

(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!

Howard.

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

- Bold.**
— bold ambition dared to raise
On Tigris' banks the Heaven defying tower. *Boyd.*
- Brave.**
— brave thirst of fame his bosom warms.
Churchill.
- Bright.**
— near dependence, bright ambition's
bane. *Hayley.*
- Climbing.**
Ambition climbing with a giant's pride.
Sewel.
- Curst**
Ah! curst ambition! to thy lures we owe,
All the great ills that mortals bear below.
Teckell.
- Damned.**
— Damned ambition
That hurled from heaven's light millions
of spirits. *Sheil.*
- Dangerous.**
Here's a most dangerous, headlong ambi-
tion. *Middleton.*
- Dark.**
The dark ambition of a villain.
Joanna Baillie.
- Dire.**
There endless strife, there dire ambition
reigns. *Middleton.*
- Divine.**
— spirit with divine ambition puffed.
Shakespeare.
- Drospy'd.**
The drospy'd thirst of empire, wealth or
fame. *Nugent.*
- Eager.**
Eager ambition's fiery chase. *Young.*
- Eagle-eyed.**
The towering hope of eagle-eyed ambition.
Smollett.
- Eagle-plum'd.**
The towering wing of eagle-plum'd ambi-
tion. *Hannah More.*
- Eagle-winged.**
— the eagle-winged pride
Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
Shakespeare.
- Envious.**
Envious ambition ne'er slakes her thirst.
Marston.
- False.**
— oh, false ambition,
Thou lying phantom, whither hast thou
lured? *Browne.*
- Fatal.**
Fatal ambition! say what wondrous charms
Delude mankind to toil for thee in arms?
Rowe.
- Fell.**
The tyrant's empty fame, offspring impure
Of fell ambition. *Aubrey.*
- Foul.**
Virtue is chok'd with foul ambition.
Shakespeare.
- Frail.**
— muse on empire's fallen state,
And frail ambition's hapless fate.
J. Wharton.
- Gigantic.**
— gigantic phantom of the brain,
Ambition, breeding monstrous hopes and
fears. *Phillips.*
- Glorious.**
The glorious frailty of the noble mind.
Hooke.
- Haughty.**
Haughty ambition, riot, lust and pride.
Blackmore.
- Headlong.**
No bounds his headlong, vast ambition
knows. *Rowe.*
- Ill-weaved.**
Ill-weaved ambition, how much art thou
shrunk! *Shakespeare.*
- Impatient.**
Ambition is like love, impatient
Both of delays and rivals. *Denham.*
- Insane.**
— insane ambition
Founded all those high-built hopes.
Campbell.
- Mad.**
— ambition mad, that stems alone
The boisterous surge with bladders blown.
Hamilton.
- Mad'ning.**
— strong with wild ambition's mad'ning
fires. *Mickle.*
- Obstinate.**
— obstinate ambition leads
Through all the rugged roads of barren lore.
Armstrong.
- Powerful.**
Ambition, thou powerful source of good
and ill. *Young.*
- Proud.**
Proud ambition is but a beggar. *Daniel.*

- Proud-crested.**
Proud-crested fiend, the world's worst foe,
ambition. *Bloomfield.*
- Quenchless.**
— there is a fire and motion of the soul,
But once kindled, quenchless evermore.
Byron.
- Raging.**
— much, the raging thirst of fame ex-
ceeds
The generous warmth that prompts to
worthy deeds. *Gifford.*
- Rank.**
— the empty shows and senseless noise,
And all that ranks ambition breeds.
Cowley.
- Rash.**
Towns turned to ashes, fanes involved in
fire;
These deeds the guilt of rash ambition tell.
Fawkes.
- Restless.**
— restless ambition, never at a stand.
Daniel.
- Ruthless.**
— ambition, restless, ruthless fiend.
Parlby.
- Sacred.**
O sacred hunger of ambitious minds!
Spencer.
- Self-will'd.**
Dungeons and thrones, which the same
hours refill'd,
As heretofore: because ambition was self-
will'd. *Byron.*
- Senseless.**
Senseless ambition, that forgets, or not ob-
serves. *Warner.*
- Sky-aspiring.**
Ambition, sky-aspiring, led him on.
Smart.
- Slippery.**
In ways of greatness think on this,
That slippery all ambition is. *Herrick.*
- Strong-wing'd.**
Abashing, humbling thought! enough to
force
Strong-wing'd ambition from her eagle
course. *Woty.*
- Stubborn.**
— graces might lull
Stubborn ambition to inglorious rest.
Lee.
- Sublime.**
— but rare
On earth is such sublime ambition found.
Robt. Montgomery.
- Subtle.**
Ambition's dark and subtle art
Too oft love's rights have misapplied.
Phillips.
- Thrifless.**
Thrifless ambition, that will ravin up
Thine own life's means. *Shakespeare.*
- Thwarted.**
The Gaul insatiate, burning with the pangs
Of wild ambition thwarted. *Richardson.*
- Treacherous.**
I yielded up my fond, believing heart
For the charms of treacherous ambition.
Smollett.
- Turbulent.**
Where lust and turbulent ambition reign,
Death took swift vengeance. *Young.*
- Tyrannical.**
Painted deceit, tyrannical ambition,
Chase these far from you. *Bowring.*
- Uncontroll'd.**
Uncontroll'd ambition grasps at once,
Dominion absolute, and boundless wealth.
Hannah More.
- Uncurbed.**
Uncurbed ambition, unresisting sloth,
And base dependence, are the fiends ac-
curst. *Mason.*
- Vain.**
— ambition, idly vain;
Revenge and malice swell her train.
Penrose.
- Vast.**
Your vast ambition leaves no fame for me.
Dryden.
- Vaulting.**
Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself.
Shakespeare.
- Vile.**
Ah, vile ambition, how dost thou deceive
Drayton.
- Wakeful.**
Within his breast, as in a palace lie,
Wakeful ambition, leagued with hasty
pride. *P. Fletcher.*
- White-rob'd.**
White-rob'd ambition leads, ignobly proud
To cringe for votes and coax the fickle crowd
Hewes.
- Wild.**
Wild ambition loves to slide, not stand;
And fortune's ice prefers to virtue's land.
Dryden.

EVIL OF.

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
What but the glaring meteor of ambition,
That leads the wretch benighted in his errors,
Points to the gulf and shines upon destruction.

Brooke.

EVILS OF.

Ambition is to the mind what the cap is to the falcon; it blinds us first, and then compels us to tower, by reason of our blindness. But, alas! when we are at the summit of a vain ambition, we are also at the depth of real misery. We are placed where time cannot improve, but must impair us; where chance and change cannot befriend, but may betray us; in short, in attaining all we wish, and gaining all we want, we have only reached a pinnacle where we have nothing to hope and everything to fear.

Colton.

FATE OF.

Who soars too near the sun, with golden wings,
Melts them; to ruin his own fortune brings.

Shakespeare.

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man. To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost.

Ibid.

IMPATIENCE OF.

Ambition is like love, impatient,
Both of delays and rivals.

Denham.

INGRATITUDE OF.

'Tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upwards turns his face;
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.

Shakespeare.

MISERY OF.

Alas! ambition makes my little less,
Embittering the possess'd; why wish for more?

Young.

NECESSITY OF.

Ambition is a spirit in the world
That causes all the ebbs and flows of nations,
Keeps mankind sweet by action; without that,

The world would be a filthy, settled mud.

Crown.

NEVER QUENCHED.

Ambition is a lust that's never quenched,
Grows more inflamed, and madder by enjoyment.

Otway.

NOT INDEPENDENT.

A slave has but one master; the ambitious man has as many masters as there are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his fortune.

La Bruyere.

PERSEVERANCE OF.

Our natures are like oil; compound us with anything,
Yet will we strive to swim to the top.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

POSSIBLE RESULT OF.

Man was mark'd
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.

SATISFIED—UNGRATEFUL.

The cheat ambition, eager to espouse
Dominion, courts it with a lying show,
And shines in borrow'd pomp to serve a turn;

But the match made, the farce is at an end;
And all the hireling equipage of virtues,
Faith, honor, justice, gratitude and friendship,

Discharg'd at once.

Jeffreys.

SELFISHNESS OF.

Those that were up themselves, kept others low;

Those that were low themselves, held others hard;

He suffered them to ryse or greater grow;
But every one did strive his fellow down to throw.

Spenser.

A SHADOW.

Dreams, indeed, are ambition; for the very substance of the ambitious is merely the shadow of a dream. And I hold ambition of so airy and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow.

Shakespeare.

TWO STEPS OF.

Ambition hath but two steps: the lowest
Blood; the highest envy.

Lilly.

TIRELESSNESS OF.

Ambition's monstrous stomach does increase

By eating, and it fears to starve, unless
It still may feed, and all it sees devour;
Ambition is not tir'd with toil nor cloy'd
with power.

Davenant.

UNSATISFYING.

This raging, vehement desire,
Of sovereignty no satisfaction finds;
But in the breasts of men doth ever roll
The restless stone of Sisyph, to torment them,

And as his heart, who stole the heav'nly fire,
The vulture gnaws, so doth that monster
rent them;

Had they the world, the world would not
content them.

Earl of Sterling.

UNSOUNDNESS OF.

Be not with honor's gilded baits beguil'd,
Nor think ambition wise, because 'tis
brave;

For though we like it, as a forward child,
'Tis so unsound, her cradle is the grave.

Davenant.

VANITY OF.

Oh, sons of earth! attempt ye still to rise,
By mountains pil'd on mountains to the
skies?

Heaven still with laughter the vain toil surveys,
And buries madmen in the heaps they raise.

Pope.

AMENDMENTS.

NOT ALWAYS USEFUL.

It will often happen when a thing is originally wrong, that amendments do not make it right; but more often do as much mischief in one way, as good in another.

Paine.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENEMIES OF.

If those who are the enemies of innocent amusements had the direction of the world, they would take away the spring and youth—the former from the year, and the latter from human life

Balzac.

NECESSITY FOR.

The mind ought sometimes to be amused, that it may the better return to thought, and to itself.

Phaedrus.

ANATHEMA.

O villains! vipers damn'd without redemption!

Dogs, easily won to fawn on any man:
Snakes in my heart-blood warmed, that
sting my heart;

Three Judases, each one thrice worse than
Judas.

Shakespeare.

ANATOMY.

IGNORANCE OF, SHAMEFUL.

It is shameful for man to rest in ignorance of the structure of his own body, especially when the knowledge of it mainly conduces to his welfare, and directs his application of his own powers.

Melancthon.

ANCESTRY.

BLESSING OF.

It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary,
And do derive themselves from the imitation

Of virtuous ancestors.

Nabb.

DEBT DUE TO.

They that on glorious ancestors enlarge,
Produce their debt, instead of their discharge.

Young.

He that to ancient wreathes can bring no
more

From his own worth, dies bankrupt on the
score.

Cleveland.

PRIDE IN.

I am one

Who finds within me a nobility
That spurns the idle pratings of the great,
And their mean boast of what their fathers
were,

While they themselves are fools effeminate,
The scorn of all who know the worth of
mind

And virtue.

Percival.

RELIANCE ON.

He stands for fame on his forefathers' feet,
By heraldry proved valiant or discreet.

Young.

VAIN RELIANCE ON.

The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is under ground.

Sir T. Overbury.

WORTHLESSNESS OF.

I have no urns, no dusty monuments;
No broken images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged tales
Of long descents, to boast false honors from

Ben. Jonson.

Of what avail are pedigrees, or to derive
one's blood from a long train of lofty an-
cestors. *Juvenal.*

The pride of ancestry is a superstructure
of the most imposing height, but resting on
the most flimsy foundation. *Colton.*

ANGELS.

APPEAL TO.

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!
Shakespeare.

ATTENDANT.

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so
A thousand liveried angels lackey her.
Milton.

White wing'd angels meet the child
On the vestibule of life.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

Man hath two attendant angels
Ever waiting by his side,
With him wheresoe'er he wanders,
Wheresoe'er his feet abide;
One to warn him when he darkleth,
And rebuke him if he stray;
One to leave him to his nature,
And so let him go his way. *Prince.*

BRIGHT, ALWAYS.

Angels are bright still, though the bright-
est fell. *Shakespeare.*

CONTENTMENT OF.

Angels contented with their fame in heaven,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton.*

GUARDIAN.

A guardian angel o'er his life presides,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares divid-
ing. *Rogers.*

INSPIRATION BY.

And yet, as angels in some brighter dreams,
Call to the soul when man doth sleep,
So some strange thoughts transcend our
wonted themes,
And into glory peep. *Vaughan.*

OUR RESEMBLANCE TO.

We are ne'er like angels 'till our passion
dies. *Dekker.*

REVERENCE OF.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
Pope.

ANGER.

AWFULNESS OF.

The wildest ills that darken life,
Are rapture to the bosom's strife;
The tempest in its blackest form

Is beauty to the bosom's storm;
The ocean lash'd to fury loud,
Its high wave mingling with the cloud,
Is peaceful, sweet serenity,
To anger's dark and stormy sea.
J. W. Eastburne.

ADVICE AGAINST.

Be ye angry and sin not; let not the sun
go down upon your wrath. *Eph. iv, 26.*

CURE OF.

Had I a careful and pleasant companion,
that should show me my angry face in a
glass, I should not at all take it ill; to be-
hold a man's self so unnaturally disguised
and disordered, will conduce not a little to
the impeachment of anger. *Plutarch.*

DEFINITION OF.

Anger
Is blood, pour'd and perplexed into a froth.
Davenant.

Anger is a transient hatred; or at least
very like it. *South.*

DURATION OF.

My rage is not malicious; like a spark
Of fire by steel inforced out of a flint
It is no sooner kindled, but extinct.
Goffe.

Anger's my meat; I sup upon myself
And so shall starve with feeding.
Shakespeare.

EFFECTS OF.

There is not in nature
A thing that makes a man so deform'd, so
beastly,
As doth intemperate anger.
Webster's Duchess of Malp.

EVILS OF.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred bloodshed and tumultuous strife
Unmanly murder and unthrifty scath,
Bitter despite, with rancour's rusty knife,
And fretting grief the enemy of life;
All these and many evils more, haunt ire.
Spenser.

FIERCENESS OF.

For pale and trembling anger rushes in
With faltering speech, and eyes that wildly
stare,
Fierce as the tiger, madder than the seas,
Desperate and armed with more than hu-
man strength. *Armstrong.*

FOLLY OF.

To be angry, is to revenge the fault of
others upon ourselves. *Pope.*

IMPRUDENCE OF.

When anger rushes unrestrain'd to action
Like a hot steed, it stumbles in its way;
The man of thought strikes deepest and
strikes safest. *Sir Thomas Overbury.*

INTOXICATION OF.

The intoxication of anger, like that of the
grape, shows us to others, but hides us from
ourselves, and we injure our own cause, in
the opinion of the world, when we too pas-
sionately and eagerly defend it. *Colton.*

MADNESS.

Madness and anger differ but in this;
This a short madness, that long anger is.
Chas. Aley.

MANAGEMENT OF.

Anger manages everything badly. *Latin.*

MODERATING OF.

The sun should not set upon our anger,
neither should he rise upon our confidence.
We should forgive freely, but forget rarely.
I will not be revenged, and this I owe to
my enemy; but I will remember, and this
I owe to myself. *Colton.*

OBSTINACY OF.

When a man is wrong and won't admit it,
he always gets angry. *Haliburton.*

PRUDENCE IN.

Let your reason with your choler question
What 'tis you go about. To climb steep
hills

Requires slow pace at first. Anger is like
A full hot horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakespeare.*

RECOMPENSE OF.

Lamentation is the only musician that
always like a screech owl, alights and sits
on the roof of an angry man. *Plutarch.*

RESTRAINING OF.

My indignation, like th' imprisoned fire,
Pent in the troubled breast of glowing Ætna,
Burnt deep and silent. *Thomson.*

If anger is not restrained, it is frequently
more hurtful to us, than the injury that pro-
vokes it. *Seneca.*

When anger rises, think of the conse-
quences. *Confucius.*

Be master of thine anger.

REVENGEFUL.

Senseless and deform'd
Convulsive anger storms at large; or pale
And silent, settles into full revenge.
Thomson.

SHORT LIVED.

Those hearts that start at once into a blaze
And open all their rage, like summer storms
At once discharged grow cool again and
calm. *C. Johnson.*

VIOLENT.

With fiery eyes, and with contracted brows,
He coined his face in the severest stamp,
And fury shook his fabric like an earth-
quake. *Dryden.*

O that my tongue were in the thunder's
mouth!

Then with a passion would I shake the
world. *Shakespeare.*

What! drunk with choler? stay and pause
awhile. *Ibid.*

ANGLING.

PLEASURE IN.

In genial spring, beneath the quiv'ring
shade,
Where cooling vapors breathe along the
mead,
The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand;
With looks unmoved, he hopes the scaly
breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending
reed. *Pope.*

SOLACE OF.

I in these flowery meads would be;
These crystal streams would solace me;
To whose harmonious, bubbling noise
I with my angle would rejoice.
Isaac Walton.

ANIMALS.

INSTINCT OF.

Let cavillers deny
That brutes have reason; sure 'tis some-
thing more,
'Tis heaven directs, and stratagems inspires
Beyond the short extent of human thought.
Somerville.

PLEASURE AT SIGHT OF.

The heart is hard in nature and unfit
For human fellowship, as being void
Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike
To love and friendship both, that is not
pleased
With sight of animals enjoying life,
Nor feels their happiness augment his own.
Cowper.

ANNIHILATION.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF.

Nothing whatever is annihilated. Matter, like an eternal river, still rolls on without diminution. *Roucher.*

ANSWERING.

A LETTER.

Any man that can write, may answer a letter. *Shakespeare.*

ANTAGONISM.

Some characters are like some bodies in chemistry—very good, perhaps, in themselves, yet fly off, and refuse the least conjunction with each other. *Greville.*

ANTICIPATION.

JOY OF.

I am giddy; expectation whirls me 'round. The imaginary relish is so sweet That it enchants my sense. *Shakespeare.*

WARNING.

By the pricking of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes. *Ibid.*

ANTIPATHIES.

IRRECONCILABLE.

Nature and the common laws of sense
Forbid to reconcile antipathies;
Or make a snake engender with a dove,
And hungry tigers court the tender lambs. *Roscommon.*

ANTIPATHY.

UNREASONABLE.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat.
Masterless passion sways it to the mood,
Of what it likes or loathes. *Shakespeare.*

ANTIQUARY.

DELIGHT OF THE.

How his eyes languish! how his thoughts
adore
The painted coat that Joseph never wore!
He shows on holidays a sacred pin
That touched the ruff that touched Queen
Bess' chin. *Young.*

MUSEUM OF THE.

A copper plate, with almanacs
Engraved upon't; with other nacks
Of Booker's Lilly's, Sarah Jimmer's,
And blank schemes to discover nimmers;
A moon dial, with Napier's bones,
And several constellation stones. *Butler.*

PERSEVERANCE OF THE.

What toil did honest Curio take,
What strict inquiries did he make
To get one medal wanting yet,
And perfect all his Roman set!
'Tis found, and O his happy lot!
'Tis bought, lock'd up, and lies forgot. *Prior*

THE.

'They say he sits
All day in contemplation of a statue,
With ne'er a nose, and dotes on the decays
With greater love than the self-lov'd Narcissus
Did on his beauty. *Shakerly Marmyon.*

ANTIQUITY.

BEAUTY OF.

Time's gradual touch
Has moulder'd into beauty many a tower
Which when it frown'd with all its battle-
ments,
Was only terrible. *Mason.*

ONCE NEW.

All those things which are now held to
be of the greatest antiquity, were at one
time new; and what we to-day hold up by
example, will rank hereafter as a prece-
dent. *Tacitus.*

USE OF.

When ancient opinions and rules of life
are taken away, the loss cannot possibly be
estimated. From that moment we have no
compass to govern us; nor can we know
distinctly to what port to steer. *Burke*

ANTITHESIS.

ITS RELATION TO WIT.

Antithesis may be the blossom of wit, but
it will never arrive at maturity unless sound
sense be the trunk and truth the root. *Colton.*

ANXIETY.

EVILS OF.

It is not work that kills men; it is worry.
Work is healthy; you can hardly put more
upon a man than he can bear. Worry is
rust upon the blade. It is not the revolu-
tion that destroys the machinery, but the
friction. Fear secretes acids; but love and
trust are sweet juices. *Beecher*

APATHY.

He hears no more
Than rocks, when winds and waters roar. *Creech.*

APOLOGY.

What! shall this speech be spoke for our
excuse?

Or shall we on without apology?

Shakespeare.

APOSTACY.

CRIME OF.

The soul once tainted with so foul a crime
No more shall glow with friendship's hal-
low'd ardour;

Those holy beings whose superior care
Guide erring mortals to the path of virtue,
Affrighted at impiety like thine,
Resign their charge to baseness and to ruin. *Johnson.*

ERROR OF.

Apostate, still thou err'st, nor end wilt find
Offering, from the paths of truth remote. *Milton.*

FATE OF.

Unrespited, unpitied, unreprieved. *Ibid.*

APPEAL.

And here I stand; judge, my masters. *Shakespeare.*

APPEARANCE.

AWE OF.

He has, I know not what
Of greatness in his looks, and of high fate
That almost awes me. *Dryden.*

NOT A TEST OF QUALITY.

The gloomy outside, like a rusty chest,
Contains the shining treasure of a soul
Resolved and brave. *Ibid.*

'Tis not the fairest form that holds
The mildest, purest soul within;
'Tis not the richest plant that holds
The sweetest fragrance in. *Dawes.*

Within the oyster's shell uncouth
The purest pearl may hide,
Trust me you'll find a heart of truth
Within that rough outside. *Mrs. Osgood.*

APPEARANCES.

DECEITFUL.

Appearances deceive
And this one maxim is a standing rule:
Men are not what they seem. *Havard.*

The ass is still an ass, e'en though he
wears a lion's hide.

The chameleon may change its color, but
it is the chameleon still.

FALSE.

Appearances to save his only care
So things are right no matter what they are. *Churchill.*

Thy plain and open nature sees mankind
But in appearances, not what they are. *Frowde.*

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an
extravagant man grows poor by seeming
rich. *Shenstone.*

HYPOCRITICAL.

Why should the sacred character of virtue
Shine on a villain's countenance? Ye
powers!

Why fix'd you not a brand on treason's
front

That we might know t' avoid perfidious
mortals. *Dennis.*

ILLUSION OF.

That palter with us in a double sense;
And keep the word of promise to our ear,
A d break it to our hope. *Shakespeare.*

IN THE PROFESSIONS.

In all professions every one affects a par-
ticular look and exterior, in order to appear
what he wishes to be thought; so that it
may be said the world's made up of appear-
ances. *La Rochefoucauld.*

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The world is still deceived by ornament.
In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt,
But being seasoned with a gracious voice,
Obscures the show of error? In religion,
What damn'd error, but some sober brow
Will bless it and approve it with a text,
Hiding the grossness with fair ornament?
There is no vice so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts.
How many cowards, whose hearts are all as
false

As stairs of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules, and frowning Mars;
Who inward search'd have livers white as
milk?

And these assume but valour's excrement,
To render them redoubted. Look on beauty,
And you shall see 'tis purchas'd by the
weight;

Which therein works a miracle in nature,
Making them lightest that wear most of it:
So are those crisped, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the
wind,

Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,

The skull that bred them, in the sepulchre.
Thus ornament is but the gilded shore
To the most dangerous sea; the beauteous
scarf
Veiling an Indian beauty; in a word,
The seeming truth which cunning times
put on

To entrap the wisest. *Shakespeare.*

TRUSTING IN.

There is a fair behavior in thee, captain;
And though that nature with a beauteous
wall
Doth oft close in pollution, yet of thee
I will believe, thou hast a mind that suits
With this thy fair and outward character.

Ibid.

APPETITE.

Now good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Ibid.*
Appetite comes with eating, says Angeston.
Rabelais.

APPLAUSE.

A SPUR.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the
end and aim of weak ones. *Colton.*

INCITED BY ENVY.

The praise we give to new comers into the
world arises from the envy we bear to those
who are established. *La Rochefoucauld.*

OF THE MULTITUDE.

At which the universal host up sent
A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond
Frighted the reign of chaos and old night.
Milton.

He said, and as the sound of waters deep,
Hoarse murmur echoed to his words ap-
plause

Through the infinite host. *Ibid.*

Then bursting broad, the boundless shout
to heaven

From many a thousand hearts ecstatic
sprung. *Thomson.*

Then give a general shout, and send scared
echo

Even to the frightened ears of tyranny.

Sir A. Hunt.

APPLE.

OF THE EYE.

He kept him as the apple of his eye.
Deut. xxxii, 10.

APPLES.

CHOICE IN.

There is small choice in rotten apples.
Shakespeare.

APPLIANCES.

DESPERATE.

Diseases desperate grown
By desperate appliances are relieved,
Or not at all. *Shakespeare.*

APPRECIATION.

WANT OF.

You may fail to shine, in the opinion of
others, both in your conversation and ac-
tions, from being superior as well as inferior
to them. *Greville.*

A primrose on the river's brim,
Or by the cottage door,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

Wordsworth.

APPREHENSION.

WORSE THAN REALITY.

Our alarms are much more numerous
than our dangers, and we suffer much
oftener in apprehension than in reality.

Seneca.

APPREHENSIONS.

The apprehension of the good
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.
Shakespeare.

PRUDENCE OF.

Better to be despised for too anxious ap-
prehensions, than ruined by too confident a
security. *Burke.*

WORSE THAN DEATH.

The sense of death is most in apprehension;
And the poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shakespeare.*

APPROBATION.

SELF, DIMINISHED.

Nothing should so much diminish the sat-
isfaction which we feel with ourselves as
seeing that we disapprove at one time of
that which we approve of at another.

La Rochefoucauld.

APPROPRIATION.

A TRICK OF.

It is a special trick of low cunning to
squeeze out knowledge from a modest man,
who is eminent in any science, and then to
use it as legally acquired, and pass the
source in total silence. *Horace Walpole.*

APTITUDE.

NATURAL.

I cannot draw a cart, nor eat dried oats;
If it be man's work I will do it.
Shakespeare.

ARBOUR.

A NATURAL.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath
the shade,
For talking age, and whisp'ring lovers
made. *Goldsmith.*

ARCHITECT.

MAN AN.

Every man is the architect of his own for-
tune. *Appian Claudius.*

ARCHITECTURE.

VALUE IN HISTORY.

Architecture is the printing press of all
ages, and gives a history of the state of the
society in which it was erected.

Lady Morgan.

WANT OF TASTE IN.

Windows and doors in nameless sculpture
drest,
With order, symmetry, or taste unblest,
Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The craz'd creation of misguided whim.

Burns.

ARGUMENT.

CALMNESS IN.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.
Why should I feel another man's mistakes
More than his sicknesses or poverty?
In love I should: but anger is not love,
Nor wisdom neither; therefore gently
move.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings and enjoy his frets,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.

Herbert.

DOUBT IN.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And sound casuists doubt like you and me?

Pope.

EFFECT OF FALSE.

One absurdity being admitted, one must
submit to all that follows.

FAITH IN.

But all's not true that supposition saith,
Nor have the mightiest arguments most
faith. *Drayton.*

FOR A PURPOSE.

The Devil can quote scripture for his pur-
pose. *Shakespeare.*

HOPELESSNESS OF.

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still. *Butler.*

LIKE CHILDREN.

For arguments, like children, should be like
The subject that begets them.

Thomas Decker.

NOT TO BE DRAWN.

No argument can be drawn from the abuse
of a thing against its use.

Latin.

PERSEVERANCE IN.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For even tho' vanquish'd he could argue
still. *Goldsmith.*

POWER.

He'd undertake to prove, by force
O' argument, a man's no horse.
He'd prove a buzzard is no fowl,
And that a lord may be an owl,
A calf an alderman, a goose a justice,
And rooks committeemen and trustees.

Butler.

VANITY OF.

(I see) to argue 'gainst the grain,
Or, like the stars, incline men to
What they're averse themselves to do;
For when disputes are wearied out,
'Tis interest still resolves the doubt.

Butler.

ARGUMENTS.

SUFFICIENCY OF.

Examples I could cite you more;
But be contented with these four;
For when one's proofs are aptly chosen
Four are as valid as four dozen.

Prior.

ARMS.

I ride in golden armour like the sun,
And in my helm a triple plume shall spring
Soangled with diamonds dancing in the air.

Marlowe.

ARMY.

All in a moment through the gloom were
seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colours waving: With the
rose

A forest huge of spears, and thronging
helms
Appear'd, and serried shields and thicke
array

Of depth immeasurable. *Milton.*

ART.

HEIGHT OF.

It is the height of art to conceal art.
Latin