

The BEE, the ANT, and the SPARROW:

A FABLE.

Address'd to PHEBE and KITTY C. at Boarding School.

Y dears, 'tis faid in days of old,
That beafts cou'd talk, and birds could fcold.
But now it feems the human race
Alone engross the speaker's place.
Yet lately, if report be true,
(And much the tale relates to you)
There met a Sparrow, Ant, and Bee,
Which reason'd and convers'd as we.

Who reads my page will doubtless grant
That Phe's the wise industrious Ant.
And all with half an eye may see
That Kitty is the busy Bee.
Here then are two—but where's the third?
Go search your school, you'll find the Bird.
Your school! I ask your pardon fair,
I'm sure you'll find no Sparrow there.

Now to my tale—One summer's morn

A Bee rang'd o'er the verdant lawn;

Studious

And make the most of every flow'r.

Nimble from stalk to stalk she slies,
And loads with yellow wax her thighs;
With which the artist builds her comb,
And keeps all tight and warm at home:
Or from the cowslip's golden bells
Sucks honey to enrich her cells:
Or every tempting rose pursues,
Or sips the lilly's fragrant dews;
Yet never robs the shining bloom,
Or of its beauty or persume.
Thus she discharg'd in every way
The various duties of the day.

It chanc'd a frugal Ant was near,
Whose brow was wrinkled o'er by care:
A great economist was she,
Nor less laborious than the Bee;
By pensive parents often taught
What ills arise from want of thought;
That poverty on sloth depends,
On poverty the loss of friends.
Hence every day the Ant is found
With anxious steps to tread the ground;
With curious search to trace the grain,
And drag the heavy load with pain.

The active Bee with pleasure saw.

The Ant fulfil her parents' law.

Ah! fister-labourer, fays she, How very fortunate are we! Who taught in infancy to know The comforts, which from labour flow, Are independent of the great, Nor know the wants of pride and state. Why is our food fo very sweet? Because we earn, before we eat. Why are our wants fo very few? Because we nature's calls pursue. Whence our complacency of mind? Because we act our parts assign'd. Have we incessant tasks to do? Is not all nature bufy too! Doth not the fun with constant pace Perfift to run his annual race? Do not the stars, which shine so bright, Renew their courses every night? Doth not the ox obedient bow His patient neck, and draw the plough? Or when did e'er the generous steed Withhold his labour or his speed? If you all nature's fystem scan, The only idle thing is man!

A wanton Sparrow long'd to hear
Their fage discourse, and strait drew near.
The bird was talkative and loud,
And very pert and very proud;

As worthless and as vain a thing, Perhaps as ever wore a wing. She found, as on a spray she fat, The little friends were deep in chat; That virtue was their favourite theme, And toil and probity their scheme : Such talk was hateful to her breaft, She thought them arrant prudes at best. When to display her naughty mind, Hunger with cruelty combin'd; She view'd the Ant with favage eyes, And hopt and hopt to fnatch her prize. The Bee, who watch'd her opening bill, And guess'd her fell design to kill; Ask'd her from what her anger rose, And why she treated Ants as foes? The Sparrow her reply began, And thus the conversation ran.

Whenever I'm dispos'd to dine,
I think the whole creation mine;
That I'm a bird of high degree,
And every insect made for me.
Hence oft I search the emmet brood,
For emmets are delicious food:
And oft in wantonness and play,
I slay ten thousand in a day.
For truth it is, without disguise,
That I love mischief as my eyes.

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Oh! fie, the honest Bee reply'd, I fear you make base man your guide; Of every creature fure the worst, Tho' in creation's scale the first! Ungrateful man! 'tis strange he thrives, Who burns the Bees, to rob their hives! I hate his vile administration, And fo do all the emmet nation. What fatal foes to birds are men Quite to the Eagle from the Wren! Oh! do not men's example take, Who mischief do for mischief's sake; But spare the Ant-her worth demands Esteem and friendship at your hands. A mind with every virtue bleft, Must raise compassion in your breast.

Virtue! rejoin'd the sneering bird,
Where did you learn that gothic word?
Since I was hatch'd, I never heard,
That virtue was at all rever'd.
But say it was the ancients' claim,
Yet moderns disavow the name;
Unless, my dear, you read romances,
I cannot reconcile your fancies.
Virtue in fairy tales is seen
To play the goddess or the queen;
But what's a queen without the pow'r,
Or beauty, child, without a dow'r?

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Yet this is all that virtue brags,
At best 'tis only worth in rags.
Such whims my very heart derides,
Indeed you make me burst my sides.
Trust me Miss Bee—to speak the truth,
I've copyed men from earliest youth;
The same our taste, the same our school,
Passion and appetite our rule.
And call me bird, or call me sinner,
I'll ne'er forego my sport or dinner.

A prowling cat the miscreant spies,
And wide expands her amber eyes:
Near and more near Grimalkin draws,
She wags her tail, protends her paws;
Then springing on her thoughtless prey,
She bore the vicious bird away.

Thus in her cruelty and pride, The wicked wanton Sparrow dy'd.

ODE on a STORM.

ITH gallant pomp, and beauteous pride
The floating pile in harbour rode,
Proud of her freight, the swelling tide
Reluctant left the vessel's side,
And rais'd it as she flow'd.