High Bailiff.-This here case is, as I may say, rather more muddier than I could wish.
Deputy Grojan.-Ce n'est pas clair-I tink, Sir, with you.
Curate.-" Ligbten our dorkness, we beseech thee, O Lord!"
Mr. Fox.-Having thus recapitulated all the points of so contradictory an evidence, I leave you, Mr. High Bailiff, to decide upon its merits.
Curate.-" He leadeth Counsellors away spciled, and maketh 'fudges fools."
High Bailiff.-I don't care three brass pins points about that there-though the poor feller did live in a shed; yet as he says he once boiled a sheep's head under his own roof," which I calls his castbillum —argyle, I declares him a good wote!
Clerk.-"Ob Lord! incline our bearts to keep this law."
Bar-keeper.-Make way for the parishG G 4
officers, and the other gemmen of the Westry.
Curate.—"I said my bouse sbould be called a bouse of prayer, but ye bave made it a den of thieves!"
Mr. Elсоск.—Mr. High Bailey! Sir, them there Foxites people are sniggering and tittering on the other side of the table; and from what I can guess I am sure it can be at nobody but you or me.
Curate.-"Surely I am more brutish than any man, and bave not the understanding of $a$ man!"
Sir Cecil Wray.-I am sure this same Scrutiny proves sufficiently burthensome to me.
Curate.—" Saddle me an ass, and they saddled bim."
High Bailiff.-Mr. Hargrave here, my counsel, says-it is my opinion that this wote is legally substantiated accordimg to law.
Curate.-"So Mordecai did, according to all that Jehosaphat commanded bim!"
Mr. Phillips.-And now, friend Morgan, having gone through my list of thirty votes, and struck off twenty-six bad, from that number, I will leave you to make your own comment thereon.

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## PARAGRAPH-OFFICE,

Ivy-lane.

WHEREAS by public orders from this office, all Gentlemen Runners and Scribblers, Punners and Quibblers, Puffers, Plaisterers, Daubers and Spatterers, in our pay, and under our direction, were required, for reasons therein specified, to be particularly diligent in defending and enforcing the projected duty on coals.

And whereas the virtuous and illustrious Chancellor of the Exchequer, patriotically resolving to prefer the private interests of his friends to the public distress of his enemies; and prudently preferring the friendship of Lord Lonsdale to the satisfaction of ruining the manufactures of Ireland, has accordingly signified in the House of Commons, that he intends to propose some other tax as a substitute for the said duty.

This is to give notice to all Gentlemen Runners, and Scribblers, as aforesaid, that they hold themselves ready to furnish, agreeably to our future orders, a sufficient number of panegyrical paragraphs, properly ornamented with Italics and CAPITALS, notes of interrogation, and notes of admiration, apos-
trophe's and exclamations, in support of any tax whatever, which the young Minister in his wisdom may think proper to substitute. AND in the mean time that they fail not to urge the public spirit and zeal for the national welfare, humanity to the poor, and regard for the prosperity of our manufacturers, which considerations alone induced the Minister to abandon his original purpose of taxing coals: AND that they expatiate on the wise exemptions and regulations which the Minister would certainly have introduced into his bill for enacting the said tax, but that (as he declared in the House of Commons) unfortunately for the finances of this country, he had not time in the present Session of Parliament to devise such exemptions and regulations: AND FINALLY, that they boldly assert the said tax to have been good, politic, just, and equitable; but that the new tax, which is to be substituted in place of it, will necessarily be better, more politic, more just, and more equitable.

MAC-OSSIAN,

Superintendant-general of the Press.

## PITT and PINETTI.

## A PARALLEL.

Signor Pinetti the Conjuror, and Mr. Pitt the Premier, have a wonderful similitude in the principal transactions and events by which they are distinguished.

Pinetti, in defiance of Mr. Colman, took possession of his property in the Haymarket Theatre, and by the help of a little agency behind the scenes, played several tricks, and became popular!

Mr. Pitt in like manner seized upon another Theatre-Royal, in the absence of the rightful possessor, the Duke of Portland. He had not, it is true, the permission of a Lord Chamberlain as Pinetti had; but the countenance of a Lord of the Bedchamber was deemed equivalent. Here he exhibited several surprising tricks and deceptions: we will say nothing of the agency, but all present appeared delighted. Pinetti also exhibited in the presence of Royalty, and with equal success, as the sign manual he boasts of will testify.

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have retained his popularity.-Mr. Pitr attempted this trick, and has carried his point.

Pinetti has a bird which sings exactly any tune put before it.-Mr. Pitt has upwards of two hundred birds of this descrip-tion.-N.B. Pearson says they are a pack of chattering magpies.

# NEW ABSTRACT, 

OFTHE

## B U D G E T,

FOR 1784.

Commutation Tax.-An Act for rendering houses more chearful, healthy, comfortable, and commodious.
Paper Ditto.-An Act for the encouragement of authors, the promotion of learning, and extending the liberty of the press.
Postage Ditto.-An Act for expediting business, increasing social intercourse, and facilitating the epistolary correspondence of iriends.
Distileery Ditto.-An Act for making the landlords responsible to government for the obedience of their own and their neighbours tenantry.
Candle Ditto.-An Act for the benevolent purpose of putting the blind on a level with their fellow-creatures.

## [ 464 ]

Excise Goods Ditro.-An Act for lessening the burthen of the subject by an increase of the collection.
Sóap Ditto.-An Act for suppressing the effeminacy of Englishmen, by disappointing them of clean linen.
Smugging Ditto.-An Act for demonstrating the arbitrary spirit of this free government, in whatever clashes with the interests of the Treasury.
Game Ditto.-An Act for making the many responsible, for a monopoly of every thing nice and delicate, to the palates of the few.
Horse Ditto.-An Act for reducing the farmers to the wholesome exercise of walking, while their servants enfeeble themselves with riding.

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## [ 466 ]

The parts of Allworthy, Tom Jones, and Sophia, were subjects of long and difficult discussion; but at length Mr. Dundas put an end to the altercation, by assuring the company that he was willing and able to act any part, and would be glad, though at so short a notice, to attempt that of Allworthy. The same offer was handsomely made by Lord Denbigh for that of Tom Jonis, and the character of Sophia was at last allotted to Vilifers.

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## THE

## WESTMINSTER GUIDE.

## PART I.

ADDRESSED TO MR. ANSTY.

Post to town, my friend Ansty, or If you refuse A visit in person, yet spare us your muse :
Give her wing, ere too late for this, city's election, Where much waits her comment, and more her correction. What novels to laugh at! what follies to chide! Oh! how we all long for a Westminster Guide! First, in judgment decisive, as Ottoman Califf, Aloft on the hustings, behold the High Bailiff ! But we miss from the seat, where law rests on a word, The old symbols of justice-the scales and the swordAs a symbol too martial the sword he discards, So 'tis lodg'd where it suits-in the hands of the guards; And doubting the poise of weak hands like his own, He suspended the scales at the foot of the throne.-

Turn next to the candidates-at such a crisis.We've a right to observe on their virtues or vices.

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Hood founds (and with justice to most apprehensions)
In years of fair services, manly pretensions;
But his party to change, and his friend to betray,
By some are held better pretensions in Wray.
For the third, if at Court we his character scan, A dæmon incarnate is poor Carlo Khan;
Catch his name when afloat on convivial bumpers, Or sent up to the skies by processions of plumpers; He is Freedom's defender, the champion of Right, The Man of the People, the nation's delight.
To party or passion we scorn to appeal,
Nor want we the help of intemperate zeal ;
Let Time from Detraction have rescued his cause,
And our verse shall but echo a nation's applause.

But hark! proclamation and silence intreated;
The inspectors arranged-the polling clerks seated-
With Bibles in hand, to purge willing and loth,
With the Catholic Test, and the Bribery Oath.
In clamour and tumult mobs thicken around,
And for one voice to vote there are ten to confound:
St. Giles's with Wapping unites Garretteers,
Hood and Wray and Prerogative, Pitt and ihree cheers!
'Tis the day for the Court-the grand Treasury push !
And the pack of that kennel well trained to the brush,
Dash noisy and fearless through thick and through thin,
The huntsman unseen, but his friends whippers-in.

Now follow fresh tribes, scarce a man worth a louse,
Till put into plight at Northumberland House; Ten poll for one mansion, each proving he keeps it, And one for each chimney - he ll prove that he sweeps it With these mix the great, on rights equally fables, Great Peers from poor lodgings, great Lawyers from stables;

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Now for councils more secret that govern the planA Calif us notbing without a Divan. With invisible step let us steal on the quorum, Where Mainwaring sits in the Chair of Decorum. And Wilmot harangues to the brethren elect, * On his master's commands-" Carry law to effect." " The true reading, my friends, in the jus bacculinum, "When the Foxites are drubbed, then imprison or fine 'em;
" And let him who would construe th' effective still further $r_{z}$ " Knock out a friend's brains to accuse them of murder. " I have ready some hundreds of resolute knaves, " With bludgeons well shaped into Constables' staves, " In Westminster strangers-true creatures of power, " Like the lions-ferociously nursed at the Tower $\dagger$.
" Do we want more support? -Mark! that band of red coats!
"Whose first service over, of giving their votes,
"Why not try for a second-the cutting of throats!
"From the Savoy they march-their mercy all lie at,
" When the Bench gives the call, and St. J_-s's the fat."
Thus the law of effect the wise justice expounds,
This is Wilmot's abridgment compris'd in twelve rounds;
The new Middlesex Code-which treats subjects like. partridge,
While the Statutes at large are cut up into cartridge.

Enough of these horrors-a milder design, Though not a more lawful one, Corbet, is thine !
The polling to close, but decision adjourn, And in scrutiny endless to sink the return.

[^25]
## [ 471 ]

Thy employers who ranged on the Treasury Bench, For prerogative fight, or behind it intrench, Shall boldly stand forth in support of the act, Which they mean to restrain by law after the fact. With quibble and puzzle that reason disgrace, Or with impudent paradox put in its place, They shall hold, that an indzgent party's defence, When at war with the Treasury, lies in expence; * That the part of the vexed is to cherish vexation, Andstrain it through DRIPSTONES of procrastinationThese positions you'll say are indeed hypotheticAt Court they'll be. Gofpel-the muse is prophetric.

[^26]
## [ 472 ]

## PART II.

## ADDRESSED TO MR. HAYLEY.

To thy candour now, Hayley, I offer the line, Which after thy model I fain would refine. Thy skill, in each trial of melody sweeter, Can to elegant themes adapt frolicksome metre; And at will,' with a comic or tender controul, Now speak to the humour, and now to the soul. We'll turn from the objects of satire and spleen, That late, uncontrasted, disfigured the scene; To Wray leave the rage the defeated attends, And the conqueror hall in the arms of his friends; Count with emulous zeal the selected and true, Enroll in the list, and the triumph pursue. These are friendships that bloomed in the morning of life, Those were grafted on thorns midst political strife ; Alike they matured from the stem, or the flower, Unblighted by int'rest, unshaken by power. Bright band! to whose feelings in constancy tried, Disfavour is glory, oppression is pride ; Attached to his fortunes, and fond of his fame, Vicissitudes pass but to shew you the same.

But whence this fidelity, new to the age?
Can parts, though sublime, such attachments engage? No: the dazzle of parts may the passions allure, "Tis the heart of the friend makes affections endure.

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## [ 474 ]

Or with equal expresion in Hoztoy combined, Virecitys cimples with reason reined.

Remnolds, baste to my aid, for a figure divine, Where the percil oi Guido jas rielded to thire; Bear winess tie cantas whees Sebridar lizu, A=d with angels, the lore'? competitor, strives-. WHele Earh ciams ter ceauty and Hearen her strain,


But new clamantafrear ere te lree is unsoring, Con Parse be pased by : Sbell noi Milner be sung: See Deime and Horspo, a farocite pair,


 For Bemprideasinize mesjetriane-




 No: the goter recteecra of welvone ard jor,





 Bowds ber clain to the ties atitis Erapyerent; For the kero to wine citic gatinde of zme, With the lajrel and rose inie:weating tis name, And wtile Io Pæans his mer:is arom,
As the Ques of the feate flace tre mreation on his brow.

## [475]

## INSCRIPTION

For the Duke of Richmond's Bust to the Memory of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

Hail, marble! happy in a double end!
Raised to departed principles and friend:
The friend once gone, no principles would stay:
For very grief, they wept themselves away!
Let no harsh censure such conjunction blame,
Since join'd in life, their fates should be the same.
Therefore from death they feel a common sting, And Heav'n receives the one, and one the K-c.

## EPIGRAM.

Reason for Mr. Fox's aroowed contempt of one Pigot's Addrese to bim.

Who shall expect the country's friend, The darling of the House, Should for a moment condescend To crack a * Prison Louse.

* The substantive in the marked part of this line has been long an established synonyme for Mr. Pigot, and the predieate, we are. assured, is not at this time less just,


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## ANOTHER.

## On one Pigot's being called a Louse.

Pigot is a Louse, they say,
But if you kick him, you will see,
'Tis by much the truest way,
To represent him as a flea.

ANOTHER,
For servile meanness to the great,
Let none hold Pigot cheap;
Who can resist his destined fate?
A Louse must always creep.

## ANOTHER.

Pigot is sure a most courageous man, " A word and blow" for ever is his plan; And thus his friends explain the curious matter, He gives the first, and then receives the latter.

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## $\left[\begin{array}{lll}478\end{array}\right]$

## III.

To all you young men, who are famous for changing, From party to party continually ranging, I tell you the place of all places to breed in, For maggots of corruption's the heart of Billy Eden. Then give him a place, oh! dearest Billy Pitt O! If he can't have a whole one, oh! give a little bit $O$ !

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## EPIGRAMS.

## On Sir Elifah Impey refusing to resign bis Gown as Chief Justice of Bengal.

Of yore, Elijah, it is stated, By angels when to Heav'n translated, Before the saint aloft would ride, His prophet's robe he cast aside ; Thinking the load might sorely gravel His porters on so long a travel ; But our Elijah somewhat doubting, To him Saint Peter may prove flouting, And wisely of his mantle thinking, That its furr'd weight may aid his sinking, Scornful defies his namesake's joke, And swears by G-d he'll keep his cloak.

## ANOTHER.

## By Mr. WILBERFORCE.

On reading Mr. Rose's Pampblet on the Irish ProroSITIONS.

Uncramp'd yourself by grammar's rules, You hate the jargon of the schools,

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And think it most extremely silly;
But reading your unfetter'd prose,
I wish the too-licentious Rose
Was temper'd by the chaster Lilly *.

* A famous grammarian, well known for his excellent rules, and fill more for the happy classical quotations he has fumshed to Sir Gforce Howard, and others of the more learned Ministerial speakers.


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proportion as directed and ascertained in the list or schedule herein after following, viz.
I. To every Duke, Mareuis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron, within his Majesty's kingdom of Great Britain, one pound per day.-If green be too strong for their nerves, they may use souchong.-The method of making it, that is to say, strong, weak, and so on, is left to the noble personages themselves.
II. To every Irish ditto, two pound per ditto.-This will be no inconvenience, as smuggled claret will not be in future to be had.
III. Duchesses, Duchess Dowagers, Countesses, and Baronesses, one pound per ditto.-As this regulation is not intended to hurt his Majesty's Customs, a mixture of liqueurs will be permitted as usual.
IV. Maids of Honour, Chaplains, the Members of the Club at White's, and other young gentlemen of that rank and description (being pretty nearly the usual quantity), two pound per ditto.
V. To Country 'Squires, Fox-hunters, \&c. as a most agreeable substitute for stingo and остоber, three pound per ditto.
VI. To Draymen, Chairmen, and Bargemen, instead of porter, two pound per ditto.
VII. To the Commonalty of this Realm, to drink with their victuals and otherwise, at one pound for each person per ditto.
AND it is further ordered, that no excuse or plea whatever shall be deemed valid, for the non-compliance with the above regulations; AND that whoever shall pretend, that the said wholesome and benign decoction, either does not agree with him, or is more expensive than his finances or state of life will permit, shall be only considered as aggravating the offence of disobedience, by a contumacious doubt of the better knowledge of his superiors, and a ridiculous endeavour to seem to be better acquainted with his own constitution and circumstances, than the efficient Minister of the country.
Given at our Palace in Downing-street, this 24th Day of Fune, 1784.

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## ORIGINAL LETTER.

Many doubts having arisen, principally among the gentlemen who belong to the same profession with the Master of the Rolls, whether that distinguished character has really sent a draft to the High Bailiff of Westminster, for the expences of a late trial and verdict in the Common Pleas; and although the fact is not exactly as it has been represented, yet the following authentic letter will sufficiently evince the generous intentions of Sir $L_{L}-\mathrm{D}$, as soon as he becomes rich enough for him to answer so heavy a demand. At present, all who know the very circumscribed state of his income, compared with the liberality of his expenditure-who consider the extent of those different establishments, which he feels it necessary to keep up by way of preserving the dignity of his high office-his wardrobe and table for in-stance-will acknowledge the plea of poverty to be justly urged.

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the constant habits, and whole tenor of my life. The proof to my friends is easy-Of the economy which I am obliged to observe in one very necessary article, my taylor's bill for these last fifteen years, is a record of the most indisputable authority. There are malicious souls, who may object to this, as by no means the best evidence of the state of my waid drobe ; they will direct you, perhaps, to Lord Stormonts's Valet de Chambre, and accompany the hint with an anecdote, that on the day when I kissed hands for my appointment to the office of Attorney-General, I appeared in a laced waistcoat that once belonged to his master. 'The topic is invidious, and I disdain to enter into it.-I bougbt the waistcost, but despise the insinuation-nor is this the onily instance in which I am obliged to diminish my wants, and apportion thém to my very limited means. Lady K. will be my witness, that until my last appointment; I was an utter stranger to the luxury of a pocket handkerchief.
"If you wish to know how I live, come and satisfy yourself-I shall dine at home this day three 'month's, and if you are not engaged, and breakfast late, shaill be heartily glad of 'your company; but in truth, my butler's place is become ẩn absolute sinecure-early
habits of sobriety, and self-denial, my friend, have made me what I am-have deceived the approach of age, and enabled me to support the laborious duties, and hard vicissitudes of my station.
" Besides, my dear Bailiff, there are many persons to whom your application would be made with infinitely more propriety than to me. The nature of Pepper Arden is mild, gentle, accommodating to the extreme, and I will venture to engage that he would by no means refuse a reasonable contribution. Macdonald is, among those who know him, a very proverb for generosity; and will certainly stand by you, together with Dundas and the Lord Advocate, if there be fidelity in Scotchmen. Bearcroft too will open his purse to you with the same blind and improvident magnanimity with which he risqued his opinion in your favour: besides, you are sure of Pitr.-A real zeal for your welfare, a most disinterested friendship, and some consciousness that I have materially helped to involve you; and, believe me, not the sordid motive of shifting either the blame, or the expence upon the shoulders of others, have made me thus eagerly endeavour to put you in the way of consulting

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your best friends in this very critical emergency.
" As to myself, you are possessed already of the circumstances which render any immediate assistance on my part wholly out of the question. Except half a dozen pair of black plush breeches, which I have but this instant received, I can offer you nothing. My superfluities extend no further. But better times may soon arrive, and I will not fail you then. The present Chief Justice of the King's Bench cannot long retain his situation; and as you are one whom I have selected from among many to be the friend of my bosom, I will now reveal to you a great secret in the last arrangement of judicial offices. Know then, that Sir Elijah Impey is the man fixed upon to preside in the chief seat of criminal and civil jurisprudence of this country. I am to succeed him in Bengal; and then, my dear Thomas, we may set the malice of juries at defiance. If they had given Fox as many diamonds by théir verdict as they have pounds, rest assured that I am not a person likely to fail you, after I shall have been there a little while, either through want of faith, or want of means. Set your mind, therefore, at ease ; as to the money-why, if Pitt is determined to have nothing to do with it, and

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## [ 490 ]

## A CONGRATULATORY ODE,

## ADDRESSEDTOTHE

Right Hon. CHARLES JENKINSON,

On his being created LORD HAWKESBURY.

Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri
Tibia sumes celebrare, Clio?
Quem Deum ? Cujus recinet jøcosa Nomen imago?

Hor.

Jenky: for you I'll wake the lyre,
Tho' not with Laureat Warton's fire, Your hard-won meed to grace :
Gay was your air, your visage blythe, Unless when Fox has made you writhe, With tortur'd Marsyas' face.

No more you'll dread such pointed sneers,
But safely skulk amidst your Peers,
And slavish doctrines spread;
As some ill-omen'd baneful yew
That sheds around a poisonous dew,
And shakes its rueful head.

Your frozen heart ne'er learn'd to glow At other's good, nor melt at woe ;

## [ 491 ]

Your very roof is chilling :
There Bounty never spreads her ray;
You e'en shut out the light of day *,
To save a paltry shilling,

A Prince, by servile knàves addrest, Ne'er takes a Dempster to his breast, Jack Rob'son serves his ends; Unrivall'd stood the treach'rous name, Till envious Eden urg'd his claim, While both betray their friends.

On whom devolves your back-stairs cloak, When, prophet-like, "you mount as smoke $\dagger$ ?" Must little Powney catch it?
But as 'tis rather worse for wear, Let mighty Bucks take special care To brush it well and patch it.

> While o'er his loyal breast so true, Great G——expands the riband blue, There-Honour's star will shine:
> As Rawdon was bold Richmond's Squire, To install a Knight so full of fire -Let Aston, Bucks, be thine.

[^27]
## [ 492 ']

Jenky, pursue Ambition's task, The King will give wháte'er you as'k, Nor heed the frowns of Pitt; 'Tho' proud, he'll truckle to disgrace, By feudal meanness keep his place *, And turn the royal spit.

With saintly Hill divide your glory $\dagger$,
No true King's friend, on such a Tory
The peerage door will shut;
Canting, he'll serve both Church and Throne, And make the Reverend Bench your own, By piety and smut.

Banks at his side, demure and sly, Will aptly tell a specious lye, Then speed the royal summons: He's no raw novice in the trade, His honour's now a batter'd jadePitit flung it to the Commons.

* Finchfield.-Co. Essex.- John Campes held this manor of King Edward III by the setvice of turning the spit at his coronations.

Camden's Britanna-article Essex.
$\dagger$ The Kirg magnanimously refused to cieate either Sir Richard Hill, or Mi. Banks, Feers, that the singular honour bestowed solely by bis Majesty might be more consp, cuous, and that Mr Pitt's humilation might no longei be problematic. Sil Richard had composed a beautifui sacred cantata on the occasion, dedicated to his biother, the Rev. Rowsand Hill. The first stanza alludes, by an apt quotation frem the 68th Psalm, to the elevation and, dignities of the family:
". Why hop so high, ye little Hilis:"
With joy, the Lord's anonted fills;
Let's play with one accord!
In sleepless visions of the night,
North's cheek I smote with all my might,
For which I'm made a Lord, \&c. \&c.

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## O D E

## To Sir ELIJAH IMPEY.

※li, vetusto nobilis a Lamo, Quando et priores hinc Lamia ferunt Denominatos, \&c.

Eli-Jah, noblest of the race Of * Imps, from whom the Impeys trace, If common fame says true, Their origin; and that they found Their claim on just and solid ground, Refer for proof to you-

You, who could post nine hundred miles, To fathom an old woman's wiles, Possess'd of dangerous treasure;
Could hurry with a pedlar's pack Of affidavits at your back, In quest of health and pleasure.

And all becaufe the jealous Jove $\dagger$ Of Eastern climes thought fit to prove

* Militon makes honourable mention of the founder of the family:
" Fit vessel, fittest Imí of Fraud."
Paradise Lost, b. IX.

It may be observed, in proof of the descent, as well as to the credit of the present Representative, that he has not degenerated from the characteristic "obliquity" of his Ancestor.
$f$ Late Tyrannus.

## [ 495 ]

The venom of his reign;
On which, to minds of light esteem, Some ferw severtiles might seem

To leave a transient stain.

Soon * on your head from yon dark sky,
Or Woodfali's Hasty Sketches lye,
The gather'd storm will break!
Deep will the vengeful thunder be,
And from the sleep he owes to thee,
Shall Nundcomar awake!

Then arm against the rude attack, Recall thy roving memory back,

And all thy proofs collect !-
Remember that you cannot gain
A second hearing to explain,
And + therefore be correct.

* Demissa tempestas ab Euro

Sternet-Nisi fallit Augur
Anosa Cornix.
$\dagger$ See Declaration of Sir E—I-, offered to the House by Mr. Dimpster.

$$
\left[\begin{array}{ll}
496
\end{array}\right]
$$

## S O N G.

# To the Tune of "Let the Sultan Saladin," ir Richard Cgur de Lion. 

I.
$L_{\text {et }}$ great George his porkers bilk, And give his maids the sour skim-milk; With her stores let Ceres crown him, 'Till the gracious sweat run down him, Making butter night and day : Well! well!
Every King must have his way;
But to my poor way of thinking, True joy is drinking.

## II.

Biliy Pitt delights to prose, 'Till admiring Grocers dose; Ancient Virgins all adore him, Not a woman falls before him ;

Never kissing night nor day :
Well! well!
Every child must have its way;
But to my poor way of thinking,
True joy is drinking.

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## [ 498 ]

## A NEW SONG,

ENTITIED

## MASTER BILLY's BUDGET; <br> OR,

## A TOUCH ON THE TIMES.

To the Tune of "A Cobler there was," \&c.

Ye boobies of Britain, who lately thought fit The care of the state to a child to commit, Pray how do you like your young Minister's budget ?
Should he take your last farthing, you never can grudge it. Derry down, \&c.

A tax on your heads! there'd be justice in that;
But he only proposes a tax on your hat;
So let every Englishman throw up his beaver, And hollo, Prerogative Billy for ever!

Derry down, \&c.

Not being much favour'd with female applauses, He-takes his revenge on their ribands and gauzes; Then should not each female, Wife, Widow, or Miss, To Coventry send master Billy for this ?

Derry down, \&c.

## [ 499 ]

How oft has he told us his views were upright !
That his actions would all bear the test of the light !
Yet he sure in the dark must have something to do, Who shuts out both day-light and candle-light too. Derry down, \&c.

John Bulu's house is tax'd, so he plays him a trick, By cunningly laying a duty on brick;
Thus John for his dwelling is forc'd to pay twice, But Billy hopes John will not smoke the device.

Derry down, \&c.
What little we may have by industry made, We must pay for a licence to set up a trade; So that ev'ry poor devil must now be tax'd more For dealing in goods that paid taxes before. Derry down, \&c.

The Callico-printers may beg if they please, As dry as a sponge he their cotton will squeeze; With their tears let them print their own linens, cries he, But they never shall make an impression on me.

Derry down, \&c.

The crazy old hackney-coach, almost broke down,
Must now pay ten shillings instead of a crown;
And to break him down quite, if the first will not do't,
Ten shillings a-piece on his horses to boot.
Derry down, \&c.
The tax upon horses may not be severe,
But his scheme for collecting it seems very queer;
Did a school-boy e'er dream of a project so idle ?
A tax on a horse by a stamp on a bridle!
Derry down, \&c,
K K 2

## [ 500 ]

The tax upon sportsmen I hold to be right, And only lament that the tax is so light; But, alas! it is light for this palpable cause, That sportsmen themselves are the makers of laws ! Derry down, \&c.

He fain would have meddled with coals, but I wot For his fingers the Gentleman found them too hot; The rich did not like it, and so to be sure, In its place he must find out a tax on the poor. Derry down, \&c.

Then last, that our murmurs may teaze him the less, By a tax upon paper he'd silence the press; So our sorrow by singing can ne'er be relax'd, Since a song upon taxes itself must be tax'd. Derry down, \&c.

But now it is time I should finish my song, And I wish from my soul that it was not so long, Since at length it evinces in trusting to Pitt, Good neighbours, we all have been cursedly bit. Derry down, \&c.

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## MINISTERIAL UNDOUBTED FACTS.

> "And rwboerver believeth not all this shall be damned."

St. Athanasius.

The Members of Opposition are all equally poor-yet the poor ones are wholly maintained by the rich.

Notwithstanding the above is their only support-yet their only means of living arises at the gaming table.

Though these poor dogs win so much money at Brookes's-yet the Members of Brookes's are all equally indigent.

Opposition cannot raise a shilling-yet they maintain an army of scribblers, merely to injure an immaculate Minister, whom it is not in their power to burt.

They are too contemptible and infamous to obtain a moment's attention from any gentleman or man of sense, and the people at large hold them in general detestationyet the gentlemen and men of sense, who conduct the Ministerial papers, are daily employed to attack these infamous wretches, and in endeavouring to conwince people who are already all of one mind.

## [ 503 〕

Their characters are so notorious that no person can be found to give them credit for a shilling-yet they are constanily running in debt with their tradesmen.

They are obliged to sponge for a dinner, or else must go without-yET they indulge themselves in every species of debauchery and dissipation.

Their prose is as devoid of argument as their verse is of wit-Yet whole troops of ministerial writers are daily employed in answering the one and criticising the otber.

Their speeches are laughed at and despised by the whole nation-ret these laugbable and despicable speeches were so aritfully framed, as alone to raise a clamour that destrcyed the wisest of all possible plans, The Irish Propositions.

They have traiterously raised a flame in Ireland-yer the Irish are too enlightened to attend to the barkings of a degraded faction.

Their Rolliads and Odes are stark non-sense- Yet the sale bas been so extensive as to bave new clothed the whole blue and buff gang.

They are possessed of palaces purchased out of the public plunder-vet they bave not a bole to bide their beads in.

The infernal arts of this accursed faction, and not his measures, have rendered Mr.

## [ 504 ]

Pitt unpopular-yet is Mr. Pitt muid more popular than ever.

In short, Opposition are the most unpopular, popular; poor, rich; artless, artful; incapable, capable; senseless, sensible; neglectful, industrious; witless, witty; starving, pampered; lazy, indefatigable; extravagant, penurious; bold, timid; hypocritical, unguarded; set of designing, blundering; low-minded, bighminded; dishonest, bonest; knaves, as were ever honoured with the notice of the minisTERIAL NEWSPAPERS.

## JOURNAL

## OF THE

## Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS.

October, 1787.
Told the Chairman the Company had long been in want of four regiments of King's forces-said it'was the first he had heard of it-told him he must require them as absolutely necessary for the safety of India-the man appeared staggered; reminded me of my usual caution ; grumbled out something

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March 7th.-Pitt moved to recommit the bill-talked about checks and the constitu-tion-believe he's mad. Got into a damned scrape about cotton-second time I've been detected-won't speak any more.-N. B. Not to let Baring come into the Direction again. -Fox spoke-Pitt could not answer him, and told the House he was too hoarse-forgot at the time to disguise his voice.

March 9th.-Got Thurlow to dine with us at Wimbledon-gave him my best Burgundy and Blasphemy, to put him into good hu-mour.-After a brace of bottles, ventured to drop a hint of business-Thurlow damned me, and asked Pitr for a sentiment--Pitt looked foolish-Grenville wise-Mulgrave stared-Sydney's chin lengthenedtried the effects of another bottle.-Pirt began a long speech about the subject of our meeting-Sydney fell asleep by the fireMulgrave and Grenvilee retired to the old game of the board, and played push-pin for ensigncies in the new corps-Grenvilee won three.-Mem.-To punish their presumption, will not let either of them have one.

Thurlow very queer.-He swore the bill is absurd, and my correspondence with those cursed Directors damned stupid.-However,
will vote and speak with us-Pitt quite sick of him-says he growls at every thing, proposes nothing, and supports any thing.
N. B. Must look about for a new Chan-cellor-Scott might do, but cants too much about his independence and his consciencewhat the devil has he do with independence and conscience-besides he has a snivelling trick of retracting when he is caught in a lie -hate such puling fellows-George Hardinge not much better-must try him tho'will order him to speak on Wednesday.
'Took Pitt to town in my chariot-drove to Berkeley-street-got Pitt to the door, but he would not come in-lounged an hour with Charlotte-promised her a company in one of the new regiments for a disbanded private of the Horse Guards.-Why not order the whole House to be qualified at Drummond's, and charge it to the Company's secret service?

March ioth.-Sent for Twining-when he came, had by me a large bason of his Sou-chong-drank it without a wry face-the most nauseous black draught I ever swal-lowed-swore it was excellent-quoted a sentence from Cicero, which I got from Prettyman for the occasion-promised to put Twining on my House-list next year, give him one of the Chairs, and put the Tea-

## [ 508 ]

Trade under the Secret Committee-Twining to procure a requisition for a General Court-gave him hints for a speech-to abuse Baring damnably.

Called at Whitehall-took away the las: letters from Cornwallis, that Pitt may not see them before they are properly copied, out by my private Secretary.-Left orders for Pitt and Sydney to follow me to my house, where they would find my dispatches for India ready for signing.

March 11th.-Dined with the Directors.m almost too late; London Tavern not near enough.-Mem. to order the Directors in future always to dine in my neighbourhood, and. allow them to charge the additional coach-hire to the Company-Why not buy a long stage to carry them about wherever I may want them?

Pitit frightened when we got into the City, lest the mob should hiss- talked about Grocers' Hall and better times; asked me if I was not glad they were going to pull down Temple-bar, and hoped there would be no further occasion for it.

Tried to prevent his being melancholythrew a shilling among the blackguardswould not do-no huzzaing. N. B. Not to forget to make the Chairman repay me, the

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indict him for perjury !-Somebody struck up "if you trust before you try."-Pitt asked if the Directors wished to affront him, and began a'long harangue about his regard and friendship for the Company;-nine Directors offered to swear for it-told them they need not-bowed, and thanked me.

Le Mesurier begged our attention to a little French Air, "Sous le nom de l'amitié en "finesse on abonde"-cursed mal-à-propos.

Pitt swore he was insulted, and got up to go away. The Alderman, much terrified at what he had done, protested solemnly he meant no offence, and called God to witness, it was a very harmless song he learnt some time ago in Guernsey-Could not appease Pitt-so went away with him, after ordering Mulgrave not to let Sydney drink any more wine, for fear he should begin talking.

Pitt desired the servants to put out the flambeaux, as we went through the city-(a sad coward!) asked me if I did not think Fox's a very able speech—sighed, and said he had promised to answer it to-morrow-wished however to do nothing in a hurry-expressed much diffidence in his own abilities, and paid me many compliments-thought I had a fine opportunity to shew my talents-assured me he should think nothing of waving bis right
to reply; and that he had not the least objection to letting me answer Fox-begged to decline the offer. N. B. He seemed very uneasy and much frightened-never knew him diffident before-wish to-morrow was well over.

Came home-opened a bottle of champaigne which I brought in the carriage with me from the Directors' dinner-looked over my list of levee men-found nine field officers yet unprovided for. Wrote to Ross, enclosing the copy of a letter to be sent to me from Lord C-LL-s requiring more King's troops-finished my bottle and went to bed.

March i2.--Went to the levee-He looked surly-would hardly speak to me-don't like him-must have heard that I can govern India without consulting him.-Nothing ever escapes that damned fellow Sheridan!

Between four and five went to the Houseworse than the levee-Pitt would not speak, pretended it was better to wait for Foxput him in mind of the excuse he made at the end of the last debate, and his promise to answer calumnies-don't mind promises-a damned good quality that-but ought to consider his friends-Geo. Hardinge spoke in consequence of my orders-forgot I was sitting below him-attacked Lord North's ad-
ministration-got into a cursed scrape with Powis-won't do for Chancellor-why not try Burgess?-Scott defended what he had said in the last debate-made it worse than ever-quoted from Debrett's debatestalked about an adder-thought he was alluding to Pitt-our lawyers somehow don't answer-Adam and Anstruther worth them all-can't they be bought ?--Scotcbmeri!damned strange if they can't-Mem. to tell Rose to sound them.

Adam severe on me and the rest that have betrayed Lord North-a general confusion all round $P_{i t t}$-no one to defend us-Villiers grinned-Graham simpered-Mulgrave growled-by G-d I believe Pitt enjoyed it-always pleased when his friends get into a scrape.-Mem. to give him a lecture upon that-Mulgrave spoke at last -wish he'd held his tongue-Sheridan answered him-improves every day-wish we had him——uery odd so clever a fellow shouldn't be able to see his own interestwouldn't venture on a reply myself, for fear of another lick from that clumsy boor Sir Edward Astley-said my long speech was dull and tiresome-what's the matter with the fellow? -used to vote with us-believe Lansdown's got him.-Mem. to tell Steele

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heard Sheridan speaking to me through the curtains-woke in a fright, and jumped out of bed.

Went down stairs-found some of the Drrectors waiting in the hall-damned their bloods, and told them this was all their doing -informed me a General Court was called by the enemy-bid them make such a noise, that nobody might be heard-Devaynes undertook it-ordered the Secret Committee to stay, and sent the rest about their business.

After breakfast wrote to $\mathrm{HAwK}_{\mathrm{AW}} \mathrm{y}$, and begged his acceptance of a Lieut. Colonelcy, 2 Majorities, a Collectorsbip, 3 Sbarwls and a piece of India Muslin for the young ladiessent back one of the Sbarvls, and said he'd rather have another Collector's place-Damnation! but it must be so, or Sydney will be left to himself.-N. B. Not to forget Thurlow's Arrack and Gunpowder Tea, with the India Crackers for his children.

Mulgrave called to know if I wanted him to speak to-day-told him not-had enough of him last time.

Went down to the House-Anstruther played the devil with all our cbecks and guards -serves us right for introducing such non-sense-George North asked when I meant
to open my budget-said, when the Ravensworth arrives-pray God she be lost! Mem. When I do open my budget, to state all the accounts in Tales, Pagodas, and Moburs-has a fine effect on the country gentlemen, and prevents many impertinent observations.

Waited very patiently for Pitt's promised answer to Fox's calumnies till eight o'clockfresh inquiries about it every minute-began to be very uneasy-saw Opposition sneer-ing-Sheridan asked Pitt if he was boarse yet-looked exceedingly foolish—pitied him, and, by way of relieving his aukward situation, spoke myself-made some of my boldest assertions-said a good thing about " $A$ Mare's Nest"-coined a few clauses, which I assured the House were in Fox's Bill, and sat down with much applause-was afterwards unfortunately detected in every thing I had said, and universally scouted by all sides.-Mem. I should not have got into that scrape, if I had not tried to help a friend in distress.N. B. Never to do it again-there's nothing to be gained by it.

As soon as I recovered myself, asked Pitt whether he really meant to answer Fox, or not-Owned at last, with tears in his eyes, he could not muster courage enough to attempt it-sad work this!-N. B. Observed Gren-

## [ 516 ]

ville made a note, that a man need not be an orator, to be Cbancellor of the Exchequerhe seemed pleased with the precedent.

Nothing left for it but to cry question!-divided-only 54 majority-here's a job!

Sheridan read a cursed malicious paper, in which he proved Pitt an impostor: and that what Fox had openly demanded, the Board of Controul had secretly stolen.-Brother Commissioners all turned pale-was obliged to rub their noses with Tbieves Vinegar, and then slunk out of the House as fast as I could.--N. B. Believe Old Pearson's a sneering son of a bitch—tried to whistle as I went through the lobby-asked me if I was unwell-damn his impudence.

Cáme home in a very melancholy moodreturned thanks in a short prayer for our narrow escape-drank a glass of brandy-confessed my sins-determined to reform, and sent to Wilberforce for a good book-a very worthy and religious young man thatlike him much-always votes with us.

Was beginning to grow very dejected, when Rose called to inform me of an excellent scheme about Bank Stock-a snug thing, and not more than twenty in the secret-raised my spirits again-told the servant I would not trouble Mr. Wilberforce

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## INCANTATION,

FOR RAISING A PHANTOM, IMITATED FROM MACBETR, AND LATELY PERFORMED BY HIS MAJESTY'S SERVANTS IN WESTMINSTER.

> Tbunder. A Cauldron boiling.

> Enter tbree Witches.

First Witch.
Thrice the Doctors have been heard,
Second Witch. Thrice the Houses have conferred.
Third Witch. Thrice hath Sydney cock'd his chin, Jenky cries-begin, begin.
First Witch. Round about the cauldron go, In the fell ingredients throw. Still-born Fœtus, born and bred, In a Lawyer's puzzled head, Hatch'd by Metaphysic Scot, Boil thou in the' enchanted pot.
All. Double, double, toil and trouble ; Fire burn, and Cauldron bubble.
Second Witch. Skull that holds the small remains Of old Camden's addle brains; Liver of the lily's hue, Which in Richmoñ's carcase grew;
Tears which stealing down the cheek Of the rugged Thurlow, speak All the poignant grief he feels For his Sovereign-or the Seals ;

## [ 519 ]

For a charm of powerful trouble, Like a Hell-broth, boil and bubble.
All. Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn, and Cauldron bubble.
Third Witch. Clippings of Corinthian brass
From the visage of Dunda's;
Forg'd Address, devis'd by Rose,
Half of Pepper Arden's nose;
Smuggled vote of City Thanks,
Promise of insidious Banks;
Add a grain of Rollo's courage,
To enflame the hellish porridge.
First Witch. Cool it, with Lloyb Kenyon's blood, Now the charm is firm and good.
All. Double, double, toil and trouble, Fire burn, and Cauldron bubble.

## Enter Hecate, Queen of the Witches,

Hecate. Oh! well done! I commend your pains, And ev'ry one shall share i'th' gains,
Cauldron sinks. Witches fy away upon broomsticks; thunder, $\mathfrak{\xi}^{c}$.

## TRANSLATIONS.

## OF LORD belgrave's memorable quotation, as INTRODUCED IN A Speech deleivred by his LORDSHIP IN A LATE DEbATE.

It is with singular satisfaction we communicate the following most excellent versions of Lord Belgrave's never-to-be-forgotten quotation; trusting, as weve sincerely do, that so mark'd an attention to bis Lordsbip's scholarship may considerably console bim under bis melancboly failure as an orator.

Lord Belgrave's Quotation.

Translation by Lord Grosvenor.
His dam was Thetis, Æacus his Sire, And for his paces he was nam'd Highflyer.

Another by Sir Fosepb Marwbey.
Achilles, who was quite a man of whim, And also had a swift foot, answer'd him-

Another by Sir Cecil Wray.
There was a man, Achilles he was call'd, He had two feet, they were fo swift, he ball'd, Or otherwise, he mought, I say, have fall'd.

Another by Lord Mornington, and Lord Grabam. With lightest heels oppos'd to heaviest head, To Lord Atrides, Lord Achilles said_

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## Another by Mons. Alderman Le Mesurier.

By gar, Achille he say, I make a you Parler anoder launguage, rentre bleu!

Another by Lord Westcote.
Pliant and prompt in crane-neck curves to wheel, Achi'les rose, and turn'd upon his heel.

Another by Mr. Wilbrabam Bootle.
In oily terms he urg'd the chiefs to peace, For none was more a friend than he to Grease.

## Another by Lord Baybam.

His conscious hat well lin'd with borrow'd prose,
The lubber chief in sulky mien arose ;
Elate with pride his long pent silence broke, And could he but have read, he might have spoke.

Another by Mr. Dundas.
Up the bra' chield arose, and weel I wis To beath sides booing, begg'd 'em to dismiss Their wordy warfare in " a general peece."*

[^28]Another by Mr. York.
This windy war, he swore, he could not hear; So eas'd his troubles by " a stream of air! *"

> Another by Lord Fawconberg.

Achilles swore he felt by no means hurt, At putting on great Agamemnon's shirt; He priz'd the honour, never grudg'd the trouble, And only wish'd the profit had been double.

## Another by Lord Winchelsea.

With formal mien, and visage most forlorn, The courtly hero spoke his silent scorn.

> Another by Lord Sydney.

The chief, unknowing how he shou'd begin, First darts around, the' opposing ranks to thin, The lightnings of his eye, and terrors of his chin.

Another by Mr, Brandling.
Achilles rose, and said, without the least offence, The dog has neither courage, worth, nor sense.

Another by Lord Bilgrave.
Huic, ceu Pititius ipse, cito respondit Achilles, Namque (ut ego) Græceque scirens erat, \& pede velox.

[^29]\[

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Another by the Twelve Lords of the Bedchamber, in a passion.

Frantic with desperate rage, Achilles roar'dI beg ten thousand pardons, my dear Lord.

Another by Eighteen Bishops, quite cool.
Now't came to pass the Lord Achilles saith, Hecate and Furies, Tartarus and Death.

Another by Lord Howe.
Hawling his wind abaft Atrides' wake, The copper-bottom'd son of Peleus spake.

Another by Sir Joseph Marwbey.
Had great Achilles stood but half as quiet, He had been by Xanthus drench'd asTI by Wyatt.


[^0]:    * Mr. Rolle said, " he could not be kept all the summer debating about the rights of the Westminster electors. His private concerns were of more importance to him, than his tight as a Westminster Elector."

[^1]:    * Mr. M•Pherson is said to be one of the principal writers on the side of the present administration.

[^2]:    Whate'er experience Gregory might boast, Say, is not Walsingham himself a host?
    His grateful countrymen, with joyful eyes,
    From Sackville's ashes see this Phœenix rise:
    Perhaps with all his master's talents blest, To save the East as he subdu'd the West.

[^3]:    * We have the highest law authority for this title; as well as for calling Mr. Hastings Alexander the Great,

[^4]:    * See No. III.

[^5]:    * More particularly in their two famous orations, which are entitled "On the $C_{1}$ orumn."

[^6]:    * The literal English is " rebeinent moutb of or atory."

[^7]:    *'Sce Mr. Rolle's. speech in the parliamentary debates.

[^8]:    * Rapin observes, that Rohert Cecıl, the first Earl of Salısbury, was of a great genius; and though crooked before and behind, Nature supplied that defect with noble endowments of mind.

[^9]:    * The cetebiated speech of a Great Personage, on reviewing the camp at Cox-heath, in the year i779, when a French invasion was apprehended; the $r$ eport of which animating apostrophe is supposed to have struck such terrot into the breasts of our enemes, as to have been the true occasion of their relinquishing the design.

[^10]:    * Vide the Founth Poopositoon.

[^11]:    " I, under fair pietence of friendly ends,
    *6 And well-placed words of glozing courtesy,
    "Bated with reasons not unplausible,
    "Wind me into the casy-hearted man,
    "And hug him into snares." Comus.

[^12]:    * The quick transition of persons must have struck the reader in the first part of this Ode, and it will be observable throughout : Now Poet, now Muse, now Chorus; then Spuner, Blacksmith, \&c. \&c. The Doctor, skips from point to point over Parnassus, with a nimbleness that no modern imitator of Pindar ever equalled.-Catch him, even under a momentary shape, who can. I was always an admier of tergiversation (and as my flatterers might say), no bad practitioner; but it remained for my friend to shew the sublimity to which the figure I am alluding to (I do not know the learned name of it) might be carred.

[^13]:    * Wiinkle-txinkle, \&c] It must have been already observed by the sagacious ieader, that our author can com an eputhet as well as a fable. Wrinkles are as frequently produced by the motion of the part as by the advance of age. The head of the distinguished personage here desciibed, though in the prome of its facultues, has had more exercise in every sense than any head in the wolld. Whether he means any illusion to the worship of the rising

[^14]:    * It will be observed by the attentive reader, that the thought of mounting the Hanoverian Horse, as a Pegasus, has been employed by Mr. Dundas, in his Ode preserved in this collection. It is true, the Doctor has taken the reins out of his hands, as it was tıme somebody should do. But I hereby forewarn the vulgar Critic, from the poor joke of making the Doctor a horsestealer.
    $\dagger$ Hither, brethren, \&c.] When this Ode is performed in Westminster Abbey (as doubtless it will be) this All is designed for the Reverend, or rathes

[^15]:    * An allusion $1 s^{\prime}$ here made to a speech published' by the nuble Loid, which, as the title-page imports, was intended to have been spoken; in which his Loidship, towards the conclusion, gravely rernarks:-" Having, Sn, so " long encroached upon the puttence of the House, and obselving by the clock "that'the hou has become " 50 excessively late, nothing remains for me but to " return my sincere thanks to you," Sir , and the other gentlemen of this " House, for the paiticulaı civility, and extieme attention, wirh which I " have been heard.--the interesting nature of the occasion has betrayed me If into a much greater length than I had any idea ouginally of lunning into; " and if the casual waimth of the moment has led me into the least personal " indelicacy towards any man alive, I am very ready, to beg pardon of him " and this House, Sir, fo having so done."

[^16]:    * This lune is literal'y transcribed from a speech of Lord Moun:morres's, when Candidate some years ago for the Representation of the $\mathrm{C}_{1}$ 'y of Westmmster.

[^17]:    * The present Ministiy have twice gratified the public, with the awfully sublime spectacle of twenty hanged at one time.
    $\dagger$ These thiee lines, I must confess, have been interpolated since the in. tioduction of the fourth Proposition in the new Irish Resolutions. They arose, however, quite naturally out of my preceding personification of commace.
    $\ddagger$ I have taken the liberty of employing Patrick in the same sense as Paddy, to persomify the people of Ireland. The latter name was too colloquial fur the dignity of my blank verse.

[^18]:    * This expression is taken from Milton's song on May Morning, to whicit this stanza in general alludes, and the 4 th verse in the next.

[^19]:    * The poern of Caractacus was read in MS. by the late Earl of Chatham, who honoured it with an approbation which the authur is here proud to recold.
    $\dagger$ See Ode to the Naval Offices of Great Bratan, written 1779 .
    $\ddagger$ See the motto from Pindar.

[^20]:    * A coalition between the Duke of Portiand and Mr. Pitit, was attermpted to be formed by Mi. Powis, and the other Country Gentle-men.-This endeavour, however, was defeated in consequence of Mr. $\mathbf{P I I T}^{\prime}$ 's construction of the terms fuir and equal.

[^21]:    From the East to the Western Inde
    No Jewel is like Rosalind;
    Her worth being mounted on the wind,
    Thro' all the world bears Rofalind, \&c. \&c.

[^22]:    * Wedded. This Gentleman's own term for a Coalition.

[^23]:    * " What care I for the King's Birth-day!"

[^24]:    * Peetimai is wonderfully near the original PrettyMAN, considering that, after every effort, the inhabitants of Otaheite could not approximate to the name of Banks nearer thán Opano-nor of Cook, than Toote.

[^25]:    * See the letter of the Lord Lieutenant of M———, May 8th.
    $\uparrow$ These strange Cunstables were arowedly brought from the Tower Hamlets.

[^26]:    * See the speech of a young orator in a date debate.

[^27]:    * Mr. Jenkinson exhibited a laudable example of political oeconomy, by shutting up several of his windows at his seat near Croydon, on the passing of the Commutation Act. His Majesty's bon mot on this occasion should not be forgot. "What! what! (said the Royal Jester) do my " subjects complain of ? -Jenky tells me he does not pay as much to " the Window Tax as he did before. Why then don't my people do " lake Jenky?"
    $\dagger$ A beautiful oriental allusion, borrowed from Mr. Hastings's Ode,
    " And care, like smoke, in turbid wreathes,
    "Round the gay ceiling fles."

[^28]:    * It is impossible for the leader to comprehend the full force of this ex. pression, unless he recollects the wonderful effects it produced in the House of Commons from Mr. Dundas's feculiar dialect, upon that memorable occasson, when that great diuretic orator, expanating on Oriental tranquallity, assured the House, that " at that moment all India was at $k$ eecef-Bengal was at peecs- $\mathrm{T}_{1 p_{r}}$ o sultan was at peece-The Mahrattas were at peece -Every creature in Indostan, he knew it for a fauct, was comfortabi'y as peece!!">

[^29]:    * However sympathetic in politics, it is evident that the two last of these translators are at variance in phalosophy-the former telying on the budraulic fystem.--the latter on the pneumatic.

