THE CAVE OF HOONGA, A TONGAEN TRADITION, IN TWO CANTOS. AND OTHER POEMS

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The cave of Hoonga, a Tongaen tradition, in two cantos. And other poems by Miss Hindmarsh

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MISS HINDMARSH.

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PREFACE.

IT is generally thought necessary to assign a motive for giving publicity to poetic effusions, written for the purpose of private amusement. The author of the present juvenile productions candidly acknowledges, that her reasons are not of the most important nature. She might urge the desire of friends;—but that convenient retreat of vanity, interest, or other latent motives, at prescut affords neither shelter nor concealment. The lynx eye of criticism long ago penetrated the shade, and brought the trembling culprits to open shame!

The tradition related in Mr. Mariner's account of the Tonga Islands, though a love tale, is of no common nature. It possesses, in a considerable degree, the charm of novelty; and has many circumstances of touching interest attached to it. Indeed it is exquisitely adapted for the subject of a Poem; and if the attempt to render it in that form has not entirely failed,—the plain and very brief, though interesting narrative, must become doubly pleasing through the medium of versification, and the occasional aid of fictitious colouring where the original appeared imperfect.

The author dare not presume to say, that she has attained in her poetic relation, that rarest of all the graces of style—simplicity; yet she may confidently observe, that the simplicity of nature is in no respect violated by the studied phraseology of art, or caricatured under the garb of modern affectation.

Feenou is a lover, and a child of Nature, in one of her remotest islands. Unacquainted with the trick, or disguise of artful refinement, his sentiments must flow in the genuine language of simple affection, or he will not be the lover of a South Sca

Island! But, however the Poem may be executed, it must be read as the production of eighteen, and judged accordingly.

The author has frequently been surprised to hear persons of the best sense assert, that to publish poetry inferior to the effusions of a Gray, or a Thomson, (not to mention poets of higher fame,) is justly entitled to the name of presumption. Allowing this to be just,—how many shall be found guilty since the grave shrouded these distinguished luminaries! And shall a Campbell, a Montgomery, and a Scott, blush for the folly of presumption? Forbid it, justice, taste, and candour!

The author, without the slightest intention or wish of bringing herself into the scale of comparison, considers the idea extremely illiberal and erroneous. The Eagle flights of genius, amid clouds and storms, astonish and overpower us;—but who has not felt the peaceful soaring of the Lark a thousand times more pleasing? The song of the Nightingale is ex-

quisitely melodious,—but none on this account would chase, (of humbler note,) the Linnel and the Blackbird from our woods and vales!

Pursuing the metaphor in feathers, few will consider the Mocking bird an emblem of himself; yet, perhaps, the greatest bard has unwittingly mingled a barrowed note in his own delightful strain. And should the mimic propensity be discoverable in any part of this unpretending volume—the charitable will believe the author when she asserts, that she has always endeavoured to look into nature with her own eyes, and to consider every subject with an effort of her own mind. But the sentiments and descriptions contained in books float in the memory, and sometimes so indistinctly and vaguely, that they are mistaken by self-partiality for original conceptions.

It has been mentioned to the author as matter of surprise, that so many of her pieces (being juvenile productions) should be tinctured with melancholy.

Allowing that no personal motive exists for this disposition,-can a mind of any sensibility or reflection, look around on the scenes of misery daily exhibited, and accumulating in awful increase, without a congenial impression? Does not the sparkling eye of pleasure involuntarily grow dim with tears, and the breast of careless gaiety acknowledge itself capable of melancholy reflection? The tolling of a bell annonneing in solemn accent the departure of a fellowcreature, naturally leads Melancholy to twine the cypress round Fancy's bower. But when the mind considers the nature of the exit, and the impenetrable mystery in which its future state of existence is shrouded, this feeling arises to sublimity! Besides, when the joyous spirit is on the wing, who can expect it tamely to alight and trace its feelings on paper? It is only in our sober hours that poetry becomes an amusement.

Though possessing little ambition, and still less vanity, the author considers it but just to say, that many of the detached pieces were written at the age of fifteen; and even the more immediate productions of seventeen and eighteen claim a generous exemption from the severily of criticism on the score of juvenility. Maturity of judgment, extensive observation, and consequently an enlargement of ideas, have not set their seal on the author's talent, therefore decisive opinion must be suspended till that period. And even to pronounce sentence on future productions from the appearance of the present should be done with caution. The juvenile productions of Lord Byrox, the first Poet of the present day, excited the laugh of contempt in the world of critics!!

Perhaps the best recommendation the author can give her poetic effusions, is to say, that they were written with the greatest facility. She has too much compassion for her own feelings to sit down and rack her brain for ideas, and too much indolence of disposition for dragging together line after line by mere dint of force and labour!

ISABELLA HINDMARSH.