

## TREASURY OF WISDOM.

"Whatever precepts you give, be short."—*Horace.*

### AARON'S SERPENT.

LIKE A MASTER PASSION.  
And hence one master passion in the breast,  
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.  
*Pope.*

### ABILITY.

ART OF USING.  
The art of using moderate abilities to advantage wins praise, and often acquires more reputation than real brilliancy.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

OPPOSED TO LUCK.  
Ability wins us the esteem of the true men; luck that of the people.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

POWER OF.  
Consider well what your strength is equal to, and what exceeds your ability.  
*Horace.*

PROOF OF.  
An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.  
*Chesterfield.*

INNATE.  
There's in him stuff that puts him to these ends;  
For being not propped up by ancestry whose grace  
Chalks successors their way; nor called upon  
For high feats done to the crown; neither allied  
To eminent assistants; but, spider-like,  
Out of his self-drawing web, he gives us note;  
The force of his own merit makes his way;  
A gift that heaven gives for him, which buys  
A place next to a king.  
*Shakespeare.*

### ABSENCE.

HAPPINESS AFTER.  
The joys of meeting pay the pangs of absence,  
Else who could bear it?  
*Rowe.*

### IMPATIENCE IN.

I have this while with leaden thoughts been press'd;  
But I shall, in a more continue time,  
Strike off this score of absence.  
*Shakespeare.*

### DEATH TO LOVERS.

Ye flowers that droop forsaken by the spring;  
Ye birds that left by summer cease to sing;  
Ye trees that fade when autumn heats remove,  
Say, is not absence death to those who love?  
*Pope.*

### PANGS OF.

In my Lucia's absence  
Life hangs upon me, and becomes a burden;  
I am ten times undone, while hope, and fear,  
And grief, and rage and love rise up at once,  
And with variety of pain distract me.  
*Addison.*

O thou who dost inhabit in my breast,  
Leave not the mansion so long tenantless;  
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,  
And leave no memory of what it was.  
*Shakespeare.*

### RETURN AFTER.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your short delay,  
And fountains o'er their pebbles chide your stay;  
But with your presence cheered, they cease to mourn,  
And walks wear fresher green at your return.  
*Dryden.*

### TEDIUM OF.

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?  
Eight score hours? and lovers' absent hours,  
More tedious than the dial eight score times?  
O weary reckoning!  
*Shakespeare*



## EFFECTS OF.

Absence extinguishes small passions and increases great ones, as the wind will blow out a candle and blow in a fire.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## ABSTINENCE.

## THE ANTIDOTE FOR DISEASE.

Against diseases here the strongest fence  
Is the defensive virtue, abstinence.

*Herrick.*

## PRACTICE OF.

His life is parallel'd  
E'er with the stroke and line of his great  
justice;  
He doth with holy abstinence subdue  
That in himself which he spurs on his power  
To qualify in others.

*Shakespeare.*

## THE BASIS OF A VIRTUE.

To set the mind above the appetites is the  
end of abstinence, which one of the Fathers  
observes to be, not a virtue, but the ground-  
work of a virtue.

*Johnson.*

## ABUSE.

## DEFINITION OF.

The bitter clamour of two eager tongues.

*Shakespeare.*

## OFTEN REPEATED.

A calumnious abuse, too often repeated,  
becomes so familiar to the ear as to lose its  
effect.

## RETRIBUTION OF.

There are none more abusive to others  
than they that lie most open to them-  
selves; but the humor goes 'round, and he  
that laughs at me to-day will have some-  
body to laugh at him to-morrow.

*Seneca.*

## REVOLTING.

Nor aught so good but strained from that  
fair use,

Revolts from true birth stumbling on abuse.

*Shakespeare.*

## ACCIDENT.

## NOT CHANCE.

If we consider accident,  
And how repugnant unto sense,  
It pays desert with bad event,  
We shall disparage Providence.

*Davenant.*

## ACCIDENTS.

## CONSEQUENCES OF.

There are no accidents so unfortunate  
from which skillful men will not draw some  
advantage, nor so fortunate that foolish men  
will not turn them to their hurt.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## BY FLOOD AND FIELD.

Wherein I spoke of most disastrous chances  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of hairbreadth 'scapes i' the imminent  
deadly breach.

*Shakespeare.*

## EXTRICATION FROM.

Sometimes there are accidents in our lives  
the skillful extrication from which demands  
a little folly.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## ACCOUNT.

## CALLED TO.

Every one of us shall give account of him-  
self to God.

*Romans xiv, 12*

## CALLED TO SUDDENLY.

No reckoning made, but sent to my account  
With all my imperfections on my head.

*Shakespeare.*

## ACCUSATION.

To vouch this is no proof  
Without more certain and more overt tests  
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods  
Of modern seeming do prefer against him.

*Ibid.*

Give me good proofs of what you have al-  
leged:

'Tis not enough to say—in such a bush  
There lies a thief—in such a cave a beast;  
But you must show him to me ere I shoot,  
Else I may kill one of my straggling sheep.

*Shakespeare.*

## ACHIEVEMENT.

## PLEASANT.

A very good piece of work, I assure you,  
and a merry.

*Shakespeare.*

## RECORDED.

Let it be booked with the rest of this day's  
deeds.

*Ibid.*

## ACQUAINTANCE.

## NOT FRIENDSHIP.

There is a wide difference between gen-  
eral acquaintance and companionship. You  
may salute a man and exchange compli-  
ments with him daily, yet know nothing of  
his character, his inmost tastes and feel-  
ings.

*Wm. Matthews.*

## DISCRETION IN MAKING.

It is good discretion not to make too much  
of any man at the first; because one cannot  
hold out that proportion.

*Bacon*

## ACQUAINTANCES.

## NEW ONES NECESSARY.

If a man does not make new acquaint-  
ances, as he advances through life, he will  
soon find himself left alone. A man should  
keep his friendship in constant repair.

*Johnson.*

## USEFUL.

Make the most of the day, by determin-  
ing to spend it on two sorts of acquaintances  
only—those by whom something may be  
got, and those from whom something may  
be learned.

*Colton.*

## ACQUIREMENTS.

## USELESS.

We shall at all times chance upon men of  
recondite acquirements, but whose qualifi-  
cations, from the incommunicative and in-  
active habits of their owners, are as utterly  
useless to others as though the possessors  
had them not.

*Colton.*

## RETENTION OF.

That which we acquire with the most  
difficulty we retain the longest; as those  
who have earned a fortune are usually more  
careful of it than those who have inherited  
one.

*Ibid.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

## WHY OFTEN INADEQUATE.

What makes false reckoning, as regards  
gratitude, is that the pride of the giver and  
the receiver cannot agree as to the value of  
the benefit.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## ACTING.

## UNIVERSAL.

All the world practices the art of acting.

*Petronius Arbiter.*

All the world's a stage.

*Shakespeare.*

## ACTION.

## ATTEMPT.

It is praiseworthy even to attempt a great  
action.

## BEFORE THE WORLD.

We should often be ashamed of our very  
best actions, if the world only saw the mo-  
tives which caused them.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## AND COUNTER-ACTION.

You had that action and counter-action  
which in the natural and in the political  
world, from the reciprocal struggle of dis-  
cordant powers, draws out the harmony of  
the universe.

*Edmund Burke.*

## CHOICE IN.

When we cannot act as we wish, we must  
act as we can.

*Terrence.*

## CONSEQUENCES OF.

There is no action of man in this life  
which is not the beginning of so long a  
chain of consequences, as that no human  
providence is high enough to give us a pros-  
pect of the end.

*Thomas of Malmesbury.*

## DECISION IN.

Deliberate with caution, but act with de-  
cision; and yield with graciousness, or op-  
pose with firmness.

*Colton.*

## ELOQUENCE OF.

Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the  
ignorant are more learned than their ears.

*Shakespeare.*

## IMITATION OF.

How much easier do we find it to com-  
mend a good action than to imitate it.

*Anon.*

## INTENT OF.

Of every noble action the intent  
Is to give worth reward—vice punishment

*Beaumont and Fletcher*

## MAN DESIGNED FOR.

The end of man is an action, and not a  
thought, though it were the noblest.

*Carlyle.*

## MOTIVE FOR.

However brilliant an action, it should not  
be esteemed great unless the result of a  
great motive.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## NECESSITY FOR.

Idlers cannot even find time to be idle, or  
the industrious to be at leisure. We must  
always be doing or suffering.

*Zimmerman.*

## NECESSITY OF

Think that day lost whose low descending  
sun

Views from thy hand no noble action done.

*Jacob Bobart.*

## PIOUS.

With devotion's visage,  
And pious action, we do sugar o'er  
The devil himself.

*Shakespeare.*

## PROMPTNESS IN.

Advise well before you begin, and when  
you have maturely considered, then act  
with promptitude.

*Sallust.*

## PRUDENCE IN.

Never do an act of which you doubt the  
justice or propriety.

*Latin*



## RESULTING FROM CHANCE.

Although men flatter themselves with their great actions, they are not so often the result of a great design as of chance.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## WHY STRONG.

Strong reasons make strong actions.

*Shakespeare.*

## ACTIONS.

## CONSEQUENCES OF.

Our actions are our own; their consequences belong to Heaven.

*Francis.*

## GOOD AND EVIL.

The evil that men do lives after them;  
The good is oft interr'd with their bones.

*Shakespeare.*

## GREAT.

It behooves the high  
For their own sake to do things worthily.

*Ben Johnson.*

## INFLUENCED BY THE HEART.

All our actions take  
Their hues from the complexion of the heart,  
As landscapes their variety from light.

*W. T. Bacon.*

## JUSTICE IN.

It is vain to expect any advantage from our profession of the truth, if we be not sincerely just and honest in our actions.

*Archbishop Sharpe.*

## OF THE JUST.

Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

*James Shirley.*

## MOTIVES OF.

Judge not of actions by their mere effect;  
Dive to the centre, and the cause detect;  
Great deeds from meanest springs may take their course,  
And smallest virtues from a mighty source.

*Pope.*

## OF THE PAST.

Actions of the last age are like almanacs of the last year.

*Sir Thomas Denham.*

## QUALITIES OF.

For good or evil must in our actions meet;  
Wicked is not much worse than indiscreet.

*Donne.*

## (GOOD) IMMORTAL.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

*Lavater.*

## RESPONSIBILITY OF.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by Him actions are weighed. *I Samuel ii. 3*

## ACTS.

## LITTLE, UNIMPORTANT.

The best portion of a good man's life,  
His little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.

*Wordsworth.*

## RETRIBUTIVE.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,  
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

*John Fletcher.*

## UNSELFISH.

Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in earliest youth they lie in the memory of age, like the coral islands, green and sunny, amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.

*Thomas.*

## VALUE OF.

The manner of saying or doing anything goes a great way in the value of the thing itself.

*Seneca.*

## ACTIVITY.

## GOOD IN MODERATION.

Run, if you like, but try to keep your breath;

Work like a man, but don't be worked to death.

*Holmes.*

## ACUTENESS.

## METHODS OF.

The keen spirit  
Seizes the prompt occasion—makes the thought

Start into instant action, and at once  
Plans and performs, resolves and executes.

*Hannah Moore.*

## ADDRESS.

## ADROITNESS OF.

A man who knows the world will not only make the most of everything he does know, but of many things that he does not know; and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding his ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition.

*Colton.*

## ADMONITION.

## MUST BE GENTLE.

It must descend, as the dew, upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

*Seed.*

## ADOPTION

## IMITATES NATURE.

'Tis often seen

Adoption strives with nature; and choice breeds

A native slip to us from foreign lands.

*Shakespeare.*

## ADVERSITY.

## AGGRAVATED BY IMPATIENCE.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.

*Bishop Horne.*

## BENEFICIAL.

As adversity leads us to think properly of our state, it is most beneficial to us.

*Johnson.*

## EASED BY COMPANIONSHIP.

'Tis good for men to love their present pains  
Upon example; so the spirit is eased.

*Shakespeare.*

## EFFECT OF.

Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents, which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.

*Horace.*

The good are better made by ill,

As odors crush'd are sweeter still.

*Rogers.*

## FIRMNESS IN.

In adversity and difficulties arm yourself with firmness and fortitude.

*From the Latin.*

## FORTITUDE IN.

It is easy in adversity to despise death; he has real fortitude who dares to live and be wretched.

*Martial.*

## FRIENDSHIP IN.

As the ant does not wend her way to empty barns, so few friends will be found to haunt the place of departed wealth.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly welded by the fiercest fire.

## HUMBLING POWER OF.

When reduced by adversity, a man forgets the lofty tone and supercilious language of prosperity.

## ISOLATION OF.

Such a house broke!

So noble a master fallen! All gone and not  
One friend to take his fortune by the arm  
And go along with him.

*Shakespeare.*

## SOLACE OF.

Adversity's sweet milk, Philosophy.

*Ibid.*

## USE OF.

Adversity makes men, but prosperity makes monsters.

He is the most wretched of men who has never felt adversity

## USES OF.

Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head;  
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,  
Find tongues in trees, books in the running  
brooks,  
And good in everything.

*Shakespeare.*

## ADVICE.

## ABILITY TO USE.

Sometimes there is not less ability in knowing how to use than in giving good advice.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## ASKING.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.

*Colton.*

## (BAD) OFTEN RETROACTIVE.

Bad advice is often most fatal to the adviser.

*Flaccus.*

## (BAD) TO BE AVOIDED.

Do not take a blind guide nor a bad adviser.

## EXPERIENCED.

Let no man presume to give advice to others that has not first given good coun to himself.

*Seneca*

## GIVEN BY A FRIEND.

Love all, trust a few,  
Do wrong to none; be able for thine enemy  
Rather in power than use; and keep thy friend

Under thine own life's key; be checked for silence,  
But never taxed for speech.

*Shakespeare.*

## GIVEN BY A FATHER TO HIS SON.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,  
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.  
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.  
The friends thou hast, and their adoption  
tried,

Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;

But do not dull thy palm with entertainment

Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade.  
Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,  
Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.



Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be,  
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;  
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

This above all: To thine own self be true;  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

*Ibid.*

GIVEN TO AN ANCIENT KING OF TARTARY.

Begin nothing without considering what the end may be. *Lady M. W. Montague.*

LIVING.

The worst men often give the best advice. *Bailey.*

GIVING FREELY.

Nothing is given so profusely as advice. *La Rochefoucauld.*

INADEQUATE.

We give advice, but we cannot give the wisdom to profit by it. *Ibid.*

SEASONABLENESS OF.

Know *when* to speak, for many times it brings

Danger to give the best advice to kings. *Herrick.*

SINCERITY IN ASKING AND GIVING.

Nothing is less sincere than the way of asking and giving advice. The person asking seems to pay deference to the opinion of his friend, while thinking in reality of making his friend approve his opinion and be responsible for his conduct. The person giving the advice returns the confidence placed in him by eager and disinterested zeal, in doing which he is usually guided only by his own interest or reputation. *Ibid.*

SINCERITY OF.

For by what I could observe in many occurrences of our lives, that which we called giving advice, was properly taking an occasion to show our own wisdom at another's expense. *Lord Shaftsbury.*

TAKING OF

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it. *Von Knebel.*

WOMAN'S

Let no man value at a little price  
A virtuous woman's counsel; her winged spirit

Is feathered often times with heavenly words,

And, like her beauty, ravishing and pure. *Chapman.*

#### AFFECTATION.

A BLEMISH.

Affectation is a greater enemy to the face than the smallpox. *St. Evremond.*

RENDERS RIDICULOUS.

We are never so ridiculous from the habits we have as from those we affect to have. *La Rochefoucauld.*

#### AFFECTION.

FRATERNAL.

Fathers alone a father's heart can know  
What secret tides of still enjoyment flow  
When brothers love, but if their hate succeeds,

They wage the war, but 'tis the father bleeds. *Young.*

HOW INFLUENCED.

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are only to be fixed by those that are real. *De Mow.*

MATERNAL.

The poor wren,  
The most diminutive of birds, will fight  
For young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare.*

NEEDFUL.

Generous as brave,  
Affection, kindness, and the sweet offices  
Of love and duty, were to him as needful  
As his daily bread. *Rogers.*

#### AFFECTIONS.

POWER OF THE.

Of all the tyrants the world affords,  
Our own affections are the fiercest lords. *Earl of Sterling.*

UNGOVERNABLE.

O you much partial gods!  
Why gave ye men affections, and not power  
To govern them? *Ludovick Barry*

#### AFFLICTION.

CAUSES OF.

Extraordinary afflictions are not always the punishment of extraordinary sins, but sometimes the trial of extraordinary graces. *Henry*

CONSOLATION IN.

Now let us thank the Eternal Power, convinced  
The Heaven that tries our virtue by affliction

That off the cloud which wraps the present hour,

Serves but to brighten all our future days. *John Brown, 1750.*

Alas by some degree of woe,  
We every bliss must gain;  
The heart can ne'er a transport know,  
That never feels a pain. *Lord Lyttleton.*

NEVER TOO HEAVY.

Nothing can occur beyond the strength of faith to sustain, or, transcending the resources of religion, to relieve. *Binney.*

THE LOT OF MAN.

Man is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job, v, 7.*

OPERATIONS OF.

As threshing separates the corn from the chaff, so does affliction purify virtue. *Bacon.*

PURIFIES.

Afflictions clarify the soul,  
And like hard masters, give more hard directions,  
Tutoring the non-age of uncurbed affections. *Quarles.*

USES OF.

Affliction is the good man's shining scene;  
Prosperity conceals his brightest ray,  
As night to stars, woe lustre gives to man. *Young.*

#### AGE.

APPROACH OF.

I am perfectly aware that good sense and fine wit are tedious to every age; but tastes are not always the same, and what is good at one time will not seem so at another. This makes me think that few persons know how to be old. *La Rochefoucauld.*

ASPECT OF.

Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,  
And worthily becomes his silver locks;  
He bears the marks of many years well spent,

Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience. *Rowe.*

BECOMINGNESS OF.

Youth no less becomes  
The light and careless livery that it wears,  
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds,  
Importing wealth and graveness. *Shakespeare.*

As you are old and reverend, you should be wise. *Ibid.*

CAUTION OF.

His mien is lofty, his demeanor great  
Nor sprightly folly wantons in his air,  
Nor dull serenity becalms his eyes;  
Such had I trusted once as soon as seen,  
But cautious age suspects the flattering form  
And only credits what experience tells. *Dr. Johnson.*

EFFECTS OF.

These are the effects of doting age,  
Vain doubts, and idle cares, and over caution. *Dryden.*

Thirst of power and of riches now bears sway,  
The passion and infirmity of age. *Frowde.*

GRAVITY OF.

His silver hairs  
Will purchase us a good opinion,  
And buy men's voices to commend our deeds:  
It shall be said his judgment rul'd our hands;  
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,  
But all be buried in his gravity. *Shakespeare.*

(OLD,) ONE ADVANTAGE OF.

I am much beholden to old age, which has increased my eagerness for conversation in proportion as it has lessened my appetites of hunger and thirst. *Tully.*

(OLD,) BEAUTY OF.

But an old age serene and bright,  
And lovely as a Lapland night,  
Shall lead thee to thy grave. *Wordsworth.*

(OLD,) BLESSEDNESS OF.

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,  
A youth of labor with an age of ease. *Goldsmith.*

Eternal sunshine settles on its head. *Ibid.*

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like a shock of corn cometh in his season. *Job, v, 26.*

(OLD,) CARES OF.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye. *Shakespeare.*

(OLD,) CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Thus aged men, full loth and slow  
The vanities of life forego,  
And count their youthful follies o'er  
'Till memory lends her light no more. *Scott.*



## (OLD,) DUTIES OF.

Age should fly concourse, cover in retreat  
Defects of judgment, and the will subdue;  
Walk thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore  
Of that vast ocean it must sail so soon.

Young.

## (OLD,) EFFECTS OF.

Age bears away with it all things, even  
the powers of the mind.

Virgil.

The careful cold hath nipt my rugged rind,  
And in my face deep furrows eld hath  
plight;

My head besprent with hoary frost I find,  
And by mine eye the crow his claw doth  
bright;

Delight is laid abed, and pleasure past;  
No sun now shines, clouds have all over-  
cast.

Spenser.

Youth changes its tastes by the warmth  
of its blood; age retains its tastes by habit.

La Rochefoucauld.

In growing old we become more foolish—  
and more wise.

Ibid.

## (OLD,) FORGETFULNESS OF.

Those wise old men, those plodding, grave  
state pedants,  
Forget the course of youth.

Thomson.

## (OLD,) HYPOCRISY OF.

When men grow virtuous in their old age,  
they are merely making a sacrifice to God  
of the Devil's leavings.

Swift.

## (OLD,) INFIRMITY OF.

Yet Time, who changes all, had altered him  
In soul and aspect as in age; years steal  
Fire from the mind as vigor from the limb;  
And life's enchanted cup but sparkles near  
the brim.

Byron.

## (OLD,) INGRATITUDE OF.

These old fellows have  
Their ingratitude in them hereditary;  
Their blood is caked, 'tis cold, it seldom  
flows;

'Tis lack of kindly warmth, they are not  
kind,

And nature, as it grows toward earth,  
Is fashion'd for the journey—dull and  
heavy.

Shakespeare.

## (OLD) MISERY OF.

Last scene of all  
That ends this strange, eventful history,  
Is second childishness, and mere oblivion;  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every-  
thing.

Shakespeare.

## (OLD,) MISERY OF.

Behold where age's wretched victim lies,  
See his head trembling, and his half clos'd  
eyes,

Frequent for breath his panting bosom  
heaves;

To broken sleep his remnant sense he gives,  
And only by his pains, awaking, finds he  
lives.

Prior.

## (OLD,) OBJECTIONS TO.

Every man desires to live long; but no  
man would be old.

Swift.

## (OLD,) TYRANNY OF.

Age is a tyrant, who forbids, at the pen-  
alty of life, all the pleasures of youth.

La Rochefoucauld.

## (OLD,) VAIN WISHES OF.

In age to wish for youth is full as vain  
As for a youth to turn a child again.

Denham.

## REJOICING WITH YOUTH.

Though old, he still retained  
His manly sense and energy of mind.  
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe;  
He still remembered that he once was  
young;

His easy presence check'd no decent joy;  
Him even the dissolute admir'd; for he  
A graceful looseness, when he pleas'd put on  
And laughing, could instruct.

Armstrong.

## ALARM.

What stir is this? what tumults in the  
heavens?  
Whence cometh this alarum, and the noise?

Shakespeare.

## ALCHEMY.

## DEFINED.

It is an art without art, which has its be-  
ginning in falsehood, its middle in toil, and  
its end in poverty.

From the Latin.

## ALLEGORIES.

## USE OF.

Allegories, when well chosen, are like so  
many tracks of light in a discourse, that  
make everything about thee clear and beau-  
tiful.

Addison.

## AMBITION.

## AIM OF.

Nature that framed us of four elements,  
Warring within our breasts for regimen,  
Doth teach us all to have aspiring minds;  
Our souls, whose faculties can comprehend

The wondrous architecture of the world,  
And measure every wandering planet's  
course,

Still climbing after knowledge infinite,  
And always moving as the restless spheres,  
Will us to wear ourselves, and never rest  
Until we reach the ripest fruit of all,  
That perfect bliss and sole felicity,  
The sweet fruition of a heavenly crown.

Marlowe.

## ASPIRATION OF.

Ambition is an idol, on whose wings  
Great minds are carried only to extreme;  
To be sublimely great or to be nothing.

Southey.

## ACTIVITY OF SOUL.

Moderation cannot claim the merit of op-  
posing and overcoming ambition; they are  
never found together. Moderation is the  
languor and sloth of the soul: ambition its  
activity and heat.

La Rochefoucauld.

## CURSE OF.

O cursed ambition, thou devouring bird,  
How dost thou from the field of honesty  
Pick every grain of profit or delight,  
And mock the reaper's toil!

Harvard.

## DANGER OF.

The tallest trees are most in the power of  
the winds, and ambitious men of the blasts  
of fortune.

Penn.

## DEFEATED.

People, and senators! be not affrighted;  
Fly not; stand still—ambition's debt is paid.

Shakespeare.

## DEFINED, (A CHEAT.)

What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.  
Angels of light walk not so dazlingly  
The sapphire walls of Heaven.

Willis.

## DEFINED.

Ambition is the mind's immodesty.

Davenant.

## DELUSIVENESS OF.

I am as one

Who doth attempt some lofty mountain's  
height,

And having gained what to the upcast eye  
The summit's point appear'd, astonish'd sees  
Its cloudy top, majestic and enlarged,  
Towering aloft, as distant as before.

Joanna Baillie.

## DESIRE OF.

What is ambition, but desire of greatness?  
And what is greatness, but extent of power?

Higsons.

## DISAPPOINTMENT OF.

Dream after dream ensues,  
And still they dream that they shall still  
succeed,  
And still are disappointed.

Cowper.

## DOINGS OF.

Ye gods! what havoc does ambition make  
Among your works.

Daniel.

Ambition breaks the ties of blood, and for-  
gets the obligations of gratitude.

Sir W. Scott.

## EGOTISM OF.

Ambition's eyes  
Look often higher than their merits rise.

Rowland Watkins.

## END OF.

Ambition's like a circle on the water,  
Which never ceases to enlarge itself,  
'Till by broad spreading it disperse to  
nought.

Shakespeare.

## ENNOBLING.

Man was marked  
A friend in his creation, to himself,  
And may, with fit ambition, conceive  
The greatest blessings and the highest  
honors

Appointed for him, if he can achieve them  
The right and noble way.

Massinger.

## EPITHETS APPLIED TO.

Accurst.

Accurst ambition,

How dearly I have bought you.

Dryden.

Airy.

Airy Ambition, soaring high.

Sheffield.

Balked.

The pangs of balked ambition.

Welsted.

Baneful.

Why dost thou court that baneful pest, am-  
bition?

Potter.

Base.

Oh that a breast so fair should be the seat  
Of base ambition.

Tighe.

Big.

No more shall big ambition bend my brow.

Lee.

Black.

Black ambition stains a public cause.

Pope.

Blind.

Blind ambition quite mistakes her road.

Young.

Blown.

No blown ambition doth our arms incite.

Shakespeare.