The Project Gutenberg eBook of Broad Grins

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: Broad Grins

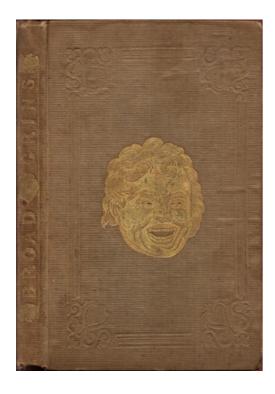
Author: George Colman

Release date: May 11, 2008 [eBook #25426]

Language: English

Credits: Produced by Barbara Tozier, Bill Tozier and the Online Distributed Proofreading Team at http://www.pgdp.net

*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK BROAD GRINS ***



BROAD GRINS;

BY GEORGE COLMAN, THE YOUNGER;

COMPRISING, WITH NEW ADDITIONAL TALES IN VERSE, THOSE FORMERLY PUBLISH'D UNDER THE TITLE "MY NIGHT-GOWN AND SLIPPERS."

"DEME SUPERCILIO NUBEM."

THE EIGHTH EDITION.

LONDON:

H. G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. MDCCCXXXIX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

My Booksellers inform'd me, lately, that several inquiries had been made for *My Night-Gown and Slippers*,—but that every copy had been sold;—they had been out of print these two years.—"Then publish them again," said I, boldly,—(I print at my own risk)—and with an air of triumph. Messrs. Cadell and Davies advise'd me to make additions.—"The *Work* is, really, too short," said Messrs. Cadell and Davies,—"I wish, gentlemen," return'd I, "my readers were of your

opinion."—"I protest, Sir," said they, (and they asserted it, both together, with great emphasis,) "you have but Three Tales."—I told them, carelessly, it was enough for the greatest Bashaw, among modern poets, and wish'd them a good morning. When a man, as Sterne observes, "can extricate himself with an equivoque, in such an unequal match,"—(and two booksellers to one poet are tremendous odds)—"he is not ill off;"—but reflecting a little, as I went home, I began to think my pun was a vile one,—and did not assist me, one jot, in my argument;—and, now I have put it upon paper, it appears viler still;—it is execrable.—So, without much further reasoning, I sat down to rhyming;—rhyming, as the reader will see, in open defiance of all reason,—except the reasons of Messrs. Cadell and Davies.—

Thus you have My Night-Gown and Slippers, with Additions, converted to Broad Grins;—and 'tis well if they may not end in Wide Yawns at last! Should this be the case, gentle Reviewers, do not, ungratefully, attempt to break my sleep, (you will find it labour lost) because I have contributed to your's.

GEORGE COLMAN, the Younger. May, 1820.

CONTENTS

- 1. My Night-gown and Slippers.
 - 1. Tom, Dick, and Will, were little known to Fame
 - 2. The Water-Fiends.
 - 3. Dick ended:—Tom and Will approve'd his strains
 - 4. The Newcastle Apothecary.
 - 5. Ere Will had done 'twas waxing wond'rous late
 - 6. Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.
- 2. The Knight and the Friar.
 - 1. The Knight and the Friar, Part First.
 - Sir Thomas Erpingham's Sonnet on His Lady.
 The Knight and the Friar, Part the Second.

 - 4. Ye Criticks, and ve Hyper-Criticks!—who
- 3. The Elder Brother.

MY NIGHT-GOWN AND SLIPPERS.

Contents



Tom, Dick, and Will, were little known to Fame;-

No matter;-

But to the Ale-house, oftentimes, they came,

To chatter.

It was the custom of these three

To sit up late;

And, o'er the embers of the Ale-house fire,

When steadier customers retire,

The choice Triumviri, d'ye see,

Held a debate.

Held a debate?—On politicks, no doubt. Not so;-they care'd not who was in, No, not a pin;— Nor who was out. All their discourse on modern Poets ran: For in the Muses was their sole delight;— They talk'd of such, and such, and such a man; Of those who could, and those who could not write. It cost them very little pains To count the modern Poets, who had brains. 'Twas a small difficulty;—'twasn't any; They were so few: But to cast up the scores of men Who wield a stump they call a pen, Lord! they had much to do,— They were so many! Buoy'd on a sea of fancy, Genius rises, And like the rare Leviathan surprises; But the *small fry* of scribblers!—tiny souls! They wriggle thro' the mud in shoals. It would have raise'd a smile to see the faces They made, and the ridiculous grimaces, At many an author, as they overhaul'd him. They gave no quarter to a calf, Blown up with puff, and paragraph; But, if they found him bad, they maul'd him. On modern Dramatists they fell, Pounce, vi et armis—tooth and nail—pell mell. They call'd them Carpenters, and Smugglers; Filching their incidents from ancient hoards, And knocking them together, like deal boards: And Jugglers; Who all the town's attention fix, By making—Plays?—No, Sir, by making tricks. The Versifiers—Heaven defend us! They play'd the very devil with their rhymes. They hope'd Apollo a new set would send us; And then, invidiously enough, Place'd modish verse, which they call'd stuff, Against the writing of the elder times. To say the truth, a modern versifier

Clap'd cheek by jowl

With Pope, with Dryden, and with Prior,

Would look most scurvily, upon my soul!

For Novels, should their critick hints succeed,

The Misses might fare better when they took 'em;

But it would fare extremely ill, indeed,

With gentle Messieurs Lane and Hookham.

"A Novel, now," says Will, "is nothing more

Than an old castle,—and a creaking door,—

A distant hovel;—

Clanking of chains—a gallery—a light,—

Old armour—and a phantom all in white,—

And there's a Novel!



"Scourge me such catch-penny inditers

Out of the land," quoth Will—rousing in passion—

"And fy upon the readers of such writers,

Who bring them into fashion!"

Will rose in declamation. "'Tis the bane,"

Says he, "of youth;—'tis the perdition:

It fills a giddy female brain

With vice, romance, lust, terror, pain,—

With superstition.

"Were I Pastor in a boarding-school,

I'd quash such books in toto;—if I couldn't,

Let me but catch one Miss that broke my rule,

I'd flog her soundly; damme if I wouldn't."

William, 'tis plain, was getting in a rage;

But, Thomas dryly said,—for he was cool—

"I think no gentleman would mend the age

By flogging Ladies at a Boarding-school."

Dick knock'd the ashes from his pipe,

And said, "Friend Will,

You give the Novels a fair wipe;

But still,

While you, my friend, with passion run 'em down, They're in the hands of all the town. "The reason's plain," proceeded Dick, "And simply thus— Taste, over-glutted, grows deprave'd, and sick, And needs a stimulus. "Time was,—(when honest Fielding writ)— Tales full of Nature, Character, and Wit, Were reckon'd most delicious boil'd and roast: But stomachs are so cloy'd with novel-feeding, Folks get a vitiated taste in reading, And want that strong provocative, a Ghost. "Or, to come nearer, And put the case a little clearer:-Mind, just like bodies, suffer enervation, By too much use; And sink into a state of relaxation, With long abuse. "Now, a Romance, with reading Debauchees, Rouses their torpid powers when Nature fails; And all these Legendary Tales Are, to a worn-out mind, Cantharides. "But how to cure the evil?" you will say: "My *Recipe* is,—laughing it away. "Lay bare the weak farrago of those men Who fabricate such visionary schemes, As if the night-mare rode upon their pen, And trouble'd all their ink with hideous dreams. "For instance—when a solemn Ghost stalks in, And, thro' a mystick tale is busy, Strip me the Gentleman into his skin— What is he? "Truly, ridiculous enough: Mere trash;—and very childish stuff. "Draw but a Ghost, or Fiend, of low degree,

And all the bubble's broken!—Let us see."



THE WATER-FIENDS.

Contents

On a wild Moor, all brown and bleak,

Where broods the heath-frequenting grouse,

There stood a tenement antique;

 $Lord\ Hoppergollop's\ country\ house.$

Here Silence reign'd, with lips of glue,

And undisturb'd maintain'd her law;

Save when the Owl cry'd "whoo! whoo!"

Or the hoarse Crow croak'd "caw! caw! caw!"

Neglected mansion!—for, 'tis said,

Whene'er the snow came feathering down,

Four barbed steeds,—from the Bull's head,

Carried thy master up to town.

Weak Hoppergollop!—Lords may moan,

Who stake, in London, their estate,

On two, small, rattling, bits of bone;

On little figure, or on great.

Swift whirl the wheels.—He's gone.—A Rose

Remains behind, whose virgin look,

Unseen, must blush in wintry snows,

Sweet, beauteous blossom!——'twas the Cook!

A bolder far than my weak note,

Maid of the Moor! thy charms demand:

Eels might be proud to lose their coat,

If skinn'd by Molly Dumpling's hand.

Long had the fair one sat alone,

Had none remain'd save only she;-

She by herself had been—if one

Had not been left, for company.

'Twas a tall youth, whose cheek's clear hue,

Was tinge'd with health and manly toil;—

Cabbage he sow'd; and, when it grew,

He always cut it off, to boil.
Oft would he cry, "Delve, Delve the hole!
And prune the tree, and trim the root!
And stick the wig upon the pole,
To scare the sparrows from the fruit!"
A small, mute favourite, by day,
Follow'd his step; where'er he wheels
His barrow round the garden gay,
A bob-tail cur is at his heels.
Ah, man! the brute creation see!
Thy constancy oft needs the spur!
While lessons of fidelity
Are found in every bob-tail cur.
Hard toil'd the youth, so fresh and strong,
While Bobtail in his face would look,
And mark'd his master troll the song,—
"Sweet Molly Dumpling! Oh, thou Cook!"
For thus he sung:—while Cupid smile'd;—
Please'd that the Gard'ner own'd his dart,
Which prune'd his passions, running wild,
And grafted true-love on his heart.
Maid of the Moor! his love return!
True love ne'er tints the cheek with shame:
When Gard'ners' hearts, like hot-beds, burn,
A Cook may surely feed the flame.
Ah! not averse from love was she;
Tho' pure as Heaven's snowy flake;
Both love'd: and tho' a Gard'ner he,
He knew not what it was to rake.
Cold blows the blast:—the night's obscure:
The mansion's crazy wainscots crack:
No star appear'd:—and all the Moor,
Like ev'ry other Moor,—was black.
Alone, pale, trembling, near the fire,
The lovely Molly Dumpling sat;
Much did she fear, and much admire
What Thomas Gard'ner could be at.
List'ning, her hand supports her chin;
But, ah! no foot is heard to stir:
He comes not, from the garden, in;
Nor he, nor little bobtail cur.

They cannot come, sweet maid! to thee;
Flesh, both of cur and man, is grass!
And what's impossible can't be;
And never, never, comes to pass!
She paces thro' the hall antique,
To call her Thomas from his toil;
Opes the huge door;—the hinges creak;
Because the hinges wanted oil.
Thrice, on the threshold of the hall,
She "Thomas!" cried, with many a sob;
And thrice on Bobtail did she call,
Exclaiming, sweetly,—"Bob! Bob! Bob!"
Vain maid! a Gard'ner's corpse, 'tis said,
In answers can but ill succeed;
And dogs that hear when they are dead,
Are very cunning Dogs indeed!
Back thro' the hall she bent her way;
All, all was solitude around!
The candle shed a feeble ray,——
Tho' a large mould of four to th' pound.
Full closely to the fire she drew;
Adown her cheek a salt tear stole;
When, lo! a coffin out there flew,
And in her apron burnt a hole!
Spiders their busy death-watch tick'd;
A certain sign that Fate will frown;
The clumsy kitchen clock, too, click'd,
A certain sign it was not down.
More strong and strong her terrors rose;—
Her shadow did the maid appal;—
She tremble'd at her lovely nose,—
It look'd so long against the wall.
Up to her chamber, damp and cold,
She climb'd Lord Hoppergollop's stair;—
Three stories high—long, dull, and old,—
As great Lords' stories often are.
All Nature now appear'd to pause:
And "o'er the one half world seem'd dead;"
No "curtain'd sleep" had she;——because
She had no curtains to her bed.
List'ning she lay;—with iron din,

The clock struck Twelve; the door flew wide; When Thomas, grimly, glided in, With little Bobtail by his side. Tall, like the poplar, was his size, Green, green his waistcoat was, as leeks; Red, red as beet-root, were his eyes; Pale, pale as turnips, were his cheeks! Soon as the Spectre she espied, The fear-struck damsel faintly said, "What wou'd my Thomas?"—he replied, "Oh! Molly Dumpling! I am dead. "All in the flower of youth I fell, Cut off with health's full blossom crown'd; I was not ill—but in a well I tumble'd backwards, and was drown'd. "Four fathom deep thy love doth lie: His faithful dog his fate doth share; We're Fiends;—this is not he and I; We are not *here*,—for we are *there*. "Yes;-two foul Water-Fiends are we; Maid of the Moor!—attend us now! Thy hour's at hand;—we come for thee!" The little Fiend-Cur said "bow wow!" "To wind her in her cold, cold grave, A Holland sheet a maiden likes; A sheet of water thou shalt have; Such sheets there are in Holland Dykes." The Fiends approach; the Maid did shrink; Swift thro' the night's foul air they spin; They took her to the green well's brink, And, with a souse, they plump'd her in. So true the fair, so true the youth, Maids, to this day, their story tell: And hence the proverb rose, that Truth

Lies in the bottom of a well.



Contents

Dick ended:—**Tom** and **Will** approve'd his strains;

And thought his Legend made as good a figure

As naturalizing a dull German's brains,

Which beget issues in the Heliconian stews,

Upon a profligate Tenth Muse,

In all the gloomy *impotence of vigour*. 1

"'Twas now the very witching time of night,

When Prosers yawn."—Discussion grew diffuse:

Argument's carte and tierce were lost, outright:

And they fought loose.

Says Will, quite carelessly,—"the other day,

As I was lying on my back,

In bed,

I took a fancy in my head;—

Some writings aren't so difficult as people say;—

They are a knack."

"What writings? whose?" says **Tom**—raking the cinders.

"Many," cried Will:—"For instance,—Peter Pindar's."

"What! call you his a knack?"—"Yes;—mind his measure,

In that lies half the point that gives us pleasure."

"Pooh!—'tisn't that," Dick cried—

"That has been tried,

Over and over:—Bless your souls!

'Tis seen in Crazy Tales, and twenty things beside:

His measure is as old as Poles."

"Granted," cries Will: "I know I'm speaking treason:

For **Peter**,

With many a joke, and queer conceit, doth season

His metre:

"And this I'll say of **Peter**, to his face,

As 'twas, time past, of Vanbrugh writ—

Peter has often wanted grace,

But he has never wanted wit.

"Yet I will tell you a plain tale,

And see how far quaint measure will prevail:"



THE NEWCASTLE APOTHECARY.

Contents

A man, in many a country town, we know,

Professes openly with death to wrestle;

Ent'ring the field against the grimly foe,

Arm'd with a mortar and a pestle.

Yet, some affirm, no enemies they are;

But meet just like prize-fighters, in a Fair,

Who first shake hands before they box,

Then give each other plaguy knocks,

With all the love and kindness of a brother:

So (many a suff'ring Patient saith)

Tho' the Apothecary fights with Death,

Still they're sworn friends to one another.

A member of this Æsculapian line,

Lived at Newcastle upon Tyne:

No man could better gild a pill:

Or make a bill;

Or mix a draught, or bleed, or blister;

Or draw a tooth out of your head;

Or chatter scandal by your bed;

Or give a clyster.

Of occupations these were quantum suff.:

Yet, still, he thought the list not long enough;

And therefore Midwifery he chose to pin to't.
This balance'd things:—for if he hurl'd
A few score mortals from the world,
He made amends by bringing others into't.
His fame full six miles round the country ran;
In short, in reputation he was <i>solus</i> :
All the old women call'd him "a fine man!"
His name was Bolus.
Benjamin Bolus, tho' in <i>trade</i> ,
(Which oftentimes will Genius fetter)
Read works of fancy, it is said;
And cultivated the Belles Lettres.
And why should this be thought so odd?
Can't men have taste who cure a phthysic;
Of Poetry tho' Patron-God,
Apollo patronises physick.
Bolus love'd verse;—and took so much delight in't,
That his prescriptions he resolve'd to write in't.
No opportunity he e'er let pass
Of writing the directions, on his labels,
In dapper couplets,—like Gay's Fables;
Or, rather, like the lines in <i>Hudibras</i> .
Apothecary's verse!—and where's the treason?
'Tis simply honest dealing:—not a crime;—
When patients swallow physick without reason,
It is but fair to give a little rhyme.
He had a Patient lying at death's door,
Some three miles from the town,—it might be four;
To whom, one evening, Bolus sent an article,
In Pharmacy, that's call'd cathartical.
And, on the label of the stuff,
He wrote this verse;
Which, one would think, was clear enough,
And terse:—
"When taken,
To be well shaken."
Next morning, early, Bolus rose;
And to the Patient's house he goes;—
Upon his pad,
Who a vile trick of stumbling had:
It was, indeed, a very sorry hack;

But that's of course:

For what's expected from a horse

With an Apothecary on his back?

Bolus arrive'd; and gave a doubtful tap;-

Between a single and a double rap.—

Knocks of this kind

Are given by Gentlemen who teach to dance:

By Fiddlers, and by Opera-singers:

One loud, and then a little one behind;

As if the knocker fell, by chance,

Out of their fingers.

The Servant lets him in, with dismal face,

Long as a courtier's out of place-

Portending some disaster;

John's countenance as rueful look'd, and grim,

As if th' Apothecary had physick'd him,-

And not his master.

"Well, how's the Patient?" Bolus said:—

John shook his head.

"Indeed!—hum! ha!—that's very odd!

He took the draught?"—John gave a nod.

"Well,-how?-what then?-speak out, you dunce!"

"Why then"—says John—"we shook him once."

"Shook him!—how?"—Bolus stammer'd out:

"We jolted him about."

"Zounds! Shake a Patient, man!—a shake won't do."

"No, Sir,—and so we gave him two."

"Two shakes! od's curse!

'Twould make the Patient worse."

"It did so, Sir!—and so a third we tried."

"Well, and what then?"—"then, Sir, my master died."



Contents

Ere Will had done 'twas waxing wond'rous late;

And reeling Bucks the streets began to scour;

While guardian Watchmen, with a tottering gait,

Cried every thing, quite clear, except the hour.

"Another pot," says Tom, "and then,

A Song;—and so good night, good Gentlemen!

"I've Lyricks, such as Bons Vivants indite,

In which your bibbers of Champagne delight,—

The Poetaster, bawling them in clubs,

Obtains a miserably noted name;

And every noisy Bacchanalian dubs

The Singing-Writer with a bastard Fame."



LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

Contents

Who has e'er been in London, that overgrown place,

Has seen "Lodgings to Let" stare him full in the face:

Some are good, and let dearly; while some, 'tis well known,

Are so dear, and so bad, they are best let alone.

WILL WADDLE, whose temper was studious and lonely,

Hire'd lodgings that took Single Gentlemen only;

But Will was so fat he appear'd like a ton;—

Or like Two Single Gentlemen roll'd into One.

He enter'd his rooms, and to bed he retreated;

But, all the night long, he felt fever'd, and heated;

And, tho' heavy to weigh, as a score of fat sheep,

He was not, by any means, heavy to sleep.

Next night 'twas the same!—and the next;—and the next;

He perspire'd like an ox; he was nervous, and vex'd;

Week past after week; till, by weekly succession,

His weakly condition was past all expression.

In six months, his acquaintance began much to doubt him: For his skin, "like a lady's loose gown," hung about him. He sent for a Doctor; and cried, like a ninny, "I have lost many pounds—make me well—there's a guinea." The Doctor look'd wise:—"a slow fever," he said: Prescribe'd sudorificks,—and going to bed. "Sudorificks in bed," exclaim'd Will, "are humbugs! I've enough of them there, without paying for drugs!" Will kick'd out the Doctor:—but, when ill indeed, E'en dismissing the Doctor don't always succeed; So, calling his host—he said—"Sir, do you know, I'm the fat Single Gentleman, six months ago? "Look'e, landlord, I think," argued Will, with a grin, "That with honest intentions you first took me in: But from the first night—and to say it I'm bold— I have been so damn'd hot, that I'm sure I caught cold." Quoth the landlord—"till now, I ne'er had a dispute; I've let lodgings ten years;—I'm a Baker, to boot; In airing your sheets, Sir, my wife is no sloven; And your bed is immediately over my Oven." "The Oven!!!" says Will;—says the host, "why this passion? In that excellent bed died three people of fashion.

Why so crusty, good Sir?"—"Zounds!" cries \boldsymbol{Will} , in a taking,

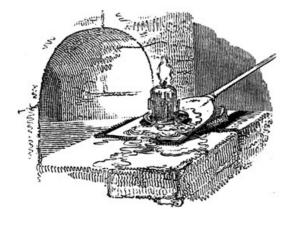
"Who wouldn't be crusty, with half a year's baking?"

Will paid for his rooms;—cried the host, with a sneer,

"Well, I see you've been going away half a year:"

"Friend, we can't well agree,—yet no quarrel"— \mathbf{Will} said;—

"But I'd rather not *perish*, while you *make your bread*." 2



THE KNIGHT AND THE FRIAR.



THE KNIGHT AND THE FRIAR. PART FIRST.

Contents

In our Fifth Harry's reign, when 'twas the fashion To thump the French, poor creatures! to excess;—
Tho' Britons, now a days, shew more compassion,
And thump them, certainly, a great deal less;—
In Harry's reign, when flush'd Lancastrian roses
Of York's pale blossoms had usurp'd the right;
As wine drives Nature out of drunkards' noses,
Till red, triumphantly, eclipses white;—
In Harry's reign—but let me to my song,
Or good king Harry's reign may seem too long.

Sir Thomas Erpingham, a gallant knight,

When this king Harry went to war, in France,

Girded a sword about his middle;

Resolving, very lustily, to fight,

And teach the Frenchmen how to dance,

Without a fiddle.

And wond'rous bold Sir Thomas prove'd in battle,

Performing prodigies, with spear and shield;

His valour, like a murrain among cattle,

Was reckon'd very fatal in the field.

Yet, tho' Sir Thomas had an iron fist,

He was, at heart, a mild Philanthropist.

Much did he grieve, when making Frenchmen die,

To any inconvenience to put 'em:

"It quite distress'd his feelings," he would cry,

"That he must cut their throats,"—and, then he cut 'em.

Thus, during many a Campaign,

He cut, and grieve'd, and cut, and came again;—
Pitying, and killing;—
Lamenting sorely for men's souls,
While pretty little eyelet holes,
Clean thro' their bodies he kept drilling:
Till palling on his Laurels, grown so thick,
(As boys pull blackberries, till they are sick,)
Homeward he bent his course, to wreath 'em;
And in his Castle, near fair Norwich town,
Glutted with glory, he sat down,
In perfect solitude, beneath 'em.
Now, sitting under Laurels, Heroes say,
Gives grace, and dignity—and so it may—
When men have done campaigning;
But, certainly, these gentlemen must own
That sitting under Laurels, quite alone,
Is much more dignified than entertaining.
Pious Æneas, who, in his narration
Of his own prowess, felt so great a charm;—
(For, tho' he feign'd great grief in the relation,
He made the story longer than your arm; $\underline{4}$)
Pious Æneas no more pleasure knew
Than did our Knight—who could he pious too—
In telling his exploits, and martial brawls:
But pious <i>Thomas</i> had no Dido near him—
No Queen—King, Lord, nor Commoner to hear him—
So he was force'd to tell them to the walls:
And to his Castle walls, in solemn guise,
The knight, full often, did soliloquize:—
For "Walls have ears," Sir Thomas had been told;
Yet thought the tedious hours would seem much shorter,
If, now and then, a tale he could unfold
To ears of flesh and blood, not stone and mortar.
At length, his old Castellum grew so dull,
That legions of Blue Devils seize'd the Knight;
Megrim invested his belaurell'd skull;
Spleen laid embargoes on his appetite;
Till, thro' the day-time, he was haunted, wholly,
By all the imps of "loathed Melancholy!"—
Heaven keep her, and her imps, for ever, from us!—
An Incubus, 5 whene'er he went to bed,

Sat on his stomach, like a lump of lead, Making unseemly faces at Sir Thomas. Plagues such as these might make a Parson swear; Sir Thomas being but a Layman, Swore, very roundly, à la militaire, Or, rather, (from vexation) like a Drayman: Damning his Walls, out of all line and level; Sinking his drawbridges and moats; Wishing that he were cutting throats— And they were at the devil. "What's to be done," Sir Thomas said one day, "To drive Ennui away? How is the evil to be parried? What can remind me of my former life?— Those happy days I spent in noise and strife!" The last word struck him;—"Zounds!" says he, "a Wife!"— And so he married. Muse! regulate your pace;— Restrain, awhile, your frisking, and your giggling! Here is a stately Lady in the case: We mustn't, now, be fidgetting, and niggling. O God of Love! Urchin of spite, and play! Deserter, oft, from saffron Hymen's quarters; His torch bedimming, as thou runn'st away, Till half his Votaries become his Martyrs! Sly, wandering God! whose frolick arrows pass Thro' hearts of Potentates, and Prentice-boys; Who mark'st with Milkmaids' forms, the tell-tale grass, And make'st the fruitful Prude repent her joys! Drop me one feather, from thy wanton wing, Young God of dimples! in thy roguish flight; And let thy Poet catch it, now, to sing The beauty of the Dame who won the Knight! Her beauty!—but Sir Thomas's own Sonnet

Beats all that I can say upon it.



SIR THOMAS ERPINGHAM's 6 SONNET ON HIS LADY.

Contents

1

Such star-like lustre lights her Eyes,
They must have darted from a Sphere,
Our duller System to surprise,
Outshining all the Planets here;
And, having wander'd from their wonted place,
Fix in the wond'rous Heaven of her Face.

2

The modest *Rose*, whose blushes speak

The ardent kisses of the Sun,

Off'ring a tribute to her *Cheek*,

Droops, to perceive its *Tint* outdone;

Then withering with envy and despair,

Dies on her *Lips*, and leaves its *Fragrance* there.

3

Increase the beauties they invade;
Thus branches in luxuriance bend,
To grace the lovely Hills they shade;
And thus the glowing Climate did entice
Tendrils to curl, unprune'd, o'er Paradise.

Ringlets, that to her Breast descend,

Sir Thomas having close'd his love-sick strain,
Come, buxom Muse! and let us frisk again!
Close to a Chapel, near the Castle-gates,
Dwelt certain stickers in the Devil's skirts;

Who, with prodigious fervour, shave their pates,
And shew a most religious scorn for shirts.
Their House's sole Endowment was our Knight's:—
Thither an Abbot, and twelve Friars, retreating,
Conquer'd (sage, pious men!) their appetites
With that infallible specifick—eating.
'Twould seem, since tenanted by holy Friars,
That Peace and Harmony reign'd here eternally;—
Whoever told you so were cursed liars;—
The holy Friars quarrell'd most infernally.
Not a day past
Without some schism among these heavenly lodgers;
But none of their dissensions seem'd to last
So long as Friar John's and Friar Roger's.
I have been very accurate in my researches,
And find this Convent (truce with whys and hows)
Kept in a constant ferment with the <i>rows</i>
Of these two quarrelsome fat sons of Churches.
But when Sir Thomas went to his devotions,
Proceeding thro' their Cloister with his Bride,
You never could have dream'd of their commotions,
The stiff-rump'd rascals look'd so sanctified:
And it became the custom of the Knight
To go to matins every day;
He jogg'd his Bride, as soon as it was light,
Crying, "my dear, 'tis time for us to pray."—
This custom he establish'd, very soon,
After his honey-moon.
Wives of this age might think his zeal surprising;
But much his pious lady did it please,
To see her Husband, every morning, rising,
And going, instantly, upon his knees.
Never, I ween,
In any person's recollection,
Was such a couple seen,
For genuflection!
Making as great a drudgery of prayer
As humble Curates are oblige'd to do,—
Whose labour, wo the while! scarce buys them cassocks;
And, every morning, whether foul or fair,
Sir Thomas and the Dame were in their pew,

Craw-thumping, upon hassocks.
It could not otherwise befall
(Sir Thomas, and his Wife, this course pursuing,)
But that the Lady, affable to all,
Should greet the Friars, on her way
To matins, as she met them, every day,
Good morninging, and how d'ye doing:
Now nodding to this Friar, now to that,
As thro' the Cloister she was wont to trip;
Stopping, sometimes, to have a little chat,
On casual topicks, with the holy brothers;—
So condescending was her Ladyship,
To Roger, John, and all the others.
All this was natural enough
To any female of urbanity;—
But holy men are made of as frail stuff
As all the lighter sons of Vanity!—
And these her Ladyship's chaste condescensions,
In Friar John bred damnable desire;
Heterodox, unclean intentions;—
Abominable in a Friar!
Whene'er she greeted him, his gills grew red,
While she was quite unconscious of the matter;—
But he, the beast! was casting sheeps-eyes at her,
Out of his bullock-head.
That coxcombs were and are, I need not give,
Nor take the trouble, now, to prove;
Nor that those dead, like many, now, who live,
Have thought a Lady's condescension, love.
This happen'd with fat Friar John!—
Monastick Coxcomb! amorous, and gummy;
Fill'd with conceit up to his very brim!—
He thought his guts and garbage doated on,
By a fair Dame, whose Husband was to him
Hyperion to a mummy.
Burning with flames the Lady never knew,
Hotter and heavier than toasted cheese,
He sent her a much warmer billet-doux
Than Abelard e'er writ to Eloïse.
But whether Friar John's fat shape and face,
Tho' pleading both together,

Were sorry advocates, in such a case;—
Or, whether
He marr'd his hopes, by suffering his pen
With too much fervour to display 'em;—
As very tender Nurses, now and then,
Cuddle their Children, till they overlay 'em;—
'Twas plain, his pray'r to decorate the brows
Of good Sir Thomas was so far from granted,
That the Dame went, directly, to her spouse,
And told him what the filthy Friar wanted.
Think, Reader, think! if thou hast ta'en, for life,
A partner to thy bed, for worse or better,
Think what Sir Thomas felt, when his chaste wife
Brandish'd, before his eyes, the Friar's letter!



He felt, Sir,—Zounds!— Yes, Zounds! I say, Sir,—for it makes me swear— More torture than he suffer'd from the wounds He got among the French, in France;— Not that I take upon me to advance The knight was ever wounded there. Think gravely, Sir, I pray:—fancy the Knight— ('Tis quite a Picture)—with his heart's delight! Fancy you see his virtuous Lady stand, Holding the Friar's foulness in her hand!— How should Sir Thomas, Sir, behave? Why bounce, and sputter, surely, like a squib:— You would have done the same, Sir, if a knave, A frouzy Friar, meddle'd with your Rib. His bosom almost burst with ire Against the Friar;

Rage gave his face an apoplectick hue;
His cheeks turn'd purple, and his nose turn'd blue;
He swore with this mock Saint he'd soon be even;—
He'd have him flay'd, like Saint Bartholomew;—
And, now again, he'd have him stone'd, like Stephen.
But, "Ira furor brevis est,"
As Horace, quaintly, has express'd;—
Therefore the Knight, finding his foam and froth
Work thro' the bung-hole of his mouth, like beer,
Pull'd out the vent-peg of his wrath,
To let the stream of his revenge run clear:
Debating, with himself, what mode might suit him,
To trounce the rogue who wanted to cornute him.
First, an attack against his Foe he plann'd,
Learn'd in the Field, where late he fought so felly;
That is—to march up, bravely, sword in hand,
And run the Friar thro' his holy belly.
At last, his better judgment did declare—
Seeing his honour would as little shine
By sticking Friars, as by killing swine—
To circumvent him, by a <i>ruse de guerre</i> :
And, as the project ripen'd in his head,
Thus to his virtuous Wife he said:
"Now sit thee down, my Lady bright!
And list thy Lord's desire;
An assignation thou shalt write,
Beshrew me! to the Friar.
"Aread him, at the midnight hour,
In silent sort to go,
And bide thy coming, in the Bower—
For there do Crabsticks grow.
"He shall not tarry long;—for why?
When Twelve have striking done,
Then, by the God of Gardens! 7 I
Will cudgel him till <i>One.</i> "
The Lady wrote just what Sir Thomas told her;
For, it is no less strange than true,
That Wives did, once, what Husbands bid them do;—
Lord! how this World improves, as we grow older!
She name'd the midnight hour;—
Telling the Friar to repair

To the sweet, secret Bower;—
But not a word of any crabsticks there.
Thus have I seen a liquorish, black rat,
Lure'd by the Cook, to sniff, and smell her bacon;
And, when he's eager for a bit of fat,
Down goes a trap upon him, and he's taken.
A tiny Page,—for, formerly, a boy
Was a mere dunce who did not understand
The doctrines of Sir Pandarus, of Troy,—
Slipp'd the Dame's note into the Friar's hand,
As he was walking in the cloister;
And, then, slipp'd off,—as silent as an oyster.
The Friar read;—the Friar chuckle'd:—
For, now the Farce's unities were right:
Videlicet—The Argument, a Cuckold;
The Scene, a Bow'r; Time, Twelve o'clock, at night.
Blithe was fat John!—and, dreading no mishap,
Stole, at the hour appointed, to the trap;
But, so perfume'd, so musk'd, for the occasion,—
His <i>tribute</i> to the nose so like <i>invasion</i> ,—
You would have sworn, to smell him, 'twas no rat,
But a dead, putrified, old civet-cat.
He reach'd the spot, anticipating blisses,
Soft murmurs, melting sighs, and burning kisses,
Trances of joy, and mingling of the souls;
When, whack! Sir Thomas hit him on the joles.
Now, on his head it came, now on his face,
His neck, and shoulders, arms, legs, breast, and back;
In short, on almost every place
We read of in the Almanack.
Blows rattle'd on him thick as hail;
Making him rue the day that he was born;—
Sir Thomas plied his cudgel like a flail,
And thrash'd as if he had been thrashing corn.
At length, a thump,—(painful the facts, alas!
Truth urges us Historians to relate!)—
Took Friar John so smart athwart the pate,
It acted like a perfect coup de grace.
Whether it was a random shot,
Or aim'd maliciously,—tho' Fame says <i>not</i> —
Certain his soul (the Knight so crack'd his crown)

Fled from his body; but which way it went,
Or whether Friars' souls fly up, or down,
Remains a matter of nice argument.
Points so abstruse I dare not dwell upon;
Enough, for me, his body is not gone;
For I have business, still, in my narration,
With the fat carcass of this holy porpus;
And Death, tho' sharp in his Administration,
Never suspended such an *Habeas Corpus*.
END OF PART I.



THE KNIGHT AND THE FRIAR. PART THE SECOND.

Contents

Reader! if you have Genius, you'll discover,
Do what you will to keep it cool,
It, now and then, in spite of you, boils over,
Upon a fool.
Haven't you (lucky man if *not*) been vex'd,
Worn, fretted, and perplex'd,
By a pert, busy, would-be-clever knave,

A forward, empty, self-sufficient slave?

And haven't you, all christian patience gone,

At last, put down the puppy with your wit;—

On whom it seem'd, tho' you had Mines of it,

Extravagance to spend a jest upon?—

And haven't you, (I'm sure you have, my friend!)

When you have laid the puppy low,—

All little pique, and malice, at an end,-

Been sorry for the blow?

And said, (if witty, so would say your Bard,)
"Damn it! I hit that meddling fool too hard?"
Thus did the brave Sir Thomas say;—
Whose Genius didn't much disturb his pate:
It rather, in his bones, and muscles, lay,—
Like many other men's of good estate:
Thus did Sir Thomas say;—and well he might,
When pity to resentment did succeed;
For, certainly, (tho' not with wit) the Knight
Had hit the Friar very hard, indeed!
And heads, nineteen in twenty, 'tis confest,
Can feel a crab-stick sooner than a jest.
There was, in the Knight's family, a man
Cast in the roughest mould Dame Nature boasts;
With shoulders wider than a dripping pan,
And legs as thick, about the calves, as posts.
All the domesticks, viewing, in this hulk,
So large a specimen of Nature's whims,
With kitchen wit, allusive to his bulk,
Had christen'd him the Duke of Limbs.
Thro'out the Castle, every whipper-snapper
Was canvassing the merits of this strapper:
Most of the Men voted his size alarming;
But all the Maids, nem. con. declare'd it charming!
This wight possess'd a quality most rare;—
I tremble when I mention it, I swear!
Lest pretty Ladies question my veracity:
'Twas—when he had a secret in his care,
To keep it, with the greatest pertinacity.
Pour but a secret in him, and 'twould glue him
Like rosin, on a well-cork'd bottle's snout;
Had twenty devils come with cork-screws to him,
They never could have screw'd the secret out.
Now, when Sir Thomas, in the dark, alone,
Had kill'd a Friar, weighing twenty stone,
Whose carcass must be hid, before the dawn,
Judging he might as hopelessly desire
To move a Convent as the Friar,
He thought on this man's secresy, and brawn;—
And, like a swallow, o'er the lawn he skims,
Up to the Cock-loft of the Duke of Limbs:

Where Somnus, son of Nox, the humble copy
Of his own daughter Mors, 8 had made assault
On the Duke's eye-lids,—not with juice of poppy,
But potent draughts, distill'd from hops and malt.
Certainly, nothing operates much quicker
Against two persons' secret dialogues,
Than one of them being asleep, in liquor,
Snoring like twenty thousand hogs.
Yet circumstance did, presently, require
The Knight to tell his tale;
And to instruct his Man, knock'd down with ale,
That he (Sir Thomas) had knock'd down a Friar.
How wake a man, in such a case?
Sir, the best method—I have tried a score—
Is, when his nose is playing thoro' bass,
To pull it, till you make him roar.
A Sleeper's nose is made on the same plan
As the small wire 'twixt a Doll's wooden thighs;
For pull the nose, or wire, the Doll, or Man,
Will open, in a minute, both their eyes.
This mode Sir Thomas took,—and, in a trice,
Grasp'd, with his thumb and finger, like a vice,
That feature which the human face embosses,
And pull'd the Duke of Limbs by the proboscis.
The Man awoke, and goggle'd on his master;—
He saw his Master goggling upon him;—
Fresh from concluding, on a Friar's nob,
What Coroners would call an awkward job,
He glare'd, all horror-struck and grim,—
Paler than Paris-plaister!
His hair stuck up, like bristles on a pig;—
So Garrick look'd, when he perform'd Macbeth;
Who, ere he entered, after Duncan's death,
Rumple'd his wig.
The Knight cried, "Follow me!"—with strange grimaces;
The Man arose,—
And began "sacrificing to the Graces," 9
By putting on his clothes;
But he reverse'd, in making himself smart,
A Scotchman's toilet, altogether:
And merely clapp'd a cover on that part

The Highlanders expose to wind and weather. They reach'd the bower where the Friar lay; When, to his Man, The Knight began, In doleful accents, thus to say: "Here a fat Friar lies, kill'd with a mauling, For coming, in the dark, a-caterwauling; Whom I (O cursed spite!) did lay so!" Thus, solemnly, Sir Thomas spake, and sigh'd;-To whom the Duke of Limbs replied— "Odrabbit it! Sir Thomas! you don't say so!" Then, taking the huge Friar per the hocks, He whirl'd the ton of blubber three times round, And swung it on his shoulders, from the ground, With strength that yields, in any age, to no man's,— Tho' Milo's ghost should rise, bearing the Ox He carried at the games of the old Romans. Nay, I opine—let Fame say what it can— Of ancient vigour, (Fame is, oft, a Liar) That Milo was a pigmy to this Man, And his fat Ox quite skinny to the Friar. Besides,—I hold it in much doubt If Roman graziers (should the truth come out) Were, like the English, knowing in the matter;— -I wouldn't breed my beast more Romano;-For, I suspect, in fatt'ning they were dull, And when they made an ox out of a bull, They fed him ill,—and, then, he got no fatter Than a fat opera Soprano. 10 Over the moat, (the draw-bridge being down) Gallantly stalk'd the brawny Duke of Limbs, Bearing Johannes, of the shaven crown, Fame'd, when alive, for spoiling maids, and hymns; For mangling Pater-Nosters, and goose-pies, And telling sundry beads,—and sundry lies. Across a marsh he strode, with steadier gait Than Satan trod the Syrtis, at his fall, And perch'd himself, with his monastick weight, Upon the Convent-garden's wall;— Whence, on the grounds within it, as he gaze'd, To find a spot where he might leave his load,

He 'spied a <i>House</i> so <i>little</i> , it seem'd raise'd
More for Man's visits, than his fix'd abode;—
And Cynthia aided him to gaze his fill,
For, now, she sought Endymion on the hill.
Arise, Tarquinius! 11 shew thy lofty face!
While I describe, with dignity, the place.
Snug in an English garden's shadiest spot,
A structure stands, and welcomes many a breeze;
Lonely, and simple as a Ploughman's cot,
Where Monarchs may unbend, who wish for ease.
There sit Philosophers; and sitting read;
And to some end apply the dullest pages;
And pity the Barbarians, north of Tweed,
Who scout these fabricks of the southern Sages.
Sure, for an Edifice in estimation,
Never was any less presuming seen!
It shrinks, so modestly, from observation!
And hides behind all sorts of evergreen;—
Like a coy Maid, design'd for filthy Man,
Peeping, at his approach, behind her fan.
Into this place, unnotice'd by beholders,
The Duke of Limbs, most circumspectly, stole,
And shot the Friar off his shoulders,
Just like a sack of round Newcastle coal:
Not taking any pains,
Nor caring, in the least,
How he deposited the Friar's remains,
No more than if a Friar were a beast.
No funeral, of which you ever heard,
Was mark'd with ceremonies half so slight;
For John was left, not like the dead interr'd,
But, like the living, sitting bolt upright!
Has no shrewd Reader, of one sex or t'other,
Recurring to the facts already stated,
Thought on a certain Roger?—that same brother
Who hated John, and whom John hated?
'Tis, now, a necessary thing to say
That, at this juncture, Roger wasn't well;
Poor Man! he had been rubbing, all the day,
His stomach with coarse towels:
And clapping trenchers, hot as hell,

Upon his bowels;
Where spasms were kicking up a furious frolick,
Afflicting him with mulligrubs and cholick.
He also had imbibe'd, to sooth his pains,
Of <i>pulvis rhei</i> very many grains;
And to the garden's deepest shade was bent,
To give, quite privily, his sorrows vent:
When, there,—alive and merry to appearance—
He 'spied his ancient foe, by the moon's light!—
Who sat erect, with so much perseverance,
It look'd as if he kept his post in spite.
A case it is of piteous distress,
If, carrying a secret grief about,
We wish to bury it in a recess,
And find another there, who keeps us out.
Expecting, soon, his enemy to go,
Roger, at first, walk'd to and fro,
With tolerably tranquil paces;
But finding John determine'd to remain,
Roger, each time he pass'd, thro' spite or pain,
Made, at his adversary, hideous faces.
How misery will lower human pride!
And make us buckle!—
Roger, who, all his life, had John defied,
Was now oblige'd to speak him fair,—and truckle.
"Behold me," Roger cried, "behold me, John!
Entreating as a favour you'll be gone;
Me! your sworn foe, tho' fellow-lodger;
Me!—who, in agony, tho' suing now to you,
Would, once, have seen you damn'd ere make a bow to you.
Me,—Roger!" <u>12</u>
To this address, so fraught with the pathetick,
John remain'd dumb, as a Pythagorean;
Seeming to hint, "Roger, you're a plebeian
Peripatetick."
When such choice oratory has not hit,
When it is, e'en, unanswer'd by a grunt,
Twould justify tame Job to curse a bit,
And set an Angler swearing, in his punt.
Cholerick Roger could not brook it;—
So seeing a huge brick-bat, up he took it;

And aiming, like a marksman at a crow,
Plump on the breast he hit his deadly foe;
Who fell, like Pedants' periods, to the ground,—
Very inanimate, and very round.
Here is another Picture, reader mine!
I gave you one in the first Canto; 13—
This is more solemn, mystical, and fine,—
Like something in the Castle of Otranto.
Bring, bring me, now, a Painter, for the work,
Who on the subject will, with furor, rush!
Some Artist who can sup upon raw pork,
To make him dream of horrors, for his brush!
Come, Limners, come! who choke your house's entry
With dear, unmeaning lumber, from your easels;
Dull heads of the Nobility and Gentry;
Full length of fubsey Belles, or Beaux like weasels!
Come, Limners, hither come! and draw
A finer incident than e'er ye saw!
Here is a John, by moon-light, (a fat monk)
Lying stone dead; and, here, a Roger, quick!
And over John stands Roger, in a funk,
Supposing he has kill'd him with a brick!
There, Painters! there!
Now, by Apelles's gamboge, I swear!
Such a dead subject never comes,
Among those <i>lifeless living</i> ye display;
Then, thro' your palettes thrust your graphick thumbs,—
And work away!
Seeing John dead as a door nail,
Roger began to wring his hands, and wail;
Calling himself, Beast, Butcher, cruel Turk!
Thrice "Benedicite!" he mutter'd;
Thrice, in the eloquence of grief he utter'd;
"I've done a pretty job of journey-work!"
Some people will shew symptoms of repentance
When Conscience, like a chastening Angel, smites 'em;
Some from mere dread of the Law's sentence,
When Newgate, like the very Devil, frights 'em;—
That Virtue's struggles, in the heart, denotes,
This Vice's hints, to men's left ears, and throats.
Now Roger's conscience, it appears,

Was not, by half, so lively as his fears. His breast, soon after he was born, Grew like an Hostler's lantern, at an Inn; All the circumference was dirty horn, And feebly blink'd the ray of warmth within. In short, for one of his religious function, His Conscience was both cowardly and callous; No melting Cherub whisper'd to't "Compunction!" But grim Jack Ketch disturb'd it, crying "Gallows!" And all his sorrow, for this deed abhorr'd, Was nothing but antipathy to *cord*. A padlock'd door stood in the garden wall, Where John, by Roger's brick-bat, chance'd to fall, And Roger had a key that could undo it; Thro' this same door, at any time of day, They brought, into the Convent, corn, and hay;—— Sometimes, at dusk, a pretty girl came thro' it: Just to confess herself, to some grave codger; Perhaps, she came to John,—perhaps, to Roger. Out at this portal Roger made a shift To lug his worst of foes: For, seizing (as the gout was wont) his toes, He dragg'd the load he couldn't lift. Achilles, thus, drew round the Trojan plain, The ten years' Adversary he had slain.— Yet,—for I scorn a Grecian to disparage,— Achilles in more style, and splendour, did it; He sported Murder strapp'd behind his carriage,— But bourgeois Roger sneak'd on foot, and hid it. Roger, however, labour'd on,-Puffing and tugging;— And hauling John, As fishermen, on shore, haul up a boat; Till, after a great deal of lugging, He lugg'd him to the edge of the Knight's moat; And stuck him up so straight upon his rear, Touching, almost, the water, with his heels, That the defunct might pass, not seen too near, For some fat gentleman who bobb'd for eels. Swiftly did Roger, then, retrace his ground, Lighter than he came out, by many a pound.

So have I seen, on Marlb'rough downs, a hack,
Ease'd of a great man's chaise, and coming back,
From Bladud's springs, upon the western road;
No bloated Noble's luggage at his rump,
Whose doom's, that dread of pick-pockets, the pump,
He canters home, from Bath, without his load.
Sir Thomas being scrupulous, and queasy,
Couldn't, in all this interval, be easy.
He went to bed;—and, there, began to burn;
Nine times he turn'd, in wondrous perturbation;—
He woke her Ladyship, at every turn,
And gave her, full nine times, complete vexation.
To seek the Duke of Limbs, at length, he rose,
And prowl'd with him, lamenting Fortune's stripes;
Now in the rookery among the crows,
Now squashing in the marsh, among the snipes:
Wishing strange wishes;—among many,
He wish'd—ere he had clapp'd his eyes on any.
All Priests, and Crabsticks, thrown into the fire;—
Or, seeing Providence ordain'd it so,
That Priest, and Crabstick, (to his grief) must grow,
He wish'd stout Crabstick couldn't kill fat Friar.
Men's wishes will be partial, now and then;—
As, in this case, 'tis plainly seen;
Wherein, Sir Thomas, full of spleen,
Wish'd to burn all the Crabs, and Clergymen.
Think ye that <i>he,</i> —at wishing tho' a dab,—
To wish such harm to any Knight would urge ye?
Yet he, a Knight, had taken up a Crab,
And thump'd to death, with it, one of the Clergy.
As he went wishing on,
With the great Duke of Limbs behind him,—
Horror on horror!—he saw John
Where least of all he ever thought to find him:
Stuck up, on end, in placid grace,
Like a stuff'd Kangaroo,—tho' vastly fatter,—
With the full moon upon his chubby face,
Like a brass pot-lid shining on a platter.
"'Sdeath!" quoth the Knight, of half his powers bereft,
"Didst thou not tell me where this Friar was left?
Men rise again, to push us from our stools!" 14

To which the Duke replied, with steady phiz,—
"Them as took pains to push that Friar from his,
At such a time o'night, was cursed fools."
"Ah!" sigh'd Sir Thomas, "while I wander here,
By fortune stamp'd a Homicide, alas!"
(And, as he spoke, a penitential tear
Mingled with Heaven's dew-drops, on the grass;)—
"Will no one from my eyes yon Spectre pull?"
"Sir Thomas," said the Duke of Limbs, "I wool."
He would have thrown the garbage in the moat,
But the Knight told him fat was prone to float.
The Lout, at length, having bethought him,
Heave'd up the Friar on his back once more;
And (Castles having armories of yore)
Into the Knight's old Armory he brought him.
Among the gorgeous, shining Coats of Mail,
That grace'd the walls, on high, in gallant shew,—
As pewter pots, in houses fame'd for ale,
Glitter, above the Bar-maid, in a row,—
A curious, antique suit was hoarded,
Cover'd with dust;
Which had, for many years, afforded
Which had, for many years, afforded
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust.
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute,
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it;
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin,
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in.
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass,
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,—
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass,
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway."
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,—
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,— In the French wars had often borne the Knight;—
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,— In the French wars had often borne the Knight;— His symmetry beyond the power of praising,
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,— In the French wars had often borne the Knight;— His symmetry beyond the power of praising, And prouder than Bucephalus, in fight!
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,— In the French wars had often borne the Knight;— His symmetry beyond the power of praising, And prouder than Bucephalus, in fight! Once, how he paw'd the ground, and snuff'd the gale!
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,— In the French wars had often borne the Knight;— His symmetry beyond the power of praising, And prouder than Bucephalus, in fight! Once, how he paw'd the ground, and snuff'd the gale! Uncropp'd his ears, undock'd his flowing tail;
Which had, for many years, afforded An iron dinner to that ostrich, Rust. Though this was all too little,—in a minute, The Duke of Limbs ramm'd the fat Friar in it; So a good Housewife takes a narrow skin, To make black puddings, and stuffs hog's meat in. The Knight, who saw this ceremony pass, Inquire'd the meaning; when the Duke did say,— "I'll tie him on ould Dumpling, that's at grass, And turn him out, a top of the highway." This Steed,—who now, it seems, was grazing,— In the French wars had often borne the Knight;— His symmetry beyond the power of praising, And prouder than Bucephalus, in fight! Once, how he paw'd the ground, and snuff'd the gale! Uncropp'd his ears, undock'd his flowing tail; No blemish was within him, nor without him;

Of high Arabian pedigree,
Father of many four-foot babes was he;
And sweet hoof'd Beauties still would he be rumpling;
But, counting five and twenty from his birth,
At grass for life, unwieldy in the girth,
He had obtain'd, alas! the name of Dumpling.
Now, at the postern stood the gay old Charger;
Saddle'd, and house'd,—in full caparison!—
Now on his back,—no rider larger,—
Upright, and stiff, and tied with cords, sat John:
Arm'd cap-à-pié completely, like a knight
Going to fight.
A Lance was in the rest, of stately beech:
Nothing was wanting, but a Page, or 'Squire;—
The Duke, with thistles, switch'd old Dumpling's breech;
And off he clatter'd with the martial Friar.
Now, in the Convent let us take a peep,—
Where Roger, like Sir Thomas, couldn't sleep:
Instead of singing requiems, and psalms,
For fat John's soul, he had been seize'd with qualms,
Thinking it would be rash to tarry there;—
And having, prudently, resolve'd on flight,
Knock'd up a neighbouring miller, in the night,
And borrow'd his grey Mare.
Thus, trotting off,—beneath a row of trees
He saw "a sight that made his marrow freeze!"
A furious Warrior follow'd him, in mail,
Upon a Charger, close at his Mare's tail!
He cross'd himself!—and, canting, cried,
Oh, sadly have I sinned!
Then stuck his heels in his Mare's side;
And, then, old Dumpling whinny'd!
Roger whipp'd, and Roger spurr'd,
Distilling drops of fear!
But while he spurr'd, still, still he heard
The wanton Dumpling at his rear.
'Twas dawn!—he look'd behind him, in the chase;
When, lo! the features of fat John,—
His beaver up, and pressing on,—
Glare'd, ghastly, in the wretched Roger's face!
The Miller's Mare, who oft had gone the way,

Scamper'd with Roger into Norwich town;

And, there, to all the market-folks' dismay,

Old Dumpling beat the mare, with Roger, down.

Brief let me be;—the Story soon took air;—

For Townsmen are inquisitive, of course,

When a live Monk rides in upon a Mare,

Chase'd by a dead one, arm'd, upon a Horse.

Sir Thomas up to London sped, full fast,

To beg his life, and lands, of Royal Harry,

And, for his services, in Gallia, past,

His suit did not miscarry:-

For, in those days,—thank Heaven they are mended!—

Kings hang'd poor Rogues, while rich ones were befriended.



Contents

Ye Criticks, and ye Hyper-Criticks!—who

Have deign'd (in reading this my story thro')

A patient, or impatient, ear to lend me,-

If, as I humbly amble, ye complain

I give my Pegasus too loose a rein,

'Tis time to call my Betters to defend me.

Come, Swift! who made so merry with the Nine;

With thy far bolder Muse, Oh, shelter mine!

When she is style'd a slattern, and a trollop;—

Force stubborn Gravity to doff his gloom;

Point to thy Cælia, and thy Dressing-Room,

Thy Nymph at bed-time, and thy fame'd Maw-Wallop!

Come, Sterne!—whose prose, with all a Poet's art,

Tickles the fancy, while it melts the heart!—

Since at apologies I ne'er was handy,—

Come, while fastidious Readers run me hard,

And screen, sly playful wag! a hapless Bard,

Behind one volume of thy Tristram Shandy!

Ye Two, alone!—tho' I could bring a score

Of brilliant names, and high examples, more—

Plead for me, when 'tis said I misbehave me!

And, ye, sour Censors! in your crabbed fits,

Who will not let them rescue me as Wits,

Prithee, as Parsons, suffer 'em to save me!



THE ELDER BROTHER.

Centrick, in London noise, and London follies,

Contents

Proud Covent Garden blooms, in smoky glory; For chairmen, coffee-rooms, piazzas, dollies, Cabbages, and comedians, fame'd in story! On this gay spot, (upon a sober plan,) Dwelt a right regular, and staid, young man;— Much did he early hours and quiet love; And was entitle'd Mr. Isaac Shove. An Orphan he;—yet rich in expectations, (Which nobody seem'd likely to supplant,) From, that prodigious bore of all relations, A fusty, canting, stiff-rump'd Maiden Aunt: The wealthy Miss Lucretia Cloghorty,— Who had brought Isaac up, and own'd to forty. Shove on this maiden's Will relied securely; Who vow'd she ne'er would wed, to mar his riches; Full often would she say of men demurely,— "I can't abide the filthy things in breeches!" He had Apartments up two pair of stairs;

On the first floor lodge'd Doctor Crow;—
The Landlord was a torturer of hairs,
And made a grand display of wigs, below;
From the beau's Brutus, to the parson's grizzle:—
Over the door-way was his name;—'twas Twizzle.
Now, you must know,
This Doctor Crow
Was not of Law, nor Music, nor Divinity;—
He was <i>obstetrick</i> ;—but, the fact is,
He didn't in Lucina's turnpike practise;
He took bye-roads,—reducing Ladies' shapes,
Who had secure'd themselves from leading apes,
But kept the reputation of virginity.
Crow had a roomy tenement of brick,
Enclose'd with walls, one mile from Hyde Park corner;
Fir trees, and yews, were planted round it, thick;—
No situation was <i>forlorner</i> ! 15
Yet, notwithstanding folks might scout it,
It suited qualmish Spinsters, who fell sick,
And didn't wish the world to know about it.
Here many a single gentlewoman came,
Pro tempore,—full tender of her fame!
Who, for a while, took leave of friends in town;—
"Business, forsooth! to Yorkshire call'd her down,
Too weighty to be settle'd by Attorney!"—
And, in a month's, or six weeks' time, came back!
When every body cried, "Good lack!
How monstrous <i>thin</i> you've grown, upon your journey!"
The Doctor, knowing that a puff of Scandal
Would blow his private trade to tatters,
Dreaded to give the smallest handle
To those who dabble in their neighbours' matters;
Therefore, he wisely held it good
To hide his practice from the neighbourhood,
And not appear, there, as a resident;
But merely one who, casually, went
To see the lodgers in the large brick house;—
To lounge, and chat, not minding time a souse;—
Like one to whom all business was quite foreign;—
And, thus, he visited his female sick;
Who lay as thick,

Within his tenement of brick,
As rabbits in a warren.
He lodge'd in Covent Garden all the while,
And, if they sent, in haste, for his assistance,
He soon was with 'em;—'twas no mighty distance;—
From the town's end it was but a bare mile.
Now Isaac Shove
Living above
This Doctor Crow,
And knowing Barber Twizzle live'd below,
Thought it might be as well,
Hearing so many knocks, single and double,
To buy, at his own cost, a street-door bell,
And save confusion, in the house, and trouble;
Whereby his (Isaac's) visitors might know,
Without long waiting in the dirt, and drizzle,
To ring for him at once;—and not to knock for Crow,—
Nor Twizzle.
Besides he now began to feel
The want of it was rather <i>ungenteel</i> ;
For he had, often, thought it a disgrace
To hear, while sitting in his room, above,
Twizzle's shrill maid, on the first landing-place,
Screaming, "a man below vants Mister Shove!"
The bell was bought; the wire was made to steal
Round the dark stair-case, like a tortur'd eel,—
Twisting, and twining;
The jemmy handle Twizzle's door-post grace'd,
And, just beneath, a brazen plate was place'd,
Lacquer'd and shining;—
Graven whereon, in characters full clear,
And legible, did "Mr. Shove" appear;
And, furthermore, which you might read right well,
Was—"Please to ring the bell."
At half-past ten, precisely to a second,—
Shove, every night, his supper ended;
And sipp'd his glass of negus, till he reckon'd,
By his stop-watch, exactly, one more quarter;
Then, as exactly, he untied one garter;—
A token 'twas that he for bed intended:
Yet having, still, a quarter good before him,

He leisurely undress'd before the fire; Contriving, as the quarter did expire, To be as naked as his mother bore him: Bating his shirt, and night-cap on his head;— Then, as the watchman bawl'd eleven, He had one foot in bed, More certainly than cuckolds go to Heaven. Alas! what pity 'tis that regularity, Like Isaac Shove's, is such a rarity! But there are swilling Wights, in London town, Term'd—Jolly dogs,—Choice Spirits,—alias, Swine, Who pour, in midnight revel, bumpers down, Making their throats a thoroughfare for wine. These spendthrifts, who Life's pleasures, thus, out-run, Dozing, with head-aches, till the afternoon, Lose half men's regular estate of Sun, By borrowing, too largely, of the Moon. One of this kidney,—Toby Tosspot hight,— Was coming from the Bedford, late at night: And being Bacchi plenus,—full of wine,— Although he had a tolerable notion Of aiming at progressive motion, 'Twasn't direct,—'twas serpentine, He work'd, with sinuosities, along, Like Monsieur Corkscrew worming thro' a Cork; Not straight, like Corkscrew's proxy, stiff Don Prong, A Fork. At length, with near four bottles in his pate, He saw the moon shining on Shove's brass plate; When reading, "Please to ring the bell," And being civil, beyond measure, "Ring it!"—says Toby—"very well; I'll ring it with a deal of pleasure." Toby, the kindest soul in all the town, Gave it a jerk that almost jerk'd it down. He waited full two minutes; no one came; He waited full two minutes more; and then,— Says Toby, "if he's deaf, I'm not to blame; I'll pull it for the gentleman again." But the first peal woke Isaac in a fright, Who, quick as lightning, popping up his head,

```
Sat on his head's Antipodes, in bed,—
Pale as a parsnip,—bolt upright.
At length he, wisely, to himself did say,—
Calming his fears,—
"Tush!—'tis some fool has rung, and run away;"—
When peal the second rattle'd in his ears!
Shove jump'd into the middle of the floor;
And, trembling at each breath of air that stirr'd,
He grope'd down stairs, and open'd the street door,
While Toby was performing peal the third.
Isaac eye'd Toby, fearfully askant,—
And saw he was a strapper,—stout, and tall;
Then, put this question;—"Pray, Sir, what d'ye want?"
Says Toby,—"I want nothing, Sir, at all."
"Want nothing!—Sir, you've pull'd my bell, I vow,
As if you'd jerk it off the wire!"
Quoth Toby,—gravely making him a bow,—
"I pull'd it, Sir, at your desire."
"At mine!"—"Yes, yours—I hope I've done it well;
High time for bed, Sir; I was hast'ning to it;
But if you write up Please to ring the bell,
Common politeness makes me stop, and do it."
Isaac, now, waxing wroth apace,
Slamm'd the street door in Toby's face,
With all his might;
And Toby, as he shut it, swore
He was a dirty son of—something more
Than delicacy suffers me to write:
And, lifting up the knocker, gave a knock,
So long, and loud, it might have raise'd the dead;
Twizzle declares his house sustain'd a shock,
Enough to shake his lodgers out of bed.
Toby, his rage thus vented in the rap,
Went serpentining home, to take his nap.
'Tis, now, high time to let you know
That the obstetrick Doctor Crow
Awoke in the beginning of this matter,
By Toby's tintinnabulary clatter:
And, knowing that the bell belong'd to Shove,
He listen'd in his bed, but did not move;
He only did apostrophize;—
```

Sending to hell
Shove, and his bell,
That wouldn't let him close his eyes.
But when he heard a thundering knock,—says he,
"That's, certainly, a messenger for me;—
Somebody ill, in the Brick House, no doubt;"—
Then mutter'd, hurrying on his dressing-gown,
"I wish my Ladies, out of town,
Chose more convenient times for crying out!"
Crow, in the dark, now, reached the stair-case head;
Shove, in the dark, was coming up to bed.
A combination of ideas flocking,
Upon the pericranium of Crow,—
Occasion'd by the hasty knocking,
Succeeded by a foot he heard below,—
He did, as many folks are apt to do,
Who argue in the dark, and in confusion;—
That is, from the Hypothesis, he drew
A false conclusion:
Concluding Shove to be the person sent,
With an express, from the brick tenement;
Whom Barber Twizzle, torturer of hairs,
Had, civilly, let in, and sent up stairs.
As Shove came up, tho' he had, long time, kept
His character, for patience, very laudably,
He couldn't help, at every step he stepp'd,
Grunting, and grumbling, in his gizzard, audibly.
For Isaac's mental feelings, you must know,
Not only were considerably hurt,
But his corporeal, also—
Having no other clothing than a shirt;—
A dress, beyond all doubt, most light and airy,
It being, then, a frost in January.
When Shove was deep down stairs, the Doctor heard,
(Being much nearer the stair top,)
Just here and there, a random word,
Of the Soliloquies that Shove let drop;—
But, shortly, by progression, brought
To contact nearer,
The Doctor, consequently, heard him clearer,—
And then the fag-end of this sentence caught:

Which Shove repeated warmly, tho' he shiver'd:— "Damn Twizzle's house! and damn the Bell! And damn the fool who rang it!—Well, From all such plagues I'll quickly be deliver'd." "What?—quickly be deliver'd!" echoes Crow;— "Who is it?—Come, be sharp;—reply, reply; Who wants to be deliver'd? let me know." Recovering his surprise, Shove answer'd, "I." "You be deliver'd!" says the Doctor,—"'Sblood!" Hearing a man's gruff voice—"You lout! you lob! You be deliver'd!—Come, that's very good!" Says Shove, "I will, so help me Bob!" "Fellow," cried Crow, "you're drunk with filthy beer! A drunkard, fellow, is a brute's next neighbour;-But Miss Cloghorty's time was very near, And, I suppose, Lucretia's now in labour." "Zounds!" bellows Shove, with rage and wonder wild, "Why then, my maiden Aunt is big with child!" Here was, at once, a sad discovery made! Lucretia's frolick, now, was past a joke;-Shove tremble'd for his Fortune, Crow, his Trade, Both, both saw ruin,—by one fatal stroke; But, with his Aunt, when Isaac did discuss, She hush'd the matter up, by speaking thus: "Sweet Isaac!" said Lucretia, "spare my Fame!—

Tho', for my babe, I feel as should a mother,

Your Fortune will continue much the same;

For,—keep the Secret,—you're his Elder Brother."



FOOTNOTES

- 1. N.B. Half our modern Legends are either borrow'd or translated from the German. Return
- 2. This is the conclusion of all that was originally printed under the title of "My Night-gown and Slippers." Return
- 3. Roses were not emblems of faction, cries the Critick, till the reign of Henry the Sixth.—Pooh!—This is a figure, not an anachronism. Suppose, Mr. Critick, you and all your descendants should be hang'd, although your father died in his bed:—Why then posterity, when talking of your father, may allude to the family gallows, which his issue shall

have render'd notoriously symbolical of his House. Return

4. —"Quis talia fando

Temperet à lachrymis?"

says Æneas, by way of proem; yet, for a Hero, tolerably "use'd to the melting mood," he talks, on this occasion, much more than he cries; and, though he begins with a wooden Horse, and gives a general account of the burning of Troy, still the "quorum pars magna fui" is, evidently, the great inducement to his chattering:—accordingly, he keeps up Queen Dido to a scandalous late hour, after supper, for the good folks of Carthage, to tell her an egotistical story, that occupies two whole books of the Æneid.—Oh, these Heroes!—I once knew a worthy General —but I wont tell that story. Return

- 5. Far be it from me to offer a pedantick affront to the Gentlemen who peruse me, by explaining the word *Incubus*; which Pliny and others, more learnedly, call *Ephialtes*.—I, modestly, state it to mean the *Night-Mare*, for the information of the Ladies. The chief symptom by which this affliction is vulgarly known, is a heavy pressure upon the stomach, when lying in a supine posture in bed. It would terrify some of my fair readers, who never experience'd this characteristick of the *Incubus*, were I to dwell on its effects; and it would irritate others, who are in the habit of labouring under its sensations. Return
- 6. An old Gentlewoman, a great admirer of the black letter, (as many old Gentlewomen are) presented the Author of these Tales with the Original MS. of this Sonnet; advising the publication of a facsimile of the Knight's handwriting. It is painful, after this, to advance, that the Sonnet, so far from being genuine, is one of the clumsiest literary forgeries, that the present times have witnessed. It appears, in this authentick Story, that Sir Thomas Erpingham was married in the reign of Henry the Fifth; and it is evidently intended, that *Moderns* should believe he writ these love-verses almost immediately after his marriage; not only from the ardour with which he celebrates the beauty of his wife, but from the circumstance of a man writing any love-verses upon his wife at all;—but the style and language of the lines are most glaringly inconsistent with their pretended date. The fact is, we have here foisted upon us a close *imitation of* Cowley, (vide the Mistress) who was not born till the year 1618,—two centuries after the era in question. Chaucer died, A. D. 1400; and Henry the Fifth (who was king only 9 years, 5 months, and 11 days) began his reign scarcely 13 years after the death of that Poet. Sir Thomas, then, must, at least, have written in the obsolete phraseology of Chaucer,—and, probably, would have imitated him,—as did Lidgate, Occleve, and others;—nay, Harding, Skelton, &c. who were fifty or sixty years subsequent to Chaucer, were not so modern in their language as their celebrated predecessor. Having, in few words, prove'd (it is presume'd) this Sonnet to be spurious, an apology may be thought necessary for not saying a great deal more;but this Herculean task is left, in deference, to the disputants on Vortigern; who will, doubtless, engage in it, as a matter of great importance, and, once more, lay the world under very heavy obligations, with various Pamphlets in folio, upon the subject:—and, surely, too many acknowledgments cannot be given to men who are so indefatigably generous in their researches, that half the result of them, when publish'd, causes even the sympathetick reader to labour as much as the Writer!

How ungratefully did Pope say!

"There, dim in clouds, the poring Scholiasts mark,

Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;

A lumber-house of books in every head;

For ever reading, never to be read!"—Dunciad.

Return

7. If the Knight knew the aptness, in its full extent, of his oath, upon this occasion, we must give him more credit for his reading than we are willing to allow to military men of the age in which he flourish'd;—for, observe: he vows to cudgel a man lurking to rob his Lady of her virtue, in a bower,—how appropriately, therefore, does he swear by the God of the Gardens! who is represented with a kind of cudgel (falx lignea) in his right hand; and is, moreover, furnished with another weapon of formidable dimensions, (Horace calls it Palus) for the express purpose of annoying Robbers.

"Fures dextra coercet,
Obscænoque ruber porrectus ab inquine **Palus**."

It must be confess'd that the last mention'd attribute of this Deity was stretch'd forth to promote pleasure in some instances, instead of fear;—for it was a sportive custom, in the hilarity of recent marriages, to seat the Bride upon his *Palus*;—but this circumstance by no means disproves its efficacy as a dread to Robbers; on the contrary, that implement must have been peculiarly terrifick, which could sustain the weight of so many Brides, without detriment to its firmness, or elasticity. Return

- 8. There is a terrible jumble in Somnus's family. He was the son of Nox, by Erebus;—and Erebus, according to different accounts, was not only Nox's husband, but her brother,—and even her son, by Chaos;—and Mors was daughter of Somnus, by that devil of a Goddess Nox, the mother of his father and himself!—The heathen Deities held our canonical notions in utter contempt; and must have laugh'd at the idea (which, surely, nobody does now,) of forbidding a man to marry his Grandmother. Return
- 9. Vide Lord Chesterfield's Letters.—This noble Author, by the by, has set his dignified face against risibility. It would be well for us poor devils, who call ourselves Comic Writers, if our efforts were always as successful in raising a

Laugh as his Lordship's censure upon it. Return

- 10. I am aware that much has been said, of old, relative to the "cura boum," and the "optuma torvæ forma bovis;"—but, for a show of cattle, I would back Smithfield, or most of our English market Towns, against any forum boarium of the Romans. Return
- 11. Tarquinius Superbus, the last King of Rome;—he was a haughty Monarch, and built the Cloaca maxima. Return
- 12. This is a palpable plagiarism. *Rolla* thus addresses *Pizarro*: "Behold me, at thy feet—Me,—Rolla!—Me, that never yet have bent or bow'd—in humble agony I sue to you."—The theft is more glaring, as the Apostrophe, both here, and in the original, occurs in the midst of a strong incident, and is address'd to an Enemy by a proud spirit, in very moving circumstances. Return
- 13. Vide Part 1st, page 61, lines 4-7. Return
- 14. Shakspeare certainly borrow'd this expression from Sir Thomas.—See Macbeth. Return
- 15. This seems to be a *new comparative*; for which the Author takes to himself due credit;—Novelty being scarce in poetical compositions. Return
- G. NORMAN, PRINTER, MAIDEN LANE, COVENT GARDEN.

Transcriber's Note: The Table of Contents was added, as well as the titles <u>My Night-gown and Slippers</u> and <u>The Knight and the Friar</u>. The use of quotation marks ("") has been modernized; the spelling and other idiosyncrasies have not.

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK BROAD GRINS ***

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

START: FULL LICENSE THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project GutenbergTM mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase "Project Gutenberg"), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project GutenbergTM License available with this file or online at www.gutenberg.org/license.

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

- 1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg^{\mathbb{T}} electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg^{\mathbb{T}} electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg^{\mathbb{T}} electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.
- 1.B. "Project Gutenberg" is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg $^{\text{TM}}$ electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg $^{\text{TM}}$ electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg $^{\text{TM}}$ electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.
- 1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation ("the Foundation" or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg $^{\text{\tiny M}}$ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project

Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project GutenbergTM mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project GutenbergTM works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project GutenbergTM name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project GutenbergTM License when you share it without charge with others.

- 1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg $^{\text{m}}$ work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.
- 1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:
- 1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project GutenbergTM License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project GutenbergTM work (any work on which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" appears, or with which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at www.gutenberg.org. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

- 1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg[™] electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase "Project Gutenberg" associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg[™] trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.
- 1.E.3. If an individual Project GutenbergTM electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project GutenbergTM License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.
- 1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project GutenbergTM License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project GutenbergTM.
- 1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$ License.
- 1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg^{TM} work in a format other than "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg^{TM} website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg^{TM} License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.
- 1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg[™] works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.
- 1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg^m electronic works provided that:
- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg[™] works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg[™] trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg[™] works.
- 1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work or group of works on different

terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$ trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

- 1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg™ collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.
- 1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
- 1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.
- 1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.
- 1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.
- 1.F.6. INDEMNITY You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg^{$^{\text{IM}}$} electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg^{$^{\text{IM}}$} electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg^{$^{\text{IM}}$} work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg^{$^{\text{IM}}$} work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™

Project GutenbergTM is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg^{TM}'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg^{TM} collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg^{TM} and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at www.gutenberg.org.

Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at www.gutenberg.org/contact

Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project GutenbergTM depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit www.gutenberg.org/donate.

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: www.gutenberg.org/donate

Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg^{TM} concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg^{TM} eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg $^{\text{m}}$ eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: www.qutenberg.org.

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg[™], including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.