

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.*

EASE.

A LIFE OF.

Ease leads to habit, as success to ease.

He lives by rule who lives himself to please.

Crabbe.

A life of ease is a difficult pursuit.

Cowper.

Indulge, and to thy genius freely give

For not to live at ease is not to live.

Persius.

EASY TEMPER.

It is an unhappy, and yet I fear a true reflection, that they who have uncommon easiness and softness of temper, have seldom very noble and nice sensations of soul.

Greville.

EATING.

CHIEF PLEASURE IN.

The chief pleasure (in eating) does not consist in costly seasoning, or exquisite flavour, but in yourself. Do you seek sauce by sweating.

Horace.

LOVE OF.

The turnpike road to people's hearts I find lies through their mouths, or I mistake mankind.

Dr. Wolcot.

Some men are born to feast, and not to fight;

Whose sluggish minds, e'en in fair honour's field

Still on their dinner turn. *Joanna Baillie.*

MODERATION IN.

Go to your banquet then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.

Herrick.

For the sake of health, medicines are taken by weight and measure: so ought food to be, or by some similar rule.

Skelton.

OF THE RICH AND POOR.

The difference between a rich man and a poor man is this—the former eats when he pleases, and the latter when he can get it.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

ECCENTRICITY.

DUTY OF.

He that will keep a monkey should pay for the glasses he breaks.

Selden.

ECHO.

DEFINITION OF AN.

The babbling gossip of the air.

Shakespeare.

The Jews of old called an echo "the daughter of the voice."

Bathkeel.

REVERBERATIONS OF AN.

Hark! how the gentle echo from her cell
Talks through the cliffs, and murmuring
o'er the stream,

Repeats the accent—we shall part no more.

Akenside.

Hark! to the hurried question of despair

"Where is my child?"—an echo answers

"where?"

Byron.

SUPERSTITION RESPECTING AN.

So plain is the distinction of our words,

That many have supposed it a spirit

That answers.

Webster.

ECONOMY.

IN SMALL EXPENDITURES.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak
will sink a great ship.

Franklin.

MAXIMS OF.

No man is rich whose expenditure exceeds his means; and no one is poor whose incomings exceed his outgoings.

Haliburton.

It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner that can turn in a little room. To live well in abundance is the praise to the estate, is the praise not of the person. I will study more how to give a good account of my little, than how to make it more.

Bishop Hall.

WORTH OF.

Economy is of itself a great revenue.

Cicero.

EDUCATING.

WISDOM IN.

Be understood in thy teaching, and instruct
to the measure of capacity;

Precepts and rules are repulsive to a child,
but happy illustration winneth him.

Tupper.

EDUCATION.

ADVANTAGES OF.

For noble youth, there is no thing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will

For honour is ordained for no cause

But to see right maintained by the laws.

Mirror for Magistrates.

Virtue and talents, though allowed their due consideration, yet are not enough to procure a man a welcome wherever he

comes. Nobody contents himself with rough diamonds, or wears them so. When polished and set, then they give lustre.

Locke.

AN INTELLECTUAL LIGHT.

Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a rushlight into every dark corner.

Bacon.

COLLEGE.

A college education shows a man how little other people know.

Haliburton.

EARLY.

Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow rooted;

Suffer them now, and they'll o'er grow the garden,

And choke the herbs for want of husbandry.

Shakespeare.

'Tis education forms the common mind,

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd.

Pope.

And say to mothers what a holy charge
Is theirs—with what a kingly power their love

Might rule the fountains of the new-born mind;

Warn them to wake at early dawn, and sow
Good seed before the world has sown its tares.

Mrs. Sigourney.

EARLY PREJUDICES OF.

All of us who are worth anything, spend our manhood in unlearning the follies, or expiating the mistakes of our youth.

Shelley.

INFLUENCE OF.

In exalting the faculties of the soul, we annihilate, in a great degree, the delusion of the senses.

Aimi Marten.

NECESSITY OF.

Learning by study must be won

'Twas ne'er entail'd from sire to son.

Gay.

NEGLECTED.

If you suffer your people to be ill-educated, and their manner to be corrupted from their infancy, and then punish them for those crimes to which their first education disposed them—you first make thieves, and then punish them.

Sir Thomas Moore.

When education has been entirely neglected, or improperly managed, we see the worst passions ruling with uncontrolled and incessant sway. Good sense degenerates

into craft, anger rankles into malignity. Restraint, which is thought most salutary, comes too late, and the most judicious admonitions are urged in vain.

Parr.

OF BOYS.

They who provide much wealth for their children, but neglect to improve them in virtue, do like those who feed their horses high, but never train them to the manage.

Socrates.

OF MAN.

Every man has two educations—that which is given to him, and the other, that which he gives to himself. Of the two kinds, the latter is by far the most valuable. Indeed all that is most worthy in a man, he must work out and conquer for himself. It is that, that constitutes our real and best nourishment. What we are merely taught, seldom nourishes the mind like that which we teach ourselves.

Richter.

REFINING TENDENCIES OF.

Whatever expands the affections, or enlarges the sphere of our sympathies—whatever makes us feel our relation to the universe, "and all that it inherits," in time and in eternity, to the great and beneficent Cause of all, must unquestionably refine our nature, and elevate us in the scale of being.

Channing.

RESULTS OF.

The great end of a good education is to form a reasonable man.

THE HANDMAID OF TRUTH.

Unless the people can be kept in total darkness, it is the wisest way for the advocates of truth to give them full light.

Whately.

EFFECTS.

Happy is the man who is skilled in tracing effects up to their causes.

EFFORT.

PLEASURE IN.

The rider likes best the horse which needs most breaking in.

Edward Garrett.

The general prizes most the fortress which took the longest siege.

Ibid.

The vain beauty cares most for the conquest which employed the whole artillery of her charms.

Ibid.

EGOTISM.

BLINDNESS OF.

We often boast that we are never bored, but yet we are so conceited that we do not perceive how often we bore others.

La Rochefoucauld.

MISTAKE OF.

He who thinks he can find in himself the means of doing without others, is much mistaken, but he who thinks others cannot do without him, is still more mistaken.

Ibid.

SELFISHNESS OF.

And though all cry down self, none means His own self in a literal sense.

Butler.

The more any one speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.

Lavater.

VANITY OF.

An egotist will always speak of himself, either in praise or in censure, but a modest man ever shuns making himself the subject of his conversation.

La Bruyere.

ELOQUENCE.

ABUSE OF.

O, eloquence! thou violated fair! How art thou woo'd, and won to either bed Of right or wrong! O, when injustice folds thee,

Dost thou not curse thy charms for pleasing him

And blush at conquest.

Havard.

God gave you that gifted tongue of yours, and set it between your teeth, to make known your true meaning to us, not to be rattled like a muffin man's bell.

Carlyle.

AFFECTATION IN.

In oratory, affectation must be avoided; it being better for a man by a native and clear eloquence to express himself, than by those words which may smell either of the lamp or inkhorn.

Lord Herbert.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Pour the full tide of eloquence along, Serenely pure, and yet divinely strong.

Pope.

The clear conception, outrunning the deductions of logic, the high purpose, the dauntless spirit, speaking on the tongue, beaming from the eye, informing every feature, and urging the whole man onward, right onward, to his object,—this is eloquence, or rather it is something greater and higher than all eloquence—it is action, noble, sublime, godlike action.

Webster.

CHARM OF.

O! speak that again. Sweet as the syren's tongue those accents fall,

And charm me to my ruin.

Southern.

O! I know

Thou hast a tongue to charm the wildest tempers.

Rowe.

The charm of eloquence—the skill To wake each secret string,

And from the bosom's chords at will

Life's mournful music bring;

The o'er-mast'ring strength of mind, which

sways

The haughty and the free,

Whose might earth's mightiest ones obey

This charm was given to thee.

Mrs. Embury.

DECEPTION OF.

His tongue Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear

The better reason to perplex and dash

Maturest counsels.

Milton.

DEFINITION OF.

Many are ambitious of saying grand things; that is, being grandiloquent. Eloquence is speaking out, * * * a quality few esteem, and fewer aim at.

Hare.

DEPTH AND DANGER OF.

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,

In that unnavigable stream were drown'd.

Dryden.

ENERGY OF.

Such a lip! Oh, pour'd from thence

Lava floods of eloquence

Would come with fierce energy,

Like those words that cannot die.

L. E. Landon.

HONEY OF.

O! as a bee upon the flower, I hang

Upon the honey of thy eloquent tongue.

Bulwer.

NOT MERE TALKING.

It is but poor eloquence which only shows that the orator can talk.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.

OF A LOVER.

That voice was wont to come in gentle whispers,

And fill my ears with the soft breath of love.

Otway.

I'll try

To change the soldier's to the lover's style Use all the strongest eloquence that art, Or the sharp anguish of my soul, can frame, To plead my passion and promote my love.

Buckingham

OF TEARS.

Her tears her only eloquence.

Rogers.

POWER OF.

Pow'r above pow'rs! O heavenly eloquence! That with the strong rein of commanding words,

Dost manage, guide, and master th' eminence

Of men's affections, more than all their swords!

Daniel.

And wheresoe'er the subject's best the sense Is better'd by the speaker's eloquence.

King.

Great is the power of eloquence: but never is it so great as when it pleads along with nature, and the culprit is a child strayed from his duty, and returned to it again with tears.

Sterne.

Whene'er he speaks, Heaven, how the list'ning throng

Dwell on the melting music of his tongue! His arguments are emblems of his mien,

Mild but not faint, and forcing, though serene:

And when the power of eloquence he'd try, Here lightning strikes you, there soft breezes sigh.

Garth.

QUALITIES OF.

There is no less eloquence in the voice, in the eyes and in the air of a speaker than in his choice of words.

La Rochefoucauld.

SEDUCTIVENESS OF.

Her words were like a stream of honey fleeting,

The which doth softly trickle from the hive, Able to melt the hearer's heart unweeting, And eke to make the dead again alive.

Spenser.

Ev'ry word he speaks is a syren's note

To draw the careless hearer.

Beaumont.

When he spoke, what tender words he us'd!

So softly, that like flakes of feather'd snow,

They melted as they fell.

Dryden.

SMOOTHNESS OF.

Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take.

Couper.

SWEETNESS OF.

Your words are like the notes of dying swans;

Too sweet to last.

Dryden.

TRUE.

True eloquence consists in saying all that should be, not all that could be said.

La Rochefoucauld.

ELOQUENCE AND SONG.

INFLUENCE OF.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense.

Milton.

EMIGRATION.

BENEFITS OF.

Let us depart! the universal sun Confines not to one land his blessed beams; Nor is man rooted, like a tree, whose seed The winds on some ungenial soil have cast There, where it cannot prosper.

Southey.

SIGNS OF.

The emigrant's way o'er the western desert is mark'd by Camp-fires long consum'd and bones that bleach in the sunshine.

Longfellow.

EMINENCE.

NOT FREE FROM CENSURE.

It is a folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected by it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and, indeed of every age in the world, have passed through this fiery persecution.

Addison.

EMPIRE.

EXTENDED.

Extended empire, like expanded gold Exchanges solid strength for feeble splendour.

Johnson.

MUTATION OF.

Nations and empires flourish and decay By turns command, and in their turns obey.

Ovid.

THE COURSE OF.

Westward the course of empire take its way, The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the drama with the day; Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Bishop Berkeley.

EMPLOYMENT.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Laziness beget wearisomeness, and this put men in quest of diversions, play and company, on which however it is a constant attendant; he who works hard, has enough to do with himself otherwise.

La Bruyere.

HAPPINESS OF.

To be employed is to be happy. Life's cares are comforts; such by heaven design'd; He that has none, must make them, or be wretched.

Gray.

Cares are employments; and without employ
The soul is on a rack; the rack of rest,
To souls most adverse; action all their joy.
Young.

NECESSITY OF.

Employment which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness, that indolence is justly considered as the mother of misery.
Burton.

RATIONAL.

Be always employed about some rational thing, that the devil find thee not idle.
Jerome.

VARIETY OF.

We have employments assigned to us for every circumstance in life. When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in the family, our tempers; and in company, our tongues.
Hannah More.

EMULATION.

BENEFITS OF.
Keeps mankind sweet by action: without that
The world would be a filthy settled mud.
Crown.

DIFFICULTY.

There is a long and wearisome step between admiration and imitation.
Richter.

NECESSARY TO EXCELLENCE.

It is averse to talent to be consorted and trained up with inferior minds or inferior companions, *however high they may rank.* The foal of the racer neither finds out his speed, nor calls out his powers, if pastured out with the common herd, that are destined for the collar and the yoke.
Colton.

END.

THE.

The end crowns all;
And that old common arbitrator, time,
Will one day end it.
Shakespeare.

All's well that ends well, still the finis is the crown.
Ibid.

Every hour has its end.
Scott.

The end must justify the means.
Prior.

The end of doubt is the beginning of repose.
Petrarch.

Deed done is well begun.
Dante.

Let the end try the man.
Shakespeare.

If well thou hast begun, go on fore-right
It is the end that crowns us, not the fight.
Herrick.

ENDURANCE.

ADVANTAGES OF.

He conquers who endures.
Persius.

RESULT OF.

By bravely enduring it, an evil which cannot be avoided is overcome.
Old Proverb.

TAMING POWER OF.

Prolong'd endurance tames the bold.
Byron.

ENEMIES.

HOW TO GET THEM.

If you want enemies excel others; if you want friends let others excel you.
Colton.

KINDNESS TO.

The fine and noble way to kill a foe
Is not to kill him; you with kindness may
So change him, that he shall cease to be so;
Then he's slain.
Aleyn.

ENEMY.

A RECONCILED.

'Tis ill to trust a reconciled foe;
Be still in readiness, you do not know
How soon he may assault us.
Webster and Rowley

DANGER FROM AN.

There's not so much danger
In a known foe as a suspected friend.
Nabb.

MAN HIS OWN.

Though all things do to harm him what they can,
No greater en'my to himself than man.
Earl of Stirling

ENJOYMENT.

A SURFEIT OF.

With much we surfeit, plenty makes us poor;
The wretched Indian scorns the golden ore
Drayton.

THE PURSUIT OF.

We are all children in our strife to seize
Each petty pleasure, as it lures the sight
And like the tall treeswaying in the breeze,
Our lofty wishes stoop their tow'ring flight,
Till when the prize is won it seems no more
Than gather'd shells from ocean's countless store,
And ever those who would enjoyment gain
Must find it in the purpose they pursue.
Mrs. Hale.

ENJOYMENTS.

ARE FEW.

The enjoyments of this life are not equal to its evils, even if equal in number.
Pliny.

ENMITY.

TO BE AVOIDED.

Scorn no man's love though of a mean degree:
Love is a present for a mighty king;
Much less make any one thine enemy.
Herbert.

ENNUI.

ABSENCE OF.

It is only those who never think at all, or else have accustomed themselves to brood invariably on abstract ideas, that never feel ennui.
Hazlitt.

DEFINITION OF.

For ennui is a growth of English root,
Though nameless in our language:—we report
The fact for words, and let the French translate
That awful yawn which sleep cannot abate.
Byron.

DISSIPATING OF.

Give me to drink, Mandragora,
That I may sleep away this gap of time.
Shakespeare.

PREVALENCE OF.

Social life is fill'd
With doubts and vain aspirings; solitude,
When the imagination is dethron'd,
Is turned to weariness and ennui.
L. E. Landon.

WEARINESS OF.

I am tired of looking on what is.
One might as well see beauty never more
As look upon it with an empty eye.
I would this world were over, I am tired.
Bailey.

ENTERPRISE.

DELAY IN.

How slow the time
To the warm soul, that in the very instant
It forms, would execute a great design.
Thomson.

ENTHUSIASM.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF.

Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm;
It is the real allegory of the tale of Orpheus;
It moves stones, it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.
Bulwer.

NECESSITY OF.

I look upon enthusiasm, in all other points but religion, to be a very necessary turn of mind; as, indeed, it is a vein which nature seems to have marked with more or less strength in the tempers of most men. No matter what the object is, whether business, pleasures, or the fine-arts; whoever pursues them to any purpose, must do so *con amore.*
Melville.

POWER.

Enlist the interests of stern morality and religious enthusiasm in the cause of political liberty, as in the time of the old Puritans, and it will be irresistible.
Coleridge.

RASH.

And rash enthusiasm in good society
Were nothing but a moral inebriety.
Byron.

TRIUMPHS OF.

Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is the triumph of enthusiasm.
Emerson.

TURNED INTO RIDICULE.

When once enthusiasm has been turned into ridicule, everything is undone, except money and power.
Corinne.

ENTHUSIAST.

BLINDNESS OF THE.

The enthusiast contemplates the ocean in a calm, nor dreams how frightfully a tempest may reverse the picture.

RESTLESSNESS OF THE.

No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest
'Till half mankind were like himself possess'd.
Cowper.

ENTREATY.

IN EXTREMITY.

If thou hast any love of mercy in thee,
Turn me upon my face, that I may die.
Joanna Baillie.

Once more into the breach, dear friends,
once more!
Shakespeare.

ENVIER.

NEVER ENVIED.

Thou enviest all; but no man envies thee
R. Wynne.

ENVIERS.

THEIR CENSURE.

The praise of the envious is far less creditable than their censure; they praise only that which they can surpass, but that which surpasses them—they censure.
Colton.

ENVY.

And next to him malicious Envy rode
Upon a ravenous wolfe, and still did chaw
Between his cankered teeth a venomous
tode

That all the poison ran about his jaw;
But inwardly he chawed his own maw
At neighbour's wealth that made him
ever sad,

For death it was when any good he saw;
And wept, that cause of weeping none he
had;

And when he heard of harme he waxed
wondrous glad. *Spenser.*

ABSENCE OF.

The most certain sign of being born with
great qualities is to be born without envy.

La Rochefoucauld.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

For the true condition of envy, is,
Dolor alienæ felicitatis; to have
Our eyes continually fix'd upon another
Man's prosperity, that is his chief happiness
And to grieve at that. *Jonson.*

Base envy withers at another's joy
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.

Thomson.

For envy to small minds is flattery.

Young.

Envy dogs success

And every victor's crown is lin'd with
thorns

And worn 'mid scoffs. *L. E. Landon.*

With that malignant envy which turns pale,
And sickens, even if a friend prevail,
Which merit and success pursues with hate,
And damns the worth it cannot imitate.

Churchill.

Envy will merit as its shade pursue,
But like a shadow, proves the substance
true. *Pope.*

Envy is blind, and has no other quality
but that of detracting from virtue. *Livy.*

CONQUERED ONLY BY DEATH.

Envy is not to be conquered but by death.

Horace.

CORRUPTIVENESS OF.

As rust corrupts iron, so envy corrupts man.

Anisthenes.

DEFINITION OF.

Envy is but the smoke of low estate,
Ascending still against the fortunate.

Lord Brooke.

DEMON SPIRIT OF.

Glouting with sullen spite, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each
look;

Then tore with canker'd teeth the pregnant
scrolls,

Where fame the acts of demigods enrolls;
She blazens in dread smiles her hideous
form,

So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm.

Garth.

DESTRUCTIVENESS OF.

Envy the rottenness of the bones.

Prov. xiv, 30.

O, envy! hide thy bosom, hide it deep;
A thousand snakes, with black envenomed
mouths

Nest there, and hiss and feed through all
thy heart. *Pollok.*

DETESTABLE QUALITIES OF.

Envy is a weed that grows in all soils and
climates, and is no less luxuriant in the
country than in the court; is not confined
to any rank of men or extent of fortune,
but rages in the breasts of all degrees.

Lord Clarendon.

DETRACTING SPIRIT OF.

When men are full of envy they dispar-
age everything, whether it be good or bad.

Tacitus.

EFFECTS OF.

The envious man grows lean at the success
of his neighbour.

Horace.

NO EXCUSE FOR.

Every other sin hath some pleasure an-
nexed to it, or will admit of some excuse;
but envy wants both: we should strive
against it, for if indulged in, it will be to us
a foretaste of hell upon earth. *Burton.*

NO FREEDOM FROM.

Great and good persons well may be
From guilt, but not from envy free.

Baron.

ADMISSION OF INFERIORITY.

He who envies another admits his own
inferiory.

From the Latin.

IRRECONCILABLE.

Envy is more irreconcilable than hatred.

La Rochefoucauld.

LONGEVITY OF.

Our envy always lasts longer than the hap-
piness of those we envy.

Ibid.

MENDACITY OF.

Lo! ill-rejoicing envy, wing'd with lies,
Scattering calumnious rumours as she flies,
The steps of miserable men pursue,
With haggard aspect, blasting to the view.

Elton.

MISTAKES OF.

We are often infinitely mistaken, and
take the falsest measures, when we envy
the happiness of rich and great men; we
know not the inward canker that eats out
all their joy and delight, and makes them
more miserable than ourselves.

Bishop Hall.

PRIDE OF.

Envy is proud, nor strikes at what is low,
And they shall only feel, who scorn her
blow;

She on no base advantage will insist;

Nor strive with any, but that can resist.

Gomersall.

PUBLIC.

There is some good in public envy,
whereas in private there is none; for public
envy is as an ostracism that eclipseth men,
when they grow too great; and, therefore,
it is a bridle also to great ones to keep
within bounds.

Pope.

AN ILL-NATURED VICE.

Envy is an ill-natured vice, and is made
up of meanness and malice. It wishes the
force of goodness to be strained, and the
measure of happiness to be abated. It la-
ments over prosperity, and sickens at the
sight of health. It oftentimes wants spirit
as well as good nature.

Jeremy Collier.

OUGHT NOT TO WOUND.

As the rays of the sun, notwithstanding
their velocity, injure not the eye, by reason
of their minuteness, so the attacks of envy,
notwithstanding their number, ought not
to wound our virtue by reason of their in-
significance.

Colton.

ENVY AND EMULATION.

Emulation looks out for merits, that she
may exalt herself by victory; envy spies
out blemishes, that she may lower another
by defeat.

Ibid.

EPIGRAM.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN.

What are the precise characteristics of an
epigram it is not easy to define. It differs
from a joke, in the fact that the wit of the lat-
ter lies in the words, and cannot therefore be

conveyed in another language; while an
epigram is a wit of ideas, and hence is trans-
lateable. Like aphorisms, songs, and son-
nets, it is occupied with some single point,
small and manageable; but whilst a song
conveys a sentiment, a sonnet, a poetical,
and an aphorism a moral reflection, an epi-
gram expresses a contrast. *Wm. Matthews.*

EPIGRAMMATIST.

THE.

He must condense his wit into a few brief
lines; it must be intensely pungent—like
some extract which is the essence of a thou-
sand roses, and is fraught with their accu-
mulated odors, or the weight of a hundred
pounds of bark in a few grains of quinine.

Ibid.

EQUALITY.

IN THE FUTURE.

In the gates of Eternity, the black hand
and the white hand hold each other with an
equal clasp.

Mrs. Stowe.

MANKIND OF.

Equal nature fashion'd us
All in one mould. * * *

All's but the outward gloss
And politic form that does distinguish us.

Massinger.

Consider man, weigh well thy frame,
The king, the beggar are the same;
Dust form'd us all. Each breathes his day
Then sinks into his native clay.

Gay.

IN THE TOMB.

My equal he will be again
Down in that cold oblivious gloom,
Where all the prostrate ranks of men
Crowd without fellowship, the tomb.

J. Montgomery.

EQUIVOCATION.

MURDERS TRUTH.

A sudden lie may be sometimes only
manslaughter upon truth; but by a carefully
constructed equivocation, truth always is
with malice aforethought deliberately mur-
dered.

Morley.

EQUIVOCATOR.

THE.

Faith, here's an equivocator, that could
swear in both the scales against either scale;
who committed treason enough for God's
sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven.

Shakespeare.

EQUANIMITY.

My days, though few, have passed below
In much of joy though more of woe;
Yet still, in hours of love and strife,
I've 'scaped the weariness of life. *Byron.*

EQUITY.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

All things whatsoever ye would that men
should do unto you, do ye even so to them.
Matt. vii, 12.

ERROR.

Error is worse than ignorance. *Bailey.*

ADHERENCE TO.

But as a dog that turns the spit
Bestirs himself and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again,
And still he's in the self same place
Where at his setting out he was. *Butler.*

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE OF.

Those things which now seem frivolous and
slight,
Will be of serious consequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous.
Roscommon.

DECEPTION OF.

One deviates to the right, another to the
left; the error is the same with all, but it
deceives them in different ways. *Horace.*

EVIL GENIUS OF.

O, hateful error—Melancholy's child!
Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of
men
The things that are not? O, Error, soon
conceived!
Thou never com'st unto a happy birth,
But kill'st the mother that engendered
thee. *Shakespeare.*

EXAMPLE OF.

From the errors of others, a wise man
corrects his own. *Syrus.*

EXCUSABLE.

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake,
Such as our nature's frailty may excuse.
Roscommon.

FOLLY OF.

When people once are in the wrong,
Each line they add is much too long;
Who fastest walks, but walks astray
Is only furthest from his way. *Prior.*

INFLUENCE OF.

A man's errors are what make him ami-
able. *Goethe.*

LIABILITY TO.

The best may slip, and the most cautious
fall
He's more than mortal that ne'er err'd at
all. *Pomfret.*

Our understandings are always liable to
error; nature and certainty are very hard
to come at, and infallibility is mere vanity
and pretence. *Antoninus.*

ORIGINATION OF.

Great errors seldom originate but with
men of great minds. *Petrarch.*

PERPETUALLY MADE.

There will be mistakes made in divinity,
while men preach, and errors in govern-
ment while men govern.
Sir Dudley Carlton

PREVALENCE OF.

Verily, there is nothing so true, that the
damps of error hath not war'd it.
Tupper.

IN SCIENCE.

In all science error precedes the truth,
and it is better it should go first than last.
Walpole.

LIKE STRAWS.

Errors like straws upon the surface flow:
He who would search for pearls must dive
below. *Dryden.*

ESTRANGEMENT.

AGONY OF.

There is not so agonizing a feeling in the
whole catalogue of human suffering, as the
first conviction that the heart of the being
whom we most tenderly love is estranged
from us. *Bulwer.*

ETERNITY.

BELIEVED IN BY ALL GREAT MINDS.

There is I know not how, in the minds of
men, a certain presage, as it were, of a fu-
ture existence; and this takes the deepest
root, and is most discoverable in the greatest
geniuses and most exalted souls. *Cicero.*

GREATNESS OF.

He that will often put Eternity and the
World before him, and who will dare to
look steadfastly at both of them, will find
that the more often he contemplates them,
the former will grow greater and the latter
less. *Colton.*

ALWAYS FRONTING GOD.

Eternity stands always fronting God;
A stern colossal image with blind eyes,

And grand dim lips, that murmur ever-
more,
God, God, God!" *Mrs. Browning.*

IMMEASURABILITY OF.

The longest time that man may live,
The lapse of generations of his race,
The continent entire of time itself,
Bears not proportion to Eternity;
Huge as a fraction of a grain of dew
Co-measured with the broad, unbounded
ocean!

There is the time of man—his proper time,
Looking at which this life is but a gust,
A puff of breath, that's scarcely felt ere
gone! *Sheridan Knowles.*

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY OF.

Alas! what is man? whether he be de-
prived of that light which is from on high,
or whether he discard it; a frail and trem-
bling creature, standing on time, that bleak
and narrow isthmus between two eternities,
he sees nothing but impenetrable darkness
on the one hand, and doubt, distrust, and
conjecture still more perplexing on the
other. Most gladly would he take an ob-
servation as to whence he has come, or
whither he is going. Alas, he has not the
means; his telescope is too dim, his com-
pass too wavering, his plummet too short.
Nor is that little spot, his present state, one
whit more intelligible, since it may prove a
quicksand that may sink in a moment from
his feet; it can afford him no certain reckon-
ing as to that immeasurable ocean that he
may have traversed, or that still more for-
midable one that he must. *Colton.*

None can comprehend eternity but the
eternal God. Eternity is an ocean, whereof
we shall never see the shore; it is a deep,
where we can find no bottom; a labyrinth
from whence we cannot extricate ourselves
and where we shall ever lose the door.
Boston.

MYSTERY, A.

Eternity, thou awful gulph of time!
This wide creation on thy surface floats.
Of life—of death—what is, or what shall be,
I nothing know. The world is all a dream,
The consciousness of something that exists,
Yet is not what it seems. Then what am I?
Death must unfold the mystery! *Dowe.*

REFLECTIONS ON.

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction?
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;

'Tis heaven itself that points out an here-
after,
And intimates eternity to man.
Eternity, thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Thro' what variety of untry'd being
Thro' what new scenes and changes must
we pass?
The wide, the unbounded prospect lies be-
fore me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest
upon it. *Addison.*

ETIQUETTE.

COMMANDS OF.

There was a general whisper, toss, and
wriggle,
But etiquette forbade them all to giggle.
Byron.

IGNORANCE OF.

A man may with more impunity be
guilty of an actual breach, either of real
good breeding or good morals, than appear
ignorant of the most minute points of fash-
ionable etiquette. *Scott.*

EVASIONS.

Evasions are the common shelter of the
hard-hearted, the false and impotent when
called upon to assist; the really great alone
plan instantaneous help, even when their
looks or words presage difficulties.
Lavater.

EVENING.

APPEARANCE OF.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day:
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;
The ploughman homeward plods his weary
way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to
me.

Now fades the glimm'ring landscape on the
sight,

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his drony
flight

And drowsy tinklings lull the distant
folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the moon com-
plain

Of such as wand'ring near her secret bower
Molest her ancient, solitary reign. *Gray.*

APPROACH OF.

The west with second pomp is bright
Though in the east the dusk is thickening,
Twilight's first star breaks forth in white,
Into night's gold each moment quicken-
ing. *Street.*