

From Tuesday December 17, to Tuesday December 24, 1728.

( Numb. LXVII.

Ut Pietura Poesis erit. —

Hof.

SIR,



HE Verses in the Close of this Paper, furnish Me with a proper Occasion to make a few Reslections upon Poetray and Painting, which may not be unacceptable to such as delight in Either, or Both of these Arts.

THE surprizing Excellency, which is peculiar to a REAT POET, is the Skill of conveying to Another, by me there of Words, those just and livery Ideas, which rife is his Imagination, in the same Force and Perspicuity that e conceives them in himself. Words in his Disposal are Things: And the Deception proves so strong, that the teader forgets he is perusing a Book of Writing; or at east takes the Poem for a Piece of Magic, which (as he assessment on the Person on Person to another) surrounds him with mazing Objects, and drives him from Passion to Passion; ansporting him into Joys and Griefs, Pleasures and Pains, ith a Violence not to be resisted.

THE Perfection of the MASTERLY-PAINTER, to be able to perform the same Wonders by Colours, hich the Poet commands by Language. His Ideas pass om his Mind into his Pencil, and rise upon the Canvass in heir full Vigour and Proportion. His every Touch is a reation: The Canvass is no longer a level, lifelest Surce; but a Scene, diversify d with Buildings, Mountains, orests; or perhaps a Sea, deformed with Tempests; a Sky reaged with Storms, stalling out Lightning, and Cloubs ursting with Thunder: Or a Field of War, stained with lood, and filled with Uproar and Consusting. Or perhaps, he filent, solitary Retreat of Sorrow and Despair; or if he leases, the Enchanted Bower of Bliss, the Residence of Love and Beauty.

SUCH is the Efficacy of Words and Numbers; and ch the Energy of Lights and Shades, under the Constant of a Superior Genius: Both equally wonderful in eir Operations; both equally pleasing: But not alike affinitive; in which Point alone the Poet justly claims reheminence over the Painter.

Arts requires the greatest Strength of Imagination, more Experience, and the most unweary d'Application. It seems equally difficult to paint in Words, of in Colours; and to impose the One upon the Reader, and the Other upon the Beholder, for Realities. The Great Poet and the Great Painte Rthink alike: But they express their Thoughts by very different Powers: The Painter's Language is his Colours: The Poet's Colours is his Distion. The strongest Colouring will fade; and the most significant Words grow obsolete. Many of the most celebrated Writings of Antiquity are preserved: The Paint in 6 s are all perished. The Painter is equally understood in all Nations: And the Poet can distribute every One of his Performances into the Hands of all his Countrymen.

THE PORT and the PAINTER may mutually improve one another, by judiciously perusing each others Works. The Similitudes, the Descriptions and Meraphors of the One; and the Landschapes, Figures and Postures of the Other, equally tend to regulate and enliven the Imagination. The violent Motions of Nature are so very Transsent, than it is difficult to catch distinct Ideas of them from the Life: Whereas when a Great Painter has six'd a Passion in the Face, the Poet may there study the Workings of it in the Features at his Leisure: And the Painter may in his Turn receive the like Advantage from the Poet.

IT is true, it shows the greatest Skill in these Artists, when they arrive to the Persection of copying happily One from the Other. There is not the least Resemblance between Words and Colours, as there is between Languages: And therefore it requires a strong Faculty of Imaging, and a just Manner of Thinking, to be able to Translate out of One of These into the Other without losing the Spirit.

THESE Observations are the Result of what occurred to Me upon reading the following VERSES; in which the Reader will find a Poet copying with Success the Beauties of the Greatest Masters in Painting:

THEX express the Admiration which the Gentleman who write them was frank with at the Sight of the Variety of

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