

## IMMORTAL.

Immortal art! where'er the rounded sky  
Bends o'er the cradle where thy children lie,  
Their home is earth, their herald every  
tongue. *Holmes.*

## INSPIRATION OF.

Art became the shadow  
Of the dear star-light of thy haunting eyes!  
They call'd me vain, some mad—I heeded  
not,

But still toiled on, for it was surest,  
If not to win, to feel more worthy thee.  
*Bulwer.*

## POWER OF.

Such is the strength of art, rough things to  
shape,  
And of rude commons rich enclosures  
make. *James Howell.*

## THE HIGHEST SAGACITY.

The enemy of art is the enemy of nature.  
Art is nothing but the highest sagacity and  
exertion of human nature; and what na-  
ture will he honor who honors not the hu-  
man? *Lavater.*

## ARTIFICE.

BEGETS SUSPICION.  
Shallow artifice begets suspicion,  
And like a cobweb veil, but thinly shades  
The face of thy design, alone disguising  
What should have ne'er been seen, imper-  
fect mischief. *Congreve.*

## SOMETIMES NECESSARY.

It is sometimes necessary to play the fool  
to avoid being deceived by cunning men.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

## ARTIST.

DUTIES OF THE.  
A true artist should put a generous decent  
on the spectators, and effect the noblest de-  
signs by easy methods. *Burke.*

## A FLATTERING.

A flattering painter, who made it his care  
To draw men as they ought to be, not as  
they are. *Goldsmith.*

## LIFE OF THE.

The life of an artist is one of thought,  
rather than action; he has to speak of the  
truggles of mind, rather than the conflict  
of circumstances. *Hone.*

## ARTS.

HOLINESS OF.  
We speak of profane arts; but there are  
none properly such; every art is holy in  
itself: it is the son of Eternal Light.  
*Tegner.*

## ASCENDANCY.

## NATURAL.

Whatever natural right men have to free-  
dom and independency, it is manifest that  
some men have a natural ascendancy over  
others. *Greville.*

## ASCETIC.

## CHARACTER OF THE.

In hope to merit heaven, by making earth  
a hell. *Byron*

## ASPECT.

## MARTIAL.

He is able to pierce a corselet with his eye;  
Talks like a knell, and his hum is a bat-  
tery *Shakespeare.*

## SOUR.

The tartness of his face sours ripe grapes.  
*Ibid.*

## ASSERTIONS.

## WEAK.

There is nothing as cheap and weak in  
debate as assertion that is not backed by  
fact.

## ASSEVERATION.

## VIOLENT.

Violent asseverations or affected blun-  
ders look not more suspicious than strained  
sanctity, or over offended modesty.  
*Zimmerman.*

## ASSIGNATION.

## SECRET.

An assignation sweetly made,  
With gentle whispers in the dark.  
*Francis*

## ASSOCIATES.

## CHOICE OF.

Choose the company of your superiors,  
whenever you can have it; that is the right  
and true pride.  
*Lord Chesterfield.*

## ESTIMABLE

If men wish to be held in esteem, they  
must associate with those only who are es-  
timable. *La Bruyere.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

He who comes from the kitchen, smells  
of its smoke; and he who adheres to a sect,  
has something of its cant; the college air  
pursues the student; and dry inhumanity  
him who herds with literary pedants.  
*Lavater.*

## NOBLE.

Thou art noble; yet I see  
Thy honorable metal may be wrought  
From what it is disposed. Therefore 'tis  
meet

That noble minds keep ever with their  
likes;

For who so firm, that cannot be seduced?  
*Shakespeare.*

## ASSOCIATION.

## POWER OF.

Whatever withdraws us from the power  
of our senses; whatever makes the past,  
the distant, or the future, predominate over  
the present, advances us in the dignity of  
thinking beings. Far from me, and far  
from my friends be such frigid philosophy  
as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved  
over any ground which has been dignified  
by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man  
is little to be envied whose patriotism would  
not gain force upon the plain of Marathon,  
or whose piety would not grow warmer  
among the ruins of Ionia. *Johnson.*

## ASSOCIATIONS.

## OF EARLY LOVE.

There's not a wind but whispers of thy  
name;

And not a flow'r that grows beneath the  
moon,

But in its hues and fragrance tells a tale  
Of thee, my love. *Barry Cornwall.*

## ASTONISHMENT.

## EFFECT OF.

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young  
blood;

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from  
their spheres;

Thy knotted and combined locks to part,  
And each particular hair to stand on end,  
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.  
*Shakespeare.*

## EFFECTS OF.

Adam, soon as he heard  
The fatal trespass done by Eve, maz'd  
Astonish'd stood and blank, while horror  
chill

Ran through his veins, and all his joints  
relax'd;

From his slack hand, the garland wreath'd  
for Eve

Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed;  
Speechless he stood and pale. *Milton.*

## POWER OF.

With wild surprise  
As if to marble struck, devoid of sense,  
A stupid moment motionless she stood.  
*Thomson.*

## REASON FOR.

We should only be astonished at still be-  
ing able to be astonished.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

## ASTRONOMER.

## PRAYER OF THE.

Ye realms, yet unreveal'd to human sight,  
Ye gods who rule the regions of the night,  
Ye gliding ghosts permit me to relate  
The mystic wonders of your silent state.  
*Dryden.*

## ASTRONOMERS.

Those earthly god-fathers of heaven's lights  
That give a name to every fixed star.  
*Shakespeare.*

## ASTRONOMY.

## STUDY OF.

The contemplation of celestial things will  
make a man both speak and think more  
sublimely and magnificently when he de-  
scends to human affairs. *Cicero.*

## ATHEISM.

## A MORAL PLAGUE.

Atheism is the result of ignorance and  
pride; of strong sense and feeble reasons;  
of good eating and ill-living. It is the  
plague of society, the corrupter of manners,  
and the underminer of property.  
*Jeremy Collier.*

## CAN NEVER INSPIRE ELOQUENCE.

There is no being eloquent for atheism.  
In that exhausted receiver the mind cannot  
use its wings,—the clearest proof that it is  
out of its element. *Hare.*

## FALLACY OF.

God never wrought miracles to convince  
atheism, because his ordinary works con-  
vince it. *Bacon.*

Whoever considers the study of anatomy,  
I believe will never be an atheist; the  
frame of man's body and the coherence of  
his parts, being so strange and paradoxical,  
that I hold it to be the greatest miracle of  
nature. *Herbert of Cherbury.*

## IN THE LIFE.

Atheism is rather in the life than in the  
heart of man. *Bacon.*



## ATHEIST.

## AN ENEMY.

No atheist, as such, can be a true friend,  
an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject.  
*Dr. Bentley.*

## DOUBTS OF THE.

By night an atheist half believes a God.  
*Young.*

## ATHEISTS.

These are they  
That strove to pull Jehovah from His  
throne,  
And in the place of Heaven's Eternal King  
Set up the phantom, Chance. *Glynn.*

## ATMOSPHERE.

## POLLUTED.

When you find that flowers and shrubs  
will not endure a certain atmosphere, it is  
a very significant hint to the human crea-  
ture to remove out of that neighborhood.  
*Mayhew.*

## ATTENTION.

## ASKED FOR.

Lend thy serious hearing to what I shall  
unfold.  
*Shakespeare.*

## AUDACITY.

## NOT COURAGE.

As knowledge without justice ought to  
be called cunning rather than wisdom, so  
a mind prepared to meet danger, if excited  
by its own eagerness and not the public  
good, deserves the name of audacity rather  
than courage. *Plato.*

## AUTHOR.

## ADVICE TO AN.

Never write on a subject without having  
first read yourself full on it; and never read  
on a subject 'till you have thought yourself  
hungry on it. *Richter.*

## APOLOGY OF THE.

And so I penned  
It down, until at last it came to be  
For length and breadth the bigness which  
you see. *Bunyan.*

## HAS MORE JUDGES THAN FRIENDS.

He that writes  
Or makes a feast, more certainly invites  
His judges than his friends; there's not a  
guest  
But will find something wanting or ill-  
drest. *Sir R. Howard.*

## HIS CHANCE OF COMMENDATION.

If an author write better than his con-  
temporaries, they will term him a plagiar-  
ist; if as well, a pretender; but if worse,  
he may stand some chance of commenda-  
tion as a genius of some promise, from  
whom much may be expected by a due at-  
tention to their good counsel and advice.  
*Colton.*

## AUTHORITY.

## ABUSE OF.

Man, proud man!  
Drest in a little brief authority,  
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,  
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high  
heaven  
As make the angels weep. *Shakespeare.*

## BRIBING OF.

Though authority be a stubborn bear, yet  
he is often led round by the nose with gold.  
*Ibid.*

## DANGERS OF

A man in authority is but as  
A candle in the wind, sooner wasted  
Or blown out than under a bushel.  
*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

## FLOWS FROM.

Not from gray hairs authority doth flow,  
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled  
brow;  
But our past life, when virtuously spent,  
Must to our age those happy fruits present.  
*Denham.*

## INTOXICATION OF.

Authority intoxicates.  
And makes mere sots of magistrates.  
The fumes of it invade the brain,  
And make men giddy, proud and vain;  
By this the fool commands the wise  
The noble with the base complies.  
The sot assumes the rule of wit,  
And cowards make the base submit.  
*Butler.*

## POWER OF.

Authority bears a credent bulk  
That no particular scandal once can touch;  
But it confounds the breather.  
*Shakespeare.*

## AUTHORSHIP.

## ART OF.

The two most engaging powers of an au-  
thor are to make new things familiar, and  
familiar things new. *Johnson.*

## CARES OF.

None but an author knows an author's cares,  
Or fancy's fondness for the child she bears.  
*Cowper.*

## DIFFICULTIES OF.

There are three great difficulties in au-  
thorship: to write anything worth the pub-  
lishing; to find honest men to publish it,  
and to get a sensible public to read it.  
*Colton.*

## NOVELTY IN.

And novels (witness every month's review)  
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.  
*Cowper.*

## PLEASURES OF.

'Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in  
print;  
A book's a book, although there's nothing  
in't. *Byron.*

## REWARD.

Let authors write for glory or reward,  
Truth is well paid, when she is sung and  
heard. *R. Corbet.*

## STUDY NECESSARY FOR.

He who purposes to be an author, should  
first be a student. *Dryden.*

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

## DIFFICULTY OF.

It is a hard and nice subject for a man to  
write of himself; it grates his own heart to  
say anything of disparagement, and the  
reader's ears to hear anything of praise from  
him. *Cowley.*

## AUTUMN.

Then came the autumn, all in yellow clad,  
As though he joy'd in his plenteous store,  
Laden with fruits that made him laugh, full  
glad  
That he had banished hunger, which tofore  
Had by the belly oft him pinched sore;  
Upon his head a wreath that was enrol'd  
With ears of corn of every sort, he bore,  
And in his hand a sickle did he holde,  
To reap the ripened fruit the which the  
earth had yold. *Spenser.*

The year growing ancient,  
Nor yet on summer's death, nor on the birth  
Of trembling winter. *Shakespeare.*

## ITS BEAUTY.

Thrice happy time,  
Best portion of the various year, in which  
Nature rejoiceth, smiling on her works  
Lovely, to full perfection wrought.  
*Phillips.*

## MUSIC OF THE WINDS.

Wild is the music of autumnal winds  
Amongst the faded woods. *Wordsworth.*

## WOODS IN.

But see the fading, many color'd woods,  
Shade deep'ning over shade, the country  
round  
Imbrown; crowded umbrage, dusk and  
dun,  
Of every hue, from wan declining green,  
To sooty dark. *Thomson.*

## AVARICE.

## A MORAL WEED.

It may be remarked for the comfort of  
honest poverty, that avarice reigns most in  
those who have but few good qualities to  
recommend them. This is a weed that will  
grow in a barren soil. *Hughes.*

## A SEPULCHRE.

The avarice of the miser may be termed  
the grand sepulchre of all his other passions,  
as they successively decay. But unlike  
other tombs, it is enlarged by repletion and  
strengthened by age. *Colton.*

## CAUSE OF.

Because men believe not in Providence,  
therefore they do so greedily scrape and  
hoard. They do not believe in any reward  
for charity, therefore they will part with  
nothing. *Barrow.*

## CONTENTMENT OF.

In all the world there is no vice  
Less prone t' excess than avarice;  
It neither cares for food or clothing;  
Nature's content with little—that with noth-  
ing. *Butler.*

## CORRUPTION OF.

The lust of gold succeeds the lust of con-  
quest;  
The lust of gold, unfeeling and remorse-  
less!  
The last corruption of degenerate man.  
*Dr. Johnson.*

## COVETOUSNESS OF.

When all the sins are old in us,  
And go upon crutches, covetousness  
Does but lie in her cradle. *Decker.*

## CURSE OF.

O, cursed love of gold; when for thy sake  
The fool throws up his interest in both  
worlds,  
First starved in this, then damn'd in that  
to come. *Blair.*



## EFFECT OF.

But the base miser starves amidst his store,  
Broods on his gold, a griping still at more,  
Sits sadly pining, and believes he's poor.

*Dryden.*

## INSATIABILITY OF.

Avarice is insatiable, and is always pushing on for more.

*L'Estrange.*

## LUST OF.

The lust of avarice has so totally seized upon mankind, that their wealth seems rather to possess them than they possess their wealth.

*Pliny.*

And in his lap a masse of coyne he told  
And turned upside down, to feede his eye  
And covetous desire with his huge treasury.

*Spenser.*

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice of everything.

*Publius Syrus.*

## MADNESS OF.

Some o'erenamour'd of their bags run mad,  
Groan under gold, yet weep for want of bread.

*Young.*

## MISTAKE OF.

Extreme avarice is nearly always mistaken; there is no passion which is oftener further away from its mark, nor upon which the present has so much power to the prejudice of the future.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

## OPPOSED TO RELIGION.

Why Mammon sits before a million hearths  
Where God is bolted out from every house.

*Bailey.*

## POVERTY OF.

Avarice is always poor, but poor by her own fault.

*Johnson.*

## POWER OF.

\_\_\_\_\_ force their wretched souls  
To crouch for profit; nay, for trash and wealth.

*John Ford.*

## STRANGENESS OF.

'Tis strange the miser should his cares employ  
To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy.

*Pope.*

## WHAT IT IS.

The love of gold that meanest rage,  
And latest folly of man's sinking age,  
Which, rarely venturing in the van of life,  
While nobler passions wage their heated strife,

Comes skulking last with selfishness and fear

And dies collecting lumber in the rear!

*Moore.*

## AVERSION

## IMPLACABLE.

As well the noble savage of the field  
Might tamely couple with the fearful ewe;  
Tigers might engender with the timid deer;  
Wild, muddy boars defile the cleanly ermine,

Or vultures sort with doves; as I with thee.

*Lee.*

## STRONG.

I think oxen and wain-ropes cannot haul them together

*Shakespeare.*

## UNREASONABLE.

I do not love thee, Doctor Fell,

The reason why, I cannot tell;

But this alone I know full well

I do not love thee, Doctor Fell.

*Tom Brown.*

## AWE

## OVERSHADOWS LIFE.

A heavenly awe overshadowed and encompassed, as it still ought, and must, all earthly business whatsoever.

*Carlyle*

## AWKWARDNESS.

## OF A MAN.

Awkward, embarrass'd, stiff, without the skill

Of moving gracefully, or standing still,  
One leg, as if suspicious of his brother,  
Desirous seems to run away from t'other.

*Churchill.*

## NOT ALTERED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Not all the pumice of the polish'd town  
Can smooth the roughness of the barnyard clown;

Rich, honor'd, titled, he betrays his race  
By this one mark—he's awkward in his face.

*Holmes.*

## AXE.

## TO GRIND.

When I see a merchant over-polite to his customer, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I, that man has an axe to grind.

*Franklin, (Poor Richard.)*

## BABBLER.

## WASTES WORDS.

Fie! what a spendthrift he is of his tongue!

*Shakespeare.*

## BABBLERS.

## ACCOMPLISH LITTLE.

Tut! tut! my lord! we will not stand to prate;

Talkers are no good doers, be assured;

We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.

*Ibid.*

## BACHELOR.

## EXCUSE OF.

Because I will not do them the wrong to mistrust any, I will do myself the right to trust none, and the fine is, for the which I may go the finer, I will live a bachelor.

*Shakespeare.*

## RECANTATION OF.

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married.

*Ibid.*

## BADNESS.

Damnable, both sides rogue

*Ibid.*

## BAG.

## AN EMPTY.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

*Franklin (Poor Richard.)*

## BALL.

## ALLUREMENT OF THE.

I love to go and mingle with the young,  
In the gay festal room, when every heart  
Is beating faster than the merry tune,  
And their blue eyes are restless, and their lips

Parted with eager joy, and their round cheeks

Flush'd with the beautiful motion of the dance.

*Willis.*

## PLEASURE OF.

A thousand hearts beat happily; and when  
Music arose with its voluptuous swell  
Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again,

And all went merry as a marriage bell.

*Byron.*

## QUEEN OF THE.

I saw her at a country ball,  
There, when the sound of flute and fiddle,  
Gave signal sweet in that old hall,  
Of hands across and down the middle.

Her's was the subtlest spell by far

Of all that sets young hearts romancing;

She was our queen, our rose, our star;

And when she danced—oh, heaven, her dancing!

*Praed.*

## BALLAD.

## DEFINITION OF.

Vocal portraits of the national mind.

*Lamb.*

They are the gipsy children of song, born under green hedgerows, in the leafy lanes and by-paths of literature, in the genial summer time.

*Longfellow.*

## SINGER, THE FIRST.

Thespis, the first professor of our art,  
At country wakes sang ballads from a cart.

*Dryden.*

## BALLADS.

## INFLUENCE OF.

I knew a very wise man that believed that, if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation.

*Fletcher of Saltoun.*

## BALLOT.

## THE.

As lightly falls

As snow flakes fall upon the sod,

But executes a freeman's will,

As lightning does the will of God.

*Halleck.*

## BANISHMENT.

## CONTENTMENT UNDER.

All places that the eye of heaven visits,  
Are, to a wise man, ports and happy havens.  
Teach thy necessity to reason thus:  
There is no virtue like necessity.

*Shakespeare.*

## HORROR OF.

Banished?

O friar, the damned use that word in hell!  
Howlings attend it: how hast thou the heart,  
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,  
A sin absolver, and my friend profest,  
To mangle me with that word banishment?

*Ibid.*

## BANQUET.

## LUXURIANCE OF THE.

A table richly spread in regal mode,  
With dishes piled, and meats of noblest sort,  
And savour; beasts of chase, or fow of game,  
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,  
Gris-amber-steam'd; all fish from sea or shore,  
Freshet or purling brook, for which was drain'd

Pontus, and Lucrine bay, and Afric coast.

*Milton.*