

## REQUISITES FOR.

There are in business three things necessary—knowledge, temper and time.

*Feltham.*

## SHRINKING FROM.

Never shrink from doing anything which your business calls you to do. The man who is above his business, may one day find his business above him.

*Drew.*

## BUT.

## THAT WE LOVE.

To business that we love, we rise betimes And go to it with delight.

*Shakespeare.*

## TO BE CONCENTRATED.

Avoid as much as possible multiplicity of business.

*Bishop Wilson.*

Oh, now comes that bitter word—but Which makes all nothing that was said before, That smooths and wounds, that strikes and dashes more Than flat denial, or a plain disgrace.

*Daniel.*

## "BUT YET."

## EQUIVOCALITY OF.

But yet—  
I do not like "but yet;" it does allay The good precedence; fie upon "but yet;" "But yet" is as a jailer to bring forth Some monstrous malefactor.

*Shakespeare.*

## CÆSAR.

## WIFE OF.

Cæsar was asked why he had divorced his wife. "Because," said he, "I would have the chastity of my wife clear even of suspicion."

*Plutarch.*

## CAKE.

My cake is dough.

*Shakespeare.*

## CALAMITY.

## A MIRROR.

How wisely fate ordain'd for human kind Calamity! which is the perfect glass, Wherein we truly see and know ourselves.

*Davenant.*

## ANTICIPATION OF.

Know, he that Fortells his own calamity, and makes Events before they come, twice over doth Endure the pains of evil destiny.

*Davenant.*

## BEARING OF.

'Tis only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a Supreme Being, that our calamities can be borne in that manner which becomes a man.

*Mackenzie.*

## CONDUCT UNDER.

The willow which bends to the tempest, often escapes better than the oak which resists it; and so in great calamities, it sometimes happens that light and frivolous spirits recover their elasticity and presence of mind sooner than those of a loftier character.

*Sir Walter Scott.*

## CONSOLATION IN.

When any calamity has been suffered the first thing to be remembered is, how much has been escaped.

*Johnson.*

## DEFINED.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.

*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

## LIKE THE SEASONS.

Thus sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;

And, after summer, ever more succeeds Barren winter with his wrathful nipping cold,

So cares and joys abound, as seasons fleet.

*Shakespeare*

## NOT TO BE INSULTED.

Do not insult calamity:

It is a barb'rous grossness to lay on The weight of scorn, where heavy misery Too much already weighs men's fortunes down.

*Daniel.*

## THE LOT OF MANKIND.

When men once reach their autumn, sickly joys

Fall off apace, as yellow leaves from trees, At every little breath misfortune blows; 'Till left quite naked of their happiness, In the chill blasts of winter they expire, This is the common lot.

*Young.*

## CALM.

## AFTER A STORM.

How calm,—how beautiful comes on The stilly hour, when storms have gone, When warring winds have died away And clouds, beneath the dancing ray Melt off and leave the land and sea, Sleeping in bright tranquility.

*Moore.*

The tempest is o'er-blown, the skies are clear,

And the sea charm'd into a calm so still That not a wrinkle ruffles her smooth face.

*Dryden.*

## A PERFECT.

Gradual sinks the breeze, Into a perfect calm; that not a breath I heard to quiver thro' the closing woods, Or rustling turn the many twinkling leaves, Of aspen tall. The uncurling floods diffus'd In glassy breadth, seem through delusive lapse

Forgetful of their course. 'Tis silence all, And pleasing expectation.

*Thomson.*

## OF THE AIR.

Pure was the temp'rate air, an even calm Perpetual reign'd, save that the zephyrs bland

Breath'd o'er the blue expanse.

*Thomson.*

## TRANQUIL, A.

So calm, the waters scarcely seem to stray, And yet they glide like happiness away.

*Byron.*

## CALUMNY.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Calumny crosses oceans, scales mountains, and traverses deserts, with greater ease than the Scythian Abaris, and like him, rides upon a poisoned arrow.

*Colton.*

Nothing is so swift in its progress as calumny, nothing more easily escapes us, and nothing is more readily received; and nothing can be more widely spread abroad.

*Cicero.*

## FEAR OF.

The upright, if he suffer calumny to move him, fears the tongue of man more than the eye of God.

*Colton.*

False praise can please, and calumny afflict

None but the vicious, and the hypocrite.

*Horace.*

## STRIKES ALL.

Back-wounding calumny The whitest virtue strikes.

*Shakespeare.*

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou

Shalt not escape calumny.

*Ibid.*

## CAMP FOLLOWERS.

## ROGUES.

Good faith and probity are rarely found amongst those who are the followers of camps.

*Lucan.*

## CANDOUR.

## COWARDLY TO MISTRUST.

I hold it cowardice To rest mistrustful where a noble heart Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.

*Shakespeare.*

## HONESTY OF.

You talk to me in parables You may have known that I'm no wordy man,

Fine speeches are the instruments of knaves Or fools that use them, when they want good sense;

But honesty

Needs no disguise nor ornament: be plain.

*Otway.*

## MANLINESS OF.

'Tis great—'tis manly to disdain disguise, It shows our spirit, or it proves our strength.

*Young.*

## OF THE BRAVE.

The brave do never snuff the light; Just are their thoughts, and open are their tempers

Truly without disguise they love and hate; Still are they found in the fair face of day And heav'n and men are judges of their actions.

*Rowe.*

## SIMPLICITY OF.

In simple and pure soul I come to you.

*Shakespeare.*

## TRANSPARENCY OF.

Make my breast Transparent as pure crystal, that the world, Jealous of me, may see the foulest thought My heart does hold.

*Buckingham.*

## CANT.

'Tis too much prov'd—that, with devotion's visage

And pious action, we do sugar o'er The devil himself.

*Shakespeare.*

## INDICATION OF.

To wear long faces, just as if our Maker The God of goodness, was an undertaker, Well pleas'd to wrap the soul's unlucky mien

In sorrow's dismal crape or bombazine

*Dr. Wolcot.*

## CARE.

## A CLOG.

All creatures else a time of love possess, Man only clogs with care his happiness, And while he should enjoy his part of bliss, With thoughts of what may be, destroys what is.

*Dryden.*

## AN ENEMY TO SLEEP.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie.

*Shakespeare.*



## ATTENDS BLESSINGS.

What bliss, what wealth, did e'er the world bestow

On man, but cares and fears attended it.

*May.*

## CORROSIVENESS OF.

Care is no cure, but rather a corrosive  
For things that are not to be remedied.

*Shakespeare.*

## DESCRIPTION OF.

Rude was his garment, and to rags all rent,  
Ne better had he, ne for oetter cared;  
With blister'd hands amongst the cinders  
brent,

With fingers filthy, with long nayles un-  
pared,

Right fit to rend the food on which he fared;  
His name was *Care*; a blacksmith by his  
trade

That neither day nor night from working  
spared,

But to small purpose yron wedges made;  
Those be unquiet thoughts that careful  
minds invade.

*Spenser.*

## EFFECTS OF.

Care seeks out wrinkled brows and hollow  
eyes,

And builds uimself caves to abide in them.

*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

## ENEMY TO LIFE.

I am sure care's an enemy to life.

*Shakespeare.*

And on, with many a step of pain,  
Our weary race is sadly run;  
And still, as on we plod our way,  
We find, as life's gay dreams depart,  
To close our being's troubled day,  
Nought left us but a broken heart.

*Percival.*

## EVER PRESENT.

Still though the headlong cavalier,  
O'er rough and smooth, in wild career,  
Seems racing with the wind;

His sad companion, ghastly pale,  
And darksome as a widow's veil,

Care keeps her seat behind.

*Horace.*

In care they live, and must for many care,  
And such the best and greatest ever are.

*Lord Brooke.*

## PALLIATIVES FOR.

Man is a child of sorrow, and this world,  
In which we breathe, has cares enough to  
plague us,

But it hath means withal to soothe these  
cares

And he who meditates on others' woe,  
Shall in that meditation lose his own.

*Cumberland.*

## PROVIDENTIAL.

I have been young, and now am old; yet  
have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor  
his seed begging bread.

*Ps. xxxvii 25.*

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

*Sterne.*

## TENACITY OF.

Care that is once enter'd into the breast  
Will have the whole possession ere it rest.

*Johnson.*

## CARES.

## APPEARANCE OF.

All cares appear as large again as they are,  
owing to their emptiness and darkness; it  
is so with the grave.

*Richter.*

## COMPENSATIONS FOR.

Providence has given us *hope* and *sleep*,  
as a compensation for the many cares of  
life.

*Voltaire.*

## CREATED.

But human bodies are sic fools,  
For a' their colleges and schools,  
That when nae real ills perplex them,  
They make enow themselves to vex them.

*Burns.*

## DEFENCE AGAINST.

Although my cares do hang upon my soul  
Like mines of lead, the greatness of my  
spirit

Shall shake the sullen weight off.

*Claphorne.*

## TRANSIENT.

Quick is the succession of human events;  
the cares of to-day are seldom the cares of  
to-morrow; and when we lie down at night,  
we may safely say to most of our troubles,  
"Ye have done your worst, and we shall  
meet no more."

*Cowper*

## CAUSE.

## A GOOD.

A good cause makes a strong arm.

## A JUST.

Circumstances must make it probable  
Whether the cause's justness may com-  
mand

Th' attendance of success: For an attempt  
That's warranted by justice, cannot want  
A prosperous end.

*Nabb*

God befriend us, as our cause is just.

*Shakespeare.*

## A NOBLE.

A noble cause doth ease much a grievous  
case.

*Sir Philip Sidney.*

## A ROTTEN.

A rotten cause abides no handling.

*Shakespeare.*

## CAUSES.

## OF UNEASINESS.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man  
uneasy, when great ones are not in the way;  
for want of a block he will stumble at a  
straw.

*Swift.*

## SMALL.

Small are the seeds fate does unheeded sow  
Of slight beginnings to important ends.

*Davenant.*

## CAUTION.

## LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE.

Who 'scapes the snare  
Once, has a certain caution to beware.

*Chapman.*

It is a good thing to learn caution by the  
misfortunes of others.

*Publius Syrus.*

But now so wise and wary was the knight  
By triall of his former harms and cares,  
That he descry'd and shunned still his  
slight;

The fish, that once was caught, new bait  
will hardly bite.

*Spenser.*

## MODEST.

The wound of peace is surety,  
Surety secure; but modest doubt is caled  
The beacon of the wise, the 'tent that  
searches

To the bottom of the worst.

*Shakespeare.*

## NECESSITY OF

All's to be fear'd where all is to be lost.

*Byron.*

## OVER.

Man's caution often into danger turns  
And his guard falling, crushes him to death.

*Young.*

## WATCHFULNESS OF.

More firm and sure the hand of courage  
strikes,

When it obeys the watchful eye of caution.

*Thomson.*

## WISE.

Trust none

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer  
cakes,

And hold-fast is the only dog.

*Shakespeare.*

Beware equally of a sudden friend, and a  
slow enemy.

*Home.*

Let no man know thy business save some  
friend.

A man of mind.

*Bailey.*

## CAUTIOUS MAN.

## THE.

He knows the compass, sail, and oar  
Or never launches from the shore;  
Before he builds computes the cost,  
And in no proud pursuit is lost.

*Gay*

## CELERITY.

## ADMIRER.

Celerity is never more admired  
Than by the negligent.

*Shakespeare.*

## NECESSITY OF.

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook  
Unless the deed go with it.

*Ibid.*

## CELIBACY.

But earlier is the rose distill'd  
Than that which withering on the virgin  
thorn

Grows, lives and dies in single blessedness.

*Ibid.*

## CENSURE.

## GOOD HUMORED.

Horace appears in good humor while he  
censures, and therefore his censure has the  
more weight as supposed to proceed from  
judgment, not from passion.

*Young.*

## OF THE WORLD.

O that the too censorious world would learn  
This wholesome rule, and with each other  
bear;

But man as if a foe to his own species  
Takes pleasure to report his neighbours'  
faults.

Judging with rigour every small offence,  
And prides himself in scandal. Few there  
are

Who injured take the part of the transgres-  
sor

And plead his pardon ere he deigns to ask it.

*Haywood.*

## SOMETIMES A COMMENDATION.

The censure of those that are opposed to  
us, is the nicest commendation that can be  
given us.

*St. Evremont.*

## WISDOM IN RECEIVING.

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to  
prefer censure which is useful to them, to  
praise which deceives them.

*La Rochefoucauld.*



## CEREMONY.

## A BARRIER.

All ceremonies are, in themselves, very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. They are the outworks of manners and decency, which would be too often broken in upon, if it were not for that defence, which keeps the enemy at a proper distance. It is for this reason that I always treat fools and coxcombs with great ceremony: true good breeding not being a sufficient barrier against them.

*Chesterfield.*

## A SPIRIT OF ORDER.

Forms and regularity of proceeding, if they are not justice, partake much of the nature of justice, which, in its highest sense, is the spirit of distributive order.

*Hare.*

## AND GOOD BREEDING.

As ceremony is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance, so good breeding is an expedient to make fools and wise men equal.

*Steele.*

## INSINCERITY OF.

Ceremony was but devis'd at first  
To set a gloss on faint deeds—hollow wel-  
comes,  
Recanting goodness, sorry e'er 'tis shown;  
But where there is true friendship, there  
needs none.

*Shakespeare.*

## USE OF.

Ceremony keeps up things; 'tis like a  
penny glass to a rich spirit, or some excel-  
lent water; without it the water were spilt,  
and the spirit lost.

*Selden.*

## CHANCE.

## ARGUMENT AGAINST.

Can that which is not shape, shape the  
things that are?  
Is chance omnipotent—resolve me why  
The meanest shell-fish, and the noblest  
brute,  
Transmit their likeness to the years that  
come?

*Dilnot Sladden.*

## LUCKY.

A lucky chance that oft decides the fate  
Of mighty monarchs.

*Thomson.*

## RESULTS OF.

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

*La Rochefoucauld.*

How often events by chance, and unex-  
pectedly come to pass, which you had not  
dared even to hope for.

*Terence.*

## THE MAIN.

As the ancients wisely say  
Have a care o'th' main chance,  
And look before you ere you leap;  
For as you sow y'ere like to reap.

*Butler.*

Be careful still of the main chance.

*Dryden.*

## CHANGE.

Ships, wealth, general confidence,—  
All were his;  
He counted them at break of day,  
And when the sun set! where were they?

*Byron.*

## NECESSITY FOR.

Weep not that the world changes—did it  
keep  
A stable changeless course, t'were cause to  
weep.

*Ibid.*

## POLITICAL.

Why, here's a change, indeed, in the com-  
monwealth!

*Shakespeare.*

## RAPIDITY OF.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,  
Old Time is still a flying;  
And that same flower that blooms to-day,  
To-morrow shall be dying.

*Herrick.*

## UNIVERSALITY OF.

Manners with fortunes, humors turn with  
climes,  
Tenets with books and principles with times.

*Pope.*

## CHANGES.

## KEEP THE MIND IN ACTION.

Such are the vicissitudes of the World,  
through all its parts, that day and night, la-  
bour and rest, hurry and retirement, endear  
each other; such are the changes that keep  
the mind in action; we desire, we pursue,  
we obtain, we are satiated; we desire some-  
thing else and begin a new pursuit.

*Johnson.*

## NECESSARY.

The same stale viands served up o'er and  
o'er,  
The stomach nauseate.

*Wynne.*

## POLITICAL.

Changing Lands without changing mea-  
sures is as if a drunkard in a dropsy should  
change his doctors, and not his diet.

*Saville.*

## THE MIND ACCUSTOMED TO.

To the mind,  
Which is itself, no changes bring surprise.

*Byron.*

## CHAOS.

## RETURN OF.

The wreck of matter, and the crush of  
worlds.

*Addison.*

## CHARACTER.

## A NEUTRAL.

When upon a trial a man calls witnesses  
to his character, and those witnesses only  
say that they never heard, or do not know  
anything ill of him, it intimates, at best, a  
neutral and insignificant character.

*Chesterfield.*

## A QUARRELSOME.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man that hath a  
hair more, or a hair less, in his beard, than  
thou hast. Thou wilt quarrel with a man  
for cracking nuts, having no other reason  
but because thou hast hazel eyes; what eye  
but such an eye, would spy out such a quar-  
rel? Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an  
egg is full of meat.

*Shakespeare.*

## A SHADOW.

A man's character is like his shadow which  
sometimes follows, and sometimes precedes  
him, and which is occasionally longer, oc-  
casionally shorter than he is.

*From the French.*

## ALPHABET OF.

Actions, looks, words, steps from the al-  
phabet by which you may spell characters.

*Lavater.*

## APPRECIATION.

It is a common error of which a wise man  
will beware, to measure the worth of our  
neighbour by his conduct towards ourselves.  
How many rich souls might we not rejoice  
in the knowledge of were it not for our  
pride!

*Richter.*

## ASSUMED.

Those who see thee in thy full blown pride,  
Know little of affections crushed within  
And wrongs which frenzy thee.

*Talfourd.*

Those who quit their proper character to  
assume what does not belong to them, are  
for the greater part ignorant of both the  
character they leave and of the character  
they assume.

*Burke.*

## ATTRIBUTES OF A.

Though gay as mirth, and curious thoughts  
sedate;  
As elegance polite, as power elate;  
Profound as reason, and as justice clear,  
Soft as compassion, yet as truth severe.

*Savage.*

## CONSISTENCY OF.

Let the character be preserved to the last,  
as it set out from the beginning, and be con-  
sistent with itself.

*Horace.*

## DECISION 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 More.*

He who when called upon to speak a dis-  
agreeable truth, tells it boldly and has done,  
is both bolder and milder than he who nib-  
bles in a low voice and never ceases nib-  
bling.

*Lavater.*

Decision of character is one of the most  
important of human qualities, philosophi-  
cally considered. Speculation, knowledge,  
is not the chief end of man; it is action.  
\* \* \* "Give us the man," shout the  
multitude, "who will step forward and take  
the responsibility." He is instantly the  
idol, the lord, and the king among men.  
He, then, who would command among his  
fellows, must excel them more in energy  
of will than in power of intellect.

*Burnap.*

All thy virtue dictates, dare to do.

*Mason.*

## DEFINED.

Character is a perfectly educated will.

*Novalis.*

## EQUIVOCAL, SOMETIMES.

Some men, like pictures, are fitter for a  
corner than a full light.

*Seneca.*

## EVENNESS OF.

Spare in diet;  
Free from gross passion, or of mirth, or  
anger;  
Constant in spirit, not swerving with the  
blood;  
Garnish'd and deck'd with modest compli-  
ment;  
Not working with the eye, without the ear,  
And, but purged in judgment, trusting  
neither.

*Shakespeare.*



## HOW FORMED.

Best men are often moulded out of faults.

*Shakespeare.*

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.

*Sir Wm. Temple.*

Talents are nurtured best in solitude,  
But character on life's tempestuous sea.

*Goethe.*

## INDICATIVE.

Bespeak the man who acted out the whole,  
The whole of all he knew of high and true.

*Hoffman.*

There are peculiar ways in men, which discover what they are, through the most subtle feints and closest disguises.

*La Bruyere.*

## INFLEXIBILITY.

Ordinary people regard a man of a certain force and inflexibility of character as they do a lion. They look at him with a sort of wonder—perhaps they admire; but they will, on no account, house with him. The lap dog, who wags his tail and licks the hand, and cringes at the nod of every stranger, is a much more acceptable companion to them.

*Merkel.*

## INFLUENCES ACTIONS.

People of gloomy, uncheerful imaginations, or of envious, malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural tincture of mind in all their thoughts, words and actions.

*Addison.*

## INJURY TO.

An injury done to character is so great that it cannot possibly be estimated.

*Livy.*

Your character cannot be specially injured except by your own acts.

## TESTS OF.

It is in the relaxation of security; it is in the expansion of prosperity; it is in the hour of dilatation of the heart, and of its softening into festivity and pleasure, that the real character of men is discerned.

*Burke.*

## UNDEVELOPED.

Every man has in himself a continent of undiscovered character. Happy is he who acts the Columbus to his own soul.

*Sir J. Stevens.*

## UNSTEADINESS OF.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face  
And as the air blows it to me again,  
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,  
And yielding to another when it blows,  
Commanded always by the greater gust;  
Such is the lightness of you common men.

*Shakespeare.*

## VALUE OF.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, make him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a Billiard table, or hears your voice at a Tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.

*Franklin.*

Duke Chartres used to boast that no man could have less real value for character than himself, yet he would gladly give twenty thousand pounds for a good one, because he could immediately make double that sum by means of it.

*Colton.*

A good name is better than precious ornament.

*Eccles. vii, 1.*

## CHARACTERS.

## TO BE AVOIDED

Avoid connecting yourself with characters whose good and bad sides are unmixed, and have not fermented together; they resemble vials of vinegar and oil; or pallets set with colors; they are either excellent at home and insufferable abroad, or intolerable within doors, and excellent in public; they are unfit for friendship, merely because their stamina, their ingredients of character, are too single, too much apart; let them be finely ground up with each other, and they are incomparable.

*Lavater.*

## CONTRADICTORY.

There are some characters, who appear to superficial observers, to be full of contradiction, change, and inconsistency, and yet, they that are in the secret of what such persons are driving at, know that they are the very reverse of what they appear to be, and that they have one single object in view, to which they as pertinaciously adhere, through every circumstance of change, as the hound to the hare, through all her mazes and doublings. We know that a windmill is eternally at work to accomplish one end, although it shifts with every variation of the weather-cock, and assumes ten different positions in a day.

*Colton.*

## STRANGE.

Nature hath fram'd strange bed-fellows in her time;  
Some, that will evermore peep through their eyes,  
And laugh like parrots, at a bag-piper;  
And other of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile

Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.

*Shakespeare.*

## CHARITY.

## ATTRIBUTES OF.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

*1 Cor. xiii, 1.*

And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

*1 Cor. xiii, 13.*

Charity is the scope of all God's commands.

*Chrysostom.*

True charity, a plant divinely nursed  
Fed by the love from which it rose at first,  
Thrives against hope, and in the rudest scene,  
Storms but enliven its unfading green;

Exuberant is the shadow it supplies,  
Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies.

*Cowper.*

Gently to hear, kindly to judge.

*Shakespeare.*

## BENEVOLENCE OF.

Give to him that asketh thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

*Matthew.*

## DUTIES OF.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

*Charron.*

The primal duties shine aloft like stars,  
The charities that soothe and heat and bless,  
Lie scattered at the feet of men like flowers.

*Wordsworth.*

## EXCELLENCE OF.

The drying up a single tear has more  
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.

*Byron.*

## HEIGHT OF.

Grasp the whole world of reason, life and sense,

In one close system of benevolence;  
Happier, as kinder, in whate'er degree  
And height of bliss, but height of charity.

*Pope.*

## IMPERATIVE.

Good is no good, but if it be spend,  
God giveth good for none other end.

*Spenser.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

Charity shall cover a multitude of sins.

*1 Peter iv, 8.*

Did charity prevail, the press would prove  
A vehicle of virtue, truth and love.

*Cowper.*

## IN WORD ONLY.

When thy brother has lost all that he ever had and lies languishing, and even gasping under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, dost thou think to lick him whole again only with thy tongue?

*South.*

## IS BINDING ON ALL.

Charity is a universal duty, which it is in every man's power sometimes to practice, since every degree of assistance given to another, upon proper motives, is an act of charity; and there is scarcely any man in such a state of imbecility, as that he may not, on some occasions, benefit his neighbour.

*Johnson.*

It is proper that alms should come out of a little purse, as well as out of a great sack; but surely, where there is plenty, charity is a duty, not a courtesy; it is a tribute imposed by Heaven upon us, and he is not a good subject who refuses to pay it.

*Feltham.*

## MAXIMS OF.

It is another's fault if he be ungrateful, but it is mine if I do not give. To find one thankful man I will oblige many that are not so.

*Seneca.*

## MISAPPLIED.

That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame.

*Southey.*

## NOT CIRCUMSCRIBED.

There are, while human miseries abound,  
A thousand ways to waste superfluous wealth.

*Armstrong.*



## NOT EXHAUSTIVE.

No communication or gift can exhaust genius, or impoverish charity. *Lavater.*

## POSTHUMOUS.

Posthumous charities are the very essence of selfishness, when bequeathed by those who, when alive, would part with nothing. *Colton.*

Defer not charities till death. He who does so is rather liberal of another man's substance than his own. *Stretch.*

## REWARD OF.

Charity ever finds in the act reward, and needs no trumpet in the receiver. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

For true charity Though ne'er so secret finds its just reward. *May.*

A poor man serv'd by thee, shall make thee rich. *Mrs. Browning.*

## SEMBLANCE OF.

That charity which longs to publish itself, ceases to be charity. *Hutton.*

## THE CHIEFEST VIRTUE.

'Mongst all your virtues I see not charity written, which some call The first born of religion; and I wonder, I cannot see it in yours. Believe it, sir, There is no virtue can be sooner miss'd Or later welcom'd; it begins the rest, And sets them all in order. *Middleton.*

## THE TRUEST WEALTH.

Those deeds of charity which we have done Shall stay forever with us; and that wealth Which we have so bestow'd we only keep; The other is not yours. *Middleton.*

## TRUE.

It was sufficient that his wants were known, True charity makes other's wants its own. *Robert Danborne.*

## UNIVERSALITY OF.

In faith and hope the world will disagree, But all mankind's concern is charity; All must be false that thwart this one great end, And all of God that bless mankind or mend. *Pope.*

## UNOSTENTATION IN.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. *Matt. vi, 3.*

## WANT OF.

A woman who wants a charitable heart, wants a pure mind. *Haliburton.*

## WARMTH OF.

Charity resembleth fire, which inflame in all things it toucheth. *Erasmus.*

## WISDOM OF.

A physician is not angry at the intemperance of a mad patient, nor does he take it ill to be rail'd at by a man in a fever. Just so should a wise man treat all mankind, as a physician treats a patient, and look upon them only as sick and extravagant. *Seneca.*

## CHASTITY.

## ADMIRATION OF.

Thou, my love, art sweeter far than balmy Incense in the purple smoke. Pure and Unspotted as the cleanly ermine, ere The hunter sullies her with his pursuit. *Davenant.*

## COLDNESS OF.

O, she is colder than the mountain's snow, To such a subtle purity she's wrought. *Crown.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

In thy fair brow there's such a legend writ Of chastity, as blinds the adulterous eye: Not the mountain ice, Congeal'd to crystal, is so frosty chaste As thy victorious soul, which conquers man, And man's proud tyrant, passion. *Dryden.*

## ORNAMENTS OF.

Of chastity the ornaments are chaste. *Shakespeare.*

## PURITY OF.

Chaste as the icicle That's curdled by the frost of purest snow, And hangs on Dian's temple. *Ibid.*

Chaster than crystal on the Scythian cliffs, The more the proud winds court it, still the purer. *Beaumont.*

She's chaste as the fann'd snow Twice bolted o'er by the black northern blasts. *Lee.*

I thought her As chaste as unsunned snow. *Shakespeare.*

## SANCITY OF.

So dear to Heav'n is saintly chastity, That when a soul is found sincerely so, A thousand li'ry'd angels lackey her Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

The soul whose bosom lust did never touch Is God's fair bride; and maiden's souls are such. *Decker.*

## CHEERFULNESS.

When cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue Her bow across her shoulders flung, Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew Blew an inspiring air, that dale and thicket rung. *Collins.*

## ADVANTAGES OF.

Give us, O give us, the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer. *Carlyle.*

A merry heart goes all the day, A sad tires in a mile. *Shakespeare.*

## A SIGN OF WISDOM.

The most manifest sign of wisdom is continued cheerfulness. *Montaigne.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

Cheerful looks make every dish a feast And 'tis that crowns a welcome. *Massinger.*

## LIKE THE SPRING TIME.

A sweet heart lifting cheerfulness Like the spring time of the year, Seem'd ever on her steps to wait. *Mrs. Hale.*

## OF THE MIND.

True joy is a serene and sober motion; and they are miserably out that take laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind. *Seneca.*

The mind that is cheerful in its present state, will be averse to all solicitude as to the future, and will meet the bitter occurrences of life with a placid smile. *Horace.*

## QUALITIES OF.

Cheerfulness is health; the opposite, melancholy, is disease. *Haliburton.*

## TO BE ENCOURAGED.

Cheerfulnessought to be the *viaticum vitae* of their life to the old; age without cheerfulness, is a Lapland winter without a sun; and this spirit of cheerfulness should be encouraged in our youth, if we would have the benefit of it in our old age; time will make a generous wine more mellow; but it will turn that which is early on the fret, to vinegar. *Colton.*

## CHILD.

## AN INESTIMABLE LOAN.

Good christian people, here lies for you an inestimable loan; take all heed thereof, in all carefulness employ it: with high recompense, or else with heavy penalty, will it one day be required back. *Carlyle.*

## A THANKLESS.

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankless child. *Shakespeare.*

## IMPORTANCE OF A.

The child is father of the man. *Wordsworth.*

## TRAINING OF A.

Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it. *Proverbs xxii, 6.*

## CHILDHOOD.

## DAYS OF.

Slow pass our days in childhood. Every day seems like a century. *Bryant.*

Sweet childish days that were as long As twenty days are now. *Wordsworth.*

## DEVELOPMENT IN.

Childhood shows the man As morning shows the day. *Milton.*

## GRIEF OF.

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows Is like the dew drop on the rose, When next the summer breeze comes by And waves the bush, the flower is dry. *Scott.*

## INNOCENCE OF.

Thine are the hours and days when both are cheering And innocent. *Byron.*

## SIMPLICITY OF.

A simple child, That lightly draws its breath, And feels its life in every limb, What should it know of death? *Wordsworth.*

## SUGGESTION OF.

The young! oh, what should wondering fancy bring, In life's first spring-time but the thought of spring. *Mrs. Norton.*

## CHILDREN.

## A TORMENT.

Children blessings seem, but torments are, When young our folly, and when old our fear. *Otway.*



## DEVELOPMENT OF.

And yet we check and chide  
The airy angels as they float about us,  
With rules of so called wisdom, till they  
grow  
The same tame slaves to custom and the  
world. *Mrs. Osgood.*

## IMPORTANCE OF.

Fragile beginnings of a mighty end.  
*Mrs. Norton.*

## IMPORTUNITY OF.

Then gathering 'round his bed, they climb  
to share  
His kisses, and with gentle violence there,  
Break in upon a dream not half so fair.  
*Rogers.*

## INSTRUCTION OF.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot,  
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,  
To breathe the enlivening spirit and to fix  
The generous purpose in the glowing breast!  
*Thomson.*

## LOVELINESS OF.

Living jewels dropp'd unstained from  
heaven. *Pollok.*

## LOVE TOWARDS.

I love these little people; and it is not a  
slight thing when they, who are so fresh  
from God, love us. *Dickens.*

Call not that man wretched, who what-  
ever ills he suffers, has a child to love.  
*Southey.*

## MAN'S BEST GIFT.

What gift has Providence bestowed on  
man, that is so dear to him as his children?  
*Cicero.*

## MANAGEMENT OF.

It is better to keep children to their duty,  
by a sense of honor, and by kindness, than  
by fear and punishment. *Tertullian.*

## MORAL GROWTH OF.

Children will grow up substantially what  
they are by nature—and only that.  
*Mrs. H. B. Stowe.*

## PLAYS OF.

The plays of natural lively children are  
the infancy of art. Children live in the  
world of imagination and feeling. They  
invest the most insignificant object with any  
form they please, and see in it whatever  
they wish to see. *Ehlenschlaeger.*

## TRAINING OF.

The training of children is a preparation  
for the gravest and most important relations  
of life; and upon the character of our home  
life must rest the well being of our nation,  
and the permanence of all our institutions.

## CHOICE.

## COMPULSION IN.

When better cherries are not to be had,  
We needs must take the seeming best of  
bad. *Daniel.*  
There's a small choice in rotten apples.  
*Shakespeare.*

## DIFFICULTY IN.

Now this he tastes, then that he glances on;  
Diversity confounds election. *Baron.*

## FEAR OF.

So much to win, so much to lose,  
No marvel that I fear to choose.  
*Miss Landon.*

## FREEDOM OF.

God has so framed us as to make freedom  
of choice and action the very basis of all  
moral improvement, and all our faculties,  
mental and moral, resent and revolt against  
the idea of coercion. *Wm. Matthews.*

## WELL.

The measure of choosing well, is whether  
a man likes what he has chosen. *Lamb.*

## WISDOM IN.

A wise man likes that best, that is itself;  
Not that which only seems, though it look  
fairer. *Middleton.*

## CHRIST.

## ALWAYS THE SAME.

Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day,  
and forever. *Hebrews xiii, 8.*

## ATTRIBUTES OF.

Christ is a rare jewel, but men know not  
His value; a sun which ever shines, but  
men perceive not His brightness, nor walk  
in His light. He is a garden full of sweets, a  
hive full of honey, a sun without a spot, a  
star ever bright, a fountain ever full, a brook  
which ever flows, a rose which ever blooms,  
a foundation which never yields, a guide  
who never errs, a friend who never forsakes.  
No mind can fully grasp His glory; His  
beauty, His worth, His importance, no  
tongue can fully declare. He is the source  
of all good, the fountain of every excellen-  
cy, the mirror of perfection, the light of  
Heaven, the wonder of the earth, time's mas-

ter-piece, and eternity's glory; the sun of  
bliss, the way of life, and life's fair way. "He  
is altogether lovely," says the saint; a morn-  
ing without clouds, a day without night,  
a rose without a thorn; His lips drop like  
the honey-comb, His eyes beam tenderness,  
His heart gushes love. The Christian is  
fed by His hands, carried in His heart, sup-  
ported by His arm, nursed in His bosom,  
guided by His eye, instructed by His lips,  
warmed by His love; His wounds are his  
life, His smile the light of his path, the  
wealth of his soul, his rest and Heaven be-  
low. *Balforn.*

His name shall be called Wonderful Coun-  
sellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting  
Father, the Prince of Peace. *Isaiah ix, 6.*

## DIVINITY OF.

In Him dwelleth the fullness of the God-  
head bodily. *Coloss. ii, 9.*

## GENTLENESS OF.

The best of men  
That e'er wore earth about Him was a suf-  
ferer,  
A soft, meek, patient, humble tranquil spirit,  
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.  
*Decker.*

## LIFE OF.

I find the life of Christ made up of two  
parts; a part I can sympathize with as a  
man, and a part on which I gaze; a beam  
sent down from heaven which I can see  
and love, and another beam shot into the  
infinite, that I cannot comprehend. *Barr.*

## PERSON OF.

There has appeared in this our day, a man  
of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who is  
yet living amongst us, and with the Gentiles  
is accepted as a prophet of truth, but his  
own disciples call him the Son of God. He  
raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of  
diseases; a man of stature somewhat tall  
and comely, with a very reverend counte-  
nance; such as the beholder may both love  
and fear; his hair is of the color of a filbert,  
full ripe, and plain down to his ears, but from  
his ears downwards somewhat curled, and  
more orient of colour, waving about his  
shoulders. In the midst of his head goeth  
a seam or partition of hair, after the manner  
of the Nazarites; his forehead very smooth  
and plain; his face, nose and mouth so  
framed as nothing can be reprehended; his  
beard somewhat thick, agreeable to the hair  
of his head for colour not of any great

length, but forked in the middle; of an in-  
nocent and mature look; his eyes grey,  
clear and quick. In reproving, he is terri-  
ble; in admonishing, courteous and fair  
spoken, pleasant in speech, amidst gravity.  
It cannot be remembered that any have  
seen him laugh, but many have seen him  
weep. In proportion of body, well shaped  
and straight; his hands and arms most  
beauteous to behold; in speaking, very tem-  
perate, modest and wise; a man of singular  
virtue, surpassing the children of men.

*Publius Lentulus.*

## CHRISTIAN.

## BLESSEDNESS OF BEING A.

Health is a great blessing—competence  
obtained by honorable industry is a great  
blessing—and a great blessing it is to have  
kind, faithful, and loving friends and rela-  
tives; but, that the greatest of all blessings,  
as it is the most ennobling of all privileges,  
is to be indeed a Christian. *Coleridge.*

## GOLD IN THE ORE.

A christian in this world is but gold in  
the ore; at death the pure gold is melted  
out and separated and the dross cast away  
and consumed. *Flavel.*

## NOBILITY OF A.

A christian is the highest style of man.  
*Young.*  
A christian is God Almighty's gentleman.  
*J. C. Hare.*

## PROOFS OF A.

He that can apprehend and consider vice  
with all her baits and seeming pleasures,  
and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and  
yet prefer that which is truly better, he is  
the true way-faring Christian. I cannot  
praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue un-  
exercised and unbreathed that never sallies  
out and sees her adversary, but slinks out  
of the race, where that immortal garland is  
to be run for, not without dust and heat.  
*Milton.*

## CHRISTIANS.

## NOMINAL.

Many there are who, while they bear the  
name of Christians, are totally unacquainted  
with the power of their divine religion.  
But for their crimes the Gospel is in no wise  
answerable. Christianity is with them a  
geographical, not a descriptive, appellation.  
*Faber.*