

Those eyes,—among thine elder friends
Perhaps they pass for blue;—
No matter—if a man can see,
Wha. more have eyes to do.

O. W. Holmes.

EYES OF WOMEN.

INFLUENCE OF.

Long while I sought to what I might com-
pare
Those powerful eyes, which light my dark
spirit;
Yet found I nought on earth, to which I
dare
Resemble th' image of their goodly light.
Not to the sun, for they do shine by night;
Nor to the moon, for they are changed
never;
Nor to the stars, for they have purer sight;
Nor to the fire, for they consume not ever;
Nor to the lightning, for they still persevere;
Nor to the diamond, for they are more ten-
der;
Nor unto crystal, for nought may they
sever;
Nor unto glass, such baseness might offend
her;
Then to the Maker's self the likest be;
Whose light doth lighten all that here we
see.

Spenser.

From women's eyes this doctrine I derive;
They sparkle still the right Promethean
fire;
They are the books, the arts, the academies,
That show, contain, and nourish all the
world,
Else, none at all in aught proves excellent.

Shakespeare.

LAUGHING.

Those laughing orbs that borrow
From azure skies the light they wear,
Are like heaven—no sorrow
Can float o'er hues so fair.

Mrs. Osgood.

FACE.

BEAUTY OF THE.

But then her face,
So lovely, yet so arch, so full of mirth,
The overflowings of an innocent heart.

Rogers.

Fire burns only when we are near it, but
a beautiful face burns and inflames, though
at a distance.

Xenophon.

BOOK, A.

Your face my thane, is as a book where
men may read strange matters.

Shakespeare.

CHANGES OF THE.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sud-
den!
How long her face is drawn! How pale she
looks.
And of an earthly cold! Mark you her eyes?

Shakespeare.

DEATH, IN.

Her face was like an April morn,
Clad in a win'try cloud;
And clay-cold was her lily hand,
That held her sable shroud.

Mallet.

DOUBTFUL, A.

His face was of the doubtful kind;
That wins the eye and not the mind.

Scott.

INDEX TO THE MIND.

'Tis not thy face, though that by nature's
made
An index to thy soul, though there dis-
play'd
We see thy mind at large, and through thy
skin
Peeps out that courtesy which dwells with-
in.

Churchill.

NOT ALWAYS AN INDEX OF MIND.

So nature has decreed: so oft we see
Men passing fair; in outward lineaments
Elaborate; less, inwardly exact.

Phillips.

In vain we fondly strive to trace
The soul's reflection in the face;
In vain we dwell on lines and crosses,
Crooked mouths and short probosces;
Boobies have looked as wise and bright
As Plato and the Stagyrte
And many a sage and learned skull
Has peeped through windows dark and
dull.

Moore.

Nature cuts queer capers with men's
phizzes at times, and confounds all the de-
ductions of philosophy. Character does
not put all its goods, sometimes not any of
them, in its shop-window.

Wm. Matthews.

There's no art

To find the mind's construction in the face.

Shakespeare.

TITLE-PAGE, A.

That same face of yours looks like the
title-page to a whole volume of roguery.

Colley Cibber

The countenance may be rightly defined
as the title-page which heralds the contents
of the human volume, but, like other title-
pages, it sometimes puzzles, often misleads,
and often says nothing to the purpose.

Wm. Matthews.

FACTION

AVOIDED, TO BE.

Avoid the politic the factious fool,
The busy, buzzing, talking harden'd knave;
The quaint smooth rogue that sins against
his reason,
Calls saucy loud sedition public zeal,
And mutiny the dictates of his spirit.

Otway.

DANGERS OF.

Seldom is faction's ire in haughty minds
Extinguish'd but by death: it oft like fire
Suppress'd, breaks forth again, and blazes
higher.

May.

FALSITY OF.

So false is faction, and so smooth a liar,
As that it had never had a side entire.

Daniel.

FACTS.

ADVANTAGES OF.

One fact is better than one hundred anal-
ogies.

From principles is derived probability;
but truth, or certainty, is obtained only from
facts.

FALSE.

The Right Honorable Gentleman is in-
debted to his memory for his jests and to
his imagination for his facts.

Sheridan.

FOOD TO THE MIND.

Facts are to the mind the same thing as
food to the body. On the due digestion of
facts depends the strength and wisdom of
the one, just as vigour and health depend
on the other. The wisest in council, the
ablest in debate, and the most agreeable in
the commerce of life, is that man who has
assimilated to his understanding the great-
est number of facts.

Burke.

FAIL.

Macbeth.—If we should fail—

Lady M.—We fail?

But screw your courage to the sticking place
And we'll not fail.

Shakespeare.

WORD, NO SUCH.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As fail.

Bulwer.

FAILURE.

CAUSES OF.

What keeps persons down in the world,
besides lack of capacity, is not a philosophi-
cal contempt of riches or honors, but
thoughtlessness and improvidence, a love
of sluggish torpor, and of present gratifica-
tion. It is not from preferring virtue to
wealth—the goods of the mind to those of
fortune—that they take no thought for the
morrow; but from want of forethought and
stern self-command. The restless, ambi-
tious man too often directs these qualities
to an unworthy object; the contented man
is generally deficient in the qualities them-
selves. The one is a stream that flows too
often in a wrong channel, and needs to have
its course altered; the other is a stagnant
pool.

Wm. Matthews.

IN GREAT OBJECTS.

There is not a fiercer hell than failure in
a great object.

Keats.

FAIRY.

THE.

Beautiful spirit! with thy hair of light,
And dazzling eyes of glory, in whose form
The charms of earth's least mortal daugh-
ters grow
To an unearthly stature, in an essence
Of purer elements; while the hues of
youth—
Carnation'd like a sleeping infant's cheek,
Rock'd by the beatings of her mother's
heart,
Or the rose tints, which summer's twilight
leaves
Upon the lofty glacier's virgin snow,
The blush of earth, embracing with her
heaven—
Tinge thy celestial aspect, and make tame
The beauties of the sunbow which bends
o'er thee.

Byron.

FAIRIES.

FANTASY, A.

A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes and beck'ning shadows
dire,
And airy tongues that syllable men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wilder-
nesses.

Milton.

GAMBOLS OF THE.

The tender violets bent in smiles
To elves that sported nigh

Tossing the drops of fragrant dew
To scent the evening sky:
They kiss'd the rose in love and mirth,
And its petals fairer grew;
A shower of pearly dust they brought,
And o'er the lily threw.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

Oft fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels by a forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees, while o'erhead the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course, they on their mirth
and dance

Intent, with jocund music charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart re-
bounds.

Milton.

About this spring, if ancient fame say true,
The dapper elves their moonlight sports
renew;
Their pigmy king and little fairy queen
In circling dances gamboll'd on the green,
With tuneful sprites a merry concert made,
And airy music warbled through the shade.

Pope.

MUSIC OF THE.

Their harps are of the amber shade,
That hides the blush of waking day,
And every gleaming string is made
Of silvery moonshine's lengthen'd ray.

Drake.

POWER OF THE.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade;
We the globe can compass soon,
Swifter than the wand'ring moon.

Shakespeare.

THE.

Did you ever hear
Of the frolic fairies dear?
They're a blessed little race,
Peeping up in fancy's face,
In the valley, on the hill,
By the fountain and the rill;
Laughing out between the leaves
That the loving summer weaves.

Mrs. Osgood.

FAIRY LAND.

Wherever is love and loyalty, great pur-
poses and lofty souls, even though in a hovel
or a mine, there is fairy-land.

Kingsley.

FAITH.

BENEFITS OF.

There never was found in any age of the
world, either philosopher or sect, or law or
discipline, which did so highly exalt the
public good as the Christian faith.

Bacon.

BRIDGE, A.

Faith builds a bridge across the gulf of
death,
To break the shock blind nature cannot
shun,
And lands thought smoothly on the further
shore.

Young.

CHAIN, A.

Faith is the subtle chain
That binds us to the Infinite; the voice
Of a deep life within, that will remain
Until we crowd it thence.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Entireness, illimitableness, is indispen-
sable to faith. What we believe we must
believe wholly and without reserve; where-
fore the only perfect and satisfying object
of faith is God. A faith that sets bounds to
itself, that will believe so much and no
more, that will trust thus far and no fur-
ther, is none.

CHEERFUL, A.

Nought shall prevail against us, or disturb
Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
Is full of blessings.

Wordsworth.

DEFINITION OF.

Faith is the substance of things hoped
for, the evidence of things not seen.

Hebrews xi, 1.

Faith is the soul going out of itself for
all its wants.

Boston.

FANATIC.

But faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.

Moore.

HAPPINESS OF.

None live so easily, so pleasantly, as those
that live by faith.

Matthew Henry.

INSPIRED BY HEAVEN.

If faith with reason never doth advise,
Nor yet tradition leads her, she is then
From heav'n inspir'd; and secretly grows
wise

Above the schools, we know not how or
when.

Davenant.

INTUITION AN.

One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition.

Wordsworth.

LIGHT, A.

Faith lights us through the dark to Deity.

Davenant.

LINK BETWEEN GOD AND MAN.

Religion is the true Philosophy!

Faith is the last great link 'twixt God and
man.

Bigg.

MODES OF.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

Pope.

PENCIL OF THE SOUL.

Faith is the pencil of the soul
That pictures heavenly things.

Burbridge.

PROVING, NEEDLESS OF.

Let none henceforth seek needless cause to
approve

The faith they owe; when earnestly they
seek

Such proof, conclude they then begin to fail.

Milton.

REASON AND.

True faith and reason are the soul's two
eyes;

Faith evermore looks upward, and describes
Objects remote; but reason can discover
Things only near,—sees nothing that's
above her;

They are not mates,—often disagree,
And sometimes both are clos'd and neither
see.

Faith views the sun, and reason but the
shade;

One courts the mistress, th'other woos the
maid;

That sees the fire, this only but the flint;
The true-bred Christian always looks
askint.

Quarles.

REPOSE OF REASON.

Faith is not reason's labour, but repose.

Young.

ROOT OF GOOD WORKS.

Faith is the root of all good works. A
root that produces nothing is dead.

Bishop Wilson.

STEPS OF.

The steps of faith
Fall on the seeming void, and find
The rock beneath.

Whittier.

STRENGTH OF.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Job xiii, 15.

NO TRICKS IN.

There are no tricks in plain simple faith.

Shakespeare.

IN TIME OF TROUBLE.

Although the fig tree shall not blossom,
neither shall fruit be in the vines; the la-
bour of the olive shall fail, and the fields

shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut
off from the fold, and there shall be no herd
in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord.
I will joy in the God of my salvation.

Habakkuk iii, 17

TRUE.

True faith nor biddeth nor abideth form,
The bended knee, the eye uplift, is all
Which men need render; all which God
can bear.

What to the faith are forms? A passing
speck,

A crow upon the sky.

Bailey.

When the soul grants what reason makes
her see,

That is true faith, what's more 's credulity.

Sir F. Fane.

WITH WORKS.

Works without *faith* are like a fish with-
out water, it wants the element it should
live in. A building without a basis cannot
stand; faith is the foundation, and every
good action is as a stone laid.

Fellham.

WORKS AND.

We should act with as much energy as
those who expect everything from them-
selves; and we should pray with as much
earnestness as those who expect everything
from God.

Collon.

Therefore love and believe; for works will
follow spontaneous,

Even as the day does the sun; the right
from the good is an offspring,

Love in a bodily shape; and Christian
works are no more than

Animate faith and love, as flowers are the
animate spring-time.

Longfellow.

PERHAPS WRONG.

His *faith* perhaps, in some nice tenets
might

Be wrong; his *life*, I'm sure, was in the
right.

Cowley.

FALL.

BRAVE, OF THE.

Who bravely fall have this one happiness
Above the conqueror; they share his fame,
And have more love, and an envy'd name,

Crown.

GREATNESS OF.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my
greatness:

And from that full meridian of my glory
I haste now to my setting. I shall fall,

Like a bright exhalation in the evening
And no man see me more.

Shakespeare.

FALSEHOOD.

APPEARANCE OF.

A goodly apple rotten at the heart;
O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!
Shakespeare.

AVOIDED, TO BE.

Let falsehood be a stranger to thy lips;
Shame on the policy that first began
To tamper with the heart to hide its
thoughts!
And doubly shame on that inglorious
tongue,
That sold its honesty and told a lie.
Havard.

CONCEALED.

Falsehood often lurks
Upon the tongue of him, who, by self-praise,
Seeks to enhance his value, in the eyes
Of those with whom he mingles.
Geo. J. Bennett.

CONTEMPT FOR.

We hear, indeed, but shudder while we
hear,
The insidious falsehood, and the heartless
jeer;
For each dark libel that thou likst to shape,
Thou may'st from law, but not from scorn,
escape;
The pointed finger, cold averted eye,
Insulted virtue's hiss—thou canst not fly.
Charles Sprague.

COWARDICE OF.

Dishonour waits on perfidy. The villian
Should blush to think a falsehood: 'Tis the
crime
Of cowards.
C. Johnson.

The seal of truth is on thy gallant form,
For none but cowards lie.
Murphy.

CULPABILITY OF.

A lie should be trampled on and extin-
guished wherever found. I am for fumi-
gating the atmosphere, when I suspect that
falsehood, like pestilence, breathes around
me.
Carlyle.

HYPOCRISY OF.

What wit so sharp is found in age or youth,
That can distinguish truth from treachery?
Falsehood puts on the face of simple truth
And masks, i' th' habit of plain honesty,
When she in heart intends most villainy.
Mirror for Magistrates.

ILLIMITABLE EFFECTS OF.

Every lie, great or small, is the brink of
a precipice, the depth of which nothing but
omniscience can fathom.
Reade.

STING, OF THE.

The sting of falsehood loses half its pain
If our own souls bear witness—we are true.
Mrs. Hale.

UNIVERSALITY OF.

How false are men, both in their heads and
hearts;
And there is falsehood in all trades and arts.
Lawyers deceive their clients by false law;
Priests by false-gods, keep all the world in
awe.
For their false tongues such flatt'ring knaves
are rais'd,
For their false wit, scribblers, by fools are
prais'd.
Crown.

Falsehood and fraud shoot up in every soil
The product of all climes.
Addison.

FAME.

ASPIRATIONS OF.

Who that surveys this span of earth we
press,
This speck of life in Time's great wilder-
ness,
This narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless
seas,
The past the future two eternities!—
Would sully the bright spot, or leave it bare,
When he might build him a proud temple
there;
A name that long shall hallow all its space,
And be each purer soul's high resting-place?
Moore.

BUBBLE, A.

Of boasting more than of a bomb afraid,
A soldier should be modest as a maid:
Fame is a bubble the reserv'd enjoy;
Who strive to grasp it, as they touch de-
stroy;
'Tis the world's debt to deeds of high de-
gree
But if you pay yourself, the world is free.
Young.

BURDEN, A.

Fame is an ill you may with ease obtain,
A sad oppression to be borne with pain;
And when you would the noisy clamour
drown,
You'll find it hard to lay the burden down.
Cooke.

COVETED, NOT TO BE.

Be not liquorish after fame, found by ex-
perience to carry a trumpet, that doth for
the most part congregate more enemies than
friends.
Osborn.

DEFINITIONS OF.

What's fame? a fancied life in others'
breath.
A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death.
Pope.

And what is fame, that flutt'ring noisy
sound,
But the cold lie of universal vogue?
H. Smith.

Fame is a public mistress, none enjoys
But more or less, his rival's peace destroys.
Pope.

DESPISED, NOT TO BE.

I courted fame but as a spur to brave
And honest deeds; and who despises fame
Will soon renounce the virtues that de-
serve it.
Mallet.

DIFFICULTIES OF.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame's proud temple shines
afar?
James Beattie.

END OF.

What is the end of fame? 'Tis but to fill
A certain portion of uncertain paper.
Byron.

ILLUSIVENESS OF.

Who grasp'd at earthly fame
Grasp'd wind, nay worse, a serpent grasp'd
that through
His hand slid smoothly and was gone; but
left
A sting behind which wrought him endless
pain.
Pollok.

'Tis something, nothing, words, illusion,
wind.
Byron.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF.

'Tis as a snow-ball which derives assistance
From every flake, and yet rolls on the same,
Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow,
But after all 'tis nothing but cold snow.
Ibid.

LOVE OF.

I am not covetous for gold . . .
But if it be a sin to covet honour
I am the most offending soul alive.
Shakespeare.

NICHE IN THE TEMPLE OF.

In Fame's temple there is always a niche
to be found for rich dunces, importunate
scoundrels or successful butchers of the
human race.
Zimmerman.

PHANTOM, A.

Of all the phantoms fleeting in the mist
Of time, though meagre all and ghostly thin;
Most unsubstantial, unessential shade
Was earthly fame.
Pollok.

POSTHUMOUS.

Vain empty words
Of honor, glory, and immortal fame,
Can these recall the spirit from its place,
Or re-inspire the breathless clay with life?
What tho' your fame with all its thousand
trumpets,
Sound o'er the sepulchres, will that awake
The sleeping dead?
Sewell.

If a man do not erect in this age his own
tomb ere he dies, he shall live no longer in
monument than the bell rings, and the
widow weeps.
Shakespeare.

PRATTLING GOSSIP.

A prattling gossip, on whose tongue
Proof of perpetual motion hung,
Whose lungs in strength of lungs surpass,
Like her own trumpet made of brass;
Who with a hundred pair of eyes
The vain attacks of sleep defies;
Who with a hundred pair of wings
News from the farthest quarters brings;
Sees, hears, and tells, untold before,
All that she knows—and ten times more.
Churchill.

SILENCE, WAY TO.

Fame may be compared to a scold; the
best way to silence her is to let her alone,
and she will at last be out of breath in blow-
ing her own trumpet.
Fuller.

SPUR TO ACTION.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth
raise
(That last infirmity of noble minds)
To scorn delights and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind Fury with the abhorr'd
shears,
And slits the thin-spun life.
Milton.

TRANSCIENCY OF.

Fame, if not double-faced, is doubled-
mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most
deeds;
On both his wings—one black, the other
white—
Bears greatest names in his wild airy flight.
Milton.

TRUE.

The fame that a man wins himself is best;
That he may call his own; honours put on
him
Make him no more a man than his clothes
do,

Which are as soon ta'en off; for in the warmth
The heat comes from the body, not the weeds;
So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds. *Middleton.*

VAIN PRIZE.

What so foolish as the chase of fame?
How vain the prize! how impotent our aim!
For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time
That rise and fall, that swell, and are no more,
Born and forgot, ten thousand in an hour. *Young.*

VALUE OF.

I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and safety. *Shakespeare.*

FAMINE.

HORROR OF.
This famine has a sharp and meagre face;
'Tis death in an undress of skin and bone,
Where age and youth, their landmark ta'en away,
Look all one common sorrow. *Dryden.*

FANATACISM.

CRUELTY OF.

There is no cruelty so inexorable and unrelenting as that which proceeds from a bigoted and presumptuous supposition of doing service to God. The victim of the fanatical persecutor will find that the stronger the motives he can urge for mercy are, the weaker will be his chance for obtaining it, for the merit of his destruction will be supposed to rise in value, in proportion as it is effected at the expense of every feeling both of justice and of humanity. *Colton.*

DEFINITION OF.

Fanataticism is such an overwhelming impression of the ideas relating to the future world as disqualifies for the duties of life. *Robert Hall.*

INCONSISTENCY OF.

The Puritans hated bearbaiting not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. *Macaulay.*

FANCY.

DANGER OF.

Woe to the youth whom fancy gains
Winning from reason's hand the reins. *Scott.*

DREAMS OF.

So fancy dreams. Disprove it if ye can,
Ye reas'ners broad awake, whose busy search
Of argument, employ'd too oft amiss,
Sifts half the pleasures of short life away. *Cowper.*

FAIRY, A.

Fancy is a fairy, that can hear
Ever, the melody of nature's voice,
And see all lovely visions that she will. *Mrs. Osgood.*

FANTASIES OF.

So full of shapes is fancy,
That it alone is high fantastical. *Shakespeare.*

FREEDOM OF.

In maiden meditation fancy free. *Ibid.*

ILLUSIONS OF.

Where'er we turn, by fancy, charm'd we find
Some sweet illusion of th' created mind,
Oft wild of wing, she calls the soul to rove
With humbler nature, in the rural grove,
Where swains contented own the quiet scene,
And twilight fairies tread the circled green.
Dress'd by her hand, the woods and valleys smile,
And spring diffusive decks the enchanted isle. *Collins.*

INDULGENCE IN.

Fancy and humour, early and constantly indulged in, may expect an old age overrun with follies. *Watts.*

PERSEVERANCE OF.

All impediments in fancy's course are motives of more fancy. *Shakespeare.*

SOURCE OF.

Tell me where is fancy bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engendered in the eyes,
With gazing fed; and fancy dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Ibid.*

FAREWELL.

ANGUISH OF.

'Twere vain to speak, to weep, to sigh;
Oh, more than tears of blood can tell
When wrung from guilt's expiring eye,
Are in the word farewell—farewell. *Byron.*

And like some low and mournful spell,
To whisper but one word—farewell. *Park Benjamin.*

The bitter word which closed all earthly friendships.
And finished every feast of love—farewell. *Pollok.*

I never speak the word farewell!

But with an utterance faint and broken;
A heart-sick yearning for the time
When it should never more be spoken. *Catharine Bowles.*

INEVITABILITY OF.

Farewell a word that must be, and hath been,
A sound which makes us linger;—yet—farewell. *Byron.*

FASHION.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF.

Fashion, leader of a chatt'ring train,
Whom man for his own hurt permits to reign,
Who shifts and changes all things but his shape,
And would degrade her vot'ry to an ape,
The fruitful parent of abuse and wrong,
Hold a usurp'd dominion o'er his tongue,
There sits and prompts him to his own disgrace,
Prescribes the theme, the tone, and the grimace,
And when accomplish'd in her wayward school,
Calls gentleman whom she has made a fool. *Cowper.*

EXTRAVAGANCE OF.

I see that fashion wears out more apparel than the man. *Shakespeare.*

FOLLY OF.

We laugh heartily to see a whole flock of sheep jump because one did so; might not one imagine that superior beings do the same by us, and for exactly the same reason? *Greville.*

FOOLS, LAW OF THE.

Custom is the law of one description of fools and fashion of another; but the two parties often clash; for precedent is the legislator of the first, and novelty of the last. *Colton.*

INFLUENCE OF.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity (Lo, be it new, there's no respect how vile)
That is not quickly buzz'd into the ears? *Shakespeare.*

MODERATION RESPECTING.

Be neither too early in the fashion, nor too long out of it; nor at any time in the extremes of it. *Lavater.*

RESISTING.

He alone is a man, who can resist the genius of the age, the tone of fashion, with vigorous simplicity and modest courage. *Ibid.*

USE OF.

Fashion—a word which knaves and fools may use
Their knavery and folly to excuse. *Churchill.*

VARIABLENESS OF.

Fashions that are now call'd new
Have been worn by more than you,
Elder times have worn the same
Though the new ones got the name. *Middleton.*

Our dress still varying, nor to forms confined,
Shifts like the sands, the sport of every wind. *Propertius.*

FASTIDIOUSNESS.

DEFINITION OF.

Fastidiousness is the envelope of indelicacy. *Haliburton.*

FATE.

DISBELIEF IN.

Fate hath no voice but the heart's impulse. *Schiller.*

GUIDANCE OF.

Success, the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand, can always hit;
For whatsoever we perpetrate,
We do but row; we're steer'd by fate,
Which in success oft disinherits,
For spurious causes, noblest merits. *Butler.*

HIDDEN.

But God has wisely hidden from human sight
The dark decrees of future fate,
And sown their seeds in depth of night;
He laughs at all the giddy turns of state,
When mortals search too soon, and fear too late. *Dryden.*

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of Fate. *Pope.*

IMPARTIALITY OF.

With equal pace, impartial fate,
Knocks at the palace and the cottage gate. *Horace.*

INEVITABILITY OF.

Alas, what stay is there in human state,
Or who can shun inevitable fate?
The doom was written, the decree was past,
Ere the foundations of the world were cast. *Dryden.*

We defy augury; there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come: the readiness is all. *Shakespeare.*

ETERNAL JUSTICE OF.

The gods are just;
But how can finite measure infinite?
Whatever is, is in its causes just,
Since all things are by fate. *Dryden.*

NECESSITY AND.

All things are in fate, yet all things are not decreed by fate. *Plato.*

What must be, shall be; and that which is a necessity to him that struggles, is little more than choice to him that is willing. *Seneca.*

A strict belief in fate is the worst of slavery; imposing upon our necks an everlasting lord or tyrant, whom we are to stand in awe of, night and day; on the other hand there is some comfort, that God will be moved by our prayers; but this imports an inexorable necessity. *Epicurus.*

THE STROKE OF.

Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftenest in what least we dread;
Frowns in the storm with angry brow,
But in the sunshine strikes the blow. *Cowper.*

FAULT.

FINDING.

Just as you are pleased at finding fault,
you are displeased at finding perfections. *Lavater.*

FAULTS.

BLINDNESS TO OUR OWN.

The faults of our neighbors with freedom we blame,
But tax not ourselves, though we practice the same. *Cunningham.*

Every man has a bag, hanging before him, in which he puts his neighbour's faults, and another behind him, in which he stows his own. *Shakespeare.*

O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see ourself as others see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion. *Burns.*

EXCUSING OF.

Excusing of a fault
Doth make the fault worse by the excuse. *Shakespeare.*

Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them. *Johnson.*

WOMEN OF.

Men have many faults;
Poor women have but two;
There's nothing good they say,
And nothing right they do. *Anon.*

FEAR.

ABSURDITY OF.

There needs no other charm, nor conjurer,
To raise infernal spirits up, but fear,
That makes men pull their horns in like a snail,
That's both a prisoner to itself and jail;
Draws more fantastic shapes than in the grains
Of knotted wood in some men's crazy brains,
When all the cocks they see, and bulls,
Are only in the insides of their skulls. *Butler.*

AGONY OF.

Oh! that fear
When the heart longs to know, what it is death to hear. *Croly.*

BEGINNINGS OF.

In politics, what begins in fear usually ends in folly. *Coleridge.*

In morals, what begins in fear usually ends in wickedness; in religion, what begins in fear usually ends in fanaticism. Fear, either as a principle or a motive, is the beginning of all evil. *Mrs. Jameson.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Of all base passions fear is most accurs'd. *Shakespeare.*

Fear makes devils of cherubims. *Ibid.*

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt. *Sewell.*

Fear is the last of ills
In time we hate that which we often fear. *Shakespeare.*

Fear though blind is swift and strong. *Dr. Mackay.*

CAST OUT BY LOVE.
There is no fear in love, but perfect love casteth out fear, because fear hath torment. *1 John iv, 18.*

CONCEALED, OFTEN.
Fear is often concealed by a show of daring. *Lucan.*

DEFINITION OF.

Fear is the white lipp'd sire
Of subterfuge and treachery. *Mrs. Sigourney.*

EFFECTS OF.

My blood ran back
My shaking knees against each other knock'd!
On the cold pavement down I fell entranc'd;
And so unfinished left the horrid scene! *Dryden.*

I feel my sinews slacken'd with the fright
And a cold sweat thrills down all o'er my limbs,
As if I were dissolving into water. *Ibid.*
His horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature. *Shakespeare.*

His hand did quake
And tremble like a leaf of aspen green,
And troubled blood through his pale face was seen,
As it a running messenger had been. *Spenser.*

Desponding fear, of feeble fancies full
Weak and unmanly, loosens every power. *Thomson.*

EVILS OF.

Fear naturally represses invention, benevolence, ambition; for in a nation of slaves, as in the despotic governments of the East, to labour after fame is to be a candidate for danger. *Goldsmith.*

GUILT, ATTENDS.

Fear on guilt attends, and deeds of darkness
The virtuous breast ne'er knows it. *Havard.*

INFLUENCE OF.

The passion of fear (as a modern philosopher informs me,) determines the spirits of the muscles of the knees, which are instantly ready to perform their motion, by taking up the legs with incomparable celerity, in order to remove the body out of harm's way. *Shaftsbury.*

PAINFULNESS OF.

Fear is far more painful to cowardice, than death to true courage. *Sir Philip Sidney.*

TROUBLES OF.

The thing in the world I am most afraid of is fear, and with good reason, that passion alone in the trouble of it exceeding all other accidents. *Montaigne.*

A TYRANT.

The dread of evil is the worst of ill;
A tyrant, yet a rebel dragging down

The clear-eyed judgment from its spiritual throne,
And leagu'd with all the base and blacker thoughts,
To overwhelm the soul. *Proctor.*

FEARS.

DEFINITION OF.

What are fears but voices airy?
Whispering harm where harm is not,
And deluding the unwary
Till the fatal bolt is shot! *Wordsworth.*

FEASTING.

ABUNDANCE OF.

There's no want of meat, sir;
Portly and curious viands are prepared,
To please all kinds of appetites. *Massinger.*

CONSIST NOT IN FEEDING.

It is not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the feast. *Lord Clarendon.*

Mingles with the friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul. *Pope.*

NOISE OF.

Dire was the clang of plates, of knife and fork
That mer'cless fell like tomahawks to work. *Dr. Wolcot.*

PUBLIC.

But 'twas a public feast, and public day—
Quite full, right dull, guests hot, and dishes cold,
Great plenty, much formality, small cheer,
And every body out of their own sphere. *Byron.*

FEATURES.

Features—the great soul's apparent seat. *Bryant.*

FEELING.

ACTING.

It is far more easy not to feel, than always to feel rightly, and not to act, than always to act well. For he that is determined to admire only that which is beautiful, imposes a much harder task upon himself than he that, being determined not to see that which is the contrary, effects it by simply shutting his eyes. *Colton.*

DEBASING.

Who can all sense of other's ills escape
Is but a brute, at best, in human shape. *Tate.*

ELEVATING.

The last, best fruit which comes to perfection, even in the kindest soul, is, tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the unbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, philanthropy toward the misanthropic.

Richter.

FELLOW.

A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind.

Garrick.

I would help others, out of a fellow-feeling.

Burton.

FEELINGS.

WITHOUT REASON.

Fine feelings, without vigour of reason, are in the situation of the extreme feather of a peacock's tail—dragging in the mud.

Foster.

YOUTH OF.

Feeling in the young precedes philosophy, and often acts with a more certain aim.

Wm. Carleton.

FICTIONS.

More strange than true, I never may believe These antique fables, nor these fairy toys.

Shakespeare.

FIDELITY.

DEVOTEDNESS OF.

Faithful found

Among the faithless, faithful only he;
Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unsexed, unterrified;
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal
Nor number, nor example with him
wrought

To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind

Though single.

Milton.

She is as constant as the stars
That never vary, and more chaste than they.

Proctor.

Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer!

Tho' the herd hath fled from thee, thy home is still here;

Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercast,

And the heart and the hand all thine own to the last.

Moore.

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate;
His tears pure messengers sent from his heart;

His heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth.

Shakespeare.

Oh! the tender ties,

Close twisted with the fibres of the heart!
Which broken, break them, and drain off the soul

Of human joy, and make it pain to live.

Young.

FIEND.

THE.

Satan—the impersonation of that mixture of the bestial, the malignant, the impious, and the hopeless, which constitute the fiend—the enemy of all that is human and divine.

Mrs. Jameson.

FINIS.

My pen is at the bottom of a page,
Which being finished, here the story ends;
'Tis to be wish'd it had been sooner done,
But stories somehow lengthen when begun.

Byron.

FINERY.

DECEPTIVE.

All that glisters is not gold,
Gilded tombs do worms enfold.

Shakespeare.

FIRE.

METAPHORS INTRODUCING.

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.

James iii, 5.

And where two raging fires meet together
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.

Shakespeare.

From a little spark may burst a mighty flame.

Dante.

Fire that's closest kept burns most of all.

Shakespeare.

From small fires comes oft no small mishap.

Geo. Herbert.

FIRESIDE.

DEFINITION OF.

The cat's Eden.

Southey.

FIRMNESS.

DEFINITION.

That profound firmness which enables a man to regard difficulties but as evils to be surmounted, no matter what shape they may assume.

Cockton.

ESTIMATION OF.

Firmness, both in sufferance and exertion, is a character which I would wish to possess. I have always despised the whining yelp of complaint, and the cowardly, feeble resolve.

Burns.

SPIRIT OF A.

I said to Sorrow's awful storm,
That beat against my breast,
Rage on—thou may'st destroy this form,
And lay it low at rest;
But still the spirit that now brooks
Thy tempest raging high,
Undaunted on its fury looks
With steadfast eye.

Mrs. Stoddard.

FIRST AND LAST.

First must give place to last, because last must have his time to come; but last gives place to nothing, for there is not another to succeed.

Bunyan.

FLATTERERS.

BEAST, A TAME.

Of all wild beasts preserve me from a tyrant;
Of all tame—a flatterer.

Johnson.

CONTEMPT FOR.

O villains, vipers, damn'd without redemption!

Dogs, easily won to fawn on any man!

Shakespeare.

THE LOWEST OF MANKIND.

Hold!

No adulation!—'tis the death of virtue!
Who flatters, is of all mankind the lowest
Save him who courts the flattery.

Hannah More.

MEETING OF.

When flatterers meet the devil goes to dinner.

De Foe.

NOT FRIENDS.

Every one that flatters thee,
Is no friend in misery.

Ibid.

SYCOPHANCY OF.

You play the spaniel

And think with wagging of your tongue to win me.

Shakespeare.

FLATTERY.

CAUTION AGAINST.

Beware of flattery, 'tis a flowery weed
Which oft offends the very idol vice
Whose shrine it would perfume.

Fenton.

COIN, A BASE.

Flattery is a sort of bad money, to which our vanity gives currency.

La Rochefoucauld.

DANGER.

Flattery is an ensnaring quality, and leaves a very dangerous impression. It swells a man's imagination, entertains his vanity, and drives him to a doting upon his own person.

Jeremy Collier.

DECEITFULNESS OF.

People generally despise where they would flatter, and cringe to those they would gladly overtop; so that truth and ceremony are two things.

Antoninus.

DEFEATS ITSELF.

We do not always like people the better for paying us all the court which we ourselves think our due.

Greville.

DESIRE FOR.

Of praise a mere glutton, he swallow'd what came,
And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for fame;

'Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease,

Who pepper'd the highest was surest to please.

Goldsmith.

Of folly, vice, disease, men proud we see,
And (stranger still!) of blockhead's flattery,
Whose praise defames; as if a fool should mean,

By spitting in your face, to make it clean.

Young.

EASINESS OF.

Men find it more easy to flatter than to praise.

Richter.

INFLUENCE OF.

O flattery!

How soon thy smooth insinuating oil

Supplies the toughest fool.

Fenton.

INSIPID.

This barren verbiage current among men,
Light coin, the tinsel clink of compliment.

Tennyson.

OFFENSIVENESS OF.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront all the rest.

Swift.

PENALTY OF.

He who can listen pleased to such applause,
Buys at a dearer rate than I dare purchase,
And pays for idle air with sense and virtue.

Mallet.

POISON, A.

Sirs, adulation is a fatal thing—

Rank poison for a subject, or a king.

Dr. Wolcot.

SEDUCTIVENESS OF.

No vizor doth become black villainy,
So well as soft and tender flattery.

Shakespeare.