

(CIVIL) EVILS OF.

From hence, let fierce contending nations
know

What dire effects from civil discord flow.
Addison.

EFFECT OF.

Discord oft in music makes the sweeter lay.
Spenser.

UNPLEASANTNESS OF.

How sour sweet music is,
When time is broke, and no proportion
kept.
Shakespeare.

DISCOVERIES.

It is a mortifying truth, and ought to
teach the wisest of us humility, that many
of the most valuable discoveries have been
the result of chance, rather than of con-
templation, and of accident, rather than of
design.
Colton.

DISCREPANCY.

Certain trifling flaws sit as disgracefully
on a character of elegance as a ragged but-
ton on a court dress.
Lavater.

DISCRETION.

ADVANTAGES OF.

The greatest parts without discretion may
be fatal to their owner; as Polyphemus de-
prived of his eye, was only the more ex-
posed on account of his enormous strength
and stature.
Hume.

There are many shining qualities in the
mind of man, but there is none so useful
as discretion; it is this, indeed, that gives
a value to all the rest, which sets them to
work in their proper times and places, and
turns them to the advantage of the person
who is possessed of them. Without it,
learning is pedantry, and wit impertinence;
virtue itself looks like weakness; the best
parts only qualify a man to be more sprightly
in errors, and active to his own principle.
Addison.

It show'd discretion, the best part of valour.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

IN SPEECH.

To make another person hold his tongue,
be you first silent.
Seneca.

Open your purse and your mouth cau-
tiously; and your stock of wealth and repu-
tation shall, at least in repute, be great.
Zimmerman.

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence.
Bacon.

There are three things that ought to be
considered before some things are spoken—
the manner, the place, and the time.
Southey.

DISCUSSION.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Men are never so likely to settle a ques-
tion rightly as when they discuss it freely.
Macaulay.

Free and fair discussion will ever be
found the firmest friend to truth.
George Campbell.

Whoever is afraid of submitting any ques-
tion, civil or religious, to the test of free dis-
cussion, is more in love with his own opinion
than with truth.
Bishop Watson.

DISDAIN.

CHARACTER OF.

Disdain has swell'd him up, and choked his
breath,
Sullen and dumb, and obstinate to death;
No signs of pity in his face appear;
Cramm'd with pride, he leaves no room
within
For sighs to issue out, or love to enter in.
Dryden.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eye,
Despising what they look on.
Shakespeare

DISEASE.

CURE OF.

Before the curing of a strong disease
Ev'n in the instant of repair and health
The fit is strongest; evils that take leave,
On their departure most of all show evil.
Shakespeare.

RESULTS OF.

It is not the disease but neglect of the
remedy which generally destroys life.
From the Latin.

DISEASES.

IMAGINARY.

The surest road to health, say what they will,
Is never to suppose we shall be ill.
Most of those evils we poor mortals know
From doctors and imagination flow.
Churchill.

DISGRACE.

Whatever disgrace we may have deserved,
it is almost always in our power to re-estab-
lish our character.
La Rochefoucauld.

Could he with reason murmur at his case
Himself sole author of his own disgrace?
Cowper.

DISGUISE.

TENDENCY OF.

We become so accustomed to disguise our-
selves to others, that at last we are dis-
guised to ourselves.
La Rochefoucauld.

WICKEDNESS OF.

Disguise, I see, thou art a wickedness,
Wherein the pregnant enemy does much.
How easy is it for the proper false
In woman's waxen hearts to set their forms!
Alas, our frailty is the cause, not we:
For, such as we are made of, such are we.
Shakespeare.

DISHONESTY.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

That which is won ill, will never wear
well, for there is a curse attends it, which
will waste it; and the same corrupt dispo-
sitions which incline men to the sinful ways
of getting, will incline them to the like sin-
ful ways of spending.
Matthew Henry.

SINFULNESS OF.

Who purposely cheats his friend, would
cheat his God.
Lavater.

DISHONOUR.

Dishonour waits on perfidy. A man
Should blush to think a falsehood: 'tis the
crime
Of cowards.
Johnson.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.

Men of the world hold that it is impos-
sible to do a disinterested action, except from
an interested motive; for the sake of ad-
miration, if for no grosser, more tangible
gain. Doubtless they are also convinced,
that, when the sun is showering light from
the sky, he is only standing there to be stared
at.

QUALITIES OF.

The slightest emotion of disinterested
kindness that passes through the mind, im-
proves and refreshes that mind, producing
generous thought and noble feeling. We
should cherish kind wishes, for a time may
come when we may be enabled to put them
in practice.
Miss Mitford.

DISOBEDIENCE

NATURAL INCLINATION TO.

Wherever there is authority, there is a
natural inclination to disobedience.
Haliburton.

DISPOSITION

A GOOD.

Whate'er he did, was done with so much
ease,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.
Dryden.

DISPOSITIONS.

The most phlegmatic dispositions often
contain the most inflammable spirits, as
fire is struck from the hardest flints.
Hazlitt.

DISSEMBLING.

O,
Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant
Can tickle where she wounds!
Shakespeare.

DISSENSION.

EFFECT OF.

Alas! how light a cause may move
Dissension between hearts that love!
Hearts that the world in vain had tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm when waves were
rough,
Yet in a sunny hour fall off.
Moore.

DISSENSIONS.

(CIVIL,) EVIL OF.

Civil dissension is a viperous worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the common
wealth.
Shakespeare

GROWTH OF.

Dissensions, like small streams, are first be-
gun;
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they
run.
Garth.

DISSIMULATION.

CHARACTER OF.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy
or wisdom; for it asketh a strong wit and a
strong heart to know when to tell truth, and
to do it; therefore, it is the weaker sort of
politicians that are the greatest dissemblers.
Bacon.

DISTANCE.

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell.

She pleased while distant, but when near
she charm'd.
Shenstone.

Distance sometimes endears friendship
and absence sweeteneth it.
Howell.

Wishes, like painted landscapes, best de-
light,
Whilst distance recommends them to the
sight.
Plac'd afar off, they beautiful appear:
But show their coarse and nauseous colours
near.
Dr. Yalden.

DISTINCTION.

EFFECT OF.
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.
Shakespeare.

DISTRESS.

EFFECT OF SHARING.
Are not both gainers when the heart's dis-
tress
Is so divided that the pain is less? *Crabbe.*

Common distress is a great promoter both
of friendship and speculation. *Swift.*

DIVINITY.

A POWER.
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shakespeare.

OMNIPRESENT.
A divinity resides within my breast.
Ovid.

PRACTICAL.
It is a good divine that follows his own
instructions. *Shakespeare.*

DOCILITY.

FORCE OF.
A docile disposition will, with applica-
tion, surmount every difficulty. *Mantius.*

DOG.

Every dog must have his day. *Swift.*

FIDELITY OF.
With eye upraised, his master's looks to
scan,
The joy the solace, and the aid of man;
The rich man's guardian, and the poor
man's friend,
The only creature faithful to the end.
Crabbe.

His faithful dog shall bear him company.
Pope.

DOGMATISM.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.
Those who refuse the long drudgery of
thought, and think with the heart rather
than the head, are ever the most fiercely
dogmatic in tone. *Bayne.*

Where men are the most sure and arro-
gant they are commonly the most mis-
taken, and have given reins to passion
without that proper deliberation and sus-
pense which can alone secure them from
the grossest absurdities. *Hume.*

Those who differ most from the opinions
of their fellow men are the most confident
of the truth of their own. *Mackintosh.*

DOUBT.

Doubt is the vestibule which all must
pass before they can enter into the temple
of wisdom; therefore, when we are in
doubt and puzzle out the truth by our own
exertions, we have gained something that
will stay by us, and which will serve us
again. *Colton.*

A DESPOT.

Nothing is more perplexing than the
power, but nothing is more durable than
the dynasty of doubt; for he reigns in the
hearts of all his people, but gives satisfac-
tion to none of them, and yet he is the only
despot who can never die while any of his
subjects live. *Colton.*

ADVICE CONCERNING.

When you doubt, abstain. *Zoroaster.*

Never do anything, concerning the recti-
tude of which you have a doubt. *Pliny.*

AND CERTAINTY.

To believe with certainty we must begin
to doubt. *Stanislaus.*

EFFECTS OF.

I run a gauntlet of a file of doubts,
Each one of which down hurls me to the
ground. *Bailey.*

Our doubts are traitors

And make us lose the good we oft might
win

By fearing to attempt. *Shakespeare.*

MISERY OF.

A bitter and perplexed "What shall I do?"
Is worse to man than worse necessity.
Coleridge.

Known mischiefs have their cure; but
doubts have none;

And better is despair than fruitless hope
Mix'd with a killing fear. *May.*

MODEST.

The wound of peace is surety,
Surety secure; but modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the tent that
reaches
To the bottom of the worst. *Shakespeare.*

THE SHADOW OF TRUTH.

Who never doubted never half believed.
Where doubt there truth is—'tis her shadow.
Bailey.

DREAMING.

NATURE OF.

Strange state of being! (for 'tis still to be
Senseless to feel, and with seal'd eyes to
see.) *Byron.*

DREAMS.

AUGURY OF.
But dreams full oft are found of real events
The form and shadows. *Joanna Baillie.*

Dreams are rudiments
Of the great state to come. We dream
what is

About to happen. *Bailey.*

CAUSES OF.

Like the dreams,
Children of night, of indigestion bred.
Churchill.

DIVULGEMENTS IN.

There are a kind of men so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will utter their affairs.
Shakespeare.

EFFECTS OF.

Dreams in their development have breath
And tears, and tortures, and the touch of
joy.

They leave a weight upon our waking
thoughts,

They take a weight from off our waking
toils.

They do divide our being; they become
A portion of ourselves as of our time,
And look like heralds of eternity. *Byron.*

FELICITY OF.

Divinity hath oftentimes descended
Upon our slumbers, and the blessed troupes
Have, in the calm and quiet of the soule,
Conversed with us. *Shirley.*

ILLUSIONS OF.

I dreamt, my lady came and found me dead,
(Strange dream! that gives a dead man
leave to think,)
And breath'd such life with kisses in my
lips
That I reviv'd, and was an emperor.
Shakespeare.

As one who in some frightful dream would
shun

His pressing foe, labours in vain to run
And his own slowness in his sleep bemoans,
In short thick sighs, weak cries, and tender
groans. *Dryden.*

LIKE THE MISTS.

Dim and faint, as the mists that break
At sunrise from a mountain lake.
Parker.

NATURE OF.

Dreams are but interludes that fancy makes
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic
wakes;
Compounds a medley of disjointed things.
* * * * *

That neither were, nor are not e'er can be.
Sometimes forgotten things, long cast
hind
Rush forward in the brain, and come to
mind. *Dryden.*

I talk of dreams;
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy
Which is as thin of substance as the air;
And more inconstant than the wind, which
woos

Even now the frozen bosom of the north,
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping south.
Shakespeare.

Dreams, where thought, in fancy's maze
run mad. *Young.*

We are near waking when we dream we
dream. *Novalis.*

NOT TO BE REGARDED.

Regard not dreams, since they are but the
images of our hopes and fears. *Cato.*

REPEATERS OF THOUGHT.

In sleep, when fancy is let loose to play
Our dreams repeat the wishes of the day.
Claudius.

What studies please, what most delight,
And fill men's thoughts, they dream them
o'er at night. *Creech.*

DRESS.

EVIL EFFECTS OF.

We sacrifice to dress, till household joys
And comforts cease. Dress drains our ce-
lars dry,
And keeps our larder lean. Puts out our
fires,
And introduces hunger, frost and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign.
Cowper.

No real happiness is found
In trailing purple o'er the ground.
Parnell.

FASHIONS IN.

Ridiculous modes, invented by ignorance
and adopted by folly. *Smollett.*

INFLUENCE OF.

Processions, cavalcades, and all that fund of gay frippery, furnished out by tailors, barbers, tire women, mechanically influence the mind into veneration: an emperor in his night-cap would not meet with half the respect of an emperor in his crown.

Goldsmith.

MORAL EFFECT OF.

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtout, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition by negligence of address.

Barrington.

NO SIGN OF WEALTH.

The person whose clothes are extremely fine I am too apt to consider as not being possessed of any superiority of fortune, but resembling those Indians who are found to wear all the gold they have in the world in a bob at the nose.

Goldsmith.

DRINKING.

EFFECTS OF.

The first draught a man drinks ought to be for thirst, the second for nourishment, the third for pleasure, the fourth for madness.

EXCESS IN.

Let no company or respect ever draw you to excess in drink, for be you well assured, that if ever *that* possess you, you are instantly drunk to all the respects your friends will otherwise pay you, and shall by unequal staggering paces go to your grave with confusion of face, as well in them that love you as in yourself; and, therefore, abhor all company that might entice you that way.

Lord Strafford.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

Prov. xxiii, 31.

DRUDGERY.

NECESSITY OF.

The every-day cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time; giving its pendulum a true vibration and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon its wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.

Longfellow.

DRUNKARD.

FATE OF A.

The axe of intemperance has lopped off his green boughs and left him a withered trunk.

Swift.

THE.

When he is best, he is little worse than a man; and when he is worst he is little better than a beast.

Shakespeare

Man with raging drink inflam'd,
Is far more savage and untam'd;
Supplies his loss of wit and sense
With barb'rousness and insolence;
Believes himself, the less he's able
The more heroic and formidable.

Butler.

UNPROFITABLE.

A drunkard is unprofitable for any kind of good service.

Plato.

DRUNKARDS.

WOE UNTO.

Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that continue until night till wine inflame them.

Isaiah v, 11.

DRUNKENNESS.

A DANGEROUS COMPANION.

Intemperance is a dangerous companion. It throws many people off their guard, betrays them to a great many indecencies, to ruinous passions, to disadvantages in fortune; makes them discover secrets, drive foolish bargains, engage in play, and often to stagger from the tavern to the stew.

Jeremy Collier.

EFFECTS OF.

The longer it possesseth a man the more he will delight in it, and the elder he groweth the more he shall be subject to it; for it dulleth the spirits, and destroyeth the body as ivy doth the old tree, or as the worm that engendereth in the kernel of the nut.

Sir W. Raleigh.

It weakens the brain, it spoils the memory
Hasting on age, and wilful poverty
It drowns thy better parts, making thy name
To foes a laughter, to thy friends a shame.
'Tis virtue's poison and the bane of trust,
The match of wrath the fuel unto lust.
Quite leave this vice, and turn not to't again,
Upon presumption of a stronger brain;
For he who holds more wine than others can,
I rather count a hogshead than a man.

Randolph.

The drunkard forfeits man and doth divest
All worldly right, save what he hath by
beast.

Herbert.

EVILS OF.

Every inordinate cup is unblest'd, and the ingredient is a devil.

Shakespeare.

And in the flowers that wreath the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss, and poisonous serpents roll.

Prior.

O, when we swallow down
Intoxicating wine, we drink damnation;
Naked we stand the sport of mocking fiends

Who grin to see our noble nature vanquish'd
Subdued to beasts.

Charles Johnson.

O, that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, revel, pleasure and applause transform ourselves into beasts.

Shakespeare.

Your friends avoid you, brutishly transform'd
They hardly know you, or, if one remains

To wish you well, he wishes you in heaven.

Armstrong.

MADNESS OF.

What's a drunken man like? Like a drown'd man, a fool, and a madman; one draught above heat makes him a fool; the second mads him; and a third drowns him.

Shakespeare.

Troops of furies march in the drunkard's triumph.

Zimmerman.

REASONS FOR.

In the bottle, discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence.

Johnson.

SINFULNESS OF.

Drunkenness is a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, which whosoever hath, hath not himself; which whosoever doth commit doth not commit sin, but he himself is wholly sin.

Augustine.

SUBJUGATES THE WILL.

If a man's innate self respect will not save him from habitual, disgusting intoxication, all the female influences in the universe would not avail. Man's will, like woman's, is stronger than the affections, and once subjugated by vice, all eternal influences will be futile.

Miss Evans.

SUICIDAL SPIRIT OF.

Those men who destroy a healthful constitution of body by intemperance and an irregular life, do as manifestly kill themselves, as those who hang, or poison, or drown themselves.

Sherlock.

TREACHERY OF.

Drunkenness is the vice of a good constitution, or of a bad memory! of a constitution so treacherously good, that it never bends until it breaks; or of a memory that recollects the pleasures of getting drunk, but forgets the pains of getting sober.

Colton.

VICE OF.

The sight of a drunkard is a better sermon against that vice than the best that was ever preached upon that subject.

Saville.

DUTIES.

A PLEASURE.

Duty by habit is to pleasure turn'd,
He is content who to obey has learn'd.

Brydges.

A SENSE OF.

Consult duty, not events.

Annesly.

Perish discretion when it interferes with duty

Hannah More.

To hallow'd duty

Here with a loyal and heroic heart,
Bind we our lives.

Mrs. Osgood.

BOLDNESS IN.

I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.

Gilpin.

CONVICTION OF.

That we ought to do an action is of itself a sufficient and ultimate answer to the questions, *Why* we should do it?—how we are *obliged* to do it? The conviction of duty implies the soundest reason, the strongest obligation, of which our nature is susceptible.

Whewell.

DOUBT OF.

In all ordinary cases we see intuitively at first view, what is our duty, what is the honest part. In these cases doubt and deliberation is of itself dishonesty.

Bishop Butler.

FIRMNESS IN.

Stern duties need not speak sternly. He who stood firm before the thunder worshipped the "still small voice."

Dobell.

KNOWLEDGE OF.

Knowledge of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy. *Whately.*

NATURE OF.

Duty is above all consequences, and often, at a crisis of difficulty, commands us to throw them overboard. It commands us to look neither to the right nor to the left, but straight forward. Hence every signal act of duty is altogether an act of faith. It is performed in the assurance that God will take care of the consequences, and will so order the course of the world, that whatever the immediate results may be, His word shall not return to him empty.

PERFORMANCE OF.

The secret consciousness of duty well performed; the public voice of praise that honours virtue, and rewards it;

All these are yours. *Francis.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own;
He who, secure within, can say
To-morrow do thy worst, for I have lived to-day. *Dryden.*

PERSEVERANCE IN.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern. *Epictetus.*

REWARD OF.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation, resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company, can do for them. *Paley.*

SOCIAL.

Both love of mankind, and respect for their rights are duties; the former however is only a conditional, the latter an unconditional, purely imperative duty, which he must be perfectly certain not to have transgressed, who would give himself up to the secret emotions arising from benevolence. *Kant.*

SPIRIT OF.

Stern duty, daughter of the voice of God!
O, duty! if that name thou love,
Who art a light to guide, a rod

To check the erring and reprove;

Thou who art victory and law,
When empty terrors overawe,
Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of self-sacrifice. *Wordsworth.*

EAGLE

COURAGE OF THE.

Other birds fight in flocks, but the eagle fights his battles alone.

FATE OF.

Lo the struck eagle
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart;
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel. *Byron.*

EAR.

Make not my ear a stranger to thy thoughts. *Addison.*

One ear heard it, and at the other out it went. *Chaucer.*

EARLY RISING.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Early rising not only gives us more life in the same number of our years, but adds likewise to their number: and not only enables us to enjoy more of existence in the same measure of time, but increases also that measure. *Colton.*

Thus we improve the pleasures of the day
While tasteless mortals sleep their time away. *Mrs. Centlivre.*

The early morning has gold in its mouth. *Franklin.*

The difference between rising at five and seven o'clock in the morning, for the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to a man's life. *Doddridge.*

Next to temperance, a quiet conscience, a cheerful mind, and active habits, I place early rising, as a means of health and happiness. *Flint.*

Few ever lived to a great age, and fewer still ever became distinguished, who were not in the habit of early rising. *Todd.*

O, there is a charm
Which morning has, that gives the brow of age

A smack of earth, and makes the lip of youth

Shed perfume exquisite. Expect it not,
Ye who till noon upon a down bed lie,
Indulging feverous sleep. *Hurd.*

MOTIVE TO.

When you find an unwillingness to rise early in the morning, endeavor to rouse your faculties, and act up to your kind, and consider that you have to do the business of a man; and that action is both beneficial and the end of your being. *Antoninus.*

Prevent your day at morning.

Ben Jonson.

PLEASURE OF.

Is there aught in sleep can charm the wise,
To lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life;
Total extinction of the enlighten'd soul?
Wilderness and tossing thro' distemper'd dreams?

Who would in such a gloomy state remain
Longer than nature craves; when every muse
And every blooming pleasure wait without,
To bless the wildly devious morning walk?

Thomson.

EARNESTNESS.

POWERS OF.

Earnestness is the best gift of mental power, and deficiency of heart is the cause of many men never becoming great.

Bulwer.

Earnestness alone makes life eternity.

Carlyle.

There is no substitute for thorough going, ardent, and sincere earnestness. *Dickens.*

EARTH.

A TOMB.

The earth, that's nature's mother, is her tomb. *Shakespeare.*

A VESTIBULE.

I believe this earth on which we stand
Is but the vestibule to glorious mansions,
Through which a moving crowd forever press *Joanna Baillie.*

JOYS OF.

But O short pleasure, bought with lasting pain:

Why will hereafter any flesh delight,
In earthly bliss, and join in pleasure vain. *Spenser.*

Vain hopes and empty joys of human kind
Proud of the present, to the future blind. *Dryden.*

LOVE OF THE.

The earth is bright,
And I am earthly, so I love it well;
Though heaven is holier, and full of light
Yet I am frail, and with frail things would dwell. *Mrs. Judson.*

OUR FOSTER MOTHER.

Earth fills her lap with pleasures of her own;
Yearnings she hath in her own natural kind,
And, even with something of a mother's mind,

And no unworthy aim,
The homely nurse doth all she can
To make her foster child, her inmate man
Forget the glories he hath known
And that imperial palace whence she came *Wordsworth.*

OUR MOTHER.

Speak no harsh words of earth: she is our mother;
And few of us her sons, who have not added
A wrinkle to our brow. She gave us birth
We drew our nurture from her ample breast
And there is coming for us both an hour
When we shall pray that she will ope her arms
And take us back again. *Smith*

THE.

And fast by, hanging in a golden chain
This pendant world, in bigness as a star. *Milton.*

THE FOOTSTOOL OF GOD.

Earth, thou great footstool of our God
Who reigns on high; thou fruitful source
Of all our raiment, life and food
Our house, our parent, and our nurse. *Watts*

UNCERTAIN BLISS OF THE.

The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's slender tie
Of earthly bliss: it breaks at every breeze *Young*

EARTHQUAKE.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions; and the teeming earth
Is with a kind of colic pinch'd and vex'd
By the imprisoning of unruly wind
Within her womb; which for enlargement
striving,
Shakes the old beldame earth, and topple
down
Steeple, and moss-grown towers. *Shakespeare.*