

## COUNTRY.

## ACCENT OF.

The accent of our native country dwells  
In the heart and mind, as well as on the  
tongue. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## BEAUTY OF THE.

A wilderness of sweets; for nature here  
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at  
wil.

Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more  
sweets;  
Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss.

*Milton.*

Scenes must be beautiful which daily view'd  
Please daily, and whose novelty survives  
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.

*Cowper.*

## DELIGHTS OF THE.

They love the country and none else, who  
seek  
For their own sake its silence and its shade;  
Delight which who would leave, that has a  
heart

Susceptible of pity, or a mind  
Cultured and capable of sober thought?

*Ibid.*

Blest silent groves! O may ye be  
Forever mirth's best nursery!  
May pure contents  
Forever pitch their tents  
Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks,  
these mountains,  
And peace still slumber by these purling  
fountains!  
Which we may every year  
Find when we come a fishing here.

*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

## FIELDS IN THE.

Thus is nature's vesture wrought  
To instruct our wandering thought;  
Thus she dresses green and gay  
To dispense our cares away.

*Dyer.*

## FREEDOM IN THE.

This pure air  
Braces the listless nerves, and warms the  
blood  
I feel in freedom here

*Joanna Baillie.*

## HAPPINESS IN THE.

O happy if ye knew your happy state,  
Ye rangers of the fields! whom nature's  
boon  
Cheers with her smiles, and ev'ry element  
Conspires to bless.

*Somerville.*

## HEALTH IN THE.

There health, so wild and gay, with bosom  
bare,  
And rosy cheek, keen eye, and flowing hair,  
Trips with a smile the breezy scene along  
And pours the spirit of content in song.

*Dr. Wolcot.*

God made the country and man made the  
town;

What wonder then, that health and virtue,  
gifts

That can alone make sweet the bitter  
draught

That life holds out to all, should most  
abound,

And least be threaten'd in the fields and  
groves?

*Cowper.*

## INFLUENCE OF THE.

There is a something in the pleasures of  
the country that reaches much beyond the  
gratification of the eye—a something that  
invigorates the mind, that erects its hopes,  
that allays its perturbations, that mellows  
its affections; and it will generally be found  
that our happiest schemes, and wisest reso-  
lutions, are formed under the mild influence  
of a country scene, and the soft obscurities  
of rural retirement.

*Roberts.*

## JOYS OF THE.

From the white-thorn the May-flower shed  
Its dewy fragrance round our head;  
Not Ariel lived more merrily  
Under the blossom'd bough than we.

*Scott.*

And the winds and the waters  
In pastoral measures,  
Go winding around us, with roll upon roll  
Till the soul lies within  
In a circle of pleasures  
Which hideth the soul.

*Mrs. Browning.*

And see the country, far diffused around,  
One boundless blush, one white impurpled  
shower

Of mingled blossoms; where the raptured  
eye

Hurries from joy to joy.

*Thomson.*

## LOVE OF.

He who loves not his country can love  
nothing.

*Johnson.*

And lives there a man, with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said—  
This is my own, my native land!

*Scott.*

They love their land because it is their own,  
And scorn to give aught other reason why.

*Halleck.*

## Stand

Firm for your country, and become a man  
Honour'd and lov'd: It were a noble life,  
To be found dead, embracing her.

*Johnson.*

Had I a dozen sons, each in my love alike,  
I had rather have eleven die nobly for their  
country, than one voluptuously surfeit out  
of action.

*Shakespeare.*

I fancy the proper means of increasing  
the love we bear our native country is to  
reside some time in a foreign one.

*Shenstone.*

## As a light,

And pliant harebell swinging in the breeze  
On some grey rock—its birth-place—so had I  
Wanton'd, fast-rooted in the ancient tower  
Of my beloved country, wishing not  
A happier fortune, than to wither there.

*Wordsworth.*

Thou, O my country hast thy foolish ways!  
Too apt to purr at every stranger's praise,  
But if the stranger touch thy modes or laws,  
Off goes the velvet and out come the claws.

*Holmes.*

The infant, on first opening his eyes,  
ought to see his country, and to the hour of  
his death never to lose sight of it.

*Rousseau.*

## PRAISE OF A PEACEFUL.

O happy plains! remote from war's alarms,  
And all the ravages of hostile arms!  
And happy shepherds, who, secure from  
fear,  
On open downs preserve your fleecy care;  
Whose spacious barns groan with increasing  
store,

And whirling flails disjoint the cracking  
floor.

No barbarous soldier bent on cruel spoil,  
Spreads desolation o'er your fertile soil;  
No trampling steed lays waste the ripen'd  
grain,

No crackling fires devour the promis'd gain,  
No flaming heavens cast their blaze afar,  
The dreadful signal of invasive war;  
No trumpet's clangour wounds the mother's  
ear,

And calls the lover from his swooning fair.

*Gay.*

## PRAISES OF.

Ever charming, ever new,  
When will the landscape tire the view?  
The fountains fall, the rivers flow  
The woody valleys, warm and low,  
The windy summit, wild and high,  
Roughly rushing on the sky!  
The pleasant seat, the ruin'd tower,  
The naked rock, the shady bower,  
The town and village, dome and farm,  
Each gave each a double charm,  
As pearls upon an Ethiop's arm.

*Dyer.*

## COUNTRY LIFE.

## BLESSINGS OF.

None can describe the sweets of country life,  
But those blest men that do enjoy and taste  
them.

Plain husbandmen, tho' far below our pitch,  
Of fortune plac'd, enjoy a wealth above us;  
To whom the earth with true and bounteous  
justice,

Free from war's cares, returns an easy food,  
They breathe the fresh and uncorrupted air,  
And by clear brooks enjoy untroubled  
sleeps.

Their state is fearless and secure, enrich'd  
With several blessings, such as greatest  
kings

Might in true justice envy, and themselves  
Would count too happy, if they truly knew  
them.

*May.*

## EMPLOYMENTS OF.

How various his employments, whom the  
world

Calls idle, and who justly in return  
Esteems that busy world an idler too!  
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his  
pen,

Delightful industry enjoyed at home,  
And nature in her cultivated trim,  
Dressed to his taste, inviting him abroad.

*Cowper.*

## INNOCENCE OF.

Here too dwells simple truth; plain inno-  
cence;

Unsullied beauty; sound unbroken youth,  
Patient of labour, with a little pleas'd;  
Health ever blooming; unambitious toil,  
Calm contemplation; and poetic ease.

*Thomson.*

## NOBLENES OF.

Oh, this life  
Is nobler than attending for a check,  
Richer than doing nother for a bauble;  
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk



Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,  
Yet keeps his books uncross'd.

*Shakespeare.*

#### PLEASURE OF.

Oh knew he but his happiness, of men  
The happiest he! who far from public rage,  
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retir'd  
Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.

*Thomson.*

#### PRIVACY OF.

This is a beautiful life now, privacy,  
The sweetness and the benefit of essence;  
I see there is no man but may make his  
paradise,  
And it is nothing but his love and dotage  
Upon the world's foul joys that keeps him  
out on't.

*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

#### SECURITY OF.

Secure and free they pass their harmless  
hours,  
Gay as the birds that revel in the grove,  
And sing the morning up.

*Tate.*

#### COURAGE.

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Courage is generosity of the highest order,  
for the brave are prodigal of the most  
precious things. Our blood is nearer and  
dearer to us than our money, and our life  
than our estate.

*Colton.*

Courage is like the diamond—very brilliant;  
not changed by fire, capable of high  
polish, but except for the purpose of cutting  
hard bodies, useless.

*Ibid.*

Courage, by keeping the senses quiet and  
the understanding clear, puts us in a condition  
to receive true intelligence, to make  
computations upon danger, and pronounce  
rightly upon that which threatens us.

Innocence of life, consciousness of worth,  
and great expectations, are the best foundations  
of courage.

These ingredients make a richer cordial  
than youth can prepare; they warm the  
heart at eighty, and seldom fail in operation.

*Elmes.*

Courage mounteth with occasion.

*Shakespeare.*

Courage consists not in blindly overlooking  
danger, but in seeing it, and conquering  
it.

*Richter.*

#### DEEDS OF.

The intent and not the deed  
Is in our power; and, therefore, who dares  
greatly,  
Does greatly.

*Brown*

All desp'rate hazards courage do create,  
As he plays frankly, who has least estate:  
Presence of mind, and courage in distress,  
Are more than armies, to procure success.

*Dryden.*

#### LATENT.

Most men have more courage than even  
they themselves think they have.

*Greville.*

#### MORAL.

A real spirit

Should neither court neglect, nor dread to  
bear it.

*Byron.*

Yet it may be more lofty courage dwells  
In one weak heart which braves an adverse  
fate,

Than his whose ardent soul indignant  
swells,

Warm'd by the fight, or cheer'd through  
high debate.

*Mrs. Norton.*

#### OF DESPERATION.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden  
on;

And doves will peck, in safeguard of their  
brood.

*Shakespeare.*

#### PERSONAL.

I do not think a braver gentleman,  
More active-valiant, or more valiant young,  
More daring, or more bold, is now alive,  
To grace this latter age with noble deeds.

*Shakespeare.*

It is held

That valour is the chiefest virtue, and  
Most dignifies the haver: If it be,  
The man I speak of, cannot in the world  
Be singly counterpois'd.

*Ibid.*

#### QUALITIES OF.

Brave spirits are a balsam to themselves,  
There is a nobleness of mind, that heals  
Wounds beyond salves.

*Cartwright.*

He's truly valiant that can wisely suffer  
The worst that man can breathe, and make  
his wrongs

His outside's; to wear them like his rai-  
ment, carelessly;

And ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart  
To bring it into danger.

*Shakespeare.*

#### REQUISITES OF.

And intrepid courage is, at best, but a  
holiday kind of virtue, to be seldom exer-  
cised, and never, but in cases of necessity;  
affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word  
which I would fain bring back to its origi-

nal signification of virtue,—I mean good-  
nature,—are of daily use; they are the  
bread of mankind, and staff of life.

*Dryden.*

#### TEST OF

That man who has never been in danger  
cannot answer for his courage.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

#### THE TRUEST.

The truest courage is always mixed with  
circumspection; this being the quality  
which distinguishes the courage of the wise  
from the hardness of the rash and foolish.

*Jones of Nayland.*

#### TRUE.

True courage is cool and calm. The  
bravest of men have the least of a brutal,  
bullying insolence; and in the very time of  
danger, are found the most serene and free.  
Rage, we know, can make a coward forget  
himself and fight. But what is done in  
fury, or anger, can never be placed to the  
account of courage.

*Shaftesbury.*

True valour

Lies in the mind, the never-yielding pur-  
pose,

Nor owns the blind award of giddy fortune.

*Thomson.*

True valour, friends, on virtue founded  
strong,

Meets all events alike.

*Mallet.*

True courage scorns

To vent her prowess in a storm of words,  
And to the valiant action speaks alone.

*Smollett.*

Prithee peace:

I dare do all that may become a man,  
Who dares do more is none.

*Shakespeare.*

True courage is not the brutal force  
Of vulgar heroes, but the firm resolve  
Of virtue and of reason. He who thinks  
Without their aid to shine in deeds of arms,  
Builds on a sandy basis his renown;

A dream, a vapour, or an ague-fit,  
May make a coward of him.

*Whitehead.*

He holds no parley with unmanly fears,  
Where duty bids he confident steers,  
Faces a thousand dangers at her call,  
And, trusting to his God, surmounts them  
all.

*Cowper.*

True courage but from opposition grows;  
And what are fifty, what a thousand slaves,  
Match'd to the sinew of a single arm.  
That strikes for liberty?

*Brooke.*

#### TWO KINDS OF.

Physical courage, which despises all dan-  
ger, will make a man brave in one way; and  
moral courage, which despises all opinion,  
will make a man brave in another. The  
former would seem most necessary for the  
camp, the latter for council; but to consti-  
tute a great man, both are necessary.

*Colton.*

#### UNDAUNTED.

Rocks have been shaken from their solid  
base,  
But what shall move a firm and dauntless  
mind?

*Joanna Baillie.*

#### COURTESY.

##### A HINT CONCERNING.

Would you both please and be instructed  
too,

Watch well the rage of shining to subdue;  
Hear every man upon his favorite theme,  
And ever be more knowing than you seem,  
The lowest genius can afford some light,  
Or give a hint that had escaped your sight.

*Stillingfleet.*

##### A TRAIT OF MANLINESS.

Ill seemes (sayd he) if he so valiant be,  
That he should be so sterne to stranger  
wight;  
For seldom yet did living creature see  
That courtesie and manhood ever disagree.

*Spenser.*

##### IN ARGUMENT.

Discourse may want an animated no,  
To brush the surface and to make it flow;  
But still remember, if you mean to please,  
To press your point with modesty and ease.

*Cowper.*

##### NEEDLESS.

This Florentine's a very saint, so meek  
And full of courtesy, that he would lend  
The devil his cloak, and stand i' th' rain  
himself.

*Davenant.*

##### OF STRANGERS.

A stranger's kindness oft exceeds a friend's.

*Middleton.*

##### TO INFERIORS.

As the sword of the best-tempered metal  
is the most flexible; so the truly generous  
are most pliant and courteous in their be-  
haviour to their inferiors.

*Fuller.*

#### COURTIERS.

##### CONTEMPT FOR.

A toad-eater's an imp I don't admire.

*Dr. Wolcot.*



I am no courtier, no fawning dog of state,  
To lick and kiss the hand that buffets me;  
Nor can I smile upon my guest and praise  
His stomach, when I know he feeds on  
poison,  
And death disguised sits grinning at my  
table. *Sewell.*

## DESCRIPTIONS OF.

Men that would blush at being thought  
sincere,  
And feign, for glory, the few faults they  
want;  
That love a lie, where truth would pay as  
well;  
As if to them, vice shone her own reward.  
*Young.*

The caterpillars of the commonwealth  
Which I have sworn to weed and pluck  
away. *Shakespeare.*

Live loath'd and long,  
Most smiling, smooth, detested, parasites,  
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek  
bears,  
You fools of fortune, trencher-friends, time-  
flies,  
Cap-and-knee slaves, vapours, and minute-  
jacks. *Ibid.*

A lazy, proud, unprofitable crew,  
The vermin gender'd from the rank cor-  
ruption  
Of a luxurious state. *Cumberland.*

Prepar'd for ev'ry insult, servile train,  
To take a kicking and to fawn again.  
*Dr. Wolcot.*

A mere court butterfly,  
That flutters in the pageant of a monarch.  
*Byron.*

## HYPOCRISY OF

They smile and bow, and hug, and shake  
the hand,  
E'en while they whisper to the next assistant  
Some curs'd plot to blast its owner's head.  
*Beller.*

## THE CURSE OF KINGS.

It is the curse of kings, to be attended  
By slaves, that take their humours for a  
warrant  
To break within the bloody house of life;  
And, on the winking of authority  
To understand a law. *Shakespeare.*

## TREACHERY OF

'Tis common in such base fellows, such  
court  
Spiders that weave their webs of flattery

In the ears of greatness; if they can once  
Entangle them in their quaint treachery,  
They poison them straight. *John Day*

## COURTSHIP.

## A CRISIS IN.

There is, sir, a critical minute in  
Ev'ry man's wooing, when his mistress may  
Be won, which if he carelessly neglect  
To prosecute, he may wait long enough  
Before he gain the like opportunity.  
*Marmion's Antiquary.*

## CHARACTERISTIC IN.

Men are April when they woo, December  
when they wed, and maids are May when  
they are maids, but the sky changes when  
they are wives. *Shakespeare.*

Women are angels wooing;  
Things won are done, joy's soul lies in the  
doing;  
That she lov'd knows nought, that knows  
not this,—  
Men prize the thing ungain'd more than it  
is. *Ibid.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Courtship consists in a number of quiet  
attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, nor  
so vague as not to be understood. *Sterne.*

## MANNER OF.

Say that she rail; why then I'll tell her  
plain,  
She sings as sweetly as a nightingale;  
Say that she frown; I'll say she looks as  
clear  
As morning roses, newly wash'd with dew;  
Say she be mute and will not speak a word,  
Then I'll commend her volubility  
And say she uttereth piercing eloquence.  
*Shakespeare.*

## PLEASURES OF.

The pleasantest part of a man's life is  
generally that which passes in courtship,  
provided his passion be sincere, and the  
party beloved kind with discretion. Love,  
desire, hope, all the pleasing emotions of  
the soul, rise in the pursuit. *Addison.*

## PLUCK IN.

Great or good, or kind or fair,  
I will ne'er the more despair;  
If she love me, this believe,  
I will die ere she shall grieve.  
If she slight me when I woo,  
I can scorn and let her go;  
If she be not fit for me,  
What care I for whom she be?  
*Wither.*

## PROMPTNESS IN.

I do not love  
Much ceremony; suits of love should not  
Like suits in law, be rock'd from term to  
term. *Shirley.*

## RUSTIC.

His folded flock secure, the shepherd home  
Hies merry-hearted, and by turns relieves  
The ruddy milk-maid of her brimming  
pail;  
The beauty whom perhaps his witless heart,  
Unknowing what the joy-mix'd anguish  
means,  
Sincerely loves by that best language shown  
Of cordial glances, and obliging deeds.  
*Thomson.*

## SUCCESS IN.

Trust me—with women worth the being  
won,  
The softest lover ever best succeeds. *Hill.*  
That man that hath a tongue I say is no  
man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman.  
*Shakespeare.*

Win her with gifts if she respect not words;  
Dumb jewels often in their silent kind,  
More quick than words do move a woman's  
mind. *Ibid.*

She is a woman, therefore may be woo'd,  
She is a woman, therefore may be won.  
*Ibid.*

## COVETOUSNESS.

Covetousness, like a candle, ill made,  
smothers the splendour of a happy fortune  
in its own grease. *F. Osborn.*

The covetous man heaps up riches, not to  
enjoy them, but to have them; and starves  
himself in the midst of plenty, and most  
unnaturally cheats and robs himself of that  
which is his own; and makes a hard shift,  
to be as poor and miserable with a great es-  
tate, as any man can be without it.  
*Tillotson.*

Some men are so covetous, as if they were  
to live forever, and others so profuse, as if  
they were to die the next moment.  
*Aristotle.*

## FOOLISHNESS OF.

Covetous men are fools, miserable  
wretches, buzzards, madmen, who live by  
themselves, in perpetual slavery, fear sus-  
picion, sorrow, discontent, with more of gall  
than honey in their enjoyments; who are  
rather possessed by their money than pos-  
sessors of it. *Burton.*

## IDOLATRY OF.

Covetousness, which is idolatry. *St. Paul.*

## INJUNCTION AGAINST.

Take heed and beware of covetousness;  
for a man's life consisteth not in the abun-  
dance of the things which he possesseth.  
*St. Luke.*

## OPPOSED TO REASON.

We never desire earnestly what we de-  
sire in reason. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## RAPACITY.

He that visits the sick, in hopes of a legacy  
let him be never so friendly in all other  
cases, I look upon him in this, to be no better  
than a raven, that watches a weak sheep  
only to peck out its eyes. *Seneca.*

## REWARD OF.

He deservedly loses his own property,  
who covets that of another. *Phædrus.*

## SELFISHNESS OF.

The covetous person lives as if the world  
were made altogether for him, and not he  
for the world; to take in everything, and  
part with nothing. *South.*

## UNIVERSAL.

The things which belong to others please  
us more, and that which is ours, is more  
pleasing to others. *Syrus.*

## COWARD.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

The coward never on himself relies,  
But to an equal for assistance flies. *Crabbe.*

## All mankind

Is one of these two cowards;  
Either to wish to die  
When he should live, or live when he should  
die. *Howard*

Bold at the council board  
But cautious in the field. *Dryden.*

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,  
Whose valor plucks dead lions by the beard.  
*Shakespeare.*

A coward; a most devout; religious in it.  
*Ibid.*

I know him a notorious liar  
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward.  
*Ibid.*

## CONTEMPT FOR A.

Go—let thy less than woman's hand  
Assume the distaff—not the brand.  
*Byron.*



Milk-liver'd man,  
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for  
wrong,  
Who hast not in thy brows an eye discerning  
Thine honour from thy suffering.

*Shakespeare.*

CRUELTY OF A.  
But look for ruin when a coward wins;  
For fear and cruelty are ever twins.

*Aleyn.*

FEARS OF A.  
Towards fear to die; but courage stout,  
Rather than live in snuff, will be put out.

*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Cowards die many times before their deaths;  
The valiant never taste of death but once.

*Shakespeare.*

KINDNESS OF THE.

A coward is the kindest animal;  
'Tis the most forgiving creature in a fight.

*Dryden.*

COWARDICE.

EXCUSE FOR.

Those that fly may fight again,  
Which he can never do that's slain,  
Hence timely running's no mean part  
Of conduct in the martial art.

*Butler.*

COXCOMBS.

SELDOM ALONE.

None are so seldom found alone, and are  
so soon tired of their own company, as those  
coxcombs who are on the best terms with  
themselves.

*Colton.*

CRAFT.

RECOMPENSE OF.

For he  
That sows in craft, does reap in jealousy.

*Middleton.*

This is the fruit of craft;  
Like him that shoots up high, looks for the  
shaft  
And finds it in his forehead.

*Ibid.*

CREATION.

BEAUTIES OF.

We cannot look around us, without being  
struck by the surprising variety and multi-  
plicity of the sources of Beauty of Creation,  
produced by form, or by colour, or by both  
united. It is scarcely too much to say, that  
every object in nature, animate or inani-  
mate, is in some manner beautiful, so largely  
has the Creator provided for our pleasures,  
through the sense of sight. It is rare to see  
anything, which is in itself distasteful, or  
disagreeable to the eye, or repulsive.

*Macculloch.*

DIVERSITY OF.

The ever varying brilliancy and grandeur  
of the landscape, and the magnificence of the  
sky, sun, moon and stars, enter more exten-  
sively into the enjoyment of mankind than  
we, perhaps, ever think, or can possibly ap-  
prehend, without frequent and extensive  
investigation. This beauty and splendour  
of the objects around us, it is ever to be re-  
membered, is not necessary to their exist-  
ence, nor to what we commonly intend by  
their usefulness. It is therefore to be re-  
garded as a source of pleasure, gratuitously  
superinduced upon the general nature of  
the objects themselves, and in this light,  
and a testimony of the divine goodness, pe-  
culiarly affecting.

*Dwight.*

THE WORK OF GOD.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and  
the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day  
unto day uttereth speech, and night unto  
night showeth knowledge. There is no  
speech nor language where their voice is  
not heard.

*Psalms xix, 1.*

The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue ethereal sky,  
And spangled heavens, a shining frame  
Their great Original proclaim.

\* \* \* \*

Forever singing as they shine  
The hand that made us is divine.

*Addison.*

From nature's constant or eccentric laws,  
The thoughtful soul this general inference  
draws,

That an effect must pre-suppose a cause;  
And, while she does her upward flight sus-  
tain,

Touching each link of the continued chain,  
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see  
A first, a source, a life, a Deity;

Which has forever been, and must forever  
be.

*Prior.*

The heavens are a point from the pen of His  
perfection;

The world is a rosebud from the bower of  
His beauty;

The sun is a spark from the light of His  
wisdom;

And the sky is a bubble on the sea of His  
power.

His beauty is free from stain of sin,  
Hidden in a veil of thick darkness.

He formed mirrors of the atoms of the world,

And he cast a reflection from his own face  
on every atom!

To thy clear-seeing eye, whatsoever is fair  
When thou regardest it aright is a reflec-  
tion from his face.

*Sir William Jones.*

In the vast, and the minute, we see  
The unambiguous footsteps of the God,  
Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing  
And wheels his throne upon the rolling  
worlds.

*Cowper.*

CREATOR.

INFINITE WISDOM OF THE.

Let no presuming impious railer tax  
Creative wisdom as if aught was form'd  
In vain, or not for admirable ends.  
Shall little haughty ignorance pronounce  
His works unwise of which the smallest  
part  
Exceeds the narrow vision of his mind?

*Thomson.*

For wonderful indeed are all his works,  
Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all  
Had in remembrance always with delight;  
But what created mind can comprehend  
Their number, or the wisdom infinite  
That brought them forth, but hid their  
causes deep?

*Milton.*

God is a worker: He has thickly strewn  
Infinity with grandeur: God is love:  
He shall wipe away creation's tears,  
And all the worlds shall summer in His  
smile.

*Smith.*

CREDIT.

BASIS OF.

Every man's credit and consequence are  
proportioned to the sums which he holds in  
his chest.

*Juvenal.*

CREDITOR.

ADVICE TO A.

Lose not thine own for want of asking for  
it; 'twill get thee no thanks.

*Fuller.*

INDEPENDENCE OF.

The creditor whose appearance gladdens  
the heart of a debtor, may hold his head in  
sunbeams and his foot on storms.

*Lavater.*

CREDITORS.

MEMORIES OF.

Creditors have better memories than debt-  
ors; and creditors are a superstitious sect,  
great observers of set days and times.

*Franklin.*

CREDULITY.

O credulity,

Security's blind nurse, the dream of fools,  
The drunkard's ape, that feeling for his way  
Ev'n when he thinks, in his deluded sense  
To snatch at safety, falls without defence.

*Mason.*

O credulity

Thou hast as many ears as Fame has tongues,  
Open to every sound of truth as falsehood.

*Howard.*

A DISADVANTAGE.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart  
is credulity.

*Sir Philip Sydney.*

A PARADOX.

It is a curious paradox that precisely in  
proportion to our own intellectual weakness  
will be our credulity, to those mysterious  
powers assumed by others; and in those re-  
gions of darkness and ignorance where man  
cannot effect even those things that are  
within the power of man, there we shall  
ever find that a blind belief in feats that  
are far beyond those powers has taken the  
deepest root in the minds of the deceived,  
and produced the richest harvest to the  
knavery of the deceiver.

*Colton.*

OF GENEROSITY.

Your noblest natures are most credulous.

*Chapman.*

Generous souls

Are still most subject to credulity.

*Davenant.*

OF IGNORANCE.

Ignorant people are to be caught by the  
ears as one catches a pot by the handle.

*From the French.*

CREED.

In politics, as in religion, it so happens  
that we have less charity for those who be-  
lieve the half of our creed than for those  
who deny the whole of it, since if Servetus  
had been a Mahomedan he would not  
have been burnt by Calvin.

*Ibid.*

CRIME.

BRINGS MISFORTUNE.

For the credit of virtue we must admit  
that the greatest misfortunes of men are  
those into which they fall through their  
crimes.

*La Rochefoucauld.*

ENGENDERS CRIME.

One crime is concealed by the commission  
of another.

*Seneca.*



Where have you ever found that man  
who stopped short after the perpetration of  
a single crime? *Juvenal.*

Now will crime engender crime! throw  
guilt  
Upon the soul, and like a stone cast on  
The troubled waters of a lake,  
'Twill form in circles round succeeding  
round,  
Each wider than the first.  
*Colman the Younger.*

He who overlooks one crime invites the  
commission of another. *Syrus.*

INCITEMENT TO.  
How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds  
Makes ill deeds done. *Shakespeare.*

IN THOUGHT.  
He who meditates the commission of a  
crime has all the guilt of the deed.  
*Juvenal.*

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,  
Contracts the danger of an actual fault.  
*Creech.*

MISGIVING FOR.  
Every crime  
Has, in the moment of its perpetration,  
Its own avenging angel—dark misgiving,  
An ominous sinking at the inmost heart.  
*Coleridge.*

OUR WORST ENEMY.  
Man's crimes are his worst enemies, fol-  
lowing,  
Like shadows, till they drive his steps into  
The pit he dug. *Creon.*

#### CRITICISM.

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Criticism is like champagne, nothing  
more execrable if bad, nothing more ex-  
cellent if good; if meagre, muddy, rapid,  
and sour, both are fit only to engender colic  
and wind; but if rich, generous and spark-  
ling, they communicate a glow to the  
spirits, improve the taste, expand the heart,  
and are worthy of being introduced at the  
symposium of the gods. *Colton.*

##### IMPARTIAL SPIRIT OF.

A perfect judge will read each work of wit  
With the same spirit that its author writ;  
Survey the whole, nor seek slight faults to  
find,  
Where nature moves, and rapture warms  
the mind;  
Nor lose, for that malignant, dull delight,

The generous pleasure to be charm'd with  
wit;  
But in such lays as neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly, cold, and regularly low,  
That shunning faults one quiet tenour  
keep—  
We cannot blame, indeed—but we may  
sleep. *Pope.*

##### MALIGNANCE OF.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil  
leer,  
And without sneering, teach the rest to  
sneer;  
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike.  
*Pope.*

##### MISSION OF.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,  
And catch the manners living as they rise;  
Laugh where we must, be candid where we  
can,  
But vindicate the ways of God to man.  
*Ibid.*

##### SEVERITY OF.

The fangs of a bear, and the tusks of a  
wild boar, do not bite worse and make  
deeper gashes than a goose-quill some-  
times; no, not even the badger himself,  
who is said to be so tenacious of his bite  
that he will not give over his hold till he  
feels his teeth meet and the bones crack.  
*Howell.*

##### STANDARD OF.

Criticism, as it was first introduced by  
Aristotle, was meant as a standard of judg-  
ing well. *Johnson.*

##### TRUE.

In the whole range of literature, nothing  
is more entertaining, and, I might add,  
more instructive, than sound, legitimate  
criticism, the disinterested convictions of a  
man of sensibility, who enters rather into  
the spirit, than the letter of his author, who  
can follow him to the height of his compass,  
and while he sympathizes with every bril-  
liant power, and genuine passion of the  
poet, is not so far carried out of himself as  
to indulge his admiration at the expense of  
his judgment, but who can afford us the  
double pleasure of being first pleased with  
his author, and secondly with himself, for  
having given us such just and incontro-  
vertible reason for our approbation.  
*Colton.*

##### TRUE AND FALSE.

A critic was of old a glorious name,  
Whose sanction handed merit up to fame;  
Beauties as well as faults he brought to view,  
His judgment great, and great his candour  
too.

No servile rules drew sickly taste aside;  
Secure he walked, for nature was his guide.  
But now, O strange reverse! our critics bawl  
In praise of candour with a heart of gall,  
Conscious of guilt, and fearful of the light;  
They lurk enshrouded in the veil of night;  
Safe from destruction, seize th' unwary  
prey,  
And stab, like bravoës, all who come that  
way. *Churchill.*

##### UTILITY OF.

Get your enemies to read your works in  
order to mend them, for your friend is so  
much your second selve that he will judge  
too like you. *Pope.*

#### CRITICS.

##### CHARACTER OF.

Critics to plays for the same end resort,  
That surgeons wait on trials in a court;  
For innocence condemn'd they've no re-  
spect,  
Provided they've a body to dissect.  
*Congreve.*

Critics are a kind of freebooters in the re-  
public of letters,—who, like deer, goats and  
divers other grammiverous animals, gain  
subsistence by gorging upon buds and leaves  
of the young shrubs of the forest, thereby  
robbing them of their verdure, and retard-  
ing their progress to maturity.  
*Washington Irving.*

Critics are a kind of wild flies, that breed  
In wild fig trees, and when they're grown  
up feed

Upon the raw fruit of the nobler kind,  
And by their nibbling on the outer rind,  
Open the pores, and make way for the sun  
To ripen it sooner than he would have done.  
*Butler.*

A poet that fails in writing, becomes often  
a morose critic. The weak and insipid white  
wine makes at length excellent vinegar.  
*Shenstone.*

##### CYNICAL SPIRIT OF.

He whose first emotion, on the view of an  
excellent production, is to undervalue it,  
will never have one of his own to show.  
*Aikin.*

##### POWER OF.

Who shall dispute what the reviewers say?  
Their word's sufficient; and to ask a reason,  
In such a state as theirs, is downright trea-  
son. *Churchill.*

Thou shalt not write, in short, but what I  
choose.

This is true criticism, and you may kiss,  
Exactly as you please, or not, the rod.  
*Byron.*

##### QUALITIES OF.

To be a mere verbal critic, is what no man  
of genius would be, if he could; but to be  
a critic of true taste and feeling is what no  
man without genius could be if he would.  
*Colton.*

'Tis necessary a writing critic should un-  
derstand how to write. And though every  
writer is not bound to show himself in the  
capacity of a critic, every writing critic is  
bound to show himself capable of being a  
writer; for, if he be apparently impotent  
in this latter kind, he is to be denied all  
title or character in the other.  
*Shaftesbury.*

#### CROWDS.

A crowd is not company, and faces are  
but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a  
tinkling symbol, where there is no love.  
*Bacon.*

#### CROWN.

##### GOLDEN IN SHOW.

A crown  
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;  
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleep-  
less nights

To him who wears the regal diadem,  
When on his shoulders each man's burden  
lies;

For therein stands the office of a king,  
His honour, virtue, merit, and chief praise,  
That for the public all this weight he bears.  
*Milton.*

##### WEARING OF A.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.  
*Shakespeare.*

#### CRUELTY.

##### COWARDICE OF.

O, breasts of pity void, t'oppress the weak,  
To point your vengeance at the friendless  
head,  
And with one mutual cry insult the fallen:  
Emblem too just of man's degenerate race.  
*Somerville.*



## INEXORABLE.

Thou art come to answer  
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,  
Incapable of pity, void and empty  
From ev'ry drachm of pity. *Shakespeare.*

## NOT TO BE INDULGED.

We ought never to sport with pain and  
distress in any of our amusements, or treat  
even the meanest insect with wanton  
cruelty. *Blair.*

I would not enter in my list of friends,  
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and  
fine sense,

Yet wanting sensibility,) the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.  
An inadvertant step may crush the snail  
That crawls at evening in the public path,  
But he that has humanity, forwarn'd,  
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.  
*Cowper.*

## RETRIBUTION FOLLOWS.

—those whose cruelty makes many mourn  
Do by the fires, which they first kindle,  
burn. *Earl of Stirling.*

## TO ANIMALS.

O barbarous men! your cruel breasts assuage  
Why vent ye on the generous steed your  
rage?

Does not his service earn your daily bread?  
Your wives, your children, by his labours  
fed!

If, as the Samian taught, the soul revives,  
And shifting seats in other bodies lives;  
Severe shall be the brutal coachman's  
change

Doom'd in a hackney coach the town to  
range;

Carment transformed the groaning load shall  
draw,

Whom other tyrants with the lash shall  
awe. *Gay.*

## CULTIVATION.

## NECESSITY OF.

Cultivation is as necessary to the mind as  
food to the body. *Cicero.*

## CUNNING.

Cunning pays no regard to virtue, and is  
but the low mimic of reason. *Bolingbroke.*

## CONTEMPT FOR.

All my own experience of life teaches me  
the contempt of cunning, not the fear. *Addison.*

## OFFSPRING OF INCAPACITY.

Cunning and treachery are the offspring  
of incapacity. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## SOMETIMES NECESSARY.

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

## QUALITIES OF.

Cunning is none of the best nor worst  
qualities: it floats between virtue and vice;  
there is scarce any exigence where it may  
not and perhaps ought not to be supplied by  
prudence. *La Bruyere.*

## RESULT OF.

Cunning leads to knavery; it is but a  
step from one to the other, and that very  
slippery. Lying only makes the difference;  
add to that cunning, and it is knavery. *Ibid.*

## TRUE USE.

We should do by our cunning as we do by  
our courage—always have it ready to de-  
fend ourselves, never to offend others. *Greville.*

## CUNNING AND HURRY.

Hurry and cunning are the two appren-  
tices of despatch and skill; but neither of  
them ever learn their master's trade. *Colton.*

## CUNNING AND WISDOM.

We take cunning for a sinister and crooked  
wisdom, and certainly there is a great dif-  
ference between a cunning man and a wise  
man, not only in point of honesty but in  
point of ability. *Bacon.*

## CURIOSITY.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of con-  
versation; they do not take in anything for  
their own use, but merely to pass it to  
another. *Steele.*

The over curious are not over wise. *Massinger.*

I loathe that low vice curiosity. *Byron.*

## DANGERS OF.

Curiosity is a kernel of the forbidden fruit,  
which still sticketh in the throat of a natural  
man, sometimes to the danger of his chok-  
ing. *Fuller.*

A person who is too nice an observer of  
the business of the crowd, like one who is  
too curious in observing the labour of the  
bees, will often be stung for his curiosity. *Pope*

## DEFINITION OF.

Curiosity is a languid principle, where ac-  
cess is easy and gratification is immediate;  
remoteness and difficulty are powerful in-  
centives to its vigorous and lasting opera-  
tion. *Munro.*

## IMPERTINENCE OF.

The curious questioning eye,  
That plucks the heart of every mystery. *Mellen.*

## TWO KINDS OF.

There are different kinds of curiosity; one  
springs from interest, which makes us de-  
sire to know every thing that may be pro-  
fitable to us; another from pride, which  
springs from a desire of knowing what  
others are ignorant of. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## UNCONTROLLABLE.

Eve  
With all the fruits of Eden blest,  
Save one only, rather than leave  
That one unknown lost all the rest. *Moore.*

The enquiring spirit will not be controll'd,  
We would make certain all, and all behold. *Sprague.*

## CURSES.

Let this pernicious hour  
Stand aye accursed in the calendar!  
*Shakespeare.*

If he say so, may his pernicious soul  
Rot half a grain a day!—he lies to the heart. *Ibid.*

Oh! I will curse thee till thy frightened soul  
Runs mad with horror. *Lee.*

Plagues and palsy,  
Disease and pestilence consume the robber  
Infect his blood, and wither ev'ry pow'r. *Brown.*

I curse thee not!  
For who can better curse the plague or devil  
Than to be what they are: that curse be  
thine. *Dryden.*

## CURSING.

FOLLY OF.  
This nor hurts him, nor profits you a jot:  
Forbear it, therefore; give your cause to  
heaven. *Shakespeare.*

## CUSTOM.

A CURSE.  
Custom in ills that do affect the sense,  
Makes reason useless when it should direct  
The ill's reforming: men habituate  
In any evil, 'tis their greatest curse  
Advice doth seldom mend, but makes them  
worse. *Nabb.*

## BIGOTRY OF.

Be not so bigoted to any custom as to wor-  
ship at the expense of truth. *Zimmerman.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Custom is the law of fools. *Vanburgh.*

## EXTRAVAGANCE OF.

When all moves equally, (says Pascal,)  
nothing seems to move, as in a vessel under  
sail; and when all run by common consent  
into vice, none appear to do so. He that  
stops first, views as from a fixed point the  
horrible extravagance that transports the  
rest. *Colton.*

## FOLLY OF OBEYING.

Can there be any greater dotage in the  
world, than for one to guide and direct his  
courses by the sound of a bell, and not by  
his own judgment. *Rabelais.*

## POWER OF.

Custom forms us all  
Our thoughts, our morals, our most fix'd  
belief  
Are consequences of our place of birth. *Hill.*

Custom does often reason overrule  
And only serves for reason to the fool. *Rochester.*

Man yields to custom as he bows to fate.  
In all things ruled—mind, body and estate;  
In pain or sickness, we for cure apply  
To them we know not, and we know not why. *Crabbe.*

## TYRANNY OF.

Custom, 'tis true, a venerable tyrant  
O'er servile man extends her blind do-  
minion. *Thomson.*

## WITHOUT TRUTH.

Custom, though never so ancient, without  
truth, is but an old error. *Cyprian.*

## CUSTOMS.

## NEW.

New customs  
Though they be never so ridiculous  
Nay, let them be unmanly, yet are followed. *Shakespeare.*

## OLD.

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone  
To rev'rence what is ancient, and can plead  
A course of long observance for its use,  
That even servitude, the worst of ills,  
Because deliver'd down from sire to son,  
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing. *Cowper*