

## **The sugar-cane: a poem in four books with notes / [James Grainger].**

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Grainger, James, 1721?-1766

### **Publication/Creation**

Dublin : Printed by W. Sleater, 1766.

### **Persistent URL**

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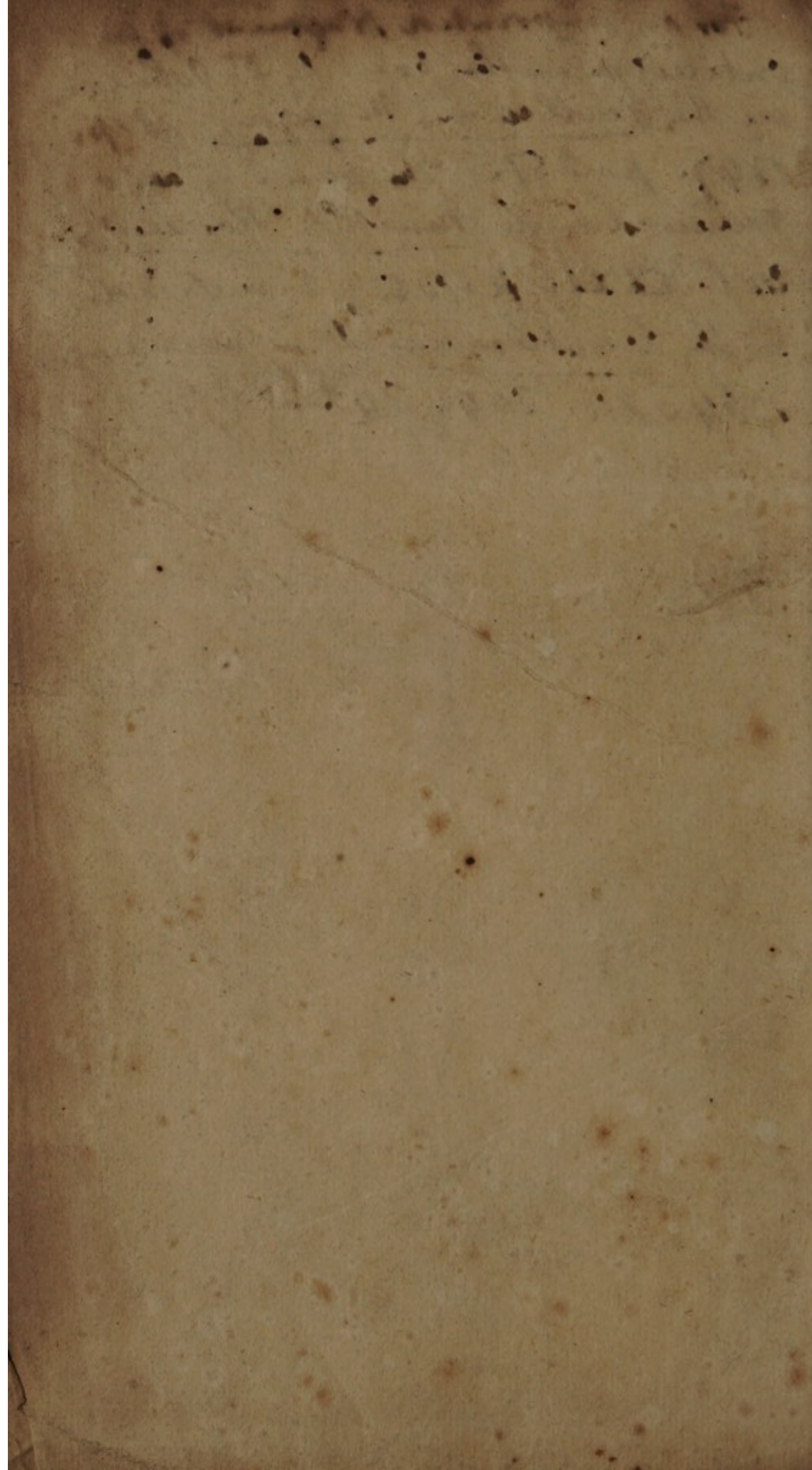


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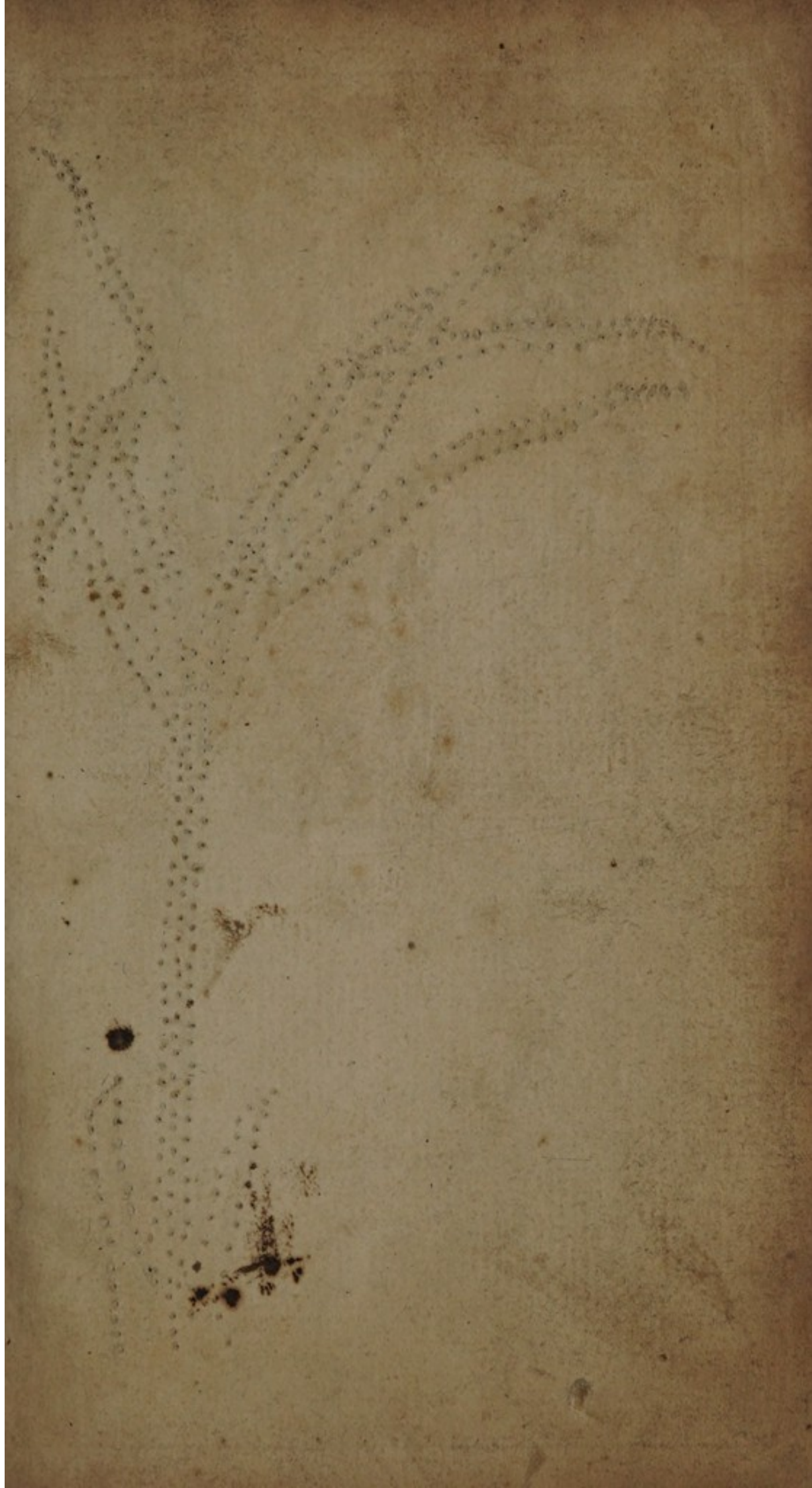
*W. H. H. H.*



For an unprinted fragment of a  
criticism on this poem by Dr. Johnson,  
on the Gentleman's Magazine, Sep.  
1847. p. 257. The poem is also  
reviewed in the Monthly Review,  
vol. ~~XXII~~. p. 105; & noticed  
in the Gentleman's Magazine,  
1764. pp. 304, 342.













87427  
Dillon  
2<sup>nd</sup> Bath.  
57<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>  
THE

SUGAR-CANE:

*A Present from Mr.*  
A *J. Bell*

P O E M.

IN *Jenny*

FOUR BOOKS:

WITH NOTES.

*Agredior primusque novis Heliconæ movere  
Cantibus, et viridi nutantes vertice sylvas;  
Hospita sacra ferens, nulli memorata priorum.*

MANIL.

*By* JAMES GRAINGER, M.D. &c.



D U B L I N :

Printed by WILLIAM SLEATER, on Cork-Hill.

*MDCC*  
M D C C L X V I.







## P R E F A C E.

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**S** O O N after my arrival in the *West-Indies*, I conceived the design of writing a poem on the *cultivation of the Sugar-cane*. My inducements to this arduous undertaking were, not only the importance and novelty of the subject, but more especially this consideration; that, as the face of this country was wholly different from that of *Europe*, so whatever hand copied its appearances, however rude, could not fail to enrich poetry with many new and picturesque images.

I CANNOT, indeed, say I have satisfied my own ideas in this particular: yet I must be permitted to recommend the precepts contained in this Poem. They are the children of Truth, not of Genius; the result



sult of Experience, not the productions of Fancy. Thus, though I may not be able to please, I shall stand some chance of instructing the Reader; which, as it is the nobler end of all poetry, so should it be the principal aim of every writer who wishes to be thought a good man.

IT must, however, be observed, that, though the general precepts are suited to every climate, where the Cane will grow; yet, the more minute rules are chiefly drawn from the practice of St. Christopher. Some selection was necessary; and I could adopt no modes of planting, with such propriety, as those I had seen practised in that island, where it has been my good fortune chiefly to reside since I came to the West-Indies.

I HAVE often been astonished, that so little has been published on the cultivation of the Sugar-cane, while the press has groaned under folios on every other branch of rural œconomy. It were unjust to suppose planters were not solicitous for the improvement



provement of their art, and injurious to assert they were incapable of obliging mankind with their improvements.

AND yet, except some scattered hints in Pere Labat, and other French travellers in America ; an Essay, by Colonel Martyn of Antigua, is the only piece on planter-ship I have seen deserving a perusal. That gentleman's pamphlet is, indeed, an excellent performance ; and to it I own myself indebted.

IT must be confessed, that terms of art look aukward in poetry ; yet didactic compositions cannot wholly dispense with them. Accordingly we find that Hesiod and Virgil, among the ancients, with Philips and Dyer, (not to mention some other POETS now living in our own country) ; have been obliged to insert them in their poems. Their example is a sufficient apology for me, for in their steps I shall always be proud to tread.



*Vos sequor, O Graiæ gentis decus, inque vestris  
nunc*

*Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis;*

*Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter amorem,  
Quod vos imitari avelo.——*

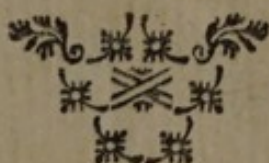
Yet like them too, I have generally preferred the way of description, wherever that could be done without hurting the subject.

SUCH words as are not common in Europe, I have briefly explained: because an obscure poem affords both less pleasure and profit to the reader. — For the same reason, some notes have been added, which, it is presumed, will not be disagreeable to those who have never been in the West-Indies.

IN a West-India georgic, the mention of many indigenous remedies, as well as diseases, was unavoidable. The truth is,  
I have

I have rather courted opportunities of this nature, than avoided them. Medicines of such amazing efficacy, as I have had occasion to make trials of in these islands, deserve to be universally known. And wherever, in the following poem, I recommend any such, I beg leave to be understood as a physician, and not as a poet.

*Basseterre, Jan. 1763.*



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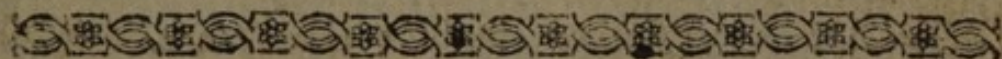
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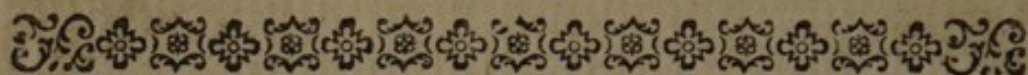
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THE  
SUGAR-CANE.  
BOOK I.

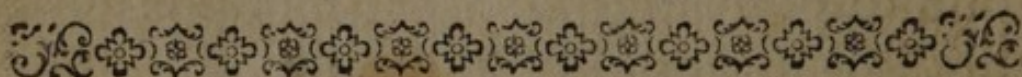






## A R G U M E N T.

*Subject proposed. Invocation and address. What soils the Cane grows best in. The grey light earth. Praise of St. Christopher. The red brick mould. Praise of Jamaica, and of Christopher Columbus. The black soil mixed with clay and gravel. Praise of Barbadoes, Nevis, and Mountserrat. Composts may improve other soils. Advantages and disadvantages of a level plantation. Of a mountain-estate. Of a midland one. Advantages of proper cultivation. Of fallowing. Of compost. Of leaving the Woura, and penning cattle on the distant Cane-pieces. Whether yams improve the soil. Whether dung should be buried in each hole, or scattered over the piece. Cane-lands may be holed at any time. The ridges should be open to the trade-wind. The beauty of holing regularly by a line. Alternate holing, and the wheel-plough recommended to trial. When to plant. Wet weather the best. Rain often falls in the West-Indies, almost without any previous signs. The signs of rainy weather. Of fogs round the high mountains. Planting described. Begin to plant mountain-land in July; the low ground in November, and the subsequent months, till May. The advantage of changing tops in planting. Whether the Moon has any influence over the Cane-plant. What quantity of mountain and of low Cane-land may be annually planted. The last Cane-piece should be cut off before the end of July. Of hedges. Of stone inclosures. Myrtle hedges recommended. Whether trees breed the blast. The character of a good planter. Of weeding. Of moulding. Of stripping.*





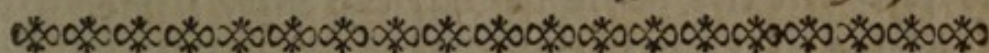


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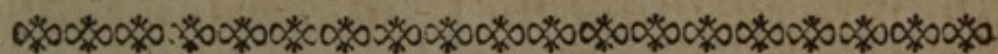
*Dixon 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt<sup>y</sup>  
57<sup>th</sup> Regt*

# SUGAR-CANE.

*A Present from W. J. Bell  
Jersey*



## B O O K I.



¶ \* \* \* ¶ H A T foil the Cane affects; what care  
 \* W \* demands;  
 \* \* \* Beneath what signs to plant; what ills  
 ¶ \* \* \* ¶ await;

How the hot nectar best to chrySTALLIZE;  
 And Afric's fable progeny to treat:  
 A Muse, that long hath wander'd in the groves 5  
 Of myrtle-indolence, attempts to sing.

SPIRIT of Inspiration, that did'st lead  
 Th' Ascrean Poet to the sacred Mount,  
 And taught'st him all the precepts of the swain,  
 Descend from Heav'n, and guide my trembling  
 steps

B

10  
To



To Fame's eternal Dome, where Maro reigns ;  
 Where pastoral Dyer, where Pomona's Bard,  
 And Smart and Sommerville, in varying strains,  
 Their sylvan lore convey : O may I join  
 This choral band, and from their precepts learn 15  
 To deck my theme, which though to song unknown,  
 Is most momentous to my Country's weal !

So shall my numbers win the Public ear ;  
 And not displease Aurelius ; him, to whom  
 Imperial George, the monarch of the main, 20  
 Hath given to wield the scepter of those isles,  
 Where first the Muse beheld the spiry Cane,  
 Supreme of plants, rich subject of my song.

## WHERE-E'ER

Ver 22. the spiry Cane,] The botanic name of the Cane is *Saccharum*. The Greeks and Romans seem to have known very little of this most useful and beautiful plant. Lucan and Pliny are the only Authors among the former who mention it ; and, so far as I can find, Arrian is the only Greek. The first of these Writers, in enumerating Pompey's Eastern auxiliaries, describes a nation who made use of the Cane-juice as a drink :

*Dulces bibebant ex arundine succos.*

The industrious Naturalist says. "*Saccharum et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India ;*" and the Greek Historian, in his *περιπλους* of the Red-sea, tells us of a neighbouring nation who drank it also ; his words are, *μελι το καλαμινον το λεγομενιν σακχαρι*. The Cane, however, as it was a native of the East, so has it been probably cultivated there time immemorial. The raw juice was doubtless first made use of ; they afterwards boiled it into a syrup ; and, in process of time, an inebriated spirit was prepared therefrom by fermentation. This conjecture is confirmed by the etymology, for the Arabic word *سكر* is evidently derived from the Hebrew *שכר*, which signifies an "intoxicating liquor." When the Indians began to make the Cane-juice into sugar, I cannot discover :



WHERE-E'ER the clouds relent in frequent rains,  
 And the Sun fiercely darts his Tropic beam, 25  
 The Cane will joint, ungenial tho' the soil.

But would'st thou see huge casks, in order due,

Roll'd

cover: probably, it soon found its way into Europe in that form, first by the Red-sea, and afterwards through Persia, by the Black-sea and Caspian; but the plant itself was not known to Europe, till the Arabians introduced it into the southern parts of Spain, Sicily, and those provinces of France which border on the Pyrenean mountains. It was also successfully cultivated in Egypt, and in many places on the Barbary-coast. From the Mediterranean, the Spaniards and Portuguese transported the Cane to the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canary and Cape-Verd islands, soon after they had been discovered in the fifteenth century: And, in most of these, particularly Madeira, it thrived exceedingly. Whether the Cane is a native of either the Great or Less Antilles cannot now be determined; for their discoverers were so wholly employed in searching after imaginary gold-mines, that they took little or no notice of the natural productions. Indeed the wars, wherein they wantonly engaged themselves with the natives, was another hinderance to physical investigation. But whether the Cane was a production of the West-indies or not, it is probable, the Spaniards and Portuguese did not begin to cultivate it either there or in South America (where it certainly was found), till some years after their discovery. It is also equally uncertain whether Sugar was first made in the Islands or on the Continent, and whether the Spaniards or Portuguese were the first planters in the new world: it is indeed most likely that the latter erected the first sugar-works in Brazil, as they are more lively and enterprizing than the Spaniards. However they had not long the start of the latter; for, in 1506, Ferdinand the Catholic ordered the Cane to be carried from the Canaries to St. Domingo, in which island one Pedro de Atencia soon after built an "Ingenio de acucar," for so the Spaniards call a Sugar-work. But, though they began thus early to turn their thoughts to sugar, the Portuguese far outstripped them in that trade; for Lisbon soon supplied most of Europe with that commodity; and, notwithstanding the English then paid the Portuguese at the rate of 4l. per C. wt. for muscovado, yet that price, great as it may now appear, was probably much less than what the Sugar from the East-Indies had commonly been sold for. Indeed, so intent was the Crown of Portugal on extending their Brazil-trade, that that of the East-Indies began to be neglected, and soon after suffered a manifest decay.



Roll'd numerous on the Bay, all fully fraught  
 With strong-grain'd muscovado, silvery-grey,  
 Joy of the planter; and if happy Fate 30  
 Permit a choice; avoid the rocky slope,  
 The clay-cold bottom, and the sandy beach.  
 But let thy biting ax, with ceaseless stroke,  
 The wild red cedar, the tough locust fell;

Nor

decay. However, their sugar made them ample amends, in which trade they continued almost without a rival for upwards of a century. At last the Dutch, in 1623, drove the Portuguese out of all the northern part of Brazil; and, during the one and twenty years they kept that conquest, those industrious republicans learned the art of making sugar. This probably inspired the English with a desire of coming in for a share of the sugar-trade; accordingly they, renouncing their chimerical search after gold mines in Florida and Guiana, settled themselves soon after at the mouth of the river Surinam, where they cultivated the Cane with such success, that when the colony was ceded to the Dutch, by the treaty of Breda, it maintained not less than 40,000 Whites, half that number of slaves, and employed, one year with another, 15,000 ton of shipping. This cession was a severe blow to the English-trade, which it did not recover for several years, though many of the Surinam Planters carried their art and Negroes to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, which then began to be the object of political consideration in England.

Sugar is twice mentioned by Chaucer, who flourished in the fourteenth century; and succeeding poets, down to the middle of the last, use the epithet Sugar'd, whenever they would express any thing uncommonly pleasing: Since that time, the more elegant writers seldom admit of that adjective in a metaphorical sense; but herein perhaps they are affectedly squeamish.

Ver. 29. Muscovado,] The Cane-juice being brought to the consistence of syrup, and by subsequent coction, granulated, is then called Muscovado (a Spanish word probably, though not to be found in Pineda) vulgarly brown sugar; the French term it "sucre brun."

Ver. 34. wild red Cedar.] There are two species of Cedar commonly to be met with in the West-Indies, the white and red, which differ from the cedars cultivated in the Bermudas: both are lofty, shady and of quick growth. The white succeeds in any soil,



Nor let his nectar, nor his filken pods, 35  
 The sweet-smell'd cassia, or vast ceiba save.  
 Yet spare the guava, yet the guaiac spare ;  
 A wholesome food the ripened guava yields,  
 Boast of the housewife ; while the guaiac grows  
 A sovereign

foil, and produces a flour which, infused like tea, is useful against fish-poison. The red requires a better mould, and always emits a disagreeable smell before rain. The wood of both are highly useful for many mechanical purposes, and but too little planted.

Ver. 34. Locust,] This is also a lofty tree. It is of quick growth and handsome, and produces a fruit not disagreeable, in a flat pod or Legumen, about three inches long. It is a serviceable wood. In botanical books, I find three different names for the locust-tree ; that meant here is "*Siliqua edulis*."

Ver. 36. or vast ceiba save.] Canoes have been scooped out of this tree, capable of holding upwards of a hundred people ; and many hundreds, as authors relate, have been at once sheltered by its shades. Its pods contain a very soft short cotton, like silk : hence the English call the tree the Silk-cotton-tree ; and the Spaniards name its cotton "*Lana de Ceiba*." It has been wrought into stockings ; but its commonest use is to stuff pillows and mattresses. It might be made an article of commerce, as the tree grows without trouble, and is yearly covered with pods. An infusion of the leaves is a gentle diaphoretic, and much recommended in the small-pox. The botanical name of the ceiba is *Bombax* ; and the French call it *Fomager*. There are two species ; the stem of the one being prickly, and that of the other smooth.

Ver. 37. Yet spare the guava,] The Spaniards call this tree *Guayava*. It bears a fruit as large, and of much the same shape as a golden pippen. This is of three species, the yellow, the amazon, and the white ; the last is most delicate, but the second sort the largest : all are equally wholesome, when stewed or made into jelly, or marmalade. When raw, they are supposed to generate worms. Strangers do not always, at first, like their flavour, which is peculiarly strong. This, however, goes off by use, and they become exceedingly agreeable. Acosta says the Peruvian guavas surpass those of any other part of America.



A sovereign antidote, in wood, bark, gum, 40  
 To cause the lame his useleſs crutch forego,  
 And dry the ſources of corrupted love.  
 Nor let thy bright impatient flames deſtroy  
 The golden ſhaddoc, the forbidden fruit,  
 The white acajou, and rich ſabbaca: 45  
 For,

The bark of the tree is an aſtringent, and tanns leather as well as that of oak. The French call the tree Goyavier.

Ver. 37.— yet the guaiac ſpare;] The lignum-vitæ, or pock-wood-tree. The virtues of every part of this truly medical tree are too well known to be enumerated here. The hardneſs and incorruptibility of its timber make abundant amends for the great ſlowneſs of its growth, for of it are formed the beſt poſts for houſes againſt hurricanes, and it is no leſs uſefully employed in building wind-mills and cattle-mills.

Ver. 44. The golden ſhaddoc.] This is the largeſt and fineſt of orange. It is not a native of America, but was brought to the iſlands, from the Eaſt-Indies, by an Engliſhman, whoſe name it bears. It is of three kinds, the ſweet, the ſour, and the bitter; the juice of all of them is wholeſome, and the rind medical. In flavour and wholeſomeſneſs, the ſweet ſhaddoc excels the other two, and indeed every other kind of orange, except the forbidden fruit, and it ſcarce yields to any known fruit in the four quarters of the world.

Ver. 45. ſabbaca:] This is the Indian name of the avocado, avocado, avigato, or, as the Engliſh corruptly call it, alligator-pear. The Spaniards in South-America name it Aguacate, and under that name it is deſcribed by Ulloa. However, in Peru and Mexico, it is better known by the appellation of Palta or Palto. It is a ſightly tree, of two ſpecies; the one bearing a green fruit, which is the moſt delicate, and the other a red, which is leſs eſteemed, and grows chiefly in Mexico. When ripe, the ſkin peels eaſily off, and diſcovers a butyraceous, or rather a marrowy like ſubſtance, with greeniſh veins interſperſed. Being eat with ſalt and pepper, or ſugar and lime-juice, it is not only agreeable, but highly nourishing; hence Sir Hans Sloane uſed to ſtyle it Vegetable marrow. The fruit is of the ſize and ſhape of the pear named Lady's-thighs, and contains a large ſtone, from whence the tree is propagated. Theſe trees bear fruit but once a year. Few  
 ſtrangers



For, where these trees their leafy banners raise  
 Aloft in air, a grey deep earth abounds,  
 Fat, light; yet, when it feels the wounding hoc,  
 Rising in clods, which ripening suns and rain  
 Resolve to crumbles, yet not pulverize: 50  
 In this the soul of vegetation wakes,  
 Pleas'd at the planter's call, to burst on day.

THRICE happy he, to whom such fields are given!  
 For him the Cane with little labour grows;  
 'Spite of the dog-star, shoots long yellow joints; 55  
 Concocts rich juice, tho' deluges descend.  
 What if an after-offspring it reject?  
 This land, for many a crop, will feed his mills;  
 Disdain supplies, nor ask from compost aid.

SUCH, green St. Christopher, thy happy soil!-- 60  
 Not Grecian Tempé, where Arcadian Pan,  
 Knit

strangers care for it; but, by use, soon become fond of it. The juice of the kernel marks linen with a violet-colour. Its wood is soft and consequently of little use. The French call it "Bois d' anise," and the tree Avocat: the botanical name is Persea.

Ver. 60. green St. Christopher.] This beautiful and fertile island, and which, in Shakespear's words, may justly be stiled

A precious stone set in a silver sea,

lies in seventeenth degree N. L. It was discovered by the great Christopher Columbus, in his second voyage, 1493, who was so pleased with its appearance, that he honoured it with his Christian-name. Though others pretend, that appellation was given it from an imaginary resemblance between a high mountain in its centre, now called Mount Misery, to the fabulous legend of the Devil's carrying St. Christopher on his shoulders. But,  
 be



Knit with the Graces, tun'd his sylvan pipe,  
 While mute Attention hush'd each charmed rill;  
Not

be this as it will, the Spaniards soon after settled it, and lived in tolerable harmony with the natives for many years; and, as their fleets commonly called in there to and from America for provision and water, the settlers, no doubt, reaped some advantage from their situation. By Templeman's Survey, it contains eighty square miles, and is about seventy miles in circumference. It is of an irregular oblong figure, and has a chain of mountains, that run South and North almost from one end to the other, formerly covered with wood, but now the Cane-plantations reach nearly to their summits, and extend all the way, down their easy declining sides, to the sea. From these mountains some rivers take their rise, which never dry up; and there are many others which, after rain, run into the sea, but which, at other times, are lost before they reach it. Hence, as this island consists of mountain-land and valley, it must always make a midling crop; for when the low grounds fail, the up-lands supply that deficiency; and, when the mountain canes are lodged (or become watery from too much rain) those in the plains yield surprisingly. Nor are the plantations here only seasonable, their Sugar sells for more than the Sugar of any other of his Majesty's islands; as their produce cannot be refined to the best advantage, without a mixture of St. Kitt's muscovado. In the barren part of the island, which runs out towards Nevis, are several ponds; which in dry weather chrySTALLIZE into good salt; and below Mount Misery is a small Solfaterre and collection of fresh water, where fugitive Negroes often take shelter, and escape their pursuers. Not far below is a large plain which affords good pasture, water, and wood; and, if the approaches thereto were fortified, which might be done at a moderate expence, it would be rendered inaccessible. The English, repulsing the few natives and Spaniards, who opposed them, began to plant tobacco here A. D. 1623. Two years after, the French landed in St. Christopher on the same day that the English-settlers received a considerable reinforcement from their mother-country; and the chiefs of both nations, being men of sound policy, entered into an agreement to divide the island between them: The French retaining both extremities, and the English possessing themselves of the middle parts of the island. Some time after both nations erected sugar-works, but there were more tobacco, indigo, coffee, and cotton-plantations, than Sugar ones, as these require a much greater fund to carry them on, than those other. All the planters, however, lived easy in their circumstances;



Not purple Enna, whose irriguous lap,  
 Strow'd with each fruit of taste, each flower of  
 smell, 65

Sicilian Proserpine, delighted, fought ;  
 Can vie, blest Isle, with thee.—Tho' no soft sound  
 Of pastoral stop thine echoes e'er awak'd ;  
 Nor raptured poet, lost in holy trance,  
 Thy Streams arrested with enchanting song : 70  
 Yet virgins, far more beautiful than she  
 Whom Pluto ravish'd, and more chaste, are thine ;  
 Yet probity, from principle, not fear,

circumstances ; for, though the Spaniards, who could not bear to be spectators of their thriving condition, did reproach themselves of the island, yet they were soon obliged to retire, and the colony succeeded better than ever. One reason for this was, that it had been agreed between the two nations, that they should here remain neutral, whatever wars their mother-countries might wage against each other in Europe. This was a wise regulation for an infant settlement ; but, when King James abdicated the British throne, the French suddenly rose, and drove out the unprepared English by force of arms. The French colonists of St. Christopher had soon reason, however, to repent their impolitic breach of faith ; for the expelled planters, being assisted by their countrymen from the neighbouring isles, and supported by a formidable fleet, soon recovered, not only their lost plantations, but obliged the French totally to abandon the island. After the treaty of Ryswick, indeed, some few of those among them, who had not obtained settlements in Martinico and Hispaniola, returned to St. Christopher : But the war of the partition soon after breaking out, they were finally expelled, and the whole island was ceded in Sovereignty to the crown of Great-Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht. Since that time, St. Christopher has gradually improved, and it is now at the height of perfection. The Indian name of St. Christopher is Liamuiga, or the Fertile Island.

Ver. 71. yet virgins, far more beautiful] The inhabitants of St. Christopher look whiter, are less fallow, and enjoy finer complexions than any of the dwellers on the other islands.  
 —Sloane.



Actuates thy sons, bold, hospitable, free :  
 Yet a fertility, unknown of old, 75  
 To other climes deny'd, adorns thy hills ;  
 Thy vales, thy dells adorns.—O might my strain]  
 As far transcend the immortal songs of Greece,  
 As thou the partial subject of their praise !  
 Thy fame should float familiar thro' the world ; 80  
 Each plant should own thy Cane her lawful lord ;  
 Nor should old Time, song stops the flight of Time,  
 Obscure thy lustre with his shadowy wing.

SCARCE less impregnated, with every power  
 Of vegetation, is the red brick-mould, 85  
 That lies on marly beds.—The renter, this  
 Can scarce exhaust ; how happy for the heir !

SUCH the glad soil, from whence Jamaica's sons  
 Derive their opulence : thrice fertile land,  
 " The pride, the glory of the sea-girt isles, 90  
 " Which, like to rich and various gems, inlay  
 " The unadorned bosom of the deep,"  
 Which first Columbus' daring keel explor'd.

DAUGHTERS of Heaven, with reverential awe,  
 Pause at that god-like name ; for not your flights 95  
 Of happiest fancy, can outsoar his fame.

COLUMBUS, boast of science, boast of man !  
 Yet, by the great, the learned, and the wise,  
 Long held a visionary ; who, like thee,  
 Could



Could brook their scorn; wait seven long years at  
court, 100

A selfish, fullen, dilatory court;  
Yet never from thy purpos'd plan decline?  
No God, no Hero, of poetic times,  
In Truth's fair annals, may compare with thee!  
Each passion, weakness of mankind, thou  
knew'st, 105

Thine own concealing; firmest base of power:  
Rich in expedients; what most adverse seem'd,  
And least expected, most advanc'd thine aim.  
What storms, what monsters, what new forms of  
death,  
In a vast ocean, never cut by keel. 110

And where the magnet first its aid declin'd;  
Alone,

Ver. 111. and where the magnet] The declension of the needle was discovered, A. D. 1492, by Columbus, in his first voyage to America; and would have been highly alarming to any, but one of his undaunted and philosophical turn of mind.

This century will always make a distinguished figure in the history of the human mind; for, during that period, printing was invented, Greek-learning took refuge in Italy, the Reformation began, and America was discovered.

The island of Jamaica was bestowed on Columbus, as some compensation for his discovery of the new world; accordingly his son James settled, and planted it, early [A. D. 1509] the following century. What improvements the Spaniards made therein is no where mentioned; but, had their industry been equal to their opportunity, their improvements would have been considerable; for they continued in the undisturbed possession of it till the year 1596, when Sir Anthony Shirley, with a single man of war, took and plundered St. Jago de la Vega, which then consisted of 2000 houses. In the year 1635, St. Jago de la Vega was a second time plundered by 500 English from the Leeward Islands, though that capital, and the fort, (which they also took) were defended by four times their number of Spaniards.

One



Alone, unterrified, didst thou not view?  
 Wise Legislator, had the Iberian King  
 Thy plan adopted, murder had not drench'd  
 In blood vast kingdoms; nor had hell-born  
 Zeal,

115

And hell-born Avarice, his arms disgrac'd.  
 Yet, for a world, discover'd and subdu'd,  
 What meed had'st thou? With toil, disease,  
 worn out,

Thine age was spent soliciting the Prince,  
 To whom thou gav'st the sceptre of that world 120  
 Yet, blessed spirit, where inthron'd thou sit'st,  
 Chief 'mid the friends of man, repine not thou:  
 Dear to the Nine, thy glory shall remain  
 While winged Commerce either ocean ploughs;  
 While its lov'd pole the magnet coyly shuns; 125  
 While weeps the guaiac, and while joints the  
 Cane.

SHALL the Muse celebrate the dark deep mould,  
 With clay or gravel mix'd?—This foil the Cane,  
 With partial fondness, loves; and oft surveys  
 Its progeny with wonder.—Such rich veins 130

One and twenty years afterwards, the whole island was reduced by the forces sent thither by Oliver Cromwell, and has ever since belonged to England. It is by far the largest island possessed by the English in the West-Indies. Sir Thomas Modyford, a rich and eminent planter of Barbadoes, removed to Jamaica A. D. 1660, to the great advantage of that island, for he instructed the young English settlers to cultivate the Sugar-cane; for which, and other great improvements which he then made them acquainted with, King Charles, three years afterwards, appointed him Governor thereof, in which honourable employment he continued till the year 1699.

Are



Are plenteous scatter'd o'er the Sugar-isles :  
But chief that land, to which the bearded fig,

Ver. 132. the bearded Fig,] This wonderful tree, by the Indians called the "Bannion-tree;" and by the botanists "Ficus Indica," or "Bengaliensis," is exactly described by Q. Curtius, and beautifully by Milton in the following lines :

The Fig-tree, not that kind renown'd for fruit,  
But such as at this day to Indians known,  
In Malabar and Decan spreads her arms;  
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground,  
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow  
About the mother-tree, a pillar'd shade,  
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between,  
There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,  
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds  
At Loop-holes cut through thickest shade.—

What year the Spaniards first discovered Barbadoes is not certainly known; this however is certain, that they never settled there but only made use of it as a stock-island in their voyages from South-America, and the Islands; accordingly we are told, when the English first landed there, which was about the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, they found in it an excellent breed of wild hogs, but no inhabitants. In the year 1627, Barbadoes, with most of the other Caribbee-islands, were granted by Charles I. to the Earl of Carlisle, that nobleman agreeing to pay the Earl of Marlborough, and his heirs, a perpetual annuity of 300 l. per annum, for waving his claim to Barbadoes, which he had obtained, by patent, in the preceding reign. The adventurers, to whom that nobleman parcelled out this island, at first cultivated tobacco; but, that not turning out to their advantage, they applied, with better success, to cotton, indigo, and ginger. At last, some cavaliers of good fortune transporting themselves thither, and introducing the Sugar-cane [A. D. 1647] probably from Brazil, in ten years time the island was peopled with upwards of 30,000 Whites, and twice that number of Negroes, and sent yearly very considerable quantities of sugar to the mother-country. At the Restoration, King Charles II. bought off the claim of the Carlisle-family; and, in consideration of its then becoming a royal instead of a proprietary government, the planters gave the Crown 4 and 1-2 per cent. on their sugars; which duty still continues, although the island is said to be less able to pay it now than it was a hundred years ago. It is upwards of 20 miles long, and in some places almost 14 broad.



Prince of the forest, gave Barbadoes name ;  
Chief Nevis, justly, for its hot baths fam'd :  
And breezy Mountferrat, whose wonderous  
springs  
Change, like Medusa's head, whate'er they touch,  
To stony hardness ; boast this fertile glebe.

Ver. 134. Chief Nevis.] This island which does not contain many fewer square miles than St. Christopher, is more rocky, and almost of a circular figure. It is separated from that island by a channel not above one mile and an half over, and lies to windward. Its warm bath possesses all the medical properties of the hot well at Bristol, and its water, being properly bottled, keeps as well at sea, and is no less agreeable to the palate. It was for many years the capital of the Leeward Island government; and, at that period, contained both more Whites and Blacks than it does at present, often mustering 3000 men. The English first settled there A. D. 1628. Sixty-two years afterwards, the chief town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake; and, 1706, the planters were well-nigh ruined by the French, who carried off their slaves contrary to capitulation. It must have been discovered in Columbus's second voyage, A. D. 1493.

Ver. 135. And breezy Mountferrat.] This island, which lies about 30 miles to the south-west of Antigua, is not less famous for solfaterre (or volcano), and hot petrifying spring, than for the goodness of its sugars. Being almost circular in its shape, it cannot contain much less land than either Nevis or St. Christopher. It is naturally strong, so that when the French made descents thereon, in K. William's and Q. Anne's time, they were always repulsed with considerable loss. It was settled by that great adventurer Sir Thomas Warner, A. D. 1632, who sent thither some of his people from St. Christopher, for that purpose. In the beginning of the reign of Charles II. the French took it, but it was restored, A. D. 1667, by the treaty of Breda. In this island, the Roman-catholics, who behaved well when our enemies attempted to conquer it, have many privileges, and of course are more numerous there, than in any other of the English Carribbee Islands. Its capital is called Plymouth. Columbus discovered it in his second voyage.



Tho' such the foils the Antillean Cane  
 Supremely loves ; yet other foils abound,  
 Which art may tutor to obtain its smile. 140  
 Say, shall the experienc'd Muse that art recite ?  
 How sand will fertilize stiff barren clay ?  
 How clay unites the light, the porous mould,  
 Sport of each breeze ? And how the torpid nymph  
 Of the rank pool, so noisome to the smell, 145  
 May be solicited, by wily ways,  
 To draw her humid train, and, prattling, run  
 Down the reviving slopes ? Or shall she say  
 What glebes ungrateful to each other art,  
 Their genial treasures ope to fire alone ? 150  
 Record the different composts ; which the cold  
 To plastic gladness warm ? The torrid, which  
 By soothing coolness win ? The sharp saline,  
 Which best subdue ? Which mollify the sour ?

To thee, if Fate low level land assign, 155  
 Slightly cohering, and of fable hue,  
 Far from the hill ; be parsimony thine.  
 For tho' this year when constant showers descend ;  
 The speeding gale, thy sturdy numerous stock,  
 Scarcely suffice to grind thy mighty Canes : 160  
 Yet thou, with rueful eye, for many a year,  
 Shalt view thy plants burnt by the torch of day ;  
 Hear their parch'd wan blades rustle in the air ;  
 While their black sugars, doughy to the feel,  
 Will not ev'n pay the labour of thy swains. 165

OR, if the mountain be thy happier lot,  
 Let prudent foresight still thy coffers guard.



For tho' the clouds relent in nightly rain,  
 Tho' thy rank Canes wave lofty in the gale :  
 Yet will the arrow, ornament of woe, 170  
 (Such monarchs oft-times give) their jointing stint ;  
 Yet will winds lodge them, ravening rats destroy,  
 Or troops of monkeys thy rich harvest steal.  
 The earth must also wheel around the sun,  
 And half perform that circuit ; ere the bill 175  
 Mow down thy sugars : and tho' all thy mills,  
 Crackling, o'erflow with a redundant juice ;  
 Poor tastes the liquor ; coction long demands,  
 And highest temper, ere it saccharize ;  
 A meagre produce. Such is Virtue's meed, 180  
 Alas, too oft in these degenerate days.  
 Thy cattle likewise, as they drag the wain,  
 Charg'd from the beach ; in spite of whips and  
 shouts,  
 Will stop, will pant, will sink beneath the load ;  
 A better fate deserving. — 185  
 Besides, thy land itself is insecure :

Ver. 170. Yet will the arrow,] That part of the Cane which shoots up into fructification, is called by the planters its Arrow, having been probably used for that purpose by the Indians Till the arrow drops, all additional jointing in the Cane is supposed to be stopped.

Ver. 179. And highest temper,] Shell, or rather marble quick-lime, is so called by the planters : Without this, the juice of the Cane cannot be concreted into sugar, at least to advantage. See Book III. With quick-lime the French join ashes as a temper, and this mixture they call Enyvragé. It is hoped the Reader will pardon the introduction of the verb Saccharize, as no other so emphatically expressed the Author's meaning ; for some chemists define sugar to be a native salt, and others a soap.

For



For oft the glebe, and all its waving load,  
Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain;  
And, with its faithless burthen, disarrange  
Thy neighbour's vale. So Markley-hill of old, 190  
As sung thy bard, Pomona, (in these isles  
Yet unador'd;) with all its spreading trees,  
Full fraught with apples, chang'd its lofty site.

BUT, as in life, the golden mean is best;  
So happiest he whose green plantation lies 195  
Nor from the hill too far, nor from the shore.

PLANTER, if thou with wonder wouldst survey  
Redundant harvests load thy willing soil;  
Let sun and rain mature thy deep-hoed land,  
And old fat dung co-operate with these. 200  
Be this great truth full present to thy mind;  
The half well-cultur'd far exceeds the whole,  
Which lust of gain, unconscious of its end,  
Ungrateful vexes with unceasing toil.

As, not indulg'd, the richest lands grow poor; 205  
And Liamuiga may, in future times,  
If too much urg'd, her barrenness bewail:  
So cultivation, on the shallowest soil,  
O'erspread with rocky cliffs, will bid the Cane,  
With spiry pomp, all-bountifully rise. 210  
Thus Britain's flag, should discipline relent,

Ver. 206. And Liamuiga] The Caribbean name of St. Christopher.



'Spite of the native courage of her sons,  
 Would to the lily strike: ah, very far,  
 Far be that woeful day: the lily then  
 Will rule wide ocean with resistless sway; 215  
 And to old Gallia's haughty shore transport  
 The lessening crops of these delicious isles.

OF composts shall the Muse descend to sing,  
 Nor soil her heavenly plumes? The sacred Muse  
 Nought fordid deems, but what is base; nought  
 fair 220

Unless true Virtue stamp it with her seal.  
 Then, Planter, wouldst thou double thine estate;  
 Never, ah never, be ashamed to tread  
 Thy dung-heaps, where the refuse of thy mills,  
 With all the ashes, all thy coppers yield, 225  
 With weeds, mould, dung, and stale, a compost  
 form,  
 Of force to fertilize the poorest soil.

BUT, planter, if thy lands lie far remote  
 And of access are difficult; on these,  
 Leave the Cane's sapless foilage; and with pens 230  
 Wattled, (like those the Muse hath oft-times seen  
 When frolic fancy led her youthful steps,  
 In green Dorcestria's plains), the whole inclose:  
 There well thy stock with provender supply;  
 The well-fed stock will soon that food repay. 235



SOME of the skilful teach, and some deny,  
 That yams improve the soil. In meagre lands,  
 'Tis known the yam will ne'er to bigness swell;  
 And from each mould the vegetable tribes,  
 However frugal, nutriment derive: 240  
 Yet may their sheltering vines, their dropping  
 leaves,  
 Their roots dividing the tenacious glebe,  
 More than refund the sustenance they draw.

WHETHER the fattening compost, in each hole,  
 'Tis best to throw; or, on the surface spread; 245  
 Is undetermin'd: Trials must decide.  
 Unless kind rains and fostering dews descend,  
 To melt the compost's fertilizing salts;  
 A stunted plant, deceitful of thy hopes,  
 Will from those beds flow spring where hot dung  
 lies: 250  
 But, if 'tis scatter'd generously o'er all,  
 The Cane will better bear the solar blaze;  
 Less rain demand; and, by repeated crops,  
 Thy land improv'd, its gratitude will show.

Ver. 237. That yams improve the soil.] The botanical name of this plant is Dioscoria. Its leaves, like those of the water-melon, or gourd, soon mantle over the ground where it is planted. It takes about eight months to come to perfection, and then is a wholesome root, either boiled or roasted. They will sometimes weigh one and a half, or two pounds, but their common size is from six ounces to nine. They cannot be kept good above half a year. They are a native of South-America, the West-Indies, and of most parts of Guinea,

ENOUGH



ENOUGH of composts, Muse, of soils, enough: 255  
 When best to dig, and when inhume the Cane;  
 A task how arduous! next demands thy song.

It not imports beneath what sign thy hoes  
 The deep trough sink, and ridge alternate raise:  
 If this from washes guard thy gemmy tops; 260  
 And that arrest the moisture these require.

YET, should the site of thine estate permit,  
 Let the trade-wind thy ridges ventilate;  
 So shall a greener, loftier Cane arise,  
 And richest nectar in thy coppers foam. 265

As art transforms the savage face of things,  
 And order captivates the harmonious mind;  
 Let not thy Blacks irregularly hoe:  
 But, aided by the line, consult the site  
 Of thy demesnes; and beautify the whole. 270  
 So when a monarch rushes to the war,  
 To drive invasion from his frightened realm;  
 Some delegated chief the frontier views,  
 And to each squadron, and brigade, assigns

[Ver. 260. gemmy tops;] The summit of the Cane being smaller-jointed as well as softer, and consequently having more gems, from whence the young sprouts shoot, is properer for planting than any other part of it. From one to four junks, each about a foot long, are put in every hole. Where too many junks are planted in one hole, the Canes may be numerous, but can neither become vigorous, nor yield such a quantity of rich liquor as they otherwise would. In case the young shoots do not appear above ground in four or five weeks, the deficiencies must be supplied with new tops.

Their



Their order'd station : Soon the tented field 275  
 Brigade and squadron, whiten on the fight ;  
 And fill spectators with an awful joy.

PLANTER, improvement is the child of time ;  
 What your fires knew not, ye their offspring know :  
 But hath your art receiv'd Perfection's stamp ? 280  
 Thou can'st not say.—Unprejudic'd, then learn  
 Of ancient modes to doubt, and new to try :  
 And if Philosophy, with Wisdom, deign  
 Thee to enlighten with their useful lore ;  
 Fair Fame and riches will reward thy toil. 285

THEN say, ye swains, whom wealth and fame  
 inspire,  
 Might not the plough, that rolls on rapid wheels,  
 Save no small labour to the hoe-arm'd gang ?  
 Might not the culture taught the British hinds,  
 By Ceres' son, unfailing crops secure ; 290  
 Tho' neither dung nor fallowing lent their aid ?

THE cultur'd land recalls the devious Muse ;  
 Propitious to the planter be the call :  
 For much, my friend, it thee imports to know  
 The meetest season to commit thy tops, 295  
 With best advantage to the well-dug mould.  
 The task how difficult, to cull the best  
 From thwarting sentiments ; and best adorn

Ver. 290. By Ceres' son,] Jethro Tull, Esq; the greatest improver in modern husbandry.

What



What Wisdom chufes, in poetic garb !  
 Yet, Inspiration, come : the theme unfung, 300  
 Whence never poet crop'd one bloomy wreath ;  
 Its vast importance to my native land,  
 Whose sweet idea rushes on my mind,  
 And makes me 'mid this paradise repine :  
 Urge me to pluck, from Fancy's soaring wing, 305  
 A plume to deck experience' hoary brow.

ATTEND. — The son of Time and Truth declares ;

Unless the low-hung clouds drop fatness down,  
 No bunching plants of vivid green will spring,  
 In goodly ranks, to fill the planter's eye. 310  
 Let then Sagacity, with curious ken,  
 Remark the various signs of future rain.  
 The signs of rain, the Mantuan Bard hath sung  
 In loftiest numbers ; friendly to thy swains,  
 Once fertile Italy : but other marks 315  
 Portend th' approaching shower, in these hot climes.

SHORT sudden rains, from Ocean's ruffled bed,  
 Driven by some momentary squalls, will oft  
 With frequent heavy bubbling drops, down-fall ;  
 While yet the Sun, in cloudless lustre shines : 320  
 And draw their humid train o'er half the isle.  
 Unhappy he ! who journeys then from home,  
 No shade to screen him. His untimely fate  
 His wife, his babes, his friends, will soon deplore ;  
 Unless hot wines, dry cloaths and friction's aid, 325  
 His fleeting spirits stay. Yet not even these,  
 Nor



Nor all Apollo's arts, will always bribe  
 The insidious tyrant death, thrice tyrant here :  
 Else good Amyntor, him the graces lov'd,  
 Wisdom carefs'd, and Themis call'd her own, 330  
 Had liv'd by all admir'd, had now perus'd  
 " These lines, with all the malice of a friend."

YET future rains the careful may foretel :  
 Mosquitos, sand-flies, seek the shelter'd roof,  
 And with fell rage the stranger-guest assail, 335  
 Nor spare the sportive child ; from their retreats

Ver. 334. Mosquitos.] This is a Spanish word, signifying a Gnat, or Fly. They are very troublesome, especially to strangers, whom they bite unmercifully, causing a yellow-coloured tumour attended with excessive itching. Ugly ulcers have often been occasioned by scratching those swellings, in persons of a bad habit of body. Though natives of the West-Indies, they are not less common in the coldest regions: for Mr. Maupertuis takes notice how troublesome they were to him and his attendants on the snowy summit of certain mountains within the arctic circle. They, however, chiefly love shady, moist, and warm places. Accordingly they are commonest to be met with in the corners of rooms, towards evening, and before rain. They are so light, as not to be felt when they pitch on the skin ; and, as soon as they have darted in their proboscis, fly off, so that the first intimation one has of being bit by them, is the itching tumour. Warm lime-juice is its remedy. The Mosquito makes a humming noise, especially in the night-time.

Ver. 334. sand-flies.] This insect the Spaniards call Mosquitilla, being much smaller than the Mosquito. Its bite is like a spark of fire, falling on the skin, which it raises into a small tumour accompanied with itching. But if the sandy-fly causes a sharper and more sudden pain than the Mosquito, yet it is a more honourable enemy, for remaining upon the skin after the puncture, it may easily be killed. Its colour is grey and black, striped. Lemon-juice or first runnings cure its bite.

Cockroaches



Cockroaches crawl displeasingly abroad :  
 These, without pity, let thy slaves destroy ;  
 (Like Harpies, they defile whate'er they touch  
 While those, the smother of combustion quells. 340  
 The speckled lizard to its hole retreats,  
 And black crabs travel from the mountain down ;  
 They

Ver. 337. Cockroaches crawl] This is a large species of the chafer, or *Scaribæus*, and is a most disagreeable as well as destructive insect. There is scarce any thing which it will not devour, and where-ever it has remained for any time, it leaves a nauseous smell behind it. Though better than an inch long, their thickness is no ways correspondent, so that they can insinuate themselves almost through any crevice, &c. into cabinets, drawers, &c. The smell of cedar is said to frighten them away, but this is a popular mistake, for I have often killed them in presses of that wood. There is a species of Cockroach, which, on account of a beating noise it makes, more especially in the night, is called the Drummer. Though larger, it is neither of so burnished a colour, nor so quick in its motion as the common sort, than which it is also less frequent, and not so pernicious ; yet both nibble peoples toe-ends, especially if not well washed, and have sometimes occasioned uneasy sores there. They are natives of a warm climate. The French call them Ravets.

Ver. 341. the speckled lizard] This is meant of the ground-lizard, and not of the tree-lizard, which is of a fine green colour. There are many kinds of ground-lizards, which, as they are common in the hot parts of Europe, I shall not describe. All of them are perfectly innocent. The Caribbeans used to eat them ; they are not inferior to snakes as a medicated food. Snuff forced into their mouth soon convulses them. They change colour, and become torpid ; but, in a few hours, recover. The guana, or rather Iguana, is the largest sort of lizard. This, when irritated, will fly at one. It lives mostly upon fruit. It has a saw-like appearance, which ranges from its head all along its back, to its tail. The flesh of it is esteemed a great delicacy. The first writers on the *Lues Venerea*, forbid its use, to those who labour under that disease. It is a very ugly animal. In some parts of South-America, the alligator is called Iguana.

Ver. 342. And black crabs] Black land-crabs are excellent eating ; but as they sometimes will occasion a most violent Cholera



Thy ducks their feathers prune; thy doves return,  
 In faithful flocks, and, on the neighbouring roof,  
 Perch frequent; where, with pleas'd attention,  
 they 345

Behold the deepening congregated clouds,  
 With sadness, blot the azure vault of Heaven.

Now, while the shower depends, and rattle loud  
 Your doors and windows, haste, ye housewives,  
 place

Your spouts and pails; ye negroes, seek the  
 shade, 350

Save those who open with the ready hoe  
 The enriching water-course: for, see, the drops,  
 Which fell with slight aspersions, now descend  
 In streams continuous on the laughing land.

The coyest Naiads quit their rocky caves, 355

And, with delight, run brawling to the main;

While those, who love still visible to glad

The thirsty plains from never-ceasing urns,

Assume more awful majesty, and pour,

With force resistless, down the channel'd rocks. 360

The rocks, or split or hurried from their base,

*Iera morbus*, (owing, say planters, to their feeding on the mahoe-berry) they should never be dressed till they have fed for some weeks in a crab-house, after being caught by the Negroes. When they moult, they are most delicate; and then, it is believed, never poison. This however is certain, that at that time they have no gall, but, in its stead, the petrification called a Crab's-eye is found. As I have frequently observed their great claws (with which they severely bite the unwary) of very unequal sizes, it is probable, these regenerate when broke off by accident, or otherwise.



With trees, are whirl'd impetuous to the sea :  
 Fluctuates the forest ; the torn mountains roar :  
 The main itself recoils for many a league,  
 While its green face is chang'd to sordid brown. 365  
 A grateful freshness every sense pervades ;  
 While beats the heart with unaccustom'd joy :  
 Her stores fugacious Memory now recalls ;  
 And Fancy prunes her wings for loftiest flights.  
 The mute creation share the enlivening hour ; 370  
 Bounds the brisk kid, and wanton plays the lamb.  
 The drooping plants revive ; ten thousand blooms,  
 Which, with their fragrant scents, perfume the air,  
 Burst into being ; while the Canes put on  
 Glad Nature's liveliest robe, the vivid green. 375

But chief, let fix'd Attention cast his eye  
 On the cap mountain, whose high rocky verge  
 The wild fig canopies, (vast woodland king,  
 Beneath thy branching shade a banner'd host  
 May lie in ambush !) and whose shaggy sides, 380  
 Trees shade, of endless green, enormous size,  
 Wond'rous in shape, to botany unknown,  
 Old as the deluge. — There, in secret haunts,  
 The watery spirits ope their liquid court ;  
 There, with the wood-nymphs, link'd in festal  
 band, 385  
 (Soft airs and Phœbus wing them to their arms)  
 Hold amorous dalliance. Ah, may none profane,  
 With fire, or steel, their mystic privacy :  
 For there their fluent offspring first see day,  
 Coy infants sporting ; silver-footed dew 390  
 To



To bathe by night thy sprouts in genial balm ;  
 The green-stol'd Naiad of the tinkling rill,  
 Whose brow the fern-tree shades ; the power of  
     rain

To glad the thirsty soil on which, arrang'd,  
 The gemmy summits of the Cane await 395  
 Thy Negroe-train, (in linen lightly wrapt,)  
 Who now that painted Iris girds the sky.  
 (Aerial arch, which fancy loves to stride !)  
 Disperse, all-jocund, o'er the long-hoed land.

THE bundles some untie ; the withered leaves, 400  
 Others strip artful off, and careful lay,  
 Twice one junk, distant in the amplest bed :  
 O'er these, with hasty hoe, some lightly spread  
 The mounded interval ; and smooth the trench :  
 Well-pleas'd, the master-swain reviews their toil ;  
 And rolls, in fancy, many a full-fraught cask. 406  
 So, when the shield was forg'd for Peleus' son ;  
 The swarthy Cyclops shar'd the important task :  
 With bellows, some reviv'd the seeds of fire ;  
 Some, gold, and brass, and steel together fus'd 410  
 In the vast furnace ; while a chosen few,

Ver. 393. Whose brow the fern-tree] This only grows in mountainous situations. Its stem shoots up to a considerable height, but it does not divide into branches, till near the summit, where it shoots out horizontally, like an umbrella, into leaves, which resemble those of the common fern. I know of no medical uses, whereto this singularly beautiful tree has been applied, and indeed its wood, being spongy, is seldom used to æconomical purposes. It, however, serves well enough for building mountain-huts, and temporary fences for cattle.



In equal measures lifting their bare arms,  
 Inform the mass ; and hissing in the wave,  
 Temper the glowing orb : their fire beholds,  
 Amaz'd, the wonders of his fusile art. 415

WHILE Procyon reigns yet fervid in the sky ;  
 While yet the fiery Sun in Leo rides ;  
 And the Sun's child, the mail'd anana, yields  
 His regal apple to the ravish'd taste ;  
 And thou green avocado, charm of sense, 420  
 Thy ripened marrow liberally bestow'ft ;  
 Begin the distant mountain-land to plant :  
 So shall thy Canes defy November's cold,  
 Ungenial to the upland young ; so best,  
 Unstinted by the arrow's deadening power, 425  
 Long yellow joints shall flow with generous juice.

BUT, till the lemon, orange, and the lime,  
 Amid their verdant umbrage, countless glow  
 With fragrant fruit of vegetable gold ;  
 'Till yellow plantanes bend the unstain'd bough 430  
 With crooked clusters, prodigally full ;  
 'Till Capricorn command the cloudy sky ;  
 And most Aquarius melt in daily showers,  
 Friend to the Cane-isles ; trust not thou thy tops,

Ver. 418. the mail'd anana.] This is the pine-apple, and needs no description ; the cherimoya, a South-American fruit, is by all, who have tasted both, allowed to surpass the pine, and is even said to be more wholesome. The botanical name of the pine-apple is Bromelia. Of the wild pine-apple, or Ananas bravo, hedges are made in South-America. It produces an inferior sort of fruit.

Thy



Thy future riches, to the low-land plain : 435  
 And if kind Heaven, in pity to thy prayers,  
 Shed genial influence ; as the earth revolves  
 Her annual circuit, thy rich ripened Canes  
 Shall load thy waggons, mules, and Negroe-train.

BUT chief thee, Planter, it imports to mark 440  
 (Whether thou breathe the mountain's humid air,  
 Or pant with heat continual on the plain ;)  
 What months relent, and which from rain are free.

IN different islands of the ocean-stream,  
 Even in the different parts of the same isle, 445  
 The seasons vary ; yet attention soon  
 Will give thee each variety to know.  
 This once observ'd ; at such a time inhume  
 Thy plants, that, when they joint, (important age,  
 Like youth just stepping into life) the clouds 450  
 May constantly bedew them : so shall they  
 Avoid those ails, which else their manhood kill.

SIX times the changeful moon must blunt her  
 horns.  
 And fill with borrowed light her silvery urn ;  
 Ere thy tops, trusted to the mountain-land, 455  
 Commence their jointing : but four moons suffice  
 To bring to puberty the low-land Cane.

IN plants, in beasts, in man's imperial race,  
 An alien mixture meliorates the breed ;  
 Hence Canes, that sickened dwarfish on the plain,  
 Will shoot with giant-vigour on the hill. 461



Thus all depends on all ; so God ordains.  
 Then let not man, for little selfish ends,  
 (Britain, remember this important truth ;)  
 Presume the principle to counteract 465  
 Of universal love ; for God is love,  
 And wide creation shares alike his care.

'Tis said by some, and not unletter'd they,  
 That chief the Planter, if he wealth desire,  
 Should note the phases of the fickle moon. 470  
 On thee, sweet empress of the night, depend  
 The tides ; stern Neptune pays his court to thee ;  
 The winds, obedient at thy bidding shift,  
 And tempests rise or fall ; even lordly man,  
 Thine energy controls. — Not so the Cane ; 475  
 The Cane its independency may boast,  
 Tho' some less noble plants thine influence own.

OF mountain-lands œconomy permits  
 A third, in Canes of mighty growth to rise :  
 But, in the low-land plain, the half will yield 480  
 Tho' not so lofty, yet a richer Cane,  
 For many a crop ; if seasons glad the soil.

WHILE rolls the Sun from Aries to the Bull,  
 And till the Virgin his hot beams inflame ;  
 The Cane, with richest, most redundant juice, 485  
 Thy spacious coppers fills. Then manage so,  
 By planting in succession ; that thy crops

Ver. 482. if seasons glad the soil.] Long-continued and violent rains are called Seasons, in the West-Indies.



The wondering daughters of the main may waft  
To Britain's shore, ere Libra weigh the year :  
So shall thy merchant cheerful credit grant, 490  
And well-earn'd opulence thy cares repay.

THY fields thus planted ; to secure the Canes  
From the goat's baneful tooth ; the churning boar ;  
From thieves ; from fire, or casual or design'd ;  
Unfailing herbage to thy toiling herds 495  
Would'st thou afford ; and the spectators charm  
With beauteous prospects : let the frequent hedge  
Thy green plantation, regular, divide.

WITH limes, with lemons, let thy fences glow,  
Grateful to sense ; now children of this clime : 500  
And here and there let oranges erect  
Their shapely beauties, and perfume the sky.  
Nor less delightful blooms the logwood-hedge,  
Whose wood to coction yields a precious balm,  
Specific in the flux : Endemial ail, 505  
Much cause have I to weep thy fatal sway.—

Ver. 500. now children of this clime:] It is supposed that oranges, lemons, and limes, were introduced into America by the Spaniards ; but I am more inclined to believe they are natural to the climate. The Spaniards themselves probably had the two first from the Saracens, for the Spanish noun Naranja, whence the English word Orange, is plainly Arabic.

Ver. 503. the logwood-hedge,] Linnæus's name for this useful tree is *Hæmotoxylon*, but it is better known to physicians by that of "*Lignum campechense*." Its virtues, as a medicine, and properties as an ingredient in dying, need not to be enumerated in this place. It makes a no less strong than beautiful hedge in the West-Indies, where it rises to a considerable height.

But



But God is just, and man must not repine.  
 Nor shall the ricinus unnoted pass;  
 Yet, if the cholic's deathful pangs thou dread'st,  
 Taste not its luscious nut. The acassee, 510  
 With which the sons of Jewry, stiff-neck'd race,  
 Conjecture says, our God-Messiah crown'd;  
 Soon shoots a thick impenetrable fence,  
 Whose scent perfumes the night and morning sky,

Ver. 508. Nor shall the ricinus] This shrub is commonly called the physic-nut. It is generally divided into three kinds, the common, the French, and the Spanish, which differ from each other in their leaves and flowers, if not in their fruit or seeds. The plant from which the castor-oil is extracted is also called Ricinus, though it has no resemblance to any of the former, in leaves, flowers, or seeds. In one particular they all agree, viz. in their yielding to coction or expression a purgative or emetic oil. The Spaniards name these nuts, "Avellanas purgativas;" hence Ray terms them "Avellanæ purgatrices noviorbis." By roasting they are supposed to lose part of their virulency, which is wholly destroyed, say some people, by taking out a leaf-like substance that is to be found between the lobeor. The nuts exceeds a walnut, or even an almond, in sweetness, and yet three or four of them will operate briskly both up and down. The French call this useful shrub Medecinier. That species of it which bears red coral-like flowers is named Bellyach by the Barbadians; and its ripe seeds are supposed to be specific against melancholy.

Ver. 510. the acassee,] Acacia. This is a species of thorn; the juice of the root is supposed to be poisonous. Its seeds are contained in a pod or Ligumen. It is of the class of the Syngenesia. No astringent juice is extracted from it. Its trivial name is Cashaw. Tournefort describes it in his voyage to the Levant. Some call it the Holy Thorn, and others Sweet Brier. The half-ripe pod affords a strong cement; and the main stem, being wounded, produces a transparent gum, like the Arabic, to which tree this bears a strong resemblance.

Tho'



Tho' baneful be its root. The privet too, 515  
 Whose white flowers rival the first drifts of snow  
 On Grampia's piny hills; (O might the muse  
 Tread, flush'd with health, the Grampian hills  
 again!)

Emblem of innocence shall grace my song.  
 Boast of the shrubby tribe, carnation fair, 520  
 Nor thou repine, tho' late the muse record  
 Thy bloomy honours. Tipt with burnish'd gold,  
 And with imperial purple crested high,  
 More gorgeous than the train of Juno's bird,  
 Thy bloomy honours oft the curious muse 525  
 Hath seen transported: seen the humming bird,  
 Whose

Ver. 515. the privet] *Ligustrum*. This shrub is sufficiently known. Its leaves and flowers make a good gargle in the aphthæ, and ulcered throat.

Ver. 225. carnation fair,] This is indeed a most beautiful flowering shrub. It is a native of the West-Indies, and called, from a French Governor, named Depoinci, Poinciana. If permitted, it will grow twenty feet high; but, in order to make it a good fence, it should be kept low. It is always in blossom. Though not purgative, it is of the senna-kind. Its leaves and flowers are stomachic, carminative, and emmenagogue. Some authors name it "*Canda pavonis*," on account of its inimitable beauty: the flowers have a physicky smell. How it came to be called Doodle-doo I know not; the Barbadians more properly term it "Flower Fence." This plant grows also in Guinea.

Ver. 526. seen the humming bird,] The humming bird is called *Picaflore* by the Spaniards, on account of its hovering over flowers, and sucking their juices, without lacerating, or even so much as discomposing their petals. Its Indian name, says Ulloa, is Guinde, though it is also known by the appellation of Rabilargo and Lizongero. By the Caribbeans it is called Collobree. It is common in all the warm parts of America. There are various species of them, all exceeding small, beautiful  
 and



Whose burnish'd neck bright glows with verdant  
gold;

Least of the winged vagrants of the sky,  
Yet dauntless as the strong-pounc'd bird of Jove;  
With fluttering vehemence attack thy cups, 530  
To rob them of their nectar's luscious store.

BUT if with stones thy meagre lands are spread;  
Be these collected, they will pay the toil:  
And let Vitruvius, aided by the line,  
Fence thy plantations with a thick-built wall. 535  
On this lay cuttings of the prickly pear;  
They soon a formidable fence will shoot:

and bold. The crested one, though not so frequent, is yet more beautiful than the others. It is chiefly to be found in the woody parts of the mountains. Edwards has described a very beautiful humming bird, with a long tail, which is a native of Surinam, but which I never saw in these islands. They are easily caught in rainy weather.

Ver. 536 prickly pear;] The botanical name of this plant is *Opuntia*; it will grow in the barrenest soils, and on the tops of walls, if a small portion of earth be added. There are two sorts of it, one whose fruit is roundish and sweet, the other, which has more the shape of a fig, is sour. The former is sometimes eaten, but the other seldom. The French call them "*Pomme de Raquette*." Both fruit and leaves, are guarded with sharp prickles, and, even in the interior part of the fruit, there is one which must be removed before it is eaten. The leaves, which are half an inch thick, having a sort of pulp interposed between their surfaces, being deprived of their spines, and softened by the fire, make no bad poultice for inflammations. The juice of the fruit is an innocent Fucus, and is often used to tinge guava jellies. The *opuntia*, upon which the cochineal insect breeds, has no spines, and is cultivated with care in South-America, where a species of it also grows wild. The prickly pear makes a strong fence, and is easily trimmed with a scymitar. It grows naturally in some parts of Spain.



Wild liquorice here its red beads loves to hang,  
 Whilst scandent blossoms, yellow, purple, blue,  
 Unhurt, wind round its shield-like leaf and  
 spears. 540

Nor is its fruit inelegant of taste,  
 Tho' more its colour charms the ravish'd eye;  
 Vermeil, as youthful beauty's roseate hue!  
 As thine, fair Christobelle: ah, when will fate,  
 That long hath scowl'd relentless on the bard, 545  
 Give him some small plantation to enclose,  
 Which he may call his own? Not wealth he  
 craves,

But independence: yet if thou, sweet maid,  
 In health and virtue bloom; tho' worse betide,  
 Thy smile will smooth adversity's rough brow. 550

IN Italy's green bounds, the myrtle shoots  
 A fragrant fence, and blossoms in the sun.  
 Here, on the rockiest verge of these blest'd isles,  
 With little care, the plant of love would grow. 555  
 Then to the citron join the plant of love,  
 And with their scent and shade enrich your isles.

Ver. 538. Wild liquorice] This is a scandent plant, from which the Negroes gather what they call Jaumbee Beeds. These are about the size of pigeon-peas, almost round, of a red colour, with a black speck on one extremity. They act as an emetic, but, being violent in their operation, great caution should be observed in using them. The leaves make a good pectoral drink in disorders of the breast. By the French it is named "Petit Panacoco," to distinguish it from a large tree, which bears seeds of the same colours, only much bigger. This tree is a species of black ebony.



Yet some pretend, and not unspecious they,  
 The wood-nymphs foster the contagious blast.  
 Foes to the Dryads, they remorseless fell 560  
 Each shrub of shade, each tree of spreading root,  
 That woo the first glad fannings of the breeze.  
 Far from the muse be such inhuman thoughts;  
 Far better recks she of the woodland tribes,  
 Earth's eldest birth, and earth's best ornament. 565  
 Ask him, whom rude necessity compels  
 To dare the noontide fervour, in this clime,  
 Ah, most intensely hot; how much he longs  
 For cooling vast impenetrable shade?  
 The muse, alas, th' experienc'd muse can tell: 570  
 Oft hath she travell'd, while solstitial beams,  
 Shot yellow deaths on the devoted land;  
 Oft, oft hath she their ill-judg'd avarice blam'd,  
 Who, to the stranger, to their slaves and herds,  
 Denied this best of joys, the breezy shade. 575  
 And are there none, whom generous pity warms,  
 Friends to the woodland reign; whom shades  
 delight?

Ver. 559. contagious blast.] So a particular species of blight is called in the West-Indies. See its description in the second book.

Ver. 572. yellow deaths] The yellow fever, to which Europeans of a sanguine habit of body, and who exceed in drinking or exercise, are liable on their arrival in the West-Indies. The French call it *Maladie de Siame*, or more properly, "*La Fievre des Matelots*." Those who have lived any time in the islands are no more subject to this disease than the Creoles, whence, however, some physicians have too hastily concluded, that it was a foreign extraction.

Who,



Who, round their green domains, plant hedge-  
row trees ;

And with cool cedars, screen the public way ?

Yes, good Montano ; friend of man was he : 580

Him persecution, virtue's deadliest foe,

Drove, a lorn exile, from his native shore ;

From his green hills, where many a fleecy flock,

Where many a heifer crott their wholesome food ;

And many a swain, obedient to his rule, 585

Him their lov'd master, their protector, own'd,

Yet, from that paradise, to Indian wilds,

To tropic suns, to fell barbaric hinds,

A poor outcast, an alien did he roam ;

His wife, the partner of his better hours, 590

And one sweet infant, cheer'd his dismal way :

Unus'd to labour ; yet the orient sun,

Yet western Phœbus, saw him wield the hoe.

At first a garden all his wants supplied,

(For Temperance sat cheerful at his board,) 595

With yams, cassada, and the food of strength,

Thrice

Ver. 596. cassada.] Cassavi, cassava, is called Jatropha by botanists. Its meal makes a wholesome bread, although its juice be poisonous. There is a species of cassada which may be eat with safety, without expressing the juice ; this the French call Camagnoc. The colour of its root is white, like a parsnip ; that of the common kind is of a brownish red, before it is scraped. By coction the cassada-juice becomes an excellent sauce for fish ; and the Indians prepare many wholesome dishes from it. I have given it internally mixed with flour without any bad consequences ; it did not however produce any salutary effect. A good starch is made from it. The stem is knotty, and, being cut into smallunks and planted, young sprouts shoot up from each knob. Hor-ies have been poisoned by eating its leaves. The French name  
E it



Thrice-wholesome tanies: while a neighbouring  
dell,

(Which nature to the fourfop had resign'd,)

With ginger, and with Raleigh's pungent plant,  
Gave wealth; and gold bought better land and  
slaves.

600

it Manihot, Magnoc, and Manioc, and the Spaniards Mandiocha. It is pretended that all creatures but man eat the raw root of the cassada with impunity; and, when dried, that it is a sovereign antidote against venomous bites. A wholesome drink is prepared from this root by the Indians, Spaniards, and Portuguese, according to Pineda. There is one species of this plant which the Indians only use, and is by them called Baccacoua.

Ver. 597. tanies:] This wholesome root, in some of the islands, is called Edda: its botanical name is "*Arum maximum Egyptiacum*." There are three species of tanies, the blue, the scratching, and that which is commonly roasted. The blossoms of all three are very fragrant, in a morning or evening. The young leaves, as well as the spiral stalks which support the flower, are eaten by Negroes as a sallad. The root makes a good broth in dysenteric complaints. They are seldom so large as the yam, but most people think them preferable in point of taste.

Ver. 598. to the fourfop] The true Indian name of this tree is Suirsaak. It grows in the barrenest places to a considerable height. Its fruit will often weigh two pounds. Its skin is green, and somewhat prickly. The pulp is not disagreeable to the palate, being cool, and having its sweetness tempered with some degree of an acid. It is one of the Anonas, as are also the custard, star, and sugar-apples. The leaves of the fourfop are very shining and green. The fruit is wholesome, but seldom admitted to the tables of the elegant. The seeds are dispersed thro' the pulp like the guava. It has a peculiar flavour. It grows in the East as well as the West-Indies. The botanical name is *Guanabanus*. The French call it *Petit Corosol*, or *Cœur de Bœuf*, to which the fruit bears a resemblance. The root, being reduced to a powder, and snuffed up the nose, produces the same effects as tobacco. Taken by the mouth, the Indians pretend it is a specific in the epilepsy.

Heaven



Heaven blefs'd his labour : now the cotton shrub  
 Grac'd with broad yellow flowers, unhurt by  
 worms,

O'er many an acre sheds its whitest down :  
 The power of rain, in genial moisture bath'd  
 His cacao-walk, which teem'd with marrowy  
 pods ;

605

His

Ver. 601. cotton] The fine down, which this shrub produces to envelope its seeds, is sufficiently known. The English, Italian, and French names, evidently are derived from the Arabic *Algodon*, as the Spaniards at this day call it. It was originally brought by the Arabians into the Levant, where it is now cultivated with great success. Authors mention four species of cotton, but they confound the silk-cotton tree, or *Ceiba*, among them. The flower of the West-India cotton-shrub is yellow, and companulated. It produces twice every year. That of Cayenne is the best of any that comes from America. This plant is very apt to be destroyed by a grub within a short time ; bating that, it is a profitable production. Pliny mentions *Gossipium*, which is the common botanical name of cotton. It is likewise called *Zylon*. Martinus, in his *Philological Lexicon*, derives cotton from the Hebrew word קטון *Katon*, (or, as pronounced by the German-Jews, *Kotoun*.)

Ver. 605. cacao-walk,] It is also called, *Cacao* and *Coco*. It is a native of some of the provinces of South-America, and a drink made from it was the common food of the Indians before the Spaniards came among them, who were some time in those countries ere they could be prevailed upon to taste it ; and it must be confessed, that the Indian chocolate had not a tempting aspect ; yet I much doubt whether the Europeans have greatly improved its wholesomeness, by the addition of vanillas and other hot ingredients. The tree often grows 15 or 20 feet high, and is straight and handsome. The pods, which seldom contain less than thirty nuts of the size of a flatted olive, grow upon the stem and principal branches. The tree loves a moist, rich, and shaded soil : Hence those who plant cacao-walks, sometimes screen them by a hardier tree, which the Spaniards aptly term *Madre de Cacao*. They may be planted fifteen or twenty feet distant, though some advise to plant them much nearer, and perhaps wisely ; for it is an easy matter to thin them, when they are past the danger of being destroyed by dry weather, &c.



His coffee bath'd, that glow'd with berries, red  
As Danae's lip, or, Theodosia, thine,  
Yet countless as the pebbles on the shore;  
Oft, while drought kill'd his impious neighbour's  
grove.

In time, a numerous gang of sturdy slaves,      610  
Well-fed, well-cloath'd, all emulous to gain  
Their master's smile, who treated them like men;  
Blacken'd his Cane-lands; which with vast increase,  
Beyond

Some recommend planting cassada, or bananas, in the intervals, when the cacao-trees are young, to destroy weeds, from which the walk cannot be kept too free. It is generally three years before they produce good pods; but, in six years, they are in the highest perfection. The pods are commonly of the size and shape of a large cucumber. There are three or four sorts of cacao, which differ from one another in the colour and goodness of their nuts. That from the Caraccas is certainly the best. None of the species grow in Peru. Its alimentary, as well as physical properties, are sufficiently known. This word is Indian.

Ver. 606. His coffee] This is certainly of Arabic derivation; and has been used in the East, as a drink, time immemorial. The inhabitants about the mouth of the Red-sea were taught the use of it by the Persians, say authors, in the fifteenth century; and the coffee shrub was gradually introduced into Arabia Felix, whence it passed into Egypt, Syria, and lastly Constantinople. The Turks, though so excessively fond of coffee, have not known it much above one hundred and fifty years; whereas the English have been acquainted therewith for upwards of an hundred. one Pasqua, a Greek, having opened a coffee-house in London about the middle of the last century. The famous traveller, Thevenot, introduced coffee into France. This plant is cultivated in the West-Indies, particularly by the French, with great success; but the berry from thence is not equal to that from Mocha. It is a species of Arabian jasmine; the flower is particularly redolent, and from it a pleasant cordial water is distilled. It produces fruit twice every year; but the shrub must be three years old before any can be gathered. It should not be allowed to grow above six feet high. It is very apt to be destroyed by a large



Beyond the wish of avarice, paid his toil.  
 No cramps, with sudden death, surpriz'd his  
 mules ; 615

No glander-pest his airy stables thinn'd :  
 And, if disorder seiz'd his Negroe-train,  
 Celsus was call'd, and pining Illness flew.  
 His gate stood wide to all ; but chief the poor,  
 The unfriended stranger, and the sickly, shar'd 620  
 His prompt munificence : No surly dog,  
 Nor surlier Æthiop, their approach debar'd.  
 The Muse, that pays this tribute to his fame,  
 Oft hath escap'd the sun's meridian blaze,  
 Beneath yon tamarind-vista, which his hands 625  
 Planted ; and which, impervious to the sun,  
 His latter days beheld. — One noon he sat  
 Beneath its breezy shade, what time the sun  
 His sultry vengeance from the Lion pour'd ;  
 And calmly thus his eldest hope address'd. 630

large fly, which the French call *Mouche a casse* ; as well as by the white grub, which they name *Puceron*. Its medical and alimentary qualities are as generally known as to those of tea.

Ver. 625. tamarind-vista,] This large, shady, and beautiful tree grows fast even in the driest soils, and lasts long ; and yet its wood is hard, and very fit for mechanical uses. The leaves are smaller than those of tenna, and pennated ; they taste sourish, as does the pulp, which is contained in pods four or five inches long. They bear once a year. An excellent vinegar may be made from the fruit ; but the Creoles chiefly preserve it with sugar, as the Spaniards with salt. A pleasant syrup may be made from it. The name is, in Arabic, *Tamara*. The Antients were not acquainted therewith ; for the Arabians first introduced tamarinds into physic ; it is a native of the East as well as of the West-Indies and South-America, where different provinces call it by different names. Its cathartic qualities are well known. It is good in sea-sickness. The botanical name is *Tamarindus*.



" Be pious, be industrious, be humane ;  
 " From proud oppression guard the labouring  
   hind.  
 " Whate'er their creed, God is the Sire of man,  
 " His image they ; then dare not thou, my son,  
 " To bar the gates of mercy on mankind. 635  
 " Your foes forgive, for merit must make foes ;  
 " And in each virtue far surpass your fire.  
 " Your means are ample, Heaven a heart bestow !  
 " So health and peace shall be your portion here ;  
 " And yon bright sky, to which my soul aspires,  
 " Shall bless you with eternity of joy." 641

He spoke, and ere the swift-wing'd zumbadore  
 The mountain-desert startled with his hum ;  
 Ere fire-flies trimm'd their vital lamps ; and ere  
 Dun Evening trod on rapid Twilight's heel : 645  
 His knell was rung ;—  
 And all the Cane-lands wept their father lost.

Ver. 642. and ere the swift-wing'd zumbadore] This bird,  
 which is one of the largest and swiftest known, is only seen at  
 night, or rather heard ; for it makes this hideous humming noise  
 (whence its name) on the desert tops of the Andes. See Ulloa's  
 Voyage to South-America. It is also called Condor. Its wings,  
 when expanded, have been known to exceed sixteen feet from tip  
 to tip. See Phil. Trans. No. 208.

Ver. 644. Ere fire-flies] This surprising insect is frequent in  
 Guadaloupe, &c. and all the warmer parts of America. There  
 are none of them in the English Caribbee, or Virgin-Islands.

Ver. 645. on rapid Twilight's heel:] There is little or no  
 twilight in the West-Indies. All the year round is dark before  
 eight at night. The dawn is equally short.

MUSE,



MUSE, yet awhile indulge my rapid course ;  
And I'll unharnes'd, soon, the foaming steeds.

IF Jove descend, propitious to thy vows, 650  
In frequent floods of rain ; successive crops  
Of weeds will spring. Nor venture to repine,  
Tho' oft their toil thy little gang renew ;  
Their toil tenfold the melting heavens repay :  
For soon thy plants will magnitude acquire, 655  
To crush all undergrowth ; before the sun,  
The planets thus withdraw their puny fires.  
And tho' untutor'd, then, thy Canes will shoot :  
Care meliorates their growth. The trenches fill  
With their collateral mold ; as in a town 660  
Which foes have long beleaguér'd, unawares  
A strong detachment sallies from each gate,  
And levels all the labours of the plain.

AND now thy Cane's first blades their verdure  
lose,  
And hang their idle heads. Be these stript off ; 665  
So shall fresh sportive airs their joints embrace,  
And by their dalliance give the sap to rise.  
But, O beware, let no unskilful hand  
The vivid foliage tear : Their channel'd spouts,  
Well-pleas'd, the watery nutriment convey, 670  
With filial duty, to the thirsty stem ;  
And, spreading wide their reverential arms,  
Defend their parent from solstitial skies.

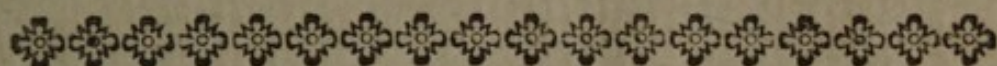


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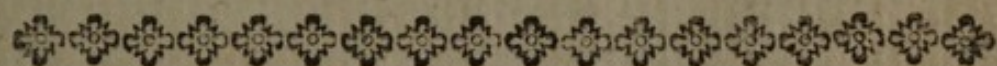
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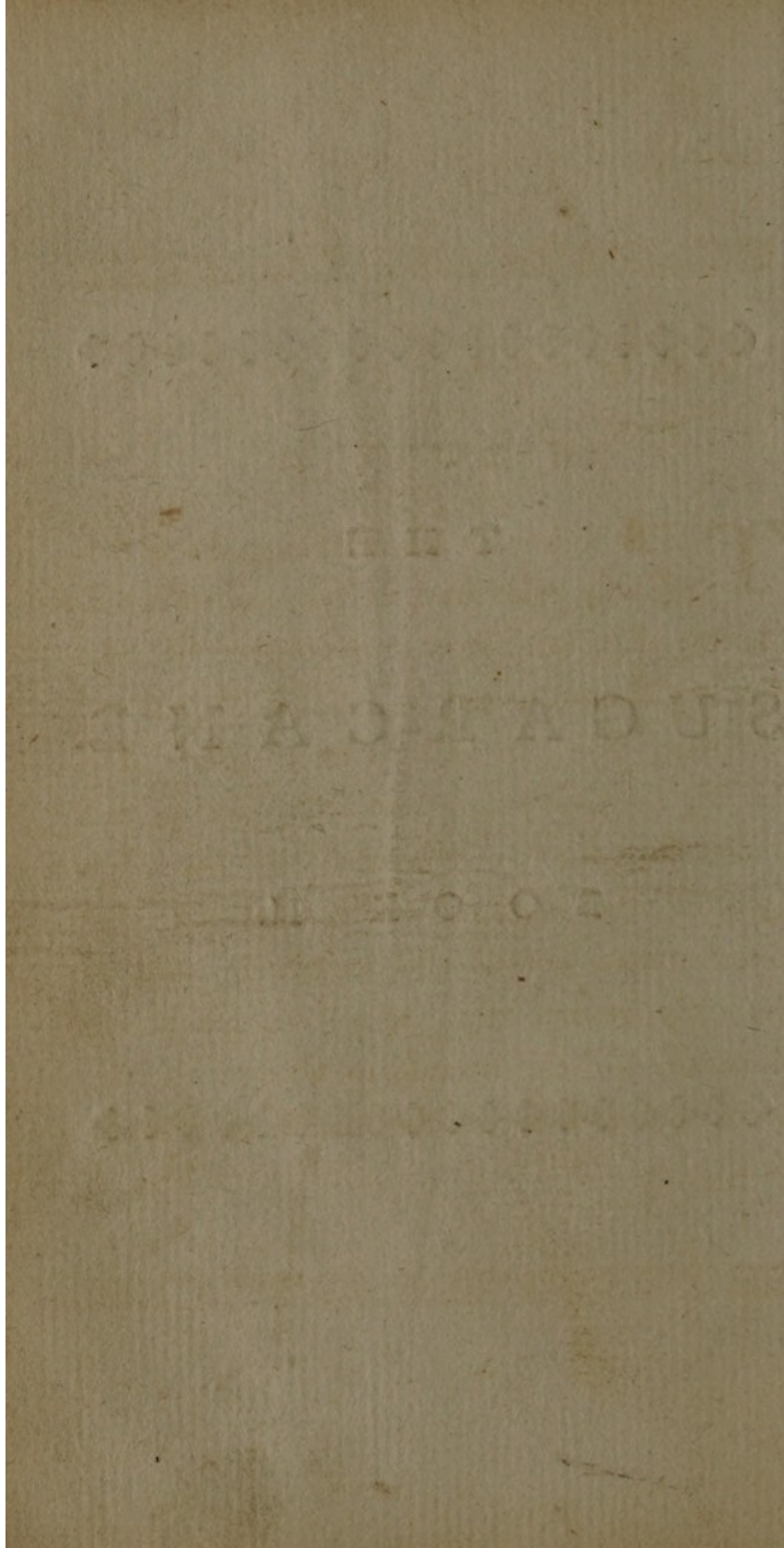




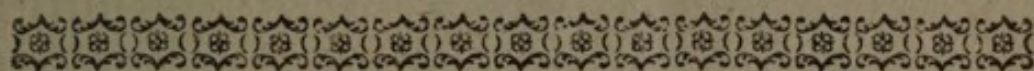
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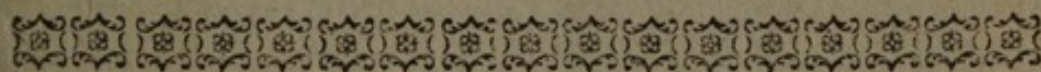






A D V E R T I S E M E N T  
T O B O O K I I.

**T**H E following Book having, been originally addressed to WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq; and by him approved of; the Author should deem it a kind of poetical sacrilege, now, to address it to any other. To his memory, therefore, be it sacred; as a small, but sincere, testimony of the high opinion the Author entertained of that Gentleman's genius and manners; and as the only return now, alas! in his power to make, for the friendship wherewith Mr. SHENSTONE had condescended to honour him.

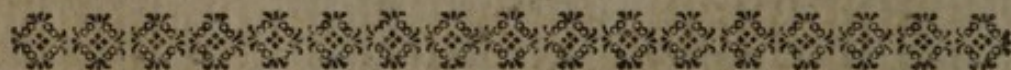






## A R G U M E N T.

*Subject proposed. Address to William Shenstone, Esq;  
Of monkeys. Of rats and other vermin. Of weeds,  
Of the yellow fly. Of the greasy fly. Of the blast.  
A hurricane described. Of calms and earthquakes.  
A tale.*



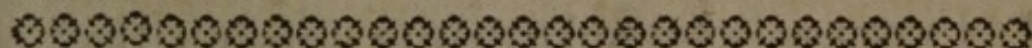




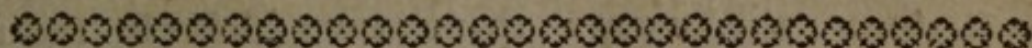
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T H E

S U G A R - C A N E.



B O O K II.



ENOUGH of culture.—A less pleasing  
E theme,  
What ills await the ripening Cane,  
demands

My serious numbers: these, the thoughtful Muse  
Hath oft beheld, deep-pierc'd with generous  
woe. 4

For she, poor exile! boasts no waving crops;  
For her no circling mules press dulcet streams;  
No Negro-band huge foaming coppers skim;  
Nor fermentation (wine's dread fire) for her,  
With Vulcan's aid, from Cane a spirit draws,  
Potent to quell the madness of despair. 10  
Yet, oft, the range she walks, at shut of eve;  
Oft sees red lightening at the midnight-hour,

F

When



When nod the watches, stream along the sky ;  
 Not innocent, as what the learned call  
 The Boreal morn, which, through the azure air, 15  
 Flashes its tremulous rays, in painted streaks,  
 While o'er night's veil her lucid tresses flow :  
 Nor quits the Muse her walk, immers'd in thought,  
 How she the planter, haply, may advise ;  
 Till tardy morn unbar the gates of light, 20  
 And, opening on the main with sultry beam,  
 To burnish'd silver turns the blue-green wave.

SAY, will my SHENSTONE lend a patient ear,  
 And weep at woes unknown to Britain's Isle?  
 Yes, thou wilt weep ; for pity chose thy breast, 25  
 With taste and science, for their soft abode :  
 Yes, thou wilt weep : thine own distress thou  
 bear'st  
 Undaunted ; but another's melts thy soul.

“ O WERE my pipe as soft, my dittied song”  
 As smooth as thine, my too too distant friend, 30  
 SHENSTONE ; my soft pipe, and my dittied song  
 Should hush the hurricanes tremendous roar,  
 And from each evil guard the ripening Cane !

DESTRUCTIVE, on the upland sugar-groves  
 The monkey-nation preys : from rocky heights, 35  
 In silent parties, they descend by night,  
 And posting watchful centinels, to warn  
 When hostile steps approach ; with gambols, they  
 Pour o'er the Cane-grove. Luckless he to whom  
 That land pertains ! in evil hour, perhaps, 40  
 And



And thoughtless of to-morrow, on a die  
 He hazards millions ; or, perhaps, reclines  
 On Luxury's soft lap, the pest of wealth ;  
 And, inconsiderate, deems his Indian crops  
 Will amply her insatiate wants supply. 45

FROM these insidious droles (peculiar pest  
 Of Liamuiga's hills) would'st thou defend  
 Thy waving wealth ; in traps put not thy trust,  
 However baited : treble every watch,  
 And well with arms provide them ; faithful  
     dogs, 50  
 Of nose sagacious, on their footsteps wait.  
 With these attack the predatory bands ;  
 Quickly the unequal conflict they decline,  
 And, chattering, fling their ill-got spoils away.  
 So when, of late, innumerable Gallic hosts 55  
 Fierce, wanton, cruel, did by stealth invade  
 The peaceable American's domains,  
 While desolation mark'd their faithless rout ;  
 No sooner Albion's martial sons advanc'd,  
 Than the gay dastards to their forests fled, 60  
 And left their spoils and tomahawks behind.

Ver. 46 peculiar pest] The monkeys, which are now so numerous in the mountainous parts of St. Christopher, were brought thither by the French when they possessed half that island. This circumstance we learn from Pere Labat, who farther tells us, that they are a most delicate food. The English-Negroes are very fond of them, but the White-inhabitants do not eat them. They do a great deal of mischief in St. Kitt's, destroying many thousand pounds Sterling's worth of the Canes every year.



NOR with less waste the whisker'd vermin-  
 race,  
 A countless clan, despoil the low-land Cane.

THESE to destroy, while commerce hoists the  
 sail,  
 Loose rocks abound, or tangling bushes bloom, 65  
 What Planter knows? — Yet prudence may re-  
 duce.

Encourage then the breed of savage cats,  
 Nor kill the winding snake, thy foes they eat.  
 Thus, on the mangrove-banks of Guayaquil,  
 Child of the rocky desert, sea-like stream, 70  
 With studious care, the American preserves  
 The gallinazo, else that sea-like stream  
 (Whence traffic pours her bounties on mankind)  
 Dread alligators would alone possess

Thy

Ver. 64. These to destroy,] Rats, &c. are not natives of America, but came by shipping from Europe. They breed in the ground, under loose rocks and bushes. Durante, a Roman, who was physician to Pope Sixtus Quintus, and who wrote a Latin poem on the preservation of health, enumerates domestic rats among animals that may be eaten with safety. But if these are wholesome, cane-rats must be much more delicate, as well as more nourishing. Accordingly we find most field Negroes fond of them, and I have heard that straps of cane-rats are publicly sold in the markets of Jamaica.

Ver. 69. mangrove-banks] This tree, which botanists call *Rizophora*, grows in marshy soils, and on the sides of rivers; and, as the branches take root, they frequently render narrow streams impassable to boats. Oysters often adhere to their roots, &c. The French name of this strange water-shrub is *Paltuvier*. The species meant here is the red mangrove.

Ver. 74. Dread alligators] This dreadful animal is amphibious, and seldom lays fewer than 100 eggs. There she carefully covers  
 with



Thy foes, the teeth-fil'd Ibbos also love ; 75  
Nor thou their wayward appetite restrain.

SOME place decoys, nor will they not avail,  
Replete with roasted crabs, in every grove  
These fell marauders gnaw ; and pay their slaves  
Some small reward for every captive foe. 80  
So practise Gallia's sons ; but Britons trust  
In other wiles ; and surer their success.

with sand. But, notwithstanding this precaution, the gallinazo (a large species of carrion-crow) conceals itself among the thick boughs of the neighbouring trees, and thus often discovers the hoard of the alligator, which she no sooner leaves, than the gallinazo souses down upon it, and greedily scraping off the sand, regales on its contents. Nor is the male alligator less an enemy to the increase of its own horrid brood, than these useful birds ; for, when Instinct prompts the female to let her young fly out by breaking the eggs, he never fails to accompany her, and to devour as many of them as he can : So that the mother scarce ever escapes into the river with more than five out of all her hundred. Thus Providence doubly prevents the otherwise immense propagation of that voracious animal, on the banks of the river Guayaquil ; for the gallinazo is not always found, where alligators are.—Ulloa.

Ver. 75. teeth-fil'd Ibbos] Or Ebbos, as they are commonly called, are a numerous nation. Many of them have their teeth filed, and blackened in an extraordinary manner. They make good slaves when bought young ; but are, in general, foul feeders, many of them greedily devouring the raw guts of fowls : They also feed on dead mules and horses ; whose carcases, therefore, should be buried deep, that the Negroes may not come at them. But the surest way is to burn them ; otherwise they will be apt, privily, to kill those useful animals, in order to feast on them.

Ver. 76. Nor thou their wayward] Pere Labat says that Cane-rats give those Negroes who eat them pulmonic disorders, but the good Jesuit was no physician. I have been told by those who have eat them, that they are very delicate food.



WITH Misnian arsenic, deleterious bane,  
 Pound up the ripe cassada's well-rasp'd root,  
 And form in pellets; these profusely spread 85  
 Round the Cane-groves, where sculk the vermin-  
 breed:

They, greedy, and unweeting of the bait,  
 Crowd to the inviting cates, and swift devour  
 Their palatable death; for soon they seek  
 The neighbouring spring; and drink, and swell,  
 and die. 90

But dare not thou, if life deserve thy care,  
 The infected rivulet taste; nor let thy herds  
 Graze its polluted brinks, till rolling time  
 Have fin'd the water, and destroyed the bane.  
 'Tis safer then to mingle nightshade's juice 95  
 With flour, and throw it liberal 'mong thy Canes:  
 They touch not this; its deadly scent they fly,  
 And sudden colonize some distant vale.

SHALL the muse deign to sing of humble weeds,  
 That check the progress of the imperial Cane? 100

IN every soil, unnumber'd weeds will spring;  
 Nor fewest in the best: (thus, oft we find  
 Enormous vices taint the noblest souls!)  
 These let thy little gang, with skilful hand,

Ver. 95. 'Tis safer then to mingle nightshade's juice] See the article Solanum in Newman's Chemistry published by Dr Lewis. There is a species of East-India animal, called a Mungoes, which bears a natural antipathy to rats. Its introduction into the Sugar-Islands would, probably, effectuate the extirpation of this destructive vermin.



Oft as they spread abroad, and oft they spread; 105  
 Careful pluck up, so swell thy growing heap  
 Of rich manure. And yet some weeds arise,  
 Of aspect mean, with wond'rous virtues fraught :  
 (And doth not oft uncommon merit dwell  
 In men of vulgar looks, and trivial air?) 110  
 Such, planter, be not thou asham'd to save  
 From foul pollution, and unseemly rot ;  
 Much will they benefit thy house and thee.  
 But chief the yellow thistle thou select,  
 Whose seed the stomach frees from nauseous  
 loads ; 115  
 And, if the music of the mountain-dove  
 Delight thy pensive ear, sweet friend to thought !  
 This prompts their cooing, and enflames their love.  
 Nor let rude hands the knotted grafs profane,  
 Whose juice worms fly : Ah, dire endemial ill !  
 How many fathers, fathers now no more ; 121  
 How many orphans, now lament thy rage ?  
 The cow-itch also save ; but let thick gloves  
 Thine

Ver. 114. the yellow thistle] The seeds of this plant are an excellent emetic ; and almost as useful in dysenteric complaints as ipecacuana. It grows every where.

Ver. 119. Nor let rude hands the knotted grafs profane,] This is truly a powerful vermifuge ; but, uncautiously administered, has often proved mortal. The juice of it, clarified, is sometimes given ; but a decoction of it is greatly preferable. Its botanical name is *Spigelia*.

Ver. 123. The cow-itch also save ;] This extraordinary vine should be permitted to grow in a Cane-piece ; for Negroes have been known to fire the Canes, to save themselves from the torture



Thine hands defend, or thou wilt sadly rue  
 Thy rash imprudence, when ten thousand darts 125  
 Sharp as the bee-sting, fasten in thy flesh,  
 And give thee up to torture. But, unhurt,  
 Planter, thou may'st the humble chickweed  
 cull;

And that, which coyly flies the astonish'd grasp.  
 Not the confection nam'd from Pontus' King; 130  
 Not

ture which attends working in grounds where it has abounded. Mixed with melasses, it is a safe and excellent vermifuge. Its seeds, which resemble blackish small beans, are purgative. Its flower is purple; and its pods, on which the stinging brown *Seræ* are found, are as large as a full-grown English field-pea.

Ver. 128. Planter, thou may'st the humble chickweed] There are two kinds of chickweed, which grow spontaneously in the Caribbees, and both possess very considerable virtues, particularly that which botanists call *Cajacia*, and which the Spaniards emphatically name *Erudos Cobres*, or *Snakeweed*, on account of its remarkable qualities against poisonous bites. It is really of use against fish-poison; as is also the sensitive plant, which the Spaniards prettily call the *Vergonzosa*, the *Bashful*, and *La Donzella*, or the *Maiden*. There are many kinds of this extraordinary plant, which grow every where in the Islands and in South-America. The botanical name of the former is *Alsine*, and that of the latter *Mimosa*.

Ver. 130. Not the confection] This medicine is called *Mithridatium*, in honour of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*; who, by using it constantly, had secured himself from the effects of poison, in such a manner, that, when he actually attempted to put an end to his life, by that means, he failed in his purpose. So, at least, *Pliny* informs us. But we happily are not obliged to believe, implicitly, whatever that elaborate compiler has told us. When poisons immediately operate on the nervous system, and their effects are to be expelled by the skin, this electuary is no contemptible antidote. But how many poisons do we know at present, which produce their effects in a different manner? and, from the accounts of authors, we have reason to be persuaded, that the ancients were not much behind us in their variety of poisons.



Not the blest'd apple Median climes produce,  
 Though lofty Maro (whose immortal muse  
 Distant I follow, and, submissive, adore)  
 Hath sung its properties, to counteract  
 Dire spells, slow-mutter'd o'er the baneful bowl,  
 Where cruel stepdames poisonous drugs have  
 brew'd; 136

Can vie with these low tenants of the vale,  
 In driving poisons from the infected frame:  
 For here, alas! (ye sons of luxury, mark!)  
 The sea, tho' on its bosom Halcyons sleep, 140  
 Abounds with poison'd fish; whose crimson fins,  
 Whose eyes, whose scales, bedropt with azure,  
 gold,

Purple, and green, in all gay Summer's pride,  
 Amuse the sight; whose taste the palate charms;  
 Yet death, in ambush, on the banquet waits, 145  
 Unless these antidotes be timely given.

But, say what strains, what numbers can recite,  
 Thy praises, vervain; or wild liquorice, thine?  
 For not the costly root, the gift of God,

If, therefore, the King of Pontus had really intended to have destroyed himself, he could have been at no loss for the means, notwithstanding the daily use of this antidote.

Ver. 131. Not the blest'd apple] Authors are not agreed what the apple is, to which Virgil attributes such remarkable virtues, nor is it indeed possible they ever should. However, we have this comfort on our side, that our not knowing it is of no detriment to us; for as spells cannot effect us, we are at no loss for antidotes to guard against them.

Ver. 149. For not the costly root,] Some medical writers have bestowed the high appellation of *Donum Dei* on rhubarb.

Gather'd



Gather'd by those, who drink the Volga's wave,  
 (Prince of Europa's streams, itself a sea) 151  
 Equals your potency ! Did planters know  
 But half your virtues ; not the Cane itself,  
 Would they with greater, fonder pains preserve !

STILL other maladies infest the Cane, 155  
 And worse to be subdu'd. The infect-tribe  
 That, fluttering, spread their pinions to the sun,  
 Recal the muse : nor shall their many eyes,  
 Tho' edg'd with gold, their many-colour'd down,  
 From Death preserve them. In what distant  
 clime, 160

In what recesses are the plunderers hatch'd ?  
 Say, are they wafted in the living gale,  
 From distant islands ? Thus, the locust-breed,  
 In winged caravans, that blot the sky,  
 Descend from far, and, ere bright morning dawn,  
 Astonish'd Afric sees her crop devour'd. 166  
 Or, doth the Cane a proper nest afford,  
 And food adapted to the yellow fly ? —  
 The skill'd in Nature's mystic lore observe,  
 Each tree, each plant, that drinks the golden  
 day, 170

Some reptile life sustains : Thus cochinille

Feeds

Ver. 171. Thus cochinille] This is a Spanish word. For the manner of propagating this useful insect, see Sir Hans Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica. It was long believed in Europe to be a seed, or vegetable production. The botanical name of the plant



Feeds on the Indian fig; and should it harm  
 The foster plant, its worth that harm repays:  
 But YE, base insects! no bright scarlet yield, 174  
 To deck the British WOLF; who now perhaps,  
 (So Heaven and George ordain) in triumph  
 mounts

Some strong-built fortrefs, won from haughty  
 Gaul!

And tho' no plant such luscious nectar yields,  
 As yields the Cane-plant; yet, vile paricides!  
 Ungrateful ye; the parent-cane destroy. 180

MUSE! say what remedy hath skill devis'd  
 To quell this noxious foe? Thy Blacks send  
 forth,

A strong detachment! ere the encreasing pest  
 Have made too firm a lodgment; and, with care,  
 Wipe every tainted blade, and liberal lave 185  
 With sacred Neptune's purifying stream.

But this Augæan toil long time demands,  
 Which thou to more advantage may'st employ:  
 If vows for rain thou ever did'st prefer.  
 Planter, prefer them now: the rattling shower, 190  
 Pour'd down in constant streams, for days and  
 nights,

plant on which the cochinille feeds, is "*Opuntia maxima, folio  
 oblongo, majore, spinulis obtusis, mollibus et innocentibus obsito,  
 flore, striis rubris variegato.*"—Sloane.



Not only swells, with nectar sweet, thy Canes ;  
But, in the deluge, drowns thy plundering foe.

When may the planter idly fold his arms,  
And say, " My foul take rest ?" Superior ills, 195  
Ills which no care nor wisdom can avert,  
In black succession rise. Ye men of Kent,  
When nipping Eurus, with the brutal force  
Of Boreas, join'd in ruffian league, assail  
Your ripen'd hop-grounds ; tell me what you  
feel, 200

And pity the poor planter ; when the blast,  
Fell plague of Heaven ! perdition of the isles !  
Attacks his waving gold. Tho' well-manur'd ;  
A richness tho' thy fields from nature boast ;  
Though seasons pour ; this pestilence invades : 205  
Too oft it seizes the glad infant-throng,  
Nor pities their green nonage : Their broad blades  
Of which the graceful wood-nymphs erst compos'd  
The greenest garlands to adorn their brows,  
First pallid, sickly, dry, and withered shew ; 210  
Unseemly stains succeed ; which, nearer view'd  
By microscopic arts, small eggs appear,

Ver. 205. Though seasons] Without a rainy season, the Sugar-cane could not be cultivated to any advantage: For what Pliny the Elder writes of another plant may be applied to this, " Gaudet irriguis, et toto anno bibere amat."

Ver. 205. this pestilence] It must, however, be confessed, that the blast is less frequent in lands naturally rich, or such as are made so by well-rooted manure.



Dire fraught with reptile-life; alas, too soon  
They burst their filmy jail, and crawl abroad, 214  
Bugs of uncommon shape; thrice hideous show!  
Innumerable as the painted shells, that load  
The wave-worn margin of the Virgin-isles!  
Innumerable as the leaves the plumb-tree sheds,  
When, proud of her fecundity, she shows,  
Naked, her gold fruit to the God of Noon. 220  
Remorseless to its youth; what pity, say,  
Can the Cane's age expect? In vain, its pitch  
With juice nectarious flows; to pungent sour,  
Foe to the bowels, soon its nectar turns:  
Vain every joint a gemmy embryo bears, 225  
Alternate rang'd; from these no filial young  
Shall grateful spring, to bless the planter's eye. —  
With bugs confederate, in destructive league,  
The ants' republic joins; a villain crew,  
As the waves, countless, that plough up the deep,  
(Where Eurus reigns vicegerent of the sky, 231  
Whom Rhea bore to the bright God of Day)  
When furious Auster dire commotions stirs:

Ver. 218. the plumb-tree sheds,] This is the Jamaica plumb-tree. When covered with fruit, it has no leaves upon it. The fruit is wholesome. In like manner, the panspan is destitute of foliage when covered with flowers. The latter is a species of jessamine, and grows as large as an apple-tree.

Ver. 231. Eurus reigns] The East is the centre of the trade-wind in the West-Indies, which veers a few points to the North or South. What Homer says of the West-wind, in his islands of the blessed, may more aptly be applied to the trade-winds.



These wind, by subtle sap, their secret way,  
Pernicious pioneers! while those invest, 235  
More firmly daring, in the face of Heaven,  
And win, by regular approach, the Cane.

'GAINST such ferocious, such unnumber'd bands,  
What arts, what arms shall sage experience use?

SOME bid the planter load the favouring gale, 240  
With pitch, and sulphur's suffocating steam: —  
Unless the vapour o'er the Cane-grove flies,  
In curling volumes lost; such feeble arms,  
To man tho' fatal, not the blast subdue.  
Others again, and better their success, 245  
Command their slaves each tainted blade to pick  
With care, and burn them in vindictive flames.  
Labour immense! and yet, if small the pest;  
If numerous, if industrious be thy gang;  
At length, thou may'st the victory obtain. 250  
But, if the living taint be far diffus'd,  
Bootless this toil; nor will it then avail  
(Tho' ashes lend their suffocating aid)  
To bare the broad roots, and the mining swarms  
Expose, remorseless, to the burning noon. 255  
Ah! must then ruin desolate the plain?  
Must the lost planter other climes explore?  
Howe'er reluctant, let the hoe uproot  
The infected Cane-piece; and, with eager flames,  
The hostile myriads thou to embers turn: 260  
Far better, thus, a mighty loss sustain,

Which



Which happier years and prudence may retrieve ;  
 Than risque thine all. As when an adverse storm,  
 Impetuous, thunders on some luckless ship,  
 From green St. Christopher, or Cathäy bound : 265  
 Each nautic art the reeling seamen try :  
 The storm redoubles : death rides on every wave :  
 Down by the board the cracking masts they hew ;  
 And heave their precious cargo in the main.

SAY, can the Muse, the pencil in her hand, 270  
 The all-wasting hurricane observant ride ?  
 Can she, undazzled, view the lightning's glare,  
 That fires the welkin ? Can she, unappall'd,  
 When all the flood-gates of the sky are ope,  
 The shoreless deluge stem ? The Muse hath seen 275  
 The pillar'd flame, whose top hath reach'd the  
 stars ;

Seen rocky, molten fragments, flung in air  
 From Ætna's vext abyss ; seen burning streams  
 Pour down its channel'd sides ; tremendous  
 scenes !——

Yet not vext Ætna's pillar'd flames, that strike 280  
 The stars ; nor molten mountains hurl'd on high ;  
 Nor ponderous rapid deluges, that burn  
 Its deeply-channel'd sides : cause such dismay,  
 Such desolation, Hurricane ! as thou ;  
 When the Almighty gives thy rage to blow, 285  
 And all the battles of thy winds engage.

Ver. 265. Cathäy] An old name for China.



Soon as the Virgin's charms ingrofs the fun;  
 And till his weaker flame the Scorpion feels;  
 But, chief, while Libra weighs the unfteddy  
 year:

Planter, with mighty props thy dome fupport; 290  
 Each flaw repair; and well, with maffy bars,  
 Thy doors and windows guard; fecurely lodge  
 Thy ftocks and mill-points. — Then, or calms  
 obtain;

Breathlefs the royal palm-tree's airieft van;  
 While, o'er the panting ifle, the dæmon Heat 295  
 High hurls his flaming brand; vaft, diftant waves  
 The main drives furious in, and heaps the fhore  
 With ftrange productions: Or, the blue ferene  
 Affumes a louring afpect, as the clouds  
 Fly, wild-careering, thro' the vault of heaven; 300  
 Then tranfient birds, of various kinds, frequent  
 Each ftagnant pool; fome hover o'er thy roof;  
 Then Eurus reigns no more; but each bold wind,  
 By turns, ufurps the empire of the air  
 With quick inconfancy; 305  
 Thy herds, as fapient of the coming ftorm,  
 (For beafts partake fome portion of the fky,)  
 In troops affociate; and in cold fweats bath'd,  
 Wild-bellowing, eye the pole. Ye feamen, now,  
 Ply to the fouthward, if the changeful moon, 310  
 Or, in her interlunar palace hid,

Ver. 293. ftocks and mill-points.] The fails are faftened to the mill-points, as thofe are to the ftocks. They fhould always be taken down before the hurricane-feafon.

Shuns



Shuns night; or, full-orb'd, in night's forehead  
glows :

For, see! the mists, that late involv'd the hill,  
Disperse; the mid-day sun looks red; strange burs,  
Surround the stars, which vaster fill the eye. 315  
A horrid stench the pools, the main emits;  
Fearful the genius of the forest sighs;  
The mountains moan; deep groans the cavern'd  
cliff.

A night of vapour, closing fast around, 319  
Snatches the golden moon.—Each wind appeas'd,  
The North flies forth, and hurls the frightened air:  
Not all the brazen engineeries of man,  
At once exploded, the wild burst surpass.  
Yet thunder, yok'd with lightning and with rain,  
Water with fire, increase the infernal din: 325  
Canes, shrubs, trees, huts, are whirl'd aloft in  
air.—

The wind is spent; and “all the isle below  
“Is hush as death.”  
Soon issues forth the west, with sudden burst;  
And blasts more rapid, more resistless drives: 330  
Rushes the headlong sky; the city rocks;  
The good man throws him on the trembling  
ground;

Ver. 314. strange burs,] These are astral halos. Columbus soon made himself master of the signs that precede a hurricane in the West-Indies, by which means he saved his own squadron; while another large fleet, whose commander despised his prognostics, put to sea, and was wrecked.



And dies the murderer in his inmost soul. —  
Sullen the West withdraws his eager storms. —  
Will not the tempest now his furies chain? 335  
Ah, no! as when in Indian forests, wild,  
Barbaric armies suddenly retire  
After some furious onset, and, behind  
Vast rocks and trees, their horrid forms conceal,  
Brooding on slaughter, not repuls'd; for soon 340  
Their growing yell the affrighted welkin rends,  
And bloodier carnage mows th' ensanguin'd plain:  
So the south, falling from his iron caves  
With mightier force, renews the aerial war;  
Sleep, frightened, flies; and see! yon lofty palm, 345  
Fair nature's triumph, pride of Indian groves,  
Cleft by the sulphureous bolt! See yonder dome,  
Where grandeur with propriety combin'd,  
And Theodorus with devotion dwelt;  
Involv'd in smouldering flames. — From every  
rock, 350  
Dashes the turbid torrent; thro' each street  
A river foams, which sweeps, with untam'd  
might,  
Men, oxen, Cane-lands to the billowy main. —  
Pauses the wind. — Anon the savage East  
Bids his wing'd tempests more relentless rave; 355  
Now brighter, vaster coruscations flash;  
Deepens the deluge; nearer thunders roll;  
Earth trembles; ocean reels; and, in her fangs,  
Grim desolation tears the shrieking isle,

Ere



Ere rosy morn possess the ethereal plain, 360  
To pour on darkness the full flood of day.—

NOR does the hurricane's all-wasting wrath  
Alone bring ruin on its founding wing :  
Even calms are dreadful, and the fiery South  
Oft reigns a tyrant in those fervid isles : 365  
For, from its burning furnace, when it breathes,  
Europe and Asia's vegetable sons,  
Touch'd by its tainted vapour, shrivel'd, die.  
The hardiest children of the rocks repine :  
And all the upland Tropic-plants hang down 370  
Their drooping heads; shew arid, coil'd, adust.—  
The main itself seems parted into streams,  
Clear as a mirror; and with deadly scents,  
Annoys the rower; who, faint-hearted, eyes  
The sails hang idly, noiseless, from the mast. 375  
Thrice hapless he, whom thus the hand of fate  
Compels to risque the insufferable beam!  
A fiend, the worst the angry skies ordain  
To punish sinful man, shall fatal seize  
His wretched life, and to the tomb consign. 380

WHEN such the ravage of the burning calm,  
On the stout, sunny children of the hill;  
What must thy Cane-lands feel? Thy late green  
sprouts  
Nor bunch, nor joint; but, sapless, arid, pine :  
Those, who have manhood reach'd, of yellow  
hue, 385

(Symptom



(Symptom of health and strength) soon ruddy  
show;

While the rich juice that circled in their veins,  
Acescent, watery, poor, unwholesome tastes.

NOR only, planter, are thy Cane-groves burnt;  
Thy life is threatened. Muse, the manner sing. 390

THEN earthquakes, nature's agonizing pangs,  
Oft shake the astonish'd isles: The solfaterre  
Or send forth thick, blue, suffocating steams;  
Or shoots to temporary flame. A din,  
Wild, through the mountain's quivering rocky  
caves, 395

Like the dread crash of tumbling planets, roars.  
When tremble thus the pillars of the globe,  
Like the tall coco by the fierce North blown;  
Can the poor, brittle, tenements of man  
Withstand the dread convulsion? Their dear  
homes, 400

Which shaking, tottering, crashing, bursting fall,  
The boldest fly; and, on the open plain  
Appal'd, in agony the moment wait,

Ver. 392. solfaterre] Volcanos are called sulphurs, or solfaterres, in the West-Indies. There are few mountainous islands in that part of the globe without them, and those probably will destroy them in time. I saw much sulphur and allum in the solfaterre at Mountferrat. The stream that runs through it, is almost as hot as boiling water, and its steams soon blacken silver.

When,



When, with disrapture vast, the waving earth  
Shall whelm them in her sea-disgorging womb. 405

Nor less affrighted are the bestial kind.  
The bold steed quivers in each panting vein,  
And staggers, bath'd in deluges of sweat:  
Thy lowing herds forsake their grassy food,  
And send forth frightened, woeful, hollow sounds;  
The dog, thy trusty centinel of night, 411  
Deserts his post assign'd; and, piteous, howls.—  
Wide ocean feels: —

The mountain-waves, passing their custom'd  
bounds,  
Make direful, loud incursions on the land, 415  
All-overwhelming: Sudden they retreat,  
With their whole troubled waters; but, anon,  
Sudden return, with louder, mightier force;  
(The black rocks whiten, the vexed shores re-  
found;)

And yet, more rapid, distant they retire. 420  
Vast coruscations lighten all the sky,  
With volum'd flames; while thunder's awful  
voice,

From forth his shrine, by night and horror girt,  
Astounds the guilty, and appals the good:  
For oft the best, smote by the bolt of heaven, 425  
Wrapt in ethereal flame, forget to live:  
Else, fair Theana. — Muse, her fate deplore.

SOON



Soon as young reason dawn'd in Junio's breast,  
 His father sent him from these genial isles,  
 To where old Thames, with conscious pride, sur-  
       veys

430

Green Eton, soft abode of every Muse.

Each classic beauty soon he made his own ;

And soon fam'd Isis saw him woo the Nine,

On her inspiring banks : Love tun'd his song ;

For fair Theana was his only theme,

435

Acasto's daughter, whom, in early youth,

He oft distinguish'd ; and for whom he oft

Had climb'd the bending coco's airy height,

To

Ver. 438. the bending coco's]. The coco-nut tree is of the palm genus ; there are several species of them, which grow naturally in the Torrid Zone. The coco-nut tree is, by no means, so useful as travellers have represented it. The wood is of little or no service, being spongy, and the brown covering of the nuts is of too rough a texture to serve as apparel. The shell of the nut receives a good polish ; and, having a handle put to it, is commonly used to drink water out of. The milk, or water of the nut, is cooling and pleasant ; but, if drank too freely, will frequently occasion a pain in the stomach. A salutary oil may be extracted from the kernel ; which, if old, and eaten too plentifully, is apt to produce a shortness of breathing. A species of arrack is made from this tree, in the East-Indies. The largest coco-nut trees grow on the banks of the river Oroonoko. They thrive best near the sea, and look beautiful at a distance. They afford no great shade. Ripe nuts have been produced from them in three years after planting. The nuts should be macerated in water, before they are put in the ground. Coco is an Indian name ; the Spaniards call it also Palma de las Indias ; as the smallest kind, whose nuts are less than walnuts, is termed by them Coquillo. This grows in Chili, and the nuts are esteemed more delicate than those of a larger size. In the Maldivy-Islands, it is pretended, they not only build houses of the Coco-nut tree, but also vessels, with all their rigging ; nay, and load them too with wine, oil, vinegar, black sugar, fruit and strong water, from the same tree. If this be true, the Maldivian coco-nut trees must differ widely from those that grow in the West-Indies. The coco must not be confounded with the coco-nut tree. That shrub



To rob it of its nectar; which the maid,  
 When he presented, more nectarious deem'd, —  
 The sweetest sappadillas oft he brought; 441  
 From him more sweet ripe sappadillas seem'd. —  
 Nor had long absence yet effac'd her form;  
 Her charms still triumph'd o'er Britannia's fair.  
 One morn he met her in Sheen's royal walks; 445  
 Nor knew, till then, sweet Sheen contain'd his  
 all.

His taste mature' approv'd his infant choice.  
 In colour, form, expression, and in grace,  
 She shone all perfect; while each pleasing art,  
 And each soft virtue that the sex adorns, 450  
 Adorn'd the woman. My imperfect strain,  
 Which Percy's happier pencil would demand,  
 Can ill describe the transports Junio felt

shrub grows in the hottest and moistest vales of the Andes. Its leaf, which is gathered two or three times a year, is much coveted by the natives of South America, who will travel great journeys upon a single handful of the leaves, which they do not swallow, but only chew. It is of an unpleasant taste, but, by use, soon grows agreeable. Some authors have also confounded the coco-nut palm, with the coco, or chocolate tree. The French call the coco-nut tree, Cocotier. Its stem, which is very lofty, is always bent; for which reason it looks better in an orchard than in a regular garden. As one limb fades, another shoots up in the center, like a pike. The botanical name is *Palma Indica, coccifera, angulosa*.

Ver. 441. sappadillas] This is a pleasant-tasted fruit, somewhat resembling a bergamot-pear, in shape and colour. The tree which produces it, is large and shady. Its leaves are of a shining green; but the flowers, which are monopetalous, are of a palish white. The fruit is coronated when ripe, and contains, in its pulp, several longish black seeds. It is wholesome. Antigua produces the best sappadillas I ever tasted. The trivial name is Spanish. Botanists call it *Cainito*.



At this discovery: He declar'd his love;  
 She own'd his merit, nor refus'd his hand. 455

AND shall not Hymen light his brightest torch,  
 For this delighted pair? Ah, Junio knew,  
 His fire detested his Theana's house! —  
 Thus duty, reverence, gratitude, conspir'd  
 To check their happy union. He resolv'd 460  
 (And many a sigh that resolution cost)  
 To pass the time, till death his fire remov'd,  
 In visiting old Europe's letter'd climes:  
 While she (and many a tear that parting drew)  
 Embark'd, reluctant, for her native isle. 465

THO' learned, curious, and tho' nobly bent,  
 With each rare talent to adorn his mind,  
 His native land to serve; no joys he found. —  
 Yet sprightly Gaul; yet Belgium, Saturn's reign;  
 Yet Greece, of old the seat of every Muse, 470  
 Of freedom, courage; yet Ausonia's clime,  
 His steps explor'd; where painting, musick's  
     strains,  
 Where arts, where laws, (philosophy's best child),  
 With rival beauties, his attention claim'd.  
 To his just-judging, his instructed eye, 475  
 The all-perfect Medicean Venus seem'd  
 A perfect semblance of his Indian fair:  
 But, when she spake of love, her voice surpass'd  
 The harmonious warblings of Italian song.



TWICE one long year elaps'd, when letters  
came, 480  
Which briefly told him of his father's death.  
Afflicted, filial, yet to Heaven resign'd,  
Soon he reach'd Albion, and as soon embark'd,  
Eager to clasp the object of his love.

BLOW, prosperous breezes ; swiftly sail, thou  
Po : 485  
Swift sail'd the Po, and happy breezes blew.

IN Biscay's stormy seas an armed ship,  
Of force superior, from loud Charente's wave  
Clapt them on board. The frighted flying crew  
Their colours strike ; when dauntless Junio, fir'd  
With noble indignation, kill'd the chief, 491  
Who on the bloody deck dealt slaughter round.  
The Gauls retreat ; the Britons loud huzza ;  
And, touch'd with shame, with emulation stung  
So plied their cannon, plied their missil fires, 495  
That soon in air the hapless Thunderer blew.

BLOW, prosperous breezes, swiftly sail, thou Po,  
May no more dangerous fights retard thy way !

SOON Porto Santo's rocky heights they spy,  
Like clouds dim rising in the distant air. 500

Ver. 499. Porto Santo] This is one of the Madeira Islands, and of course subject to the King of Portugal. It lies in 32. 33 degrees of N. latitude. It is neither so fruitful nor so large as Madeira Proper, and is chiefly peopled by convicts, &c.



Glad Eurus whistles; laugh the sportive crew;  
 Each sail is set to catch the favouring gale,  
 While on the yard-arm the harpooner sits,  
 Strikes the Boneta, or the shark insnares.  
 The fring'd Urtica spreads her purple form 505  
 To catch the gale, and dances o'er the waves:  
 Small winged fishes on the shrouds alight;  
 And beauteous dolphins gently played around.

THOUGH faster than the Tropic-bird they flew,  
 Oft Junio cried, ah! when shall we see land? 510

Ver. 504. the Boneta.] This fish, which is equal in size to the largest salmon, is only to be found in the warm latitudes. It is not a delicate food, but those who have lived for any length of time on salt meats at sea, do not dislike it. Sir Hans Sloane, in his voyage to Jamaica, describes the method of striking them.

Ver. 504. or the shark] This voracious fish needs no description; I have seen them from 15 to 20 feet long. Some naturalists call it *Canis Carharias*. They have been known to follow a slave-ship from Guinea to the West-Indies. They swim with incredible celerity, and are found in some of the warmer seas of Europe, as well as between the tropics.

Ver. 505. Urtica] This fish the seamen call a Portuguese man of war. It makes a most beautiful appearance on the Water.

Ver. 507. winged fishes] This extraordinary species of fish is only found in the warm latitudes. Being pursued in the Water by a fish of prey called Albacores, they betake themselves in shoals to flight, and in the air are often snapt up by the Garayio, a sea fowl. They sometimes fall on the shrouds or decks of ships. They are well tasted, and commonly sold at Barbadoes.

Ver. 508. dolphins] This is a most beautiful fish, when first taken out of the sea; but its beauty vanishes, almost as soon as it is dead.

Ver. 509. Tropic-bird] The French call this bird Fregate, on account of its swift flying. It is only to be met with in the warm latitudes.

Soon



Soon land they made: and now in thought he  
 claspt  
 His Indian bride, and deem'd his toils o'erpaid.

SHE, no less amorous, every evening walk'd  
 On the cool margin of the purple main,  
 Intent her Junio's vessel to descry. 515

ONE eve, faint calms for many a day had  
 rag'd,  
 The winged dæmons of the tempest rose;  
 Thunder, and rain, and lightning's awful power.  
 She fled: could innocence, could beauty claim  
 Exemption from the grave; the æthereal bolt, 520  
 That stretch'd her speechless, o'er her lovely  
 head  
 Had innocently roll'd:

MEAN while, impatient Junio lept ashore,  
 Regardless of the dæmons of the storm,  
 Ah, youth! what woes, too great for man to  
 bear, 525  
 Are ready to burst on thee? Urge not so  
 Thy flying courser. Soon Theana's porch  
 Receiv'd him: at his sight, the ancient slaves  
 Affrighted shriek, and to the chamber point: —  
 Confounded, yet unknowing what they meant, 530  
 He entered hasty —

AH! what a sight for one who lov'd so well!  
 All pale and cold, in every feature death,  
 H 2 Theana



Theana lay ; and yet a glimpse of joy  
 Played on her face, while with faint, faltering  
 voice,

535

She thus addrest the youth, whom yet she knew.

“ WELCOME, my Junio, to thy native shore !

“ Thy fight repays this summons of my fate :

“ Live, and live happy ; sometimes think of me :

“ By night, by day, you still engag’d my care ; 540

“ And, next to God, you now my thoughts employ :

“ Accept of this — my little all I give ;

“ Would it were larger” — Nature could no more ;

She look’d, embrac’d him, with a groan expir’d.

BUT say, what strains, what language can express

545

The thousand pangs, which tore the lover’s breast ?

Upon her breathless corse himself he threw,

And to her clay-cold lips, with trembling haste,

Ten thousand kisses gave. He strove to speak ; 549

Nor words he found ; he clasp’d her in his arms ;

He sigh’d, he swoon’d, look’d up, and died away.

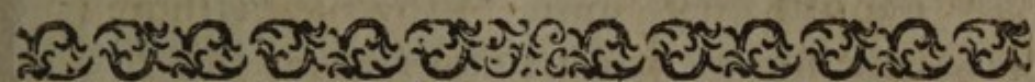
ONE grave contains this hapless, faithful pair ;

And still the Cane-isles tell their matchless love !

The END of Book II.

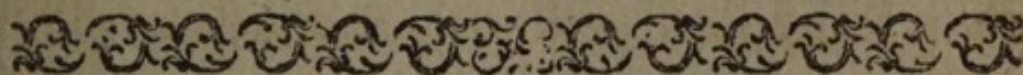
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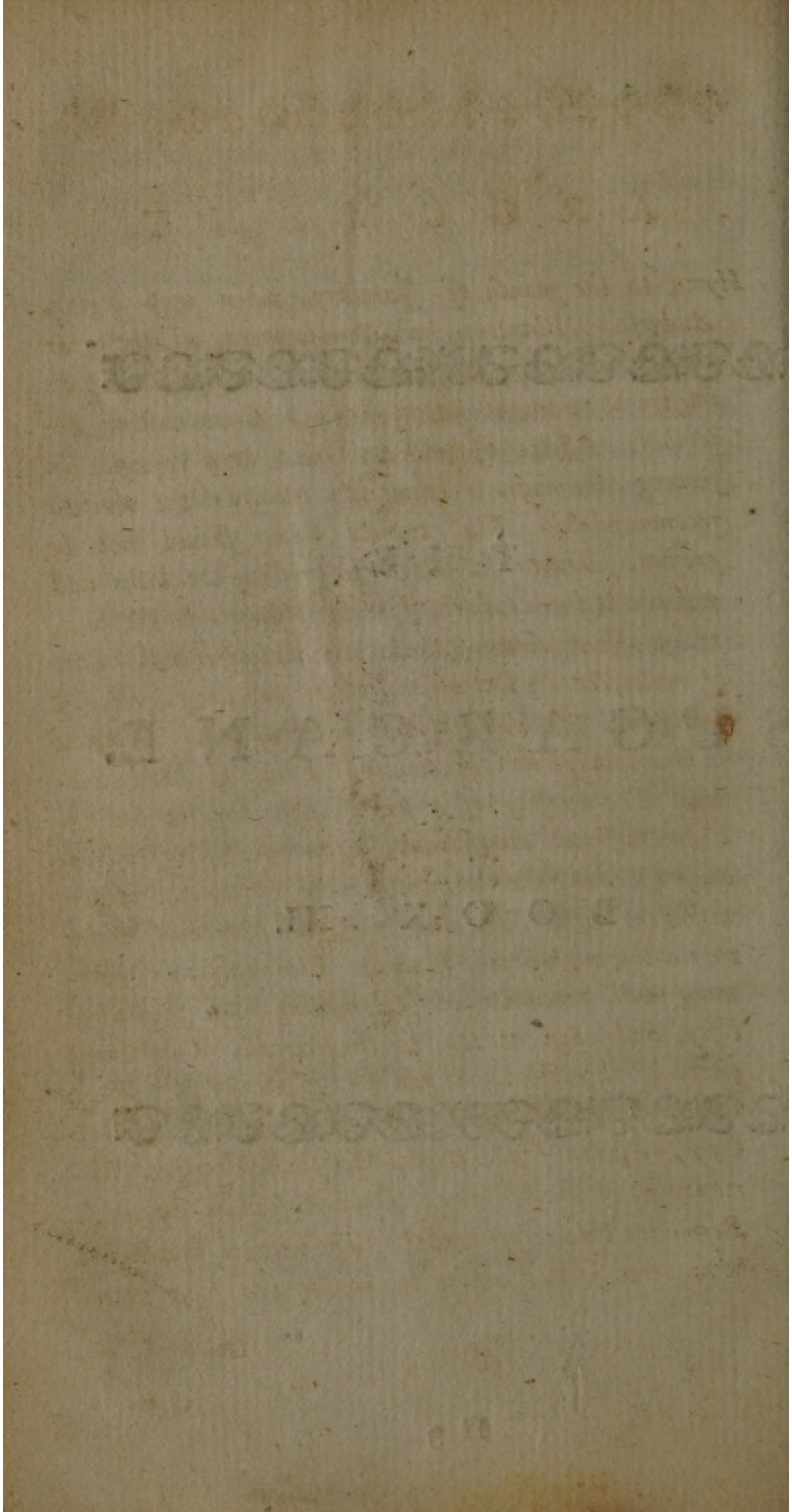


THE  
SUGAR-CANE.

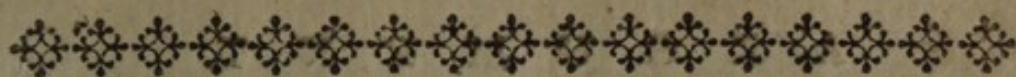
BOOK III.











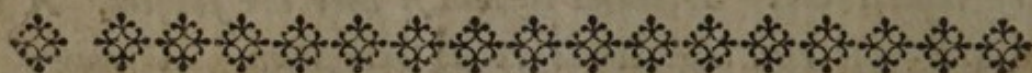
## A R G U M E N T.

*Hymn to the month of January, when crop begins. Address. Planters have employment all the year round. Planters should be pious. A ripe Cane-piece on fire at midnight. Crop begun. Cane cutting described. Effects of music. Great care requisite in feeding the mill. Humanity towards the maimed recommended. The tainted Cane should not be ground. Their use. How to preserve the laths and mill-points from sudden squalls. Address to the Sun, and praise of Antigua. A cattle-mill described. Care of mules, &c. Diseases to which they are subject. A water-mill the least liable to interruption. Common in Guadaloupe and Martinico. Praise of Lord Romney. The necessity of a strong, clear fire, in boiling. Planters should always have a spare set of vessels, because the iron furnaces are apt to crack, and copper vessels to melt. The danger of throwing cold water into a thorough heated furnace. Cleanliness, and skimming well, recommended. A boiling-house should be lofty, and open at top, to the leeward. Constituent parts of vegetables. Sugar an essential salt. What retards its granulation. How to forward it. Dumb Cane. Effects of it. Bristol-lime the best temper. Various uses of Bristol lime. Good muscovado described. Bermudas lime recommended. The negroes should not be hindered from drinking the hot liquor. The cheerfulness*

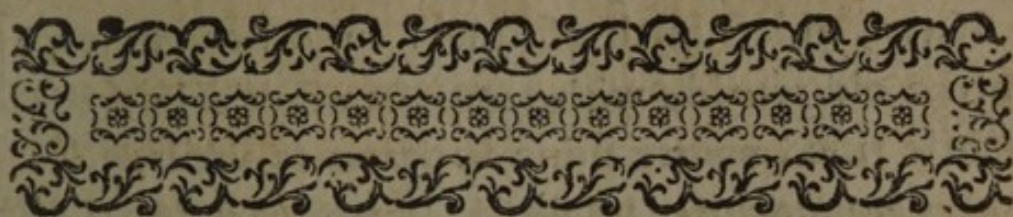


## A R G U M E N T.

*fulness and healthiness of the negroes in crop-time. Boilers to be encouraged. They should neither boil the Sugar too little, nor too much. When the Sugar is of too loose a grain, and about to boil over the teache, or last copper, a little grease settles it, and makes it boil closer. The French often mix sand with their Sugars. This practice not followed by the English. A character. Of the skimmings. Their various uses. Of Rum. Its praise. A West-India prospect, when crop is finished. An address to the Creoles, to live more upon their estates than they do. The reasons.*







T H E  
S U G A R - C A N E.

\*\*\*\*\*

B O O K III.

\*\*\*\*\*

FROM scenes of deep distress, the hea-  
venly Muse,  
Emerging joyous, claps her dewy  
wings.

As when a pilgrim, in the howling waste,  
Hath long time wandered, fearful at each step,  
Of tumbling cliffs, fell serpents, whelming bogs; 5  
At last, from some long eminence, descends  
Fair haunts of social life; wide-cultur'd plains,  
O'er which glad reapers pour; he cheerly sings:  
So she to sprightlier notes her pipe attunes,  
Than e'er these mountains heard; to gratulate, 10  
With duteous carols, the beginning year.

HAIL,



HAIL, eldest birth of time! in other climes,  
 In the old world, with tempests usher'd in;  
 While ruffled nature thine appearance wails,  
 And savage winter wields his iron mace: 15  
 But not the rockiest verge of these green isles,  
 Though mountains heap'd on mountains brave the  
 sky,

Dares winter, by his residence, profane.  
 At times the ruffian, wrapt in murky state,  
 Inroads will, fly, attempt; but soon the sun, 20  
 Benign protector of the Cane-land isles,  
 Repels the invader, and his rude mace breaks.  
 Here, every mountain, every winding dell,  
 (Haunt of the Dryads; where, beneath the shade  
 Of broad-leaf'd china, idly they repose, 25

Ver. 17. Though mountains heap'd on mountains] This particularly alludes to St. Kitt's; where one of the highest ridges of that chain of mountains, which run through its center, from one end of it to the other, bears upon it another mountain, which, somewhat resembling the legendary prints of the devil's carrying on his shoulders St. Christopher; or, as others write, of a giant, of that appellation, carrying our Saviour, in the form of a child, in the same manner, through a deep sea; gave name to this Island.

Ver. 25. Of broad-leaf'd china,] The leaves of this medicinal tree are so large, that the negroes commonly use them to cover the water, which they bring in pails from the mountain, where it chiefly grows. The roots of this tree were introduced into European practice, soon after the venereal disease; but, unless they are fresh, it must be confessed they possess fewer virtues than either sarsaparilla or lignum vitæ. It also grows in China, and many parts of the East-Indies, where it is greatly recommended in the gout, palsy, sciatica, obstructions, and obstinate head-achs: but it can surely not effect the removal of these terrible disorders; since, in China, the people eat the fresh root, boiled with their meat, as we do turnips; and the better sort, there, use a water distilled from it. The Spaniards call it Palo de China. The botanical name is Smilax.

Charm'd



Charm'd with the murmur of the tinkling rill ;  
 Charm'd with the hummings of the neighbouring  
 hive ;)

Welcome thy glad approach : but chief the Cane,  
 Whose juice now longs to murmur down the  
 spout,

Hails thy lov'd coming ; January, hail ! 30

O M\*\*\* ! thou, whose polish'd mind contains  
 Each science useful to thy native isle !

Philosopher, without the hermit's spleen !

Polite, yet learned ; and, tho' solid, gay ! 34

Critic, whose head each beauty, fond, admires ;

Whose heart each error flings in friendly shade !

Planter, whose youth sage cultivation taught

Each secret lesson of her sylvan school :

To thee the Muse a grateful tribute pays ;

She owes to thee the precepts of her song : 40

Nor wilt thou, four, refuse ; though other cares,

The public welfare, claim thy busy hour ;

With her to roam (thrice pleasing devious walk)

The ripened cane-piece ; and, with her, to taste

(Delicious draught !) the nectar of the mill ! 45

THE planter's labour in a round revolves !

Ends with the year, and with the year begins.

YE swains, to Heaven bend low in grateful  
 prayer,

Worship the Almighty ; whose kind-fostering  
 hand

Hath



Hath blest your labour, and hath given the Cane  
To rise superior to each menac'd ill. 51

Nor less, ye planters, in devotion, sue,  
That nor the heavenly bolt, nor casual spark,  
Nor hand of malice, may the crop destroy.

AH me! what numerous, deafning bells, re-  
found? 55

What cries of horror startle the dull sleep?  
What gleaming brightness makes, at midnight, day,  
By its portentous glare? Too well I see  
Palæmon's fate; the virtuous, and the wise!

Where were ye, watches, when the flame burst forth?  
A little care had then the hydra quell'd: 61

But, now, what clouds of white smoke load the  
sky!

How strong, how rapid the combustion pours!  
Aid not, ye winds! with your destroying breath,  
The spreading vengeance.—They condemn my  
prayer. 65

Rous'd by the deafning bells, the cries, the  
blaze;

From every quarter, in tumultuous bands,  
The Negroes rush; and 'mid the crackling flames,  
Plunge, dæmon-like! All, all, urge every nerve:  
This way, tear up those Canes; dash the fire out, 70  
Which sweeps, with serpent-error, o'er the ground.  
There, hew these down; their topmost branches  
burn:

And



And here bid all thy watery engines play ;  
For here the wind the burning deluge drives.

IN vain.—More wide the blazing torrent rolls; 75  
More loud it roars, more bright it fires the pole !  
And toward thy mansion, see, it bends its way.  
Haste ! far, O far, your infant-throng remove :  
Quick from your stables drag your steeds and  
mules : 79  
With well-wet blankets guard your cypress-roofs ;  
And where thy dried Canes in large stacks are  
pil'd. —

EFFORTS but serve to irritate the flames :  
Naught but thy ruin can their wrath appease.  
Ah, my Palæmon ! what avail'd thy care,  
Oft to prevent the earliest dawn of day, 85  
And walk thy ranges, at the noon of night ?  
What tho' no ills assail'd thy bunching sprouts,  
And seasons pour'd obedient to thy will :  
All, all must perish ; nor shalt thou preserve  
Wherewith to feed thy little orphan throng. 90

O, may the Cane-isles know few nights, like  
this !  
For now the sail-clad points, impatient, wait  
The hour of sweet release, to court the gale.  
The late-hung coppers wish to feel the warmth,

Ver. 81. And where thy dried Canes] The Cane-stalks which  
have been ground, are called Magofs; probably a corruption of  
the French word Bagasse, which signifies the same thing. They  
make an excellent fuel.



Which well-dried fewel from the Cane imparts : 95  
The Negro-train, with placid looks, survey  
Thy fields, which full perfection have attain'd,  
And pant to wield the bill : (no furly watch  
Dare now deprive them of the luscious cane :)  
Nor thou, my friend, their willing ardour check ;  
Encourage rather ; cheerful toil is light. 101  
So from no field, shall flow-pac'd oxen draw  
More frequent loaded wanes ; which many a day,  
And many a night shall feed thy crackling mills  
With richest offerings : while thy far-seen flames,  
Bursting thro' many a chimney, bright emblaze 106  
The Æthiop-brow of night. And see, they pour  
(Ere Phosphor his pale circlet yet withdraws,  
What time grey dawn stands tip-toe on the hill,)  
O'er the rich Cane-grove : Muse, their labour sing.

SOME bending, of their sapless burden ease 111  
The yellow jointed canes, (whose height exceeds  
A mounted trooper, and whose clammy round  
Measures two inches full ;) and near the root  
Lop the stem off, which quivers in their hand 115  
With fond impatience : soon its branchy spires,  
(Food to thy cattle) it resigns ; and soon  
It's tender prickly tops, with eyes thick set,  
To load with future crops thy long-hoed land. 119  
These with their green, their pliant branches bound,  
(For not a part of this amazing plant,  
But serves some useful purpose) charge the young :  
Not laziness declines this easy toil ;  
Even lameness, from its leafy pallet, crawls,

To



To join the favoured gang. What of the Cane 125  
Remains, and much the largest part remains,  
Cut into junks a yard in length, and tied  
In small light bundles; load the broad-wheel'd  
wane,

The mules crook-harnest, and the sturdier crew,  
With sweet abundance. As on Lincoln-plains 130  
(Ye plains of Lincoln, found your Dyer's praise!)  
When the lav'd snow-white flocks are numerous  
penn'd;

The senior swains, with sharpen'd shears, cut off  
The fleecy vestment; others stir the tar;  
And some impress, upon their captives sides, 135  
Their master's cypher; while the infant throng  
Strive by the horns to hold the struggling ram,  
Proud of their prowess. Nor mean while the jest  
Light-banded round, but innocent of ill;  
Nor choral song are wanting: eccho rings. 140

NOR need the driver, Æthiop authoriz'd,  
Thence more inhuman, crack his horrid whip;  
From such dire sounds the indignant muse averts  
Her virgin-ear, where music loves to dwell;  
'Tis malice now, 'tis wantonness of power 145  
To lash the laughing, labouring, singing throng.

WHAT cannot song? all nature feels its power:  
The hind's blithe whistle, as thro' stubborn foils  
He drives the shining share; more than the goad,  
His tardy steers impels.—The muse hath seen, 150



When health danc'd frolic in her youthful veins,  
 And vacant gambols wing'd the laughing hours;  
 The muse hath seen on Annan's pastoral hills,  
 Of theft and slaughter erst the fell retreat,  
 But now the shepherd's best-beloved walk : 155  
 Hath seen the shepherd, with his sylvan pipe,  
 Lead on his flock o'er crags, thro' bogs, and streams,  
 A tedious journey; yet not weary they,  
 Drawn by the enchantment of his artless song. 159  
 What cannot music?—When brown Ceres asks  
 The reapers sickle; what like magic sound,  
 Puff'd from sonorous bellows by the squeeze  
 Of tuneful artist can the rage disarm  
 Of the swart dog-star, and make harvest light?

AND now thy mills dance eager in the gale; 165  
 Feed well their eagerness: but O beware;  
 Nor trust, between the steel-cas'd cylinders,  
 The hand incautious: off the member snapt  
 Thou'lt ever rue; sad spectacle of woe!

ARE

Ver. 168. Off the member snapt] This accident will sometimes happen, especially in the night; and the unfortunate wretch must fall a victim to his imprudence or sleepiness, if a hatchet do not immediately strike off the entangled member; or the mill be not instantly put out of the wind.

Pere Labat says, he was informed the English were wont, as a punishment, thus to grind their negroes to death. But one may venture to affirm this punishment never had the sanction of law; and if any Englishman ever did grind his negroes to death, I will take upon me to aver, he was universally detested by his countrymen.

Indeed the bare suspicion of such a piece of barbarity leaves a stain; and therefore authors cannot be too cautious of admitting  
 into



ARE there, the muse can scarce believe the tale ;  
 Are there, who, lost to every feeling sense, 171  
 To reason, interest lost ; their slaves desert,  
 And manumit them, generous boon ! to starve  
 Maim'd by imprudence, or the hand of Heaven ?  
 The good man feeds his blind, his aged steed, 175  
 That in his service spent his vigorous prime :  
 And dares a mortal to his fellow-man,  
 (For spite of vanity, thy slaves are men)  
 Deny protection ? Muse, suppress the tale.

YE ! who in bundles bind the lopt-off Canes ; 180  
 But chiefly ye ! who feed the tight-brac'd mill ;  
 In separate parcels, far, the infected sling :  
 Of bad Cane-juice the least admixture spoils  
 The richest, soundest ; thus, in pastoral walks,  
 One tainted sheep contaminates the fold. 185

NOR yet to dung-heaps thou resign the canes,  
 Which or the sun hath burnt, or rats have gnaw'd.  
 These, to small junks reduc'd, and in huge casks  
 Steept, where no cool winds blow ; do thou fer-  
 ment ; —

into their writings, any insinuation that bears hard on the hu-  
 manity of a people.

Daily observation affords but too many proofs, where domestic  
 slavery does not obtain, of the fatal consequences of indulged  
 passion and revenge ; but where one man is the absolute property  
 of another, those passions may perhaps receive additional activity :  
 planters, therefore, cannot be too much on their guard against the  
 first sallies of passion ; as by indulgence, passion, like a favourite,  
 will at last grow independently powerful.



Then, when from his entanglements enlarg'd, 190  
 Th' evasive spirit mounts, by Vulcan's aid,  
 (Nor Amphitryte will her help deny,)  
 Do thou through all his winding ways pursue  
 The runaway; till, in thy sparkling bowl  
 Confin'd, he dances; more a friend to life, 195  
 And joy, than that Nepenthe, fam'd of yore,  
 Which Polydamna, Thone's imperial queen.  
 Taught Jove-born Helen on the banks of Nile.

As on old ocean, when the wind blows high,  
 The cautious mariner contracts his sail; 200  
 So here, when squally bursts the speeding gale,  
 If thou from ruin wouldst thy points preserve,  
 Less-bellying canvass to the storm oppose.

YET the faint breeze oft flags on listless wings,  
 Nor tremulates the coco's airiest arch, 205  
 While the red sun darts deluges of fire;  
 And soon (if on the gale thy crop depend,)  
 Will all thy hopes of opulence defeat.

“ INFORMER of the planetary train !”  
 Source undiminished of all-cheering light, 210  
 Of roseat beauty, and heart-gladd'ning joy !  
 Fountain of Being, on whose water broods  
 The organic spirit, principle of life !  
 Lord of the Seasons ! who in courtly pomp

Ver. 192. Amphitryte] A mixture of sea water; it is a real improvement in the distillation of rum.

Lacquay



Lacquay thy Presence, and, with glad dispatch, 215  
 Pour at thy bidding, o'er the land and sea!  
 Parent of Vegetation, whose fond grasp  
 The Sugar-cane displays; and whose green car  
 Soft-stealing dew, with liquid pearls adorn'd,  
 Fat-fostering rains, and buxom genial airs 220  
 Attend triumphant! Why, ah why so oft,  
 Why hath Antigua, sweetly social isle,  
 Nurse of each art; where science yet finds friends  
 Amid this waste of waters; wept thy rage?

THEN trust not, planter, to the unsteady gale; 225  
 But in Tobago's endless forests fell  
 The tall tough hiccory, or calaba.  
 Of this, be forc'd two pillars in the ground,  
 Four paces distant, and two cubits high:  
 Other two pillars raise; the wood the same, 230

Ver. 222. Why hath Antigua,] This beautiful island lies in 16 degrees and 14 min. N. lat. It was long uninhabited on account of its wanting fresh-water rivers; but is now more fully peopled, and as well cultivated as any of the leeward islands. In a seasonable year, it has made 30,000 hogsheads of sugar. It has no very high mountains. The soil is, in general, clayey. The water of the body-ponds may be used for every purpose of life. Antigua is well fortified, and has a good militia.

Ver. 227. hiccory,] This is a lofty spreading tree, of very hard wood, excellently adapted to the purposes of the mill-wright. The nut, whose shell is thick, hard, and roughish, contains an agreeable and wholesome kernel. It grows in great abundance in St. Croix, Crab-Island and Tobago.

Ver. 227. calaba.] This lofty tree is commonly called Mastic: it is a hard wood, and is found in the places where the hiccory grows. The flowers are yellow, and are succeeded by a fruit, which bears a distant resemblance to a shrub.



Of equal size and height. The calaba  
 Than steel more durable, contemns the rain,  
 And sun's intensest beam; the worm, that pest  
 Of mariners, which winds its fatal way  
 Through heart of British oak, reluctant leaves 235  
 The closer calaba.—By transverse beams  
 Secure the whole; and in the pillar'd frame,  
 Sink, artist, the vast bridge-tree's mortis'd form  
 Of ponderous hiccory; hiccory time defies:  
 To this be nail'd three polish'd iron plates; 240  
 Whereon, three steel Capouces, turn with ease,  
 Of three long rollers, twice-nine inches round,  
 With iron cas'd, and jagg'd with many a cogg.  
 The central Cylinder exceeds the rest  
 In portly size, thence aptly Captain nam'd. 245  
 To this be rivetted th' extended sweeps;  
 And harness to each sweep two seasoned mules:  
 They pacing round, give motion to the whole.  
 The close brac'd cylinders with ease revolve  
 On their greas'd axle; and with ease reduce 250  
 To trash, the Canes thy negroes throw between.  
 Fast flows the liquor through the lead-lin'd spouts;  
 And, depurated by opposing wires,  
 In the receiver floats a limpid stream.  
 So twice five casks, with muscovado fill'd, 255  
 Shall from thy staunchions drip, ere Day's bright  
 god  
 Hath in the Atlantic six times cool'd his wheels.

WOULDST thou against calamity provide?

Let



Let a well shingled roof, from Raleigh's land,  
 Defend thy stock from noon's inclement blaze, 260  
 And from night-dews; for night no respite knows.

NOR, when their destin'd labour is perform'd,  
 Be thou aſham'd to lead the panting mules  
 (The muſe, ſoft parent of each ſocial grace, 264  
 With eyes of love God's whole creation views)  
 To the warm pen; where copious forage ſtrowed,  
 And ſtrenuous rubbing, renovate their ſtrength.  
 So, fewer ails, (alas, how prone to ails!)  
 Their days ſhall ſhorten; ah, too ſhort at beſt!

FOR not, even then, my friend, art thou ſecure  
 From fortune: ſpite of all thy ſteady care, 271  
 What ills, that laugh to ſcorn Machaon's art,  
 Await thy cattle! farcy's tabid form,

Ver. 259. Raleigh's land,] Sir Walter Raleigh gave the name of Virginia, in honour of Q. Elizabeth, to the whole of the north-eaſt of North America, which Sebastian Cabot, a native of Briſtol, (though others call him a Venetian,) firſt diſcovered, A. D. 1497, in the time of K. Henry VII. by whom he was employed; but no advantages could be reaped from this diſcovery, on account of the various diſturbances that enſued in England during the ſucceeding reigns, till about the year 1584, Q. Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh a patent for all ſuch land, from 33. to 40. N. lat. as he ſhould chuſe to ſettle with Engliſh, reſerving only to the crown a fifth part of all the gold and ſilver which ſhould therein be diſcovered, in lieu of all ſervices. Accordingly ſeveral embarkations were fitted out from England, but all to no purpoſe. Some farther attempts, however, were made to ſettle this part of the country in the ſucceeding reign; but it was not till the year 1620, that a regular form of government took place. Then was tobacco planted, and negroes imported into Virginia. Since that time it has gradually improved, and does not now contain fewer than 100,000 white people of better condition, beſides twice as many ſervants and ſlaves. The beſt ſhingles come from Egg-Harbour.

Joint-



Joint-racking spasms, and cholic's pungent pang,  
 Need the muse tell? which, in one luckless moon,  
 Thy sheds dispeople; when perhaps thy groves, 276  
 To full perfection shot, by day, by night,  
 Indefinient demand their vigorous toil.

THEN happiest he, for whom the Naiads pour,  
 From rocky urns, the never-ceasing stream,  
 To turn his rollers with unbought dispatch.

IN Karukera's rich well-water'd isle!  
 In Matanina! boast of Albion's arms,  
 The brawling Naiads for the planters toil, 284  
 Howe'er unworthy; and, through solemn scenes,  
 Romantic, cool, with rock and woods between,  
 Enchant the senses! but among thy swains,  
 Sweet Liamuiga! who such bliss can boast?  
 Yes, Romney, thou may'st boast; of British heart,  
 Of courtly manners, join'd to antient worth: 290  
 Friend to thy Britain's every blood-earn'd right,  
 From tyrants wrung, the many or the few.  
 By wealth, by titles, by ambition's lure,  
 Not to be tempted from fair honour's path:  
 While others, falsely flattering their Prince, 295  
 Bold disapprov'd, or by oblique surmise  
 Their terror hinted, of the people arm'd;  
 Indignant, in the senate, he uprose,

Ver. 282. Karukera] The Indian name of Guadaloupe.

Ver. 283. Matanina] The Caribbean name of Martinico.—The Havannah had not been taken by the English, when this poem was written.

And,



And, with the well-urg'd energy of zeal,  
 Their specious, subtle sophistry disprov'd; 300  
 The importance, the necessity display'd,  
 Of civil armies, freedom's surest guard!  
 Nor in the senate didst thou only win  
 The palm of eloquence, securely bold; 304  
 But rear'dst thy banners, fluttering in the wind:  
 Kent, from each hamlet, pour'd her marshal'd swains,  
 To hurl defiance on the threatening Gaul.

Thy foaming coppers well with fuel feed;  
 For a clear, strong, continued fire improves  
 Thy muscovado's colour, and its grain.— 310  
 Yet vehement heat, protracted, will consume  
 Thy vessels, whether from the martial mine,  
 Or from thine ore, bright Venus, they are drawn;  
 Or hammer, or hot fusion, give them form.  
 If prudence guides thee then, thy stores shall hold  
 Of well-fiz'd vessels a complete supply: 316  
 For every hour, thy boilers cease to skim,  
 (Now Cancer reddens with the solar ray,)  
 Defeats thy honest purposes of gain.

Nor small the risque, (when piety, or chance,  
 Force thee from boiling to desist) to lave 321

Ver. 312. Thy vessels,] The vessels, wherein the Cane-juice is reduced to Sugar by coction, are made of iron or of copper. Each sort hath its advantages and disadvantages. The teache, or smallest vessel from whence the Sugar is laved into the cooler, is generally copper. When it melts, it can be patched; but, when the large sort of vessels, called iron-furnaces, crack, which they are too apt to do, no further use can be made of them.

Thy



Thy heated furnace, with the gelid stream.  
 The chemist knows, when all-dissolving fire  
 Bids the metalline ore abruptly flow ;  
 What dread explosions, and what dire effects, 325  
 A few cold drops of water will produce.  
 Uncautious, on the novel fluid thrown.

For grain and colour, wouldst thou win, my  
 friend,  
 At every curious mart, the constant palm ?  
 O'er all thy works let cleanliness preside, 330  
 Child of frugality ; and as the scum  
 Thick mantles o'er the boiling wave, do thou  
 The scum that mantles carefully remove.

From bloating dropsy, from pulmonic ails, 334  
 Wouldst thou defend thy boilers, (prime of slaves,)  
 For days, for nights, for weeks, for months, involv'd  
 In the warm vapour's all-relaxing steam ?  
 Thy boiling house be lofty : all atop  
 Open, and pervious to the Tropic breeze ; 339  
 Whose cool perfusion, wooed through many a grate,  
 Dispels the steam, and gives the lungs to play.

The skill'd in chemia, boast of modern arts,  
 Know from experiment, the fire of truth,  
 In many a plant that oil, and acid juice,  
 And ropy mucilage, by nature live : 345

Ver. 339. Open, and pervious] This also assists the chrySTALLI-  
 zation of Sugar.

These,



These, envious, stop the much desir'd embrace  
Of the essential salts, tho' coction bid  
The aqueous particles to mount in air.

'MONG salts essential, sugar wins the palm,  
For taste, for colour, and for various use : 350  
And, in the nectar of the yellowest cane,  
Much acor, oil, and mucilage abound :  
But in the less mature, from mountain-land,  
These harsh intruders so redundant float,  
Must'ring so strong, as scarce to be subdu'd. 355

MUSE, sing the ways to quell them. Some use  
Cane,  
That Cane whose juices, to the tongue apply'd,  
In

Ver. 350. For taste, for colour, and for various use:] It were impossible, in the short limits of a note, to enumerate the various uses of Sugar; and, indeed, as these are in general so well known; it is needless. A few properties of it, however, wherewith the learned are not commonly acquainted, I shall mention. In some places of the East-Indies, an excellent arrack is made from the Sugar-cane: And, in South-America, Sugar is used as an antidote against one of the most sudden, as well as fatal poisons in the world. Taken by mouth, "pocula morte carent," this poison is quite innocent; but the slightest wound made by an arrow, whose point is tinged therewith, proves immediate death; for, by driving all the blood of the body immediately to the heart, it forthwith bursts it. The fish and birds killed by these poisoned arrows (in the use of which the Indians are astonishingly expert) are perfectly wholesome to feed on. See Ulloa and De la Condamine's account of the great river of Amazon. It is a vegetable preparation.

Ver. 357. That Cane] This, by the natives, is emphatically called the Dumb Cane; for a small quantity of its juice being rubbed on the brim of a drinking vessel, whoever drinks out of it, soon after will have his lips and tongue enormously swelled. A physician, however, who wrote a short account of the diseases of  
K Jamaica,



In silence lock it, sudden, and constrain'd,  
(Death to Xantippe,) with distorting pain.

NOR is it not effectual : but wouldst thou 360  
Have rival brokers for thy cades contend ;  
Superior arts remain.—Small casks provide,  
Replete with lime-stone thoroughly calcin'd,  
And from the air secur'd : this Bristol sends,  
Bristol, Britannia's second mart and eye! 365

NOR "to thy waters only trust for fame,"  
Bristol ; nor to thy beamy diamonds trust :  
Tho' these oft deck Britannia's lovely fair ;  
And those oft save the guardians of her realm.  
Thy marble quarries claim the voice of praise, 370  
Which rich incrusts thy Avon banks, sweet banks !  
Tho' not to you young Shakespear, Fancy's child,  
All-rudely warbled his first woodland notes ;  
Tho' not your caves, while terror stalk'd around,  
Saw him essay to clutch the ideal sword, 375  
With drops of blood distain'd : yet, lovely banks,  
On you reclin'd, another tun'd his pipe ;  
Whom all the Muses emulously love,  
And in whose strains your praises shall endure,  
While to Sabrina speeds your healing stream. 380

Jamaica, in Charles II.'s time, recommends it both by the mouth and externally, in dropical and other cases : But I cannot say, I have had any experience of its efficacy in these disorders. It grows wild in the mountains ; and, by its use in Sugar-making, should seem to be somewhat of an alcalescent nature. It grows to four feet high, having, at the top, two green shining leaves, about nine inches long ; and, between these, a small spire emerges.

BRISTOL,



BRISTOL, without thy marble, by the flame  
 Calcin'd to whiteness, vain the stately reed  
 Would swell with juice mellifluent; heat would  
 soon

The strongest, best-hung furnaces, consume.  
 Without its aid the cool-imprison'd stream, 385  
 Seldom allow'd to view the face of day,  
 Tho' late it roam'd a denizen of air;  
 Would steal from its involuntary bounds,  
 And, by fly windings, set itself at large.  
 But chief thy lime the experienc'd boiler loves, 390  
 Nor loves ill-founded; when no other art  
 Can bribe to union the coy floating salts,  
 A proper portion of this precious dust,  
 Cast in the wave, (so showers alone of gold  
 Could win fair Danae to the God's embrace;) 396  
 With nectar'd muscovado soon will charge  
 Thy shelving coolers, which, severely press'd  
 Between the fingers, not resolves; and which  
 Rings in the cask; and or a light-brown hue,  
 Or thine, more precious silvery-grey, assumes. 400

THE fam'd Bermuda's ever-healthy isles,  
 More fam'd by gentle Waller's deathless strains,  
 Than for their cedars, which, insulting, fly  
 O'er the wide ocean; 'mid their rocks contain  
 A stone, which, when calcin'd, (experience says,) 406  
 Is only second to Sabrina's lime.



WHILE flows the juice mellifluent from the Cane,  
 Grudge not, my friend, to let thy slaves, each morn,  
 But chief the sick and young, at setting day,  
 Themselves regale with oft-repeated draughts 410  
 Of tepid Nectar; so shall health and strength  
 Confirm thy Negroes, and make labour light.

WHILE flame thy chimneys, while thy coppers  
 foam,  
 How blithe, how jocund, the plantation smiles!  
 By day, by night, resounds the choral song 415  
 Of glad barbarity; serene, the sun  
 Shines not intensely hot; the trade-wind blows:  
 How sweet, how silken, is its noon-tide breath?  
 While to far climes the fell destroyer, Death,  
 Wings his dark flight. Then seldom pray for rain:  
 Rather for cloudless days thy prayers prefer; 421  
 For, if the skies too frequently relent,  
 Crude flows the Cane-juice, and will long elude  
 The boiler's wariest skill: thy Canes will spring  
 To an unthrifty loftiness; or, weigh'd 425  
 Down by their load, (Ambition's curse,) decay.

ENCOURAGE thou thy boilers; much depends  
 On their skill'd efforts. If too soon they strike,  
 Ere

Ver. 428. If too soon they strike,] When the Cane-juice is granulated sufficiently, which is known by the Sugar's sticking to the ladle, and roping like a syrup, but breaking-off from its edges; it is poured into a cooler, where, its surface being smoothed, the chrytallization is soon completed. This is called striking. The general precept is to temper high, and strike low, when the Muscovado



Ere all the watery particles have fled ;  
 Or lime sufficient granulate the juice : 430  
 In vain the thick'ning liquor is effus'd ;  
 An heterogeneous, an uncertain mass,  
 And never in thy coolers to condense.

OR, planter, if the coction they prolong  
 Beyond its stated time ; the viscous wave 435  
 Will in huge flinty masses chrySTALLIZE,  
 Which forceful fingers scarce can crumble down ;  
 And which with its melasses ne'er will part :  
 Yet this, fast-dripping in nectarious drops,  
 Not only betters what remains, but when 440  
 With art fermented, yields a noble wine,  
 Than which nor Gallia, nor the Indian clime,  
 Where rolls the Ganges, can a nobler show.  
 So misers in their coffers lock that gold ;  
 Which, if allowed at liberty to roam, 445  
 Would better them, and benefit mankind.

IN the last coppers, when the embrowning wave  
 With sudden fury swells ; some grease immix'd,  
 The foaming tumult sudden will compose,  
 And force to union the divided grain. 450

covado is of a proper consistence, it is dug out of the cooler, and put into hogsheds ; this is called potting. The casks being placed upon staunchions, the melasses drips from them into a cistern, made on purpose, below them, to receive it. The Sugar is sufficiently cured, when the hogshhead rings upon being struck with a stick ; and when the two canes, which are put into every cask, shew no melasses upon them, when drawn out of it.



So when two swarms in airy battle join,  
The winged heroes heap the bloody field;  
Until some dust, thrown upward in the sky,  
Quell the wild conflict, and sweet peace restore.

FALSE Gallia's sons, that hoe the ocean-isles, 455  
Mix with their Sugar, loads of worthless sand,  
Fraudful, their weight of sugar to increase.  
Far be such guile from Britain's honest swains.  
Such arts, awhile, the unwary may surprise,  
And benefit the impostor; but, ere long, 460  
The skilful buyer will the fraud detect,  
And, with abhorrence, reprobate the name.

FORTUNE had crown'd Avaro's younger years,  
With a vast tract of land, on which the Cane  
Delighted grew, nor ask'd the toil of art. 465  
The Sugar-bakers deem'd themselves secure  
Of mighty profit, could they buy his cades;  
For, whiteness, hardness, to the leeward crop,  
His muscovado gave. But, not content  
With this pre-eminence of honest gain, 470  
He baser sugars started in his casks;  
His own, by mixing fordid things, debas'd.  
One year the fraud succeeded; wealth immense  
Flowed in upon him, and he blest his wiles:  
Then next, the brokers spurn'd the adulterate mass,  
Both on the Avon and the banks of Thame. 476



Be thrifty, planter, even thy skimmings save :  
 For, planter, know, the refuse of the Cane  
 Serves needful purposes. Are barbecues  
 The cates thou lov'st ? What like rich skimmings  
     feed 480  
 The grunting, bristly kind ? Your labouring mules  
 They soon invigorate : give old Baynard these,  
 Untir'd he trudges in his destin'd round ;  
 Nor need the driver crack his horrid lash.

Yet, with small quantities indulge the steed, 485  
 Whom skimmings ne'er have fatten'd : else, too  
     fond,  
 So gluttons use, he'll eat intemperate meals ;  
 And, staggering, fall the prey of ravening sharks.

But say, ye boon companions, in what strains,  
 What grateful strains, shall I record the praise 490  
 Of their best produce, heart-recruiting rum ?  
 Thrice wholesome spirit ! well-matur'd with age,  
 Thrice grateful to the palate ! when, with thirst,  
 With heat, with labour, and wan care oppress'd,  
 I quaff thy bowl, where fruit my hands have  
     cull'd, 495  
 Round, golden fruit ; where water from the spring,  
 Which dripping coolness spreads her umbrage  
     round ;  
 With hardest, whitest sugar, thrice refin'd ;  
 Dilates my soul with genuine joy ; low care  
 I spurn indignant ; toil a pleasure seems, 500  
     For



For not Marne's flowery banks, nor Tille's green  
bounds,

Where Ceres with the God of vintage reigns,  
In happiest union ; not Vigornian hills,  
Pomona's lov'd abode, afford to man  
Goblets more priz'd or laudable of taste, 505  
To flake parch'd thirst, and mitigate the clime.

Yet, 'mid this blest ebriety, some tears,  
For friends I left in Albion's distant isle,  
For Johnson, Percy, White, escape mine eyes :  
For her, fair Auth'ress ! whom first Calpe's rocks  
A sportive infant saw ; and whose green years 511  
True genius blest with her benigneſt gifts  
Of happiest fancy. O, were ye all here,  
O, were ye here ; with him, my Pæon's son !  
Long-known, of worth approv'd, thrice candid  
soul ! 515

How would your converse charm the lonely hour ?  
Your converse, where mild wisdom tempers mirth ;  
And charity, the petulance of wit ;  
How would your converse polish my rude lays,  
With what new, noble images adorn ? 520  
Then should I scarce regret the banks of Thames,

Ver. 501. Marne's flowery banks, nor Tille's] Two rivers in France, along whose banks grow the best Burgundy and Champagne grapes.

Ver. 510. For her, fair Auth'ress !] Mrs. Lennox.

All



All as we sat beneath that sand-box shade ;  
 Whence the delighted eye expatiates wide  
 O'er the fair landscape ; where, in loveliest forms,  
 Green cultivation hath array'd the land. 525

SEE ! there, what mills, like giants raise their  
 arms,  
 To quell the speeding gale ! what smoke ascends  
 From every boiling house ! what structures rise,  
 Neat though not lofty, pervious to the breeze ;  
 With galleries, porches, or piazzas grac'd ! 530  
 Nor not delightful are those red-built huts,  
 On yonder hill, that front the rising sun ;  
 With plantanes, with banana's bosom'd-deep,  
 That flutter in the wind : where frolick goats,  
 Butt the young negroes, while their swarthy fires,  
 With ardent gladness wield the bill ; and hark, 536  
 The crop is finish'd, how they rend the sky ! —

NOR, beauteous only shows the cultured soil,  
 From this cool station. No less charms the eye  
 That wild interminable waste of waves : 540

Ver. 522. sand-box] So called, from the pericarpium's being often made use of for containing sand ; when the seeds, which are a violent emetic, are taken out. This is a fine shady tree, especially when young ; and its leaves are efficaciously applied in headaches to the temples, which they sweat. It grows fast ; but loses much of its beauty by age. Its wood is brittle, and when cut emits a milky juice, which is not caustic. The sand-box thrives best in warm shady places. The sun often splits the pericarpium, which then cracks like a pistol. It is round, flatted both above and below, and divided into a great number of regular compartments, each of which contains one seed flatted ovularly. The botanical name is *Hura*,

While



While on the horizon's farthest verge are seen  
 Islands of different shape, and different size;  
 While sail-clad ships, with their sweet produce  
     fraught,  
 Swell on the straining sight; while near yon rock,  
 On which ten thousand wings with ceaseless clang  
 Their airies build, a water-spout descends, 546  
 And shakes mid ocean; and while there below,  
 That town, embowered in the different shade  
 Of tamarinds, panspans, and papaws, o'er which  
 A double Iris throws her painted arch, 550  
 Shows commerce toiling in each crowded street,  
 And each throng'd street with limpid currents lav'd.

WHAT tho' no bird of song, here charms the sense  
 With her wild minstrelsy; far, far beyond,  
 The unnatural quavers of Hesperion throats! 555  
 Tho' the chaste poet of the vernal woods,

Ver. 549. panspans,] See the notes on Book II.

Ver. 549. papaws,] This singular tree, whose fruits surround its summit immediately under the branches and leaves, like a necklace grows quicker than almost any other in the West-Indies. The wood is of no use, being spongy, hollow, and herbacious; however, the blossoms and fruit make excellent sweet-meats; but above all, the juice of the fruit being rubbed on a spit, will intenerate new killed fowls, &c. a circumstance of great consequence in a climate, where the warmth soon renders whatever meats are attempted to be made tender by keeping, unfit for culinary purposes. Nor will it only intenerate fresh meat; but, being boiled with salted beef, will render it easy digestible. Its milky juice is sometimes used to cure ringworms. It is said, that the guts of hogs would in time be lacerated, were they to feed on the ripe, unpeeled fruit. Its seed is said to be anthelmintic. The botanical name is Papaya.

That



That shuns rude folly's din, delight not here  
The listening eve; and tho' no herald-lark  
Here leave his couch, high-towering to descry  
The approach of dawn, and hail her with his song.  
Yet not unmusical the tinkling lapse 561  
Of yon cool argent rill, which Phœbus gilds  
With his first orient rays; yet musical,  
Those buxom airs that through the plantanes play,  
And tear with wantonness their leafy scrolls; 565  
Yet not unmusical the waves hoarse sound,  
That dashes, sullen, on the distant shore;  
Yet musical those little insects hum,  
That hover round us, and to reason's ear,  
Deep, moral truths convey; while every beam 570  
Flings on them transient tints, which vary when  
They wave their purple plumes; yet musical  
The love-lorn cooing of the mountain-dove,  
That woos to pleasing thoughtfulness the soul;  
But chief the breeze, that murmurs through yon  
Canes, 575  
Enchants the ear with tunable delight.

WHILE such fair scenes adorn these blissful isles;  
Why will their sons, ungrateful, roam abroad?  
Why spend their opulence in other climes?

SAY, is pre-eminence your partial aim?— 580  
Distinction courts you here; the senate calls.  
Here, crouching slaves, attendant wait your nod:  
While



While there, unnoted, but for folly's garb,  
 For folly's jargon; your dull hours ye pass,  
 Eclips'd by titles, and superior wealth. 585

Does martial ardour fire your generous veins?  
 Fly to your native isles: Bellona, there,  
 Hath long time rear'd her bloody flag; these isles  
 Your strenuous arms demand; for ye are brave!  
 Nor longer to the lute and tabor's sound 590  
 Weave antic measures. O, could my weak song,  
 O could my song, like his, heaven-favoured bard,  
 Who led desponding Sparta's oft-beat hosts,  
 To victory, to glory; fire your souls  
 With English ardor! for now England's swains 595  
 (The Man of Norfolk, swains of England, thank;)  
 All emulous, to Freedom's standard fly,  
 And drive invasion from their native shore:  
 How would my soul exult with conscious pride;  
 Nor grudge those wreaths Tyrtæus gain'd of  
 yore. 600

Or, are ye fond of rich luxurious cates?—  
 Can aught in Europe emulate the pine,  
 Or fruit forbidden, native of your isles?  
 Sons of Apicius, say, can Europe's seas,  
 Can aught the edible creation yields, 605

Ver. 596. The Man of Norfolk,] The Honourable General  
 George Townshend.

Compare



Compare with turtle, boast of land and wave?  
 Can Europe's seas, in all their finny realms,  
 Aught so delicious as the Jew-fish show?  
 Tell me what viands, land or streams produce,  
 The large, black, female, moulting crab excel?  
 A richer flavour not wild Cambria's hills, 611  
 Nor Scotia's rocks, with health and thyme o'er-  
 spread,  
 Give to their flocks; than, lone Barduda, you,  
 Than you, Anguilla, to your sheep impart.  
 Even Britain's vintage, here, improv'd, we quaff;  
 Even Lusitanian, even Hesperian wines. 616  
 Those from the Rhine's imperial banks (poor Rhine!  
 How have thy banks been died with brother-  
 blood?

Ver. 608. Jew-fish] This, tho' a very large, is one of the most delicate fishes that swim; being preferable to caramaw, king-fish, or camaree: some even chuse it before turtle. The Jew-fish is often met with at Antigua, which enjoys the happiness of having on its coast few, if any, poisonous fishes.

Ver. 613. Barbuda.] This is a low, and not large stock-island, belonging to the Codrington family. Part of this island, as also two plantations in Barbadoes, were left by Colonel Christopher Codrington, for building a College in Barbadoes, and converting Negroes to the Christian Religion.

Ver. 614. Anguilla.] This island is about 30 miles long and ten broad. Though not mountainous, it is rocky, and abounds with strong passes; so that a few of its inhabitants, who are indeed expert in the use of fire-arms, repulsed, with great slaughter, a considerable detachment of French, who made a descent thereon in the war preceding the last. Cotton and cattle are its chief commodities. Many of the inhabitants are rich; the captain-general of the Leeward-Islands nominates the governor and council. They have no assembly.



Unnatural warfare !) strength and flavour gain  
 In this delicious clime. Besides, the Cane, 620  
 Wafted to every quarter of the globe,  
 Makes the vast produce of the world your own.

OR rather, doth the love of nature charm?  
 Its mighty love your chief attention claim :  
 Leave Europe ; there, through all her coyest ways,  
 Her secret mazes, nature is pursued ; 626  
 But here, with savage loneliness, she reigns  
 On yonder peak, whence giddy fancy looks,  
 Affrighted, on the labouring main below.  
 Heavens ! what stupendous, what unnumbered  
 trees, 631

“ Stage above stage, in various verdure drest,”  
 Unprofitable shag its airy cliffs !  
 Heavens ! what new shrubs, what herbs, with use-  
 less bloom,  
 Adorn its channel'd sides ; and, in its caves,  
 What sulphurs, ores, what earth and stones abound !  
 There let philosophy conduct thy steps, 636  
 “ For naught is useless made :” with candid search,  
 Examine all the properties of things ;  
 Immense discoveries soon will crown your toil,  
 Your time will soon repay. Ah, when will cares  
 The cares of fortune, less my minutes claim ? 641  
 Then, with what joy, what energy of soul,  
 Will I not climb yon mountain's airiest brow !  
 The dawn, the burning noon, the setting sun,

The



The midnight-hour, shall hear my constant vows  
 To Nature; see me prostrate at her shrine! 646  
 And, O, if haply I may aught invent  
 Of use to mortal man, life to prolong,  
 To soften, or adorn; what genuine joy,  
 What exultation of supreme delight, 650  
 Will swell my raptured bosom? Then, when death  
 Shall call me hence, I'll unrepining go;  
 Nor envy conquerors their storied tombs,  
 Though not a stone point out my humble grave.



The END of Book III.

THE



THE END OF THE LINE

The end of the line is not a place  
but a moment, a breath, a pause  
in the long, dark, and lonely  
journey of life. It is the  
point where the road ends  
and the traveler must  
choose to turn back or  
to go on. It is the  
moment when the heart  
beats its last, and the  
soul is freed to go  
where it will.

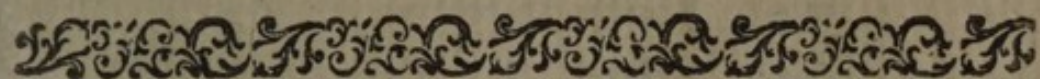
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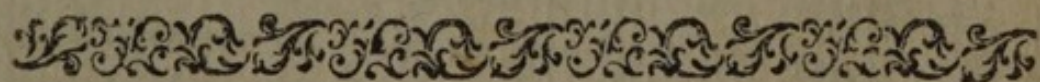
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T H E  
S U G A R - C A N E.

B O O K IV.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE

SUGAR-CANE

BOOK

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





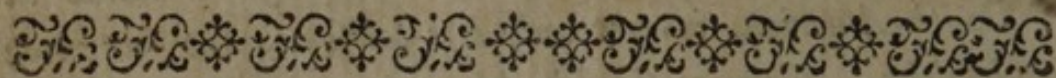
## A R G U M E N T.

*Invocation to the Genius of Africa. Address. Negroes when bought should be young. The Congo-negroes are fitter for the house and trades, than for the field. The Gold-Coast, but especially the Papaw-negroes, make the best field-negroes: but even these, if advanced in years, should not be purchased. The marks of a sound negroe at a negroe sale. Where the men do nothing but hunt, fish or fight, and all field drudgery is left to the women; these are to be preferred to their husbands. The Minnahs make good tradesmen, but addicted to suicide. The Mundingos, in particular, subject to worms; and the Congos, to dropfical disorders. How salt-water, or new negroes should be seasoned. Some negroes eat dirt. Negroes should be habituated by gentle degrees to field labour. This labour, when compared to that in lead-mines, or of those who work in the gold and silver mines in South-America, is not only less toilsome, but far more healthy. Negroes should always be treated with humanity. Praise of freedom. Of the dracunculus, or dragon-worm. Of chigres. Of the yaws. Might not this disease be imparted by inoculation? Of worms, and their multiform appearance. Praise of commerce. Of the imaginary disorders of negroes, especially those caused by their conjurers or Obiamen, The composition and supposed virtues of a magic-phiol.*  
Field.



## A R G U M E N T.

*Field-negroes should not begin to work before six in the morning, and should leave off between eleven and twelve; and beginning again at two, should finish before sun-set. Of the weekly allowance of negroes. The young, the old, the sickly, and even the lazy, must have their victuals prepared for them. Of negroe-ground, and its various productions. To be fenced in, and watched. Of an American garden. Of the situation of Negroe huts. How best defended from fire. The great negroe-dance described. Drumming, and intoxicating spirits not to be allowed. Negroes should be made to marry in their masters plantation. Inconveniencies arising from the contrary practice. Negroes to be cloathed once a year, and before Christmas. Praise of Lewis XIV. for the Code Noir. A body of laws of this kind recommended to the English sugar colonies. Praise of the river Thames. A moon-light landscape and vision.*

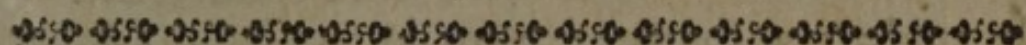


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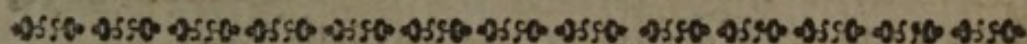




THE  
SUGAR-CANE.



BOOK IV.



ENIUS of Afric! whether thou be-  
strid'st  
The castled elephant; or at the source,  
(While howls the desert fearfully around)  
Of thine own Niger, sadly thou reclin'st  
Thy temples shaded by the tremulous palm, 5  
Or quick papaw, whose top is necklac'd round  
With numerous rows of party-colour'd fruit:  
Or hear'st thou rather from the rocky banks  
Of Rio Grande, or black Senaga?  
Where dauntless thou the headlong torrent brav'st  
In



In search of gold, to brede thy woolly locks, 11  
Or with bright ringlets ornament thine ears,  
Thine arms, and ankles: O attend my song.  
A muse that pities thy distressful state;  
Who sees, with grief, thy sons in fetters bound;  
Who wishes freedom to the race of man; 16  
Thy nod assenting craves: dread Genius, come!

YET vain thy presence, vain thy favouring nod;  
Unless once more the muses, that ere while  
Upheld me fainting in my past career, 20  
Through Caribbe's cane-isles; kind condescend  
To guide my footsteps, through parch'd Libya's  
wilds;  
And bind my sun-burnt brow with other bays,  
Than ever deck'd the Sylvan bard before.

SAY, will my Melvil, from the public care, 25  
Withdraw one moment, to the muses' shrine?  
Who, smit with thy fair fame, industrious cull  
An Indian wreath to mingle with thy bays,  
And deck the hero, and the scholar's brow!  
Wilt thou, whose mildness smooths the face of  
war, 30  
Who round the victor-blade the myrtle twin'ft,  
And mak'ft subjection loyal and sincere;  
O wilt thou gracious hear the unartful strain,  
Whose mild instructions teach, no trivial theme,  
What



What care the jetty African requires?

35

Yes, thou wilt deign to hear; a man thou art

Who deem'st naught foreign that belongs to man.

IN mind, and aptitude for useful toil,  
The negroes differ: muse that difference sing.

WHETHER to wield the hoe, or guide the plane;  
Or for domestic uses thou intend'st

41

The funny Libyan: from what clime they spring,  
It not imports; if strength and youth be their's.

YET those from Congo's wide extended plains,  
Through which the long Zaire winds with chry-  
stal stream,

45

Where lavish Nature sends indulgent forth  
Fruits of high flavour, and spontaneous seeds  
Of bland nutritious quality, ill bear  
The toilsome field; but boast a docile mind,  
And happiness of features. These, with care, 50  
Be taught each nice mechanic art: or train'd  
To household offices: their ductile souls  
Will all thy care, and all thy gold repay.

BUT, if the labours of the field demand  
Thy chief attention; and the ambrosial cane 55  
Thou long'st to see, with spiry frequency, shade  
Many an acre: planter, chuse the slave,  
Who fails from barren climes; where want alone,  
Offspring of rude necessity, compels

The



The sturdy native, or to plant the soil, 60  
Or stem vast rivers for his daily food.

SUCH are the children of the Golden Coast :  
Such the Papaws, of negroes far the best :  
And such the numerous tribes, that skirt the shore,  
From rapid Volta to the distant Rey. 65

BUT, planter, from what coast foe'er they sail,  
Buy not the old : they ever fullen prove ;  
With heart-felt anguish, they lament their home ;  
They will not, cannot work ; they never learn  
Thy native language ; they are prone to ails ; 70  
And oft, by suicide, their being end.—

MUST thou from Afric reinforce thy gang ?—  
Let health and youth their every finew firm ;  
Clear roll their ample eye ; their tongue be red ;  
Broad swell their chest ; their shoulders wide ex-  
pand ; 75  
Not prominent their belly ; clean and strong  
Their thighs and legs, in just proportion rise.  
Such soon will brave the fervours of the clime ;  
And, free from ails, that kill thy negroe-train,  
A useful servitude will long support. 80

YET, if thine own, thy children's life, be dear ;  
Buy not a Cormantee, tho' healthy, young.  
Of breed too generous for the servile field ;  
They, born to freedom in their native land,  
Chuse



Chuse death before dishonourable bonds : '85  
 Or, fir'd with vengeance, at the midnight hour,  
 Sudden they seize thine unsuspecting watch,  
 And thine own poniard bury in thy breast.

At home, the men, in many a sylvan realm,  
 Their rank tobacco, charm of sauntering minds, 90  
 From clayey tubes inhale ; or, vacant, beat  
 For prey the forest ; or, in war's dread ranks,  
 Their country's foe's affront : while, in the field,  
 Their wives plant rice, or yams, or lofty maize,  
 Fell hunger to repel. Be these thy choice : 95  
 They, hardy, with the labours of the Cane  
 Soon grow familiar ; while unusual toil,  
 And new severities their husbands kill.

THE slaves from Minnah are of stubborn breed :  
 But, when the bill, or hammer, they affect ; 100  
 They soon perfection reach. But fly, with care,  
 The Moco-nation ; they themselves destroy.

WORMS lurk in all : yet, pronest they to worms  
 Who from Mundingó sail. When therefore such  
 Thou buy'st, for sturdy and laborious they, 105  
 Straight let some learned leach strong medicines  
 give,

Till food and climate both familiar grow.  
 Thus, tho' from rise to set, in Phœbus' eye,  
 They toil, unceasing ; yet, at night, they'll sleep,



Lap'd in Elysium; and, each day, at dawn, 110  
Spring from their couch, as blithsome as the sun.

ONE precept more, it much imports to know.—  
The blacks, who drink the Quanza's lucid stream,  
Fed by ten thousand springs, are prone to bloat,  
Whether at home or in these ocean isles: 115  
And tho' nice art the water may subdue,  
Yet many die; and few, for many a year,  
Just strength attain to labour for their lord.

WOULDST thou secure thine Æthiop from those  
ails,  
Which change of climate, change of waters breed,  
And food unusual? let Machaon draw 121  
From each some blood, as age and sex require;  
And well with vervain, well with sempre-vive,  
Unload their bowels.—These, in every hedge,  
Spontaneous grow.—Nor will it not conduce 125  
To give what chemists, in mysterious phrase,  
Term the white eagle; deadly foe to worms.  
But chief do thou, my friend, with hearty food,  
Yet easy of digestion, likest that  
Which they at home regal'd on; renovate 130  
Their sea-worn appetites. Let gentle work,  
Or rather playful exercise, amuse  
The novel gang: and far be angry words;  
Far ponderous chains; and far disheartening  
blows.—

From fruits restrain their eagerness; yet if 135  
The



The acajou, haply, in thy garden bloom,  
 With cherries, or of white or purple hue,  
 Thrice wholesome fruit in this relaxing clime!  
 Safely thou may'st their appetite indulge.  
 Their arid skins will plump, their features shine:  
 No rheums, no dysenteric ails torment: 141  
 The thirsty hydrops flies.—'Tis even averr'd,  
 (Ah, did experience sanctify the fact;  
 How many Lybians now would dig the soil,  
 Who pine in hourly agonies away!) 145  
 This pleasing fruit, if turtle joins its aid,  
 Removes that worst of ails, disgrace of art,  
 The loathsome leprosy's infectious bane.

THERE are, the muse hath oft abhorrent seen,  
 Who swallow dirt; (so the chlorotic fair 150

Ver. 137. cherries,] The tree which produces this wholesome fruit is tall, shady, and of quick growth. Its Indian name is Acajou; hence corruptly called Cashew by the English. The fruit has no resemblance to a cherry, either in shape or size; and bears, at its lower extremity, a nut (which the Spaniards name Anacardo, and physicians Anacardium) that resembles a large kidney-bean. Its kernel is as grateful as an almond, and more easy of digestion. Between its rinds is contained a highly caustic oil; which, being held to a candle, emits bright saline sparks, in which the American fortune-tellers pretended they saw spirits who gave answers to whatever questions were put to them by their ignorant followers. This oil is used as a cosmetic by the ladies, to remove freckles and sun-burning; but the pain they necessarily suffer makes its use not very frequent. This tree also produces a gum not inferior to Gum-arabic; and its bark is an approved astringent. The juice of the cherry stains exceedingly. The long citron, or amber-coloured, is the best. The cashew-nuts, when unripe, are of a green colour; but, ripe, they assume that of a pale olive. This tree bears fruit but once a year.



Oft chalk prefer to the most poignant cates :)  
 Such, dropfy bloats, and to fure death configns ;  
 Unless restrain'd from this unwholesome food,  
 By soothing words, by menaces, by blows :  
 Nor yet will threats, or blows, or soothing words,  
 Perfect their cure ; unless thou, Pæan, deign'ft 156  
 By medicine's power their cravings to fubdue.

To eafy labour first inure thy flaves ;  
 Extremes are dangerous. With induftrious fearch,  
 Let them fit graffy provender collect 160  
 For thy keen ftomach'd herds. — But when the  
 earth  
 Hath made her annual progreffs round the fun,  
 What time the conch or bell refounds, they may  
 All to the Cane ground, with thy gang, repair.

NOR, negroe, at thy deftiny repine, 165  
 Though doom'd to toil from dawn to fetting fun.  
 How far more pleafant is thy rural task,  
 Than their's who fweat, fequefter'd from the day,  
 In dark Tartarean caves, funk far beneath  
 The earth's dark furface ; where fulphureous  
 flames, 170  
 Oft from their vapoury prifons burfting wild,  
 To dire explofion give the cavern'd deep,  
 And in dread ruin all its inmates whelm ?

Ver. 163. the conch] Plantations that have no bells, afsemble  
 their Negroes by founding a conch-shell.

Nor



Nor fateful only is the bursting flame ;  
 The exhalations of the deep-dug mine, 175  
 Tho' flow, shake from their wings as sure as death.  
 With what intense severity of pain  
 Hath the afflicted muse, in Scotia, seen  
 The miners rack'd, who toil for fatal lead ?  
 What cramps, what palsies shake their feeble limbs  
 Who, on the margin of the rocky Drave, 181  
 Trace silver's fluent ore ? Yet white men these !

How far more happy ye, than those poor slaves,  
 Who, whilom, under native, gracious chiefs,  
 Incas and Emperors, long time enjoy'd 185  
 Mild government, with every sweet of life,  
 In blisful climates ? See them dragg'd in chains,  
 By proud insulting tyrants, to the mines  
 Which once they call'd their own, and then de-  
 spis'd !

See, in the mineral bosom of their land, 190  
 How hard they toil ! how soon their youthful limbs  
 Feel the decrepitude of age ! how soon  
 Their teeth desert their fockets ! and how soon  
 Shaking paralysis unstrings their frame ! 194  
 Yet scarce, even then, are they allow'd to view  
 The glorious God of Day, of whom they beg,

Ver. 181. rocky Drave,] A river in Hungary, on whose banks  
 are found mines of quicksilver.



With earnest hourly supplications, death ;  
Yet death flow comes, to torture them the more !

With these compar'd, ye sons of Afric, say,  
How far more happy is your lot ? Bland health,  
Of ardent eye, and limb robust, attends 201  
Your custom'd labour ; and, should sickness seize,  
With what solicitude are ye not nurs'd ! —  
Ye negroes, then, your pleasing task pursue ;  
And, by your toil, deserve your master's care. 205

When first your blacks are novel to the hoe ;  
Study their humours : Some, soft-soothing words ;  
Some, presents ; and some, menaces subdue ;  
And some I've known, so stubborn in their kind,  
Whom blows, alas ! could win alone to toil. 210

Yet, planter, let humanity prevail. —  
Perhaps thy negroe, in his native land,  
Possess large fertile plains, and slaves, and herds :  
Perhaps, whene'er he deign'd to walk abroad,  
The richest silks, from where the Indus rolls, 215  
His limbs invested in their gorgeous pleats :  
Perhaps he wails his wife, his children, left  
To struggle with adversity : perhaps  
Fortune, in battle for his country fought,  
Gave him a captive to his deadliest foe : 220  
Perhaps, incautious, in his native fields,  
(On pleasurable scenes his mind intent)



All as he wandered ; from the neighbouring grove,  
Fell ambush dragg'd him to the hated main. —

Were they even sold for crimes ; ye polish'd,  
say ! 225

Ye, to whom learning opes her amplest page !

Ye, whom the knowledge of a living God

Should lead to virtue ! Are ye free from crimes ?

Ah pity, then, these uninstructed swains ;

And still let mercy soften the decrees 230

Of rigid justice, with her lenient hand.

O, did the tender muse possess the power,

Which monarchs have, and monarchs oft abuse ;

'Twould be the fond ambition of her soul,

To quell tyrannic sway ; knock off the chains 235

Of heart-debasing slavery ; give to man,

Of every colour and of every clime,

Freedom, which stamps him image of his God.

Then laws, oppression's scourge, fair virtue's prop,

Offspring of Wisdom ! should impartial reign, 240

To knit the whole in well accorded strife :

Servants, not slaves ; of choice, and not compell'd ;

The blacks should cultivate the Cane-land isles.

SAY, shall the muse the various ills recount,

Which Negroe-nations feel ? Shall she de-  
scribe 245

The worm that subtle winds into their flesh,

All as they bathe them in their native streams ?

There,



There, with fell increment, it soon attains  
 A direful length of harm. Yet, if due skill,  
 And proper circumspection are employed, 250  
 It may be won its volumes to wind round  
 A leaden cylinder : but, O, beware,  
 No rashness practise ; else 'twill surely snap,  
 And suddenly, retreating, dire produce  
 An annual lameness to the tortured Moor. 255

NOR only is the dragon worm to dread :  
 Fell, winged insects, which the visual ray  
 Scarcely discerns, their sable feet and hands  
 Oft penetrate ; and, in the fleshy nest,  
 Myriads of young produce ; which soon destroy 260  
 The parts they breed in ; if assiduous care,  
 With art, extract not the prolific foe.

OR, shall she sing, and not debase her lay,  
 The pest peculiar to the Æthiop-kind,

Ver. 257. winged insects,] These, by the English, are called Chigoes or Chigres. They chiefly perforate the toes, and sometimes the fingers ; occasioning an itching, which some people think not unpleasant, and are at pains to get, by going to the copper-holes, or mill-round, where chigres most abound. They lay their nits in a bag, about the size of a small pea, and are partly contained therein themselves. This the Negroes extract without bursting, by means of a needle, and filling up the place with a little snuff ; it soon heals, if the person have a good constitution. One species of them is supposed to be poisonous ; but, I believe, unjustly. When they bury themselves near a tendon, especially if the person is in a bad habit of body, they occasion troublesome sores. The South-Americans call them Miguas.



The yaw's infectious bane?—The infected far 265  
 In huts, to leeward, lodge; or near the main.  
 With heartning food, with turtle, and with conchs;  
 The flowers of sulphur, and hard niccars burnt,  
 The lurking evil from the blood expel,  
 And throw it on the surface: there in spots 270  
 Which cause no pain, and scanty ichor yield,  
 It chiefly breaks about the arms and hips,  
 A virulent contagion!—When no more  
 Round knobby spots deform, but the disease  
 Seems at a pause: then let the learned leach 275  
 Give, in due dose, live-silver from the mine;  
 Till copious spitting the whole taint exhaust.—  
 Nor thou repine, tho' half-way round the sun,  
 This globe, her annual progress shall revolve;  
 Ere, clear'd, thy slave from all infection shine.  
 Nor then be confident; successive crops 281  
 Of defædations oft will spot the skin:  
 These thou, with turpentine and guaiac pods,  
 Reduc'd by coction to a wholesome draught,  
 Total remove, and give the blood its balm. 285

SAY, as this malady but once infects  
 The sons of Guinea, might not skill ingraft

[Ver. 268. niccars] The botanical name of this medicinal shrub is *Guilandina*. The fruit resembles marbles, though not so round. Their shell is hard and smooth, and contains a farinaceous nut, of admirable use in seminal weaknesses. They are also given to throw out the yaws.

(Thus,



(Thus, the small-pox are happily convey'd)  
This ailment early to thy negroe-train ?

YET, of the ills which torture Libya's sons, 290  
Worms tyrannize the worst. They, Proteus-like,  
Each symptom of each malady assume ;  
And, under every mask, the assassins kill.  
Now, in the guise of horrid spasms, they writhe  
The tortur'd body, and all sense o'er-power. 295  
Sometimes, like Mania, with her head down-cast,  
They cause the wretch in solitude to pine ;  
Or frantic, bursting from the strongest chains,  
To frown with look terrific, not his own.  
Sometimes, like Ague, with a shivering mien, 300  
The teeth gnash fearful, and the blood runs chill :  
Anon the ferment maddens in the veins,  
And a false vigour animates the frame.  
Again, the dropfy's bloated mask they steal ;  
Or, " melt with minings of the hectic fire." 305

SAY, to such various forms of mimic death ;  
What remedies shall puzzled art oppose ?—  
Thanks to the Almighty, in each path-way hedge,  
Rank cow-itch grows, whose sharp unnumber'd  
stings,  
Sheath'd in Melasses, from their dens expel, 310  
Fell dens of death, the reptile lurking foe.—  
A powerful vermifuge, in skilful hands,

Ver. 309. Cow-itch] See notes on Book II.

The



The worm-grafs proves; yet even in hands of  
skill,

Sudden, I've known it dim the vifual ray  
For a whole day and night. There are who ufe  
(And fage experience juftifies the ufe) 316

The mineral product of the Cornifh mine;  
Which in old times, ere Britain laws enjoyed,  
The polifh'd Tyrians, monarchs of the main,  
In their fwift fhips convey'd to foreign realms:

The fun by day, by night the northern ftar, 321  
Their courfe conducted, — Mighty commerce, hail!  
By thee the fons of Attic's ftérile land,

A fcanty number, laws impos'd on Greece,  
Nor aw'd they Greece alone; vaft Afta's King, 325  
Though girt by rich arm'd myriads, at their  
frown

Felt his heart wither on his fartheft throne.

Perennial fource of population thou!

While fcanty peafants plough the flowery plains

Ver. 317. The mineral product of the Cornifh mine;] Tin-  
glings are a better vermifuge than tin in powder. The western  
parts of Britain, and the neighbouring ifles, have been famous for  
this ufeul metal from the remoteft antiquity; for we find from  
Strabo, that the Phœnicians made frequent voyages to thofe parts  
(which they call'd Caffiterides from *Κασσιτερος* *stannum*) in  
queft of that commodity, which turned out fo beneficial to them,  
that a pilot of that nation ftanded his vefTel, rather than fhow a  
Roman fhip, that watched him, the way to thofe mines. For  
this public-fpirited action he was amply rewarded, fays that accurate  
writer, upon his return to his country. The Romans, however,  
foon made themfelves mafters of the fecret, and fhared with them  
in the profit of that merchandize.



Of purple Enna; from the Belgian fens, 330  
 What swarms of useful citizens spring up,  
 Hatch'd by thy fostering wing? Ah where is flown  
 That dauntless free-born spirit, which, of old,  
 Taught them to shake off the tyrannic yoke 334  
 Of Spain's insulting King; on whose wide realms,  
 The sun still shone with undiminished beam?  
 Parent of wealth! in vain, coy nature hoards  
 Her gold and diamonds; toil, thy firm compeer,  
 And industry of unremitting nerve, 339  
 Scale the cleft mountain, the loud torrent brave,  
 Plunge to the center, and thro' nature's wiles,  
 (Led on by skill of penetrative soul)  
 Her following close, her secret treasure find,  
 To pour them plenteous on the laughing world.  
 On thee, Sylvanus, thee each rural god, 345  
 On thee, chief Ceres, with unfailing love  
 And fond distinction, emulously gaze.  
 In vain hath nature pour'd vast seas between  
 Far-distant kingdoms; endless storms in vain  
 With double night brood o'er them; thou dost  
 throw, 350  
 O'er far-divided nature's realms, a chain  
 To bind in sweet society mankind.  
 By thee white Albion, once a barbarous clime,  
 Grew fam'd for arms, for wisdom, and for laws;  
 By thee she holds the balance of the world, 355  
 Acknowledg'd now sole empress of the main.

Coy



Coy though thou art, and mutable of love,  
 There may'st thou ever fix thy wandering steps;  
 While Eurus rules the wide Atlantic foam! 359  
 By thee, thy favourite great Columbus found  
 That world, where now thy praises I rehearse  
 To the resounding main and palmy shore;  
 And Lusitania's chiefs those realms explor'd,  
 Whence negroes spring, the subject of my song.

NOR pine the blacks, alone, with real ills, 365  
 That baffle oft the wisest rules of art:  
 They likewise feel imaginary woes;  
 Woes no less deadly. Luckless he who owns  
 The slave, who thinks himself bewitch'd; and  
     whom,  
 In wrath, a conjurer's snake-mark'd staff hath  
     struck! 370  
 They mope, love silence, every friend avoid;  
 They inly pine, all aliment reject;  
 Or insufficient for nutrition take:  
 Their features droop; a sickly yellowish hue 374

Ver. 370. snake-mark'd] The negroe-conjurers, or Obia-men, as they are called, carry about them a staff, which is marked with frogs, snakes, &c. The blacks imagine that its blow, if not mortal, will at least occasion long and troublesome disorders. A belief in magic is inseparable from human nature, but those nations are most addicted thereto, among whom learning, and, of course, philosophy have least obtained. As in all other countries, so in Guinea, the conjurers, as they have more understanding, so are they generally more wicked than the common herd of their deluded countrymen; and as the negroe-magicians can do mischief, so they can also do good on a plantation, provided they are kept by the white people in proper subordination.



Their skin deforms; their strength and beauty fly.  
 Then comes the feverish fiend, with fiery eyes,  
 Whom drought, convulsions, and whom death  
 surround,

Fatal attendants! if some subtle slave  
 (Such, Obia-men are stil'd) do not engage,  
 To save the wretch by antidote or spell. 380

IN magic spells, in Obia, all the sons  
 Of fable Afric trust:—Ye sacred nine!  
 (For ye each hidden preparation know)  
 Transpierce the gloom, which ignorance and fraud  
 Have render'd awful; tell the laughing world 385  
 Of what these wonder-working charms are made.

FERN root cut small, and tied with many a  
 knot;  
 Old teeth extracted from a white man's skull;  
 A lizard's skeleton; a serpent's head:  
 These, mix'd with salt and water from the spring,  
 Are in a phial pour'd; o'er these the leach 391  
 Mutters strange jargon, and wild circles forms,

OF this posset, each negroe deems himself  
 Secure from poison; for to poison they  
 Are infamously prone: and arm'd with this, 395  
 Their fable country dæmons they defy,  
 Who fearful haunt them at the midnight hour,  
 To work them mischief. This, diseases fly;  
 Diseases



Diseases follow : such its wonderous power !  
 This o'er the threshold of their cottage hung, 400  
 No thieves break in ; or, if they dare to steal,  
 Their feet in blotches, which admit no cure,  
 Burst loathsome out : but should its owner filch,  
 As slaves were ever of the pilfering kind, 404  
 This from detection screens ;—so conjurers swear.

TILL morning dawn, and Lucifer withdraw  
 His beamy chariot ; let not the loud bell  
 Call forth thy negroes from the rushy couch :  
 And ere the sun with mid-day fervour glow, 409  
 When every broom-bush opes her yellow flower ;  
 Let thy black labourers from their toil desist :  
 Nor till the broom her every petal lock,  
 Let the loud bell recal them to the hoe.  
 But when the jalap her bright tint displays,  
 When the solanum fills her cup with dew, 415

Ver. 410. broom-brush] This small plant, which grows in every pasture, may, with propriety, be termed an American clock ; for it begins every forenoon at eleven to open its yellow flowers, which about one are fully expanded, and at two closed. The jalap, or marvel of Peru, unfolds its petals between five and six in the evening, which shut again as soon as night comes on, to open again in the cool of the morning. This plant is called four o'clock by the natives, and bears either a yellow or a purple-coloured flower.

Ver. 415. solanum] So some authors name the fire-weed, which grows every where, and is the Datura of Linnæus ; whose virtues Dr. Stork, at Vienna, has greatly extolled in a late publication. It bears a white monopetalous flower, which opens always about sun-set.



And crickets, snakes, and lizards 'gin their coil;  
Let them find shelter in their cane-thatch'd huts:  
Or, if constrain'd unusual hours to toil,  
(For even the best must sometimes urge their  
gang)

With double nutriment reward their pains. 420

HOWE'ER insensate some may deem their slaves,  
Nor 'bove the bestial rank ; far other thoughts  
The muse, soft daughter of humanity !  
Will ever entertain.—The Æthiop knows,  
The Æthiop feels, when treated like a man ; 425  
Nor grudges, should necessity compel,  
By day, by night, to labour for his lord.

Not less inhuman, than unthrifty those;  
Who, half the year's rotation round the sun,  
Deny subsistence to their labouring slaves. 430  
But wouldst thou see thy negroe-train encrease,  
Free from disorders; and thine acres clad  
With groves of sugar: every week dispense  
Or English beans, or Carolinian rice;  
Ierne's beef, or Pensilvanian flour; 435  
Newfoundland cod, or herrings from the main  
That howls tempestuous round the Scotian isles!

YET some there are so lazily inclin'd,  
And so neglectful of their food, that thou,  
Wouldst



Wouldst thou preserve them from the jaws of  
death ; 440

Daily, their wholesome viands must prepare :  
With these let all the young, and childless old,  
And all the morbid share ;—so heaven will bless,  
With manifold encrease, thy costly care.

SUFFICE not this ; to every slave assign 445  
Some mountain-ground : or, if waste broken land  
To thee belong, that broken land divide.  
This let them cultivate, one day, each week ;  
And there raise yams, and there cassada's root :  
From a good dæmon's staff cassada sprang, 450  
Tradition says, and Caribbees believe :  
Which into three the white-rob'd genius broke,  
And bade them plant their hunger to repel.  
There let angola's bloomy bush supply,  
For many a year, with wholesome pulse their  
board. 455

Ver. 449. cassada] To an ancient Caribbean, bemoaning the savage uncomfortable life of his countrymen, a deity clad in white apparel appeared, and told him, he would have come sooner to have taught him the ways of civil life, had he been addressed before. He then showed him sharp cutting stones to fell trees and build houses ; and bade him cover them with the palm leaves. Then he broke his staff in three ; which, being planted, soon after produced cassada. See Ogilvy's America.

Ver. 454. angola] This is called Pigeon-pea, and grows on a sturdy shrub, that will last for years. It is justly reckoned among the most wholesome Legumens. The juice of the leaves, dropt into the eye, will remove incipient films. The botanic name is *Cytisus*.



There let the bonavist, his fringed pods  
 Throw liberal o'er the prop; while ochra bears  
 Aloft his slimy pulp, and help disdains.  
 There let potatos mantle o'er the ground;  
 Sweet as the cane-juice is the root they bear. 460  
 There too let eddas spring in order meet,  
 With Indian cale, and foodful calaloo:

Ver. 456. bonavist] This is the Spanish name of a plant, which produces an excellent bean. It is a parasitical plant. There are five sorts of bonavist, the green, the white, the moon-shine, the small or common; and, lastly, the black and red. The flowers of all are white and papilionaceous; except the last, whose blossoms are purple. They commonly bear in six weeks. Their pulse is wholesome, though somewhat flatulent; especially those from the black and red. The pods are flattish, two or three inches long; and contain from three to five seeds in partitional cells.

Ver. 457. ochra] Or Ockro. This shrub, which will last for years, produces a not less agreeable, than wholesome pod. It bears all the year round. Being of a slimy and balsamic nature, it becomes a truly medicinal aliment in dysenteric complaints. It is of the Malva species. It rises to about four or five feet high, bearing, on and near the summit, many yellow flowers; succeeded by green, conic, fleshy pods, channelled into several grooves. There are as many cells filled with small round seeds, as there are channels.

Ver. 459. potatos] I cannot positively say, whether these vines are of Indian original or not; but as in their fructification, they differ from potatoes at home, they probably are not European. They are sweet. There are four kinds, the red, the white, the long, and round: The juice of each may be made into a pleasant cool drink; and being distilled, yield an excellent spirit.

Ver. 461. eddas] See notes on Book I. The French call this plant Tayove. It produces eatable roots every four months, for one year only.

Ver. 462. Indian cale,] This green, which is a native of the New World, equals any of the greens in the Old.

While



While mint, thyme, balm, and Europe's coyer  
herbs,

Shoot gladfome forth, nor reprobate the clime.

THIS tract secure, with hedges or of limes, 465  
Or bushy citrons, or the shapely tree  
That glows at once with aromatic blooms,  
And golden fruit mature. To these be join'd,  
In comely neighbourhood, the cotton shrub;  
In this delicious clime the cotton bursts 470  
On rocky soils.—The coffee also plant;  
White as the skin of Albion's lovely fair,  
Are the thick snowy fragrant blooms it boasts:  
Nor wilt thou, coco, thy rich pods refuse; 474  
Tho' years, and heat, and moisture they require,  
Ere the stone grind them to the food of health.  
Of thee, perhaps, and of thy various sorts,  
And that kind sheltering tree, thy mother nam'd,  
With crimson flowerets prodigally grac'd;  
In future times, the enraptur'd muse may sing: 480  
If public favour crown her present lay.

BUT let some antient, faithful slave erect  
His sheltered mansion near; and with his dog,

Ver. 462. calaloo:] Another species of Indian pot-herb, no less wholesome than the preceding. These, with mezamby, and the Jamaica prickle-weed, yield to no ciculent plants in Europe. This is an Indian name.

Ver. 466. the shapely tree] The orange tree.

Ver. 478. thy mother nam'd,] See Book I. p. 41.

His



His loaded gun, and cutlafs, guard the whole :  
 Elfe negroe-fugitives, who skulk 'mid rocks 485  
 And shrubby wilds, in bands will soon destroy  
 Thy labourer's honest wealth; their lofs and your's.

PERHAPS, of Indian gardens I could fing,  
 Beyond what bloom'd on blest Phæacia's ifle,  
 Or eastern climes admir'd in days of yore : 490  
 How Europe's foodful, culinary plants ;  
 How gay Pomona's ruby-tinctured births ;  
 And gawdy Flora's various-vested train ;  
 Might be instructed to unlearn their clime,  
 And by due difcipline adopt the fun. 495  
 The mufe might tell what culture will entice  
 The ripened melon, to perfume each month ;  
 And with the anana load the fragrant board.  
 The mufe might tell, what trees will beft exclude  
 (" Infuperable height of airieft fhade") 500  
 With their vaft umbrage the noon's fervent ray.  
 Thee, verdant mammey, firft, her fong fhould  
 praife :

Thee,

Ver. 502. mammey,] This is a lofty, fhady, and beautiful tree. Its fruit is as large as the largeft melon, and of an exquisite fmell greatly fuperior to it in point of tafte. Within the fruit are contained one or two large ftones, which, when diftilled, give to fpirits a ratafia flavour, and therefore the French call them *Les Apricots de St. Domingue* : accordingly, *l'Eau des Noiaux*, one of the beft Weft-Indian cordials, is made from them. The fruit, eaten raw, is of an aperient quality ; and made into fweet-meats, &c. is truly exquisite. This tree, contrary to moft others in the New World, fhoots up to a pyramidal figure : the leaves are uncommonly green ; and it produces fruit, but once a year. The  
 name



Thee, the first native of these Ocean-isles,  
 Fell anthropophagi, still sacred held; 504  
 And from thy large high-flavour'd fruit abstain'd,  
 With pious awe; for thine high-flavoured fruit,  
 The airy phantoms of their friends deceas'd,  
 Joy'd to regale on.—Such their simple creed.  
 The tamarind likewise should adorn her theme,  
 With whose tart fruit the sweltering fever loves 510  
 To quench his thirst, whose breezy umbrage soon  
 Shades the pleas'd planter, shades his children long.  
 Nor, lofty cassia, should she not recount  
 Thy woodland honours! See, what yellow flowers  
 Dance in the gale, and scent the ambient air: 515  
 While thy long pods, full fraught with nectared  
     sweets,  
 Relieve the bowels from their lagging load.  
 Nor, chirimoia, though these torrid isles  
 Boast not thy fruit, to which the anana yields  
 In taste and flavour, wilt thou coy refuse 520  
 Thy fragrant shade to beautify the scene.  
 But, chief of palms, and pride of Indian-groves,

name is Indian. The English commonly call it Mammey-sapota.  
 There are two species of it, the sweet and the tart. The botanical  
 name is *Achras*.

Ver. 509. tamarind] See Book I. p. 43.

Ver. 513. cassia,] Both this tree and its mild purgative pulp are sufficiently known.

Thee,



Thee, fair palmeto, should her song resound :  
 What swelling columns, form'd by Jones or Wren,  
 Or great Palladio, may with thee compare? 525  
 Not nice-proportioned, but of size immense,  
 Swells the wild fig-tree, and should claim her lay :  
 For, from its numerous bearded twigs proceed  
 A filial train, stupendous as their fire,  
 In quick succession ; and o'er many a rood, 530  
 Extend their uncouth limbs ; which not the bolt  
 Of heaven can scathe ; nor yet the all-wasting rage  
 Of Typhon, or of hurricane, destroy.  
 Nor should, tho' small, the anata not be sung :

Thy

Ver. 523. palmeto,] This being the most beautiful of palms, nay, perhaps, superior to any other known tree in the world, has with propriety obtained the name of Royal. The botanical name is Palma Maxima. It will shoot up perpendicularly to an hundred feet and more. The stem is perfectly circular ; only towards the root, and immediately under the branches at top, it bulges out. The bark is smooth, and of an ash-brown colour, except at the top where it is green. It grows very fast, and the seed from whence it springs is not bigger than an acorn. In this, as in all the palm-genus, what the natives call Cabbage is found ; but it resembles in taste an almond, and is in fact the pith of the upper, or greenish part of the stem. But it would be the most unpardonable luxury to cut down so lovely a tree, for so mean a gratification ; especially as the wild, or mountain cabbage tree, sufficiently supplies the table with that esculent. I never ride past the charming vista of royal palms on the Cayon-estate of Daniel Mathew, Esq; in St. Christopher, without being put in mind of the pillars of the Temple of the Sun at Palmyra. This tree grows on the tops of hills, as well as in valleys ; its hard cortical part makes very durable laths for houses. There is a smaller species not quite so beautiful.

Ver. 534. anata] Or Anotto, or Arnotta ; thence corruptly called Indian Otter, by the English. The tree is about the size of an ordinary apple-tree. The French call it Rocou ; and send the farina home as a paint, &c. for which purpose the tree is cultivated  
by



Thy purple dye, the silk and cotton fleece 535  
 Delighted drink; thy purple dye the tribes  
 Of Northern-Ind, a fierce and wily race,  
 Carouse, assembled; and with it they paint  
 Their manly make in many a horrid form,  
 To add new terrors to the face of war. 540  
 The muse might teach to twine the verdant arch,  
 And the cool alcove's lofty roof adorn,  
 With ponderous granadillas, and the fruit  
 Calk'd water-lemon; grateful to the taste: 544  
 Nor should she not pursue the mountain-streams,  
 But pleas'd decoy them from their shady haunts,  
 In rills, to visit every tree and herb;  
 Or fall o'er fern-clad cliffs, with foaming rage;  
 Or in huge basons float, a fair expanse;  
 Or, bound in chains of artificial force, 550  
 Arise thro' sculptur'd stone, or breathing bras.—

by them in their Islands. The flower is pentapetalous, of a bluish and spoon-like appearance. The yellow filaments are tipped with purplish apices. The style proves the rudiment of the succeeding pod, which is of a conic shape, an inch and a half long. This is divided into many cells, which contain a great number of small seeds, covered with a red farina.

Ver. 543. granadillas,] This is the Spanish name, and is a species of the *passiflora*, or passion-flower, called by Linnæus, *Musa*. The seeds and pulp, through which the seeds are dispersed, are cooling, and grateful to the palate. This, as well as the water-lemon, bell-apple, or honeysuckle, as it is named, being parasitical plants, are easily formed into cooling arbors, than which nothing can be more grateful in warm climates. Both fruits are wholesome. The granadilla is commonly eat with sugar, on account of its tartness, and yet the pulp is viscid. Plumier calls it *Granadilla*, *Latefolia*, *Fructu Maliformi*. It grows best in shady places. The unripe fruit makes an excellent pickle.

But



But I'm in haste to furl my wind-worn sails,  
And anchor my tir'd vessel on the shore.

It much imports to build thy negroe-huts,  
Or on the founding margin of the main, 555  
Or on some dry-hills gently-sloping sides,  
In streets, at distance due.—When near the beach,  
Let frequent coco cast its wavy shade;  
'Tis Neptune's tree; and, nourish'd by the spray,  
Soon round the bending stems ærial height 560  
Clusters of mighty nuts, with milk and fruit  
Delicious fraught, hang clattering in the sky.  
There let the bay-grape, too, its crooked limbs  
Project enormous; of impurpled hue  
Its frequent clusters glow. And there, if thou 565  
Wouldst make the sand yield salutary food,  
Let Indian millet rear its corny reed,

Let

Ver. 563. bay grape,] Or sea-side grape, as it is more commonly called. This is a large, crooked, and shady tree, (the leaves being broad, thick, and almost circular;) and succeeds best in sandy places. It bears large clusters of grapes once a year; which, when ripe, are not disagreeable. The stones, seeds, or acini, contained in them, are large in proportion; and being reduced to a powder, are an excellent astringent. The bark of the tree has the same property. The grape, steep'd in water and fermented with sugar, make an agreeable wine.

Ver. 567. Indian millet] Or maize. This is commonly called Guinea-corn, to distinguish it from the great or Indian-corn, that grows in the Southern parts of North-America. It soon shoots up to a great height, often twenty feet high, and will ratoon like the other; but its blades are not so nourishing to horses as those of the great corn, although its seeds are more so, and rather more agreeable to the taste. The Indians, negroes, and poor white people



Let Indian millet rear its corny reed,  
 Like arm'd battalions in array of war.  
 But, round the upland huts, bananas plant;  
 A wholesome nutriment bananas yield, 570  
 And fun-burnt labour loves its breezy shade.  
 Their graceful screen let kindred plantanes join,  
 And with their broad vans shiver in the breeze;  
 So flames design'd, or by imprudence caught,  
 Shall spread no ruin to the neighbouring roof. 575

YET nor the founding margin of the main,  
 Nor gently sloping side of breezy hill,  
 Nor streets, at distance due, imbower'd in trees;  
 Will half the health, or half the pleasure yield,  
 Unless some pitying naiad deign to lave, 580  
 With an unceasing stream, thy thirsty bounds.

ON festal days; or when their work is done;  
 Permit thy slaves to lead the choral dance,  
 To the wild banshaw's melancholy sound.  
 Responsive to the sound, head, feet and frame 585  
 Move awkwardly harmonious; hand in hand  
 Now lock'd, the gay troop circularly wheels,  
 And frisks and capers with intemperate joy.  
 Halts the vast circle, all clap hands and sing;

people, make many (not unfavory) dishes with them. It is also called Turkey wheat. The turpentine tree will also grow in the sand, and is most useful upon a plantation.

Ver. 584. banshaw] This is a sort of rude guitar, invented by the negroes. It produces a wild, pleasing, melancholy sound.



While those distinguish'd for their heels and air,  
 Bound in the center, and fantastic twine. 591  
 Mean while some stripling, from the choral ring,  
 Trips forth; and, not ungallantly, bestows  
 On her who nimblest hath the greensward beat,  
 And whose flush'd beauties have inthrall'd his  
     foul, 595  
 A silver token of his fond applause.  
 Anon they form in ranks; nor inexpert  
 A thousand tuneful intricacies weave,  
 Shaking their sable limbs; and oft a kiss  
 Steal from their partners; who, with neck re-  
     clin'd, 600  
 And semblant scorn, resent the ravish'd blifs.  
 But let not thou the drum their mirth inspire;  
 Nor vinous spirits: else, to madness fir'd,  
 (What will not bacchanalian frenzy dare?)  
 Fell acts of blood, and vengeance they pursue. 605

COMPEL by threats, or win by soothing arts,  
 Thy slaves to wed their fellow slaves at home;  
 So shall they not their vigorous prime destroy,  
 By distant journeys, at untimely hours,  
 When muffled midnight decks her raven hair 610  
 With the white plumage of the prickly vine.

WOULDST

Ver. 611. prickly vine.] This beautiful white rosaceous flower  
 is as large as the crown of one's hat, and only blows at midnight.  
 The plant, which is prickly and attaches itself firmly to the sides  
 of houses, trees, &c. produces a fruit, which some call Wythe  
 Apple, and others, with more propriety, Mountain Strawberry. But  
     though



WOULDST thou from countless ails preserve thy  
 gang;  
 To every negroe, as the candle-weed  
 Expands his blossoms to the cloudy sky,  
 And moist Aquarius melts in daily showers; 615  
 A woolly vestment give, (this Wiltshire weaves)  
 Warm to repel chill night's unwholesome dews:  
 While strong coarse linen, from the Scotian loom,  
 Wards off the fervours of the burning day.

THE truly great, tho' from a hostile clime, 620  
 The sacred nine embalm; then, Muses, chant,  
 In grateful numbers, Gallic Lewis' praise:  
 For private murder quell'd; for laurel'd arts,  
 Invented, cherish'd in his native realm;  
 For rapine punish'd; for grim famine fed: 625  
 For fly chicane expell'd the wrangling bar;  
 And rightful Themis seated on her throne:  
 But, chief, for those mild laws his wisdom fram'd,  
 To guard the Æthiop from tyrannic sway!

DID such, in these green isles which Albion  
 claims, 630  
 Did such obtain; the muse, at midnight-hour,

though it resembles the large Chili-strawberry in looks and size; yet being inelegant of taste, it is seldom eaten. The botanical name is *Cereus scandens minor*. The rind of the fruit is here and there studded with tufts of small sharp prickles.

Ver. 613. candle-weed] This shrub, which produces a yellow flower, somewhat resembling a narcissus, makes a beautiful hedge, and blows about November. It grows wild every where. It is said to be a diuretic, but this I do not know from experience.



This last brain racking study had not ply'd :  
 But, sunk in slumbers of immortal bliss,  
 To bards had list'ned on a fancied Thames !

ALL hail, old father Thames ! tho' not from  
 far 635  
 Thy springing waters roll ; nor countless streams,  
 Of name conspicuous, swell thy watery store ;  
 Tho' thou, no Plata, to the sea devolve  
 Vast humid offerings ; thou art king of streams :  
 Delighted Commerce broods upon thy wave ; 640  
 And every quarter of this sea-girt globe  
 To thee due tribute pays ; but chief the world  
 By great Columbus found, where now the muse  
 Beholds, transported, flow vast fleecy clouds,  
 Alps pil'd on Alps romantically high, 645  
 Which charm the sight with many a pleasing form.  
 The moon, in virgin-glory, gilds the pole,  
 And tips yon tamarinds, tips yon cane-crown'd vale  
 With fluent silver ; while unnumbered stars  
 Gild the vast concave with their lively beams. 650  
 The main, a moving burnish'd mirror, shines ;  
 No noise is heard, save when the distant surge  
 With drowsy murmurings breaks upon the shore !

•  
 Ah me, what thunders roll ! the sky's on fire !  
 Now sudden darkness muffles up the pole ! 655  
 Heavens ! what wild scenes, before the affrighted  
 sense,

Ver. 638. no Plata,] One of the largest rivers of South America.

Imperfect



Imperfect swim!—See! in that flaming scroll  
 Which Time unfolds, the future germs bud forth,  
 Of mighty empires! independent realms!—  
 And must Britannia, Neptune's favourite queen,  
 Protect'refs of true science, freedom, arts; 661  
 Must she, ah! must she, to her offspring crouch?  
 Ah, must my Thames, old Ocean's favourite son,  
 Relinquish his trident to barbaric streams;  
 His banks neglected, and his waves unfought, 665  
 No bards to sing them, and no fleets to grace?—  
 Again the fleecy clouds amuse the eye,  
 And sparkling stars the vast horizon gild —  
 She shall not crouch; if Wisdom guide the helm,  
 Wisdom that bade loud Fame, with justest praise,  
 Record her triumphs! bade the lacquaying winds  
 Transport to every quarter of the globe, 672  
 Her winged navies! bade her scepter'd sons  
 Of earth acknowledge her pre-eminence!—  
 She shall not crouch; if these Cane ocean-isles,  
 Isles which on Britain for their all depend, 676  
 And must for ever; still indulgent share  
 Her fostering smile: and other isles be given,  
 From vanquish'd foes.—And, see, another race!  
 A golden æra dazzles my fond sight! 680  
 That other race, that long'd-for æra, hail!  
 THE BRITISH GEORGE NOW REIGNS, THE  
 PATRIOT KING!  
 BRITAIN SHALL EVER TRIUMPH O'ER THE MAIN.

The END of the LAST BOOK.



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE POSSESSION OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

PRINTED BY J. STURGEON

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

IN THE YEAR 1704

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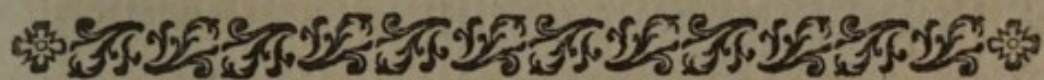
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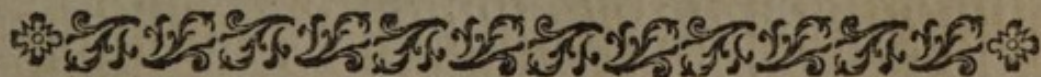


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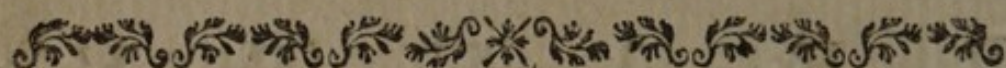
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P O E M.

[*By the same Author.*]

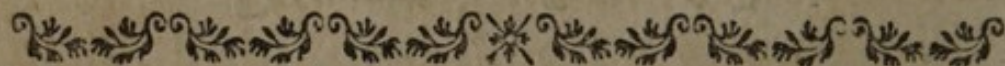




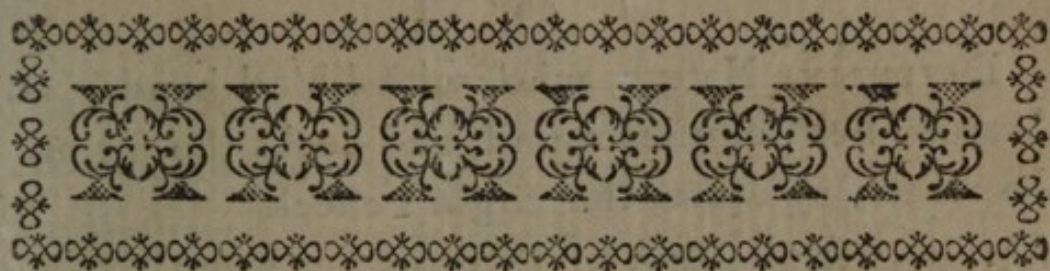


## A R G U M E N T.

*Invocation to Florinda. The force of Beauty. Its happy effects ; and the pleasures attendant on Love. Advice to the Fair Sex. The importance of Virtue. Sensual Pleasure to be avoided. Youthful recreations to be innocently enjoyed. The baleful consequences of Deceit and Perfidy. Science recommended ; its advantages. Against female vanity. A Tale. The delights afforded by innocent Love and Marriage. To the Author's Mistress. A Wish.*



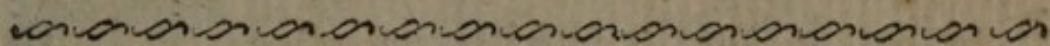




B E A U T Y :

A

P O E M.



COME, fair Florinda, and, while Beauty  
glows  
Warm on thy lovely cheek, auspicious  
come,

And animate my song ! O may I gaze  
On ev'ry charm, and from each shining grace  
Catch inspiration : let thy genius aid 5  
My lays unpractis'd, pour into my verse  
The flow harmonious, while th' enchanted Muse  
Relates the charms, which, o'er the yielding heart,  
Perpetual reign, and hold resistless sway.

DIFFUSIVE



DIFFUSIVE Nature, who, with lib'ral hand, 10  
 Scatters her bounties round, and decks the spring  
 In all its gay attire, the virgin's cheek  
 Flushes with beauty, and adorns her brow  
 With charms attractive; shapes her faultless form  
 With skill unerring, on her breast bestows 15  
 The snowy hue, while, o'er her shining neck,  
 In wanton ringlets flows her ebon hair  
 Dishevell'd, graceful; and her sparkling eyes  
 Dart kindling flame: majestic on she moves, 19  
 Conscious of native worth, and smiling love  
 Alluring.—Hither, ye! whose hard'ned hearts  
 Ne'er felt a lover's pangs, ah! hither come,  
 To feel the force of Beauty: here survey,  
 In radiant lustre, the bewitching grace, 24  
 Which from the dawn of time o'er Nature held  
 Her soft domain. Since first the vital spark  
 Awak'd the human breast, and man arose  
 To conscious being, the fair female form  
 Dazzled his eye, and through his panting breast  
 Shot beauty's ray: when in primæval spring 30  
 Life, uncorrupted, roll'd its golden hours,  
 Free from the attacks of vice; as yet unfour'd  
 With pain corroding: nor Disease had rear'd  
 Her snaky crest to blast their blooming days:  
 Then beauty reign'd, and form'd the sacred tye 35  
 Connubial. Oft, amid the green retreat,  
 Where fanning zephyrs play'd, the joyous hour  
 Fled on the wings of love: here Innocence,

And



And sweetest Concord, and all-soothing Blifs,  
 By Beauty heighten'd, o'er the human pair  
 Forth spread their downy wings. Nor Beauty less,  
 Thro' long succeeding ages, o'er the heart  
 Her conquest held; devoted Man attests  
 The pleasing truth, while at the syren voice  
 Of Music, thrilling the enchanting note, 45  
 He prostrate falls, the fond distracted prey  
 Of passions raging through th' enfever'd heart.

So Nature wills; and while encreasing strength  
 Braces the nerves, and through the swelling veins  
 The blood fierce boiling flows, subduing love 50  
 Still reigns in Man, to polish and refine  
 His barb'rous mind; nor, till the soothing flame  
 Have seiz'd his heart, and thaw'd his frozen soul,  
 Ere can he relish the sublime delight  
 Of social transport, nor consenting feel 55  
 The sympathetic blifs, nor taste the sweets  
 Of hallow'd friendship, nor affected hear  
 The voice of Woe, as oft she vents her moan  
 In wailings loud. The soft relenting heart,  
 Kind Pity's tear, the all-profusive hand 60  
 Of Charity, the gen'rous flow of Soul,  
 These are not his, who never yet has felt  
 The pangs of love, o'er whom the enchanting  
 pow'r  
 Of Beauty never reign'd, whose sullen breast  
 Ne'er



Ne'er glow'd with transport, and the anxious  
throbs 65

Which panting Lovers know ; but all his soul  
Is solitary gloom, untaught to pour  
The friendly fervour, and, with heart enlarg'd,  
To breathe the warm benevolence of love.

Come ye, who now your gayest moments pass, 70  
And graceful flourish 'midst the shining throng,  
While life flies joyous, and your youthful years  
Roll placid on ; before the radiant throne  
Of Beauty kneel. Whatever warms the breast  
With noble purpose, what informs the heart 75  
To melt, and mould you into social Man,  
Is Beauty's pow'r. From her poetic heat  
Harmonious flows, and taught by her oft paints  
The visionary scene, and touches all  
The Springs of Passion ; her's each winning Grace,  
And comely Gesture her's : enfrozen'd age, 81  
Bending to earth beneath the weight of years,  
With wrinkled front, and venerable hair,  
Melts at her fair approach ; he feels warm blood  
Run thro' his wither'd veins, erect he lifts 85  
His hoary head, and on his aged brow  
Unusual gladness smiles, while his cold heart,  
Warm'd into fervour glows : her kindling voice,  
All rural Nature hears, and starts amaz'd  
To polish'd life. Thus when the rustic swain

Saw



Saw sleeping beauty, on the grassy bank, 91  
 Reclin'd at ease, and careless beaming round  
 Her charms attractive, while upon her face  
 Play'd all the laughing loves; surpris'd he gaz'd,  
 And felt a thousand transports shoot along 95  
 His shiv'ring nerves: now his unfeeling heart,  
 Unus'd to pant, with soft emotion heaves;  
 He trembling view'd, and all his soul was love.

AND ye, fair offspring of the bounteous hand  
 Of nature, ye array'd in all the charms 100  
 Of vernal youth, flush'd on your comely cheek  
 By Beauty's balmy breath, while yielding Man  
 To you resigns his heart, and eager sighs  
 Low at your feet, and tells the moving tale  
 Of plaintive love: how, sleepless, on his couch 105  
 He drags the tedious hours, and oft-times starts  
 With fancy'd visions, which delusive swim  
 Before his eyes; how busy fancy paints  
 Your beauteous figure, in resplendent robes  
 Luxuriant floating, as you graceful wave 110  
 In all the airs of love; and while he grasps  
 Th' imagin'd form, how lost in empty air  
 The fair illusion flies: how taste forgets  
 The poignant relish, and the spicy gale  
 To him no odours wafts: with cheerless air 115

Ver. 91. beauty,] Alluding to Dryden's beautiful fable of Cymon  
 and Iphigenia.



He wanders pensive to the lonely shade,  
 To blend his moanings with the whispering breeze,  
 While sympathetic glides the weeping rill  
 In mazy currents by, and there to thought  
 Devotes the gloomy hour, complaining oft, 120  
 In tender strains, how fair Florinda scorns  
 His melting heart, and thrills the mournful notes  
 Of fond, despairing love; nor there can long  
 Indulge his woe, but restless with the croud  
 Impatient mingles, solace there to find, 125  
 Amidst the tumult of a madd'ning world:  
 Still haunts the phantom, still his bosom burns  
 With unremitted pain, and love resumes  
 His tyrant empire: how his alter'd looks,  
 Meagre, and pale, speak the distracting fiend 130  
 Which on his vitals preys; how strength forsakes  
 His quivering limbs; how, wrapt in awful gloom,  
 Frail sick'ning nature pines away in woe.—  
 O gently then, ye lovely conqu'rors! use  
 Your unresisted sway; forth stretch your arms, 135  
 To raise from abject plight the fainting slave,  
 And on his tortur'd soul, propitious, pour  
 The balm of hope; and now, delighted, taste  
 Love's fond delights, while passion eager pants  
 In ev'ry vein, and warms your glowing breasts 140  
 With fairy prospects of transporting joys.

Nor, gay Amanda, though, with sighs, to you  
 The plaintive Damon kneels, and vents his soul

In



In softly swelling strains : yet let not these  
 Dilate your heart ; nor look with scornful air 145  
 On the gay rivals, who for you contest  
 Fair beauty's prize, and vie, supreme, to shine  
 'Midst the soft circles, where indulgent flow  
 The soothing hours ; where music gently wakes,  
 Symphonious, every passion, and attunes 150  
 The soul to rapture, while diffusive joy  
 Spreads thro' the melting throng. For Beauty still  
 By taste is prov'd ; by her capricious law,  
 It blooms or withers. Ye ! who long have held  
 The willing Strephon, o'er th' obdurate heart 155  
 Of Damon never reign'd ; while he, subdu'd  
 By bright Amanda, sighs his soul away  
 In unavailing moan. Far from your breast  
 Be banish'd Pride ; the high assuming air  
 Ill suits the brow, where tenderness, and love, 160  
 Should dwell distinguish'd ; nor can reason judge  
 Whose charms superior shine : some dazzling grace,  
 Still nameless, flashes on th' admiring eye.

BEYOND description, fairer than her sex,  
 To me, Florinda seems : how darts her eye 165  
 Its soul-dissolving fires ! how, o'er her neck,  
 Gracefully careless, falls her auburn hair !  
 Her mien how soft ! can the pure mountain snow,  
 With her warm bosom rising to the throbs  
 Of undissembled love, compare its white ? 170  
 The rose its red with her's ? Nor Strephon less  
 Adores his blooming bride ; she fairer, she



Is beauty's self, and, as she gently moves,  
 Her limbs, proportion'd with unerring skill,  
 A thousand radiant graces in her train 175  
 Alluring dance. Each nameless charm is her's;  
 And love, and joy, and virtue, sit enthron'd  
 In ev'ry look and smile. Not varied more  
 The human face, with diff'rent features stamp'd  
 By nature's forming hand, than taste which views,  
 In objects diff'rent, various beauties glow. 181

O WHILE ye glory in your youthful prime,  
 And yield attention to the syren voice  
 Of praise; in that soft season, when the breast  
 A strange enchantment feels; when pleasure pants  
 In ev'ry vein; and sparkles in the eye 186  
 Superfluous health; then guard your hearts  
 Against seducing love. Suspend, ye fair!  
 These softer cares, and listen, while the Muse  
 Rises superior to the fading glare 190  
 Of mortal charms, and now essays to touch  
 The heart, and open to the enraptur'd soul  
 More lasting Beauty, moral and divine,  
 Which grows in age, nor at the pale approach  
 Of death decays; but with unblasted grace 195  
 For ever blossoms. Hail! bright Virtue, hail!  
 Propitious come, inspire my glowing breast  
 To sing of thee! without thee, what are all  
 Life's gayest trappings, what the fleeting show 199  
 Of youth, or charms, which for a moment spread  
 Their



Their visionary bloom, but with'ring die,  
Nor leave remembrance of their fancy'd worth!

SEE, how adorn'd in heav'n's all-glorious pomp  
Fair Virtue comes, and in her radiant train  
Ten thousand beauties wait: behold, she comes,  
To fill the soul with never-ceasing joy! 206  
Attend her voice, sweet as the solemn sounds  
Of cherubs, when they strike their golden harps  
In sacred concert, while the sky resounds  
Symphonious. Hence, ye fond delusive dreams  
Of fleeting pleasure! she the heart distends 211  
With more enduring bliss: kindled by her,  
The gen'rous bosom breathes the social fire,  
And beats responsive to the woes of man.

Now native peace, and harmony divine, 215  
Dwell in the soul; to reason's powerful law  
Each passion yields; and her resistless sway  
Struggling corruption owns, nor dares assault  
A heart confirm'd by her; and now the fame  
Of nature conquer'd by the informing voice 220  
Of Reason, thro' celestial mansions flies  
On wings angelic; thro' the winding paths  
Of life, fair Prudence guides, and points the road  
To happiness and peace; while in the breast  
Untainted Innocence and Freedom reign. 225

THESE are the Charms of Virtue, these will bloom  
When time shall cease: e'en Beauty's self by these



More lovely seems, she looks with added grace,  
 And smiles seraphic: nor shall hoary age  
 Their blossoms wither, but perpetual spring 230  
 Here shed her influence; while a showy world,  
 Its varnish losing, shall deceive no more;  
 And nature, sick'ning at approaching fate,  
 Shall sink beneath its doom. Whate'er adorns  
 The female breast, whate'er can move the soul  
 With fervent rapture, ev'ry winning grace 236  
 And mild endearment, tenderness and love  
 In fair Aspasia shine; 'tis her's to charm  
 With elocution sweet, and all the flow  
 Of soft persuasion, while the sensual heart 240  
 Refines, and feels fair Virtue dawning there.

Nor ye, gay glittering tribe! who oft-times drink  
 Of Circe's poison'd cup, and down the stream  
 Of soothing pleasure all resistless flow  
 Enervate, deem unworthy of your wish 245  
 The Charms of Virtue. While ye restless seek  
 The phantom Pleasure, where Indulgence plays  
 Her midnight gambols, o'er unstable paths  
 Ye heedless wander: as she points the way  
 Thro' her enchanting maze, th' illusive form 250  
 Conceals destruction. While with eager hope,  
 And mad impatience, in a fond embrace

Ver. 238. Aspasia] See this perfect character in Mr. Johnson's  
 Irene.

Ye



Ye grasp her panting, lo! the forc'ress darts  
 Her latent venom thro' your tortur'd nerves. 254  
 Then wakes remorse; and, see! on yonder throne,  
 With woes surrounded, fell disease displays  
 Her snaky crest, and o'er your guilty heads  
 Shakes all her horrors: anguish, downcast shame,  
 Succeed, and on the discontented brow  
 Satiety sits pale. The feeble knee, 260  
 Each nerve unbrac'd, beneath the fabric bends!  
 The tottering fabric falls! the shades of death  
 Now quench those orbs that beam'd impure desire!  
 And, deeper yet, the gloom of black despair—  
 A darkness to be felt!—involves the soul! 265  
 O, dread this complicated curse! and turn  
 With holy horror, from the paths of vice!

Nor think, ye fair, the pensive Muse forbids  
 The joys of youth; she, with complacent smile,  
 Views ye light fluttering; she the social band 270  
 Joins cheerful, and benevolent implore  
 Diffusive nature on your heads to shed  
 Her gay profusion, lavish all her grace,  
 And in your bosoms pour the soul of love.  
 Lo! rosy youth holds forth her pictur'd scene 275  
 With garlands crown'd; and towering Fancy now  
 Her gay creation paints: high swells the breast  
 With emulation, and joy-teeming life  
 Its gay allurements shows. Forth by your side, 279  
 In glitt'ring grandeur, walks the enraptur'd swain:  
 With graceful ease, attemp'ring conscious pride,  
 He



He spreads his glories to th' admiring eye.  
 Awak'd by love, and by the subtle Flame  
 Of Beauty kindled, with assiduous care,  
 And fond submission, to the cheerful haunts 285  
 Of Mirth he leads you, and while wand'ring o'er  
 Enchanted ground, oft tells the pleasing tale  
 Persuasive: gently flow the smiling hours,  
 In social converse, innocently gay.

COME, nature, best informer! kindly lead 290  
 Along the flow'ry walk, trod by the feet  
 Of youthful pleasure; guide our heedless steps,  
 And safe conduct us to the Bow'r of Bliss!  
 Supreme directress! she the breast instructs  
 To breathe Love's purer flame, graceful improves  
 Each varied motion, beams th' expressive eye, 296  
 And gives to Beauty all her pow'r to charm.  
 O! let her influence fill the diff'rent scenes  
 Of Joy and Love—whether we careless stray 299  
 Along the painted mead, where fragrance blends  
 Her thousand sweets; or tread the lengthen'd walk,  
 While Music cheers the soul, and vistas green  
 Rise to the view, and pour their fresh delights  
 On the bewilder'd eye; or if we move  
 Along the hall, refulgent with the blaze 305  
 Of India's stores, and ev'ry measure trace  
 Or flow or sprightly, while the lover feels  
 Unusual transports rush upon his soul  
 In admiration lost. Ah! here, ye fair,  
 Your gayest moments pass: as to the touch 310  
 Ye



Ye yield your hand, with palpitations quick  
 The snowy bosom heaves, and unreserv'd  
 Breathes the warm wish of kind consenting Love.

FAR from the bosom of the tender fair,  
 Where Love alone should dwell, fly base deceit,  
 Nor stain with perfidy the sacred shrine. 316  
 Who's she that looks with high imperious mien,  
 In yonder walk, amidst her rivals, deck'd  
 In yellow robes resplendent? how she moves 319  
 With practis'd air, and darts her meaning glance  
 Amidst the throng! thrown prostrate at her feet  
 The lover pleads, nor she the lover hears;  
 But, swoln with pride of conquest, scornful smiles.  
 Yet if arous'd, and conscious of his wrongs,  
 He bids the *last adieu*, she yet in store 325  
 Has thousand winning wiles: the blood forsakes  
 Her blooming cheek, and on her coral lip  
 Steals paleness; while adorn'd in all the charms  
 Of weeping Beauty, she resistless holds  
 The lover still her own. With streaming eyes 330  
 Again he views her, and his yielding heart  
 Melts with returning Love.—Inconstant still,  
 She, nor by Pity mov'd, nor Gratitude,  
 Nor awful Virtue, to the sighing slave  
 Relinquishes her heart—there vanity still dwells, 335  
 'Midst her fantastic joys enthron'd, and plans  
 Unnumber'd conquests o'er admiring Man.  
 Love is not her's, she never tastes the sweets  
 Of mutual rapture, mutual fond esteem,

Nor



Nor knows the charms of truth ; her bosom beats  
 With other throbs. Anxieties and fears, 341  
 Ambition's train ! vex her aspiring soul,  
 And disappointment leaves its baleful sting.  
 Be this her portion ! let her still possess  
 The dear deceits ! — Awake, delusive thoughts, 345  
 Self-adulation come, and in her breast  
 Your soft enchantments pour ! life's glories raise  
 The splendid scene, and deck th' exulting fair  
 In all your fancied pomp ! — Nor envy her,  
 Ye faithful few, whom the celestial grace 350  
 Of Truth inspires ! for, while she eager grasps  
 The flatt'ring forms, they faithless all elude  
 Her fond embrace, and fleet in empty air.

THE fair Amanda knows no practis'd guile  
 To captivate the soul : sweet Innocence 355  
 And Truth are her's, and Beauty unadorn'd,  
 Save when diffusive steals the glowing blush,  
 And shews her bright in ev'ry virgin charm.  
 Her eyes no conquests seek, nor beats her breast  
 With anxious throbs ; she affectation's wiles 360  
 Nor practises nor knows : stranger to these,  
 She, only conscious of her virgin worth,  
 Heaves nature's sighs, and, drest in nature's grace,  
 All lovely seems, and moves attractive on  
 Amidst admiring swains : at her approach 365  
 Each bosom flutters, while the lovely maid  
 Nor scornful looks, nor with consenting smile  
 Bids admiration all its incense pour

To



To her bewitching charms : yet on her brow  
 Modest reserve oft sits, forbidding all 370  
 Love's wanton hopes. The fair Amanda thus  
 Resistless empire holds ; while aw'd we gaze  
 On ev'ry charm, and at a distance sigh.

Yet while the season of your blooming youth  
 Glides gently on, and lib'ral nature show'rs 375  
 Her gayest blessings, peaceful, on your heads ;  
 O ! then let Science on your easy hours  
 Serenely steal : oft when the busy scene  
 Of meddling Care, and fond officious Love  
 Sits on your eyes, and Solitude invites 380  
 To Meditation, let her mind infuse  
 Her sweet instruction : she the soul exalts  
 To dignity ; for when, with Knowledge blest'd,  
 Fair Beauty smiles upon the blushing brow,  
 Her soft persuasion wins the yielding heart 385  
 Resistless, each with glowing ardour hears  
 Her eloquence divine, the tuneful flow  
 Of sweetest periods, warbling from the lips  
 Where raptures hang : the captivated soul, 389  
 While Beauty triumphs, owns her boundless sway.

Oft let me wander thro' the green retreat,  
 Where Meditation dwells, and roses shed  
 Their mild perfumes wak'd by the genial breath  
 Of May, while gently by the purling stream  
 Its crystal waters rolls : to crown my bliss 395  
 Let sweet Adelia come, on her attends

Each



Each mild engaging grace, each nameless charm  
 Alluring; Nature, bounteous, on her brow  
 Beams all its beauties, and the soul by her  
 Is charm'd to rapture, she the mind informs 400  
 With knowledge, which from her persuasive tongue  
 Alluring streams; while Music lends its voice  
 Melodious, and the Sapphic Muse awaits  
 Soft in her train, to breathe into her breast  
 Th' inspiring Genius; she in melting lays, 405  
 Sweet as herself, in the warm bosom wakes  
 The fond delights of Love. Here let us join  
 To sing of Nature, as we pleas'd survey  
 The beauteous landscape round, or frequent turn  
 The moving page, where glows poetic flame 410  
 And harmony; with nature's Shakespear rove  
 Thro' all his fairy regions, or oft fly  
 With Milton, boundless, through ethereal worlds.  
 Let raptur'd fancy feel the circling year  
 Roll o'er our heads, and mark the changing scenes  
 Of nature, drest in his immortal lays, 416  
 Who sung the Seasons. Thus may gentle hours  
 In sweet improvement pass, and still return  
 Auspicious; for with thee, the beating heart  
 Feels fond emotion, and the soul dissolves 420  
 In speechless transport of encreasing joy.

YE lovely fair, while flow'ry chaplets bind  
 Your youthful brows, and o'er the verdant paths



Of gently gliding life ; ye graceful sweep,  
 Array'd in purple pride ; as on your breast 425  
 The diamond shines, and in your floating train  
 The ruby glows, and emeralds around  
 Beset the flying robe ; while dazzling thus  
 In orient pomp, forgive if yet the Muse,  
 In moralizing strains, essays to draw 430  
 The ev'ning veil o'er all the glitt'ring show.

VAIN is their blaze, which, like the noon-tide  
 day,

Dazzles the eye : so flaunt the gawdy flow'rs  
 In vernal glory, wide diffusing round  
 Their odoriferous sweets, and shoot profuse 435  
 Their blossoms forth, and flourish in their May,  
 In nature's livery clad ; but when the sun  
 Beams in his pride, they droop their blushing heads,  
 Their blossoms wither, and their varied tints  
 Fade with his sultry rays. Behold, ye fair, 440  
 Your gay delusions, read in nature's book  
 Their transitory life ; how quickly fleets  
 The dream of pleasure, at the pale approach  
 Of death, grim, blasting all your pictur'd hopes.  
 So fell Amynta in her bloom of days. 445  
 Joy flush'd her brow, and expectation swell'd  
 Her beating bosom ; Love its tribute paid  
 To her bewitching charms, about to taste  
 Connubial transports, and in Damon's arms  
 To share the licens'd bliss ; while virtue's self 450  
 Beheld complacent the indulging pair.



ELATED thus, the fair Amynta felt  
 The pangs of love; her wishes wing'd their flight  
 To future periods; in idea all  
 Life's softest blessings revel'd in her heart. 455  
 Oft did the lovers court the lonely shade,  
 Reclusely happy, there to mingle sighs  
 In nature's warmth: thrown on the flow'ry lap  
 Of the fresh earth, where roses blush around,  
 They breath'd their mutual vows, and tasted all 460  
 Th' endearing sweets of uncorrupted love.  
 Dear hapless fair, amidst her warmest hopes,  
 When fancy figur'd all the tender scene  
 Of mutual rapture, she devoted fell  
 The mournful victim of the conqu'ring hand 465  
 Of unrelenting death: he dread approach'd,  
 And nature trembled at his ghastly mien.  
 Her Damon now, in moving strains, laments,  
 And sadly pensive to her sacred tomb  
 He oft repairs, there drops a lover's tear; 470  
 While fond remembrance opens all the scene  
 Of past delight, calls forth his beauteous bride  
 In visionary bloom, once more to blaze  
 In all-attractive charms, till lost again  
 The phantom glides in air: all nature wears 475  
 To him a face of woe, the valleys round  
 Re-eccho doleful to his moving moan.

So Beauty fades, so fleets its showy life,  
 As droops the lily, clad in all its pride  
 Of rich array. Yet while the pensive Muse 480  
 Touches



Touches the springs of grief, may no dark gloom  
 O'erwhelm your souls, for innocence survives  
 To bloom eternal : and while life invites  
 To view its gayer scenes, amidst the pomp  
 Of radiant courts, still cheerful move along 485  
 Its flow'ry walks, and lead with jovial heart  
 The laughing moments on ; for Beauty shines  
 First in the gaudy circles, and commands  
 Fond admiration. — As Britannia's sons  
 Excel in every virtue, manly brave 490  
 Amidst the alarms of fate, gen'rous, sincere ;  
 By glory kindled, may her virgins too,  
 Supremely fair, 'midst beauty's brightest blaze  
 In soft perfections shine ! may Hymen wave  
 His purple wings, and o'er the sacred couch 495  
 His azure mantle spread, as down ye sink  
 In wedlock's chaste embrace, and oft renew  
 The hallow'd rapture : thus may peaceful life  
 Flow undisturb'd, nor jarring feud invade  
 Your happy hours. And, ye gay circles, now 500  
 Forgive the Muse, who daring thus hath sung  
 Of Beauty's Triumphs, tho' unequal far  
 To the delightful theme ; yet Beauty charm'd  
 My soul, and pour'd into my glowing breast  
 Her fascination, led me thro' the maze 505  
 Of love : nor unambitious of applause  
 She courts your smiles, your's is her pleasing song,  
 To you she warbles, and devoted pays  
 Her fond oblation to your radiant charms.



But chief indulgent, 'midst the shining throng 510  
 Will fair Florinda smile ; she first inspir'd  
 My heart with love, to her my early Muse  
 Her infant raptures pour'd ; happy if now  
 Sweet flow my numbers on her judging ear,  
 And steal persuasive to her virgin breast. 515



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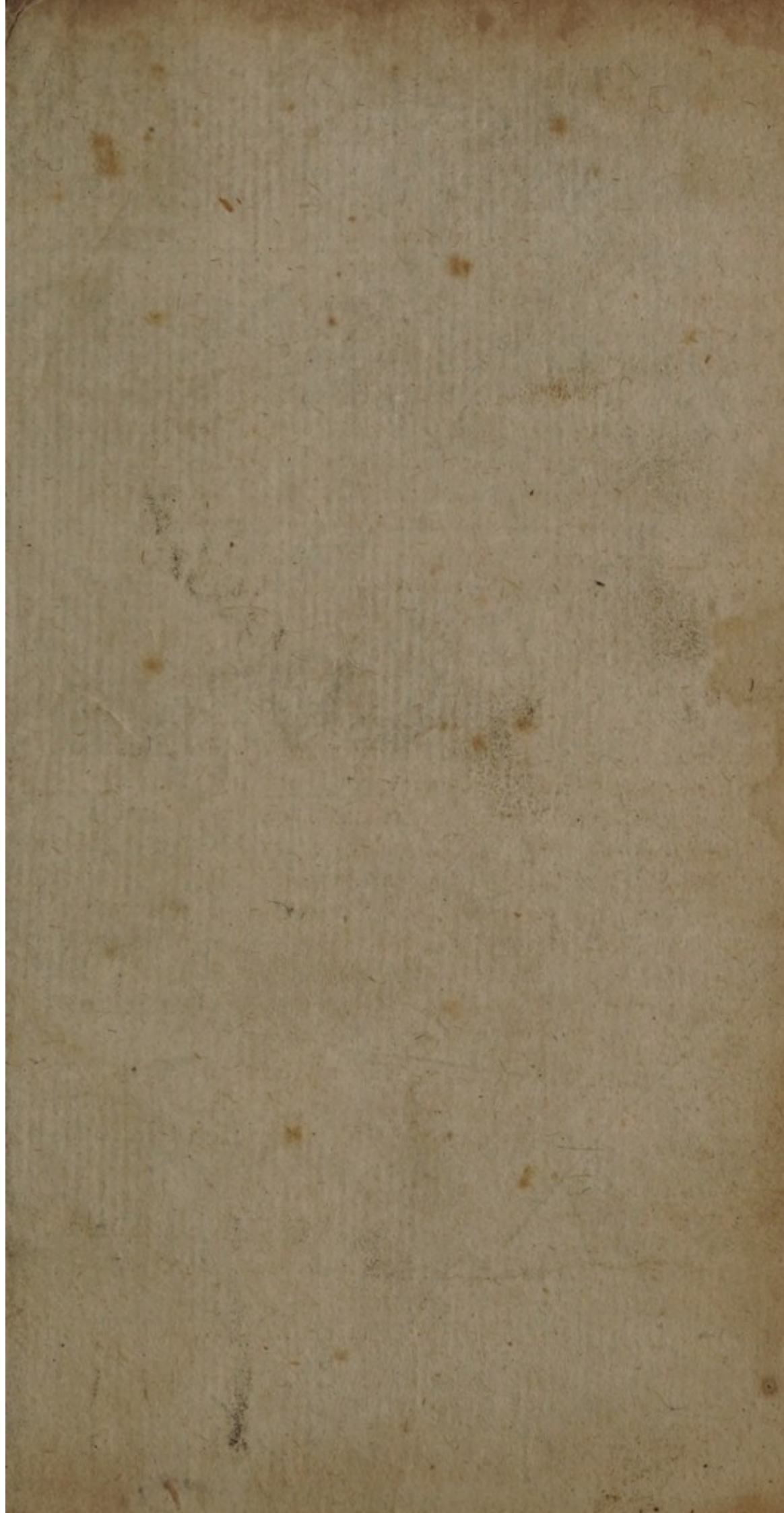
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