

## STEADFASTNESS OF.

When adversities flow,  
Then love ebbs; but friendship standeth  
stiffly  
In storms. Time draweth wrinkles in a  
fair

Face, but addeth fresh colours to a fast  
Friend, which neither heat nor cold, nor  
mis'ry,

Nor place, nor destiny, can alter or  
Diminish. *Lilly.*

## TEST OF.

True friends visit in prosperity only when  
invited, but in adversity they come without  
invitation. *Theophrastus.*

## TRUE.

Friendship which, once determined, never  
swerves,

Weights ere it trusts, but weighs not ere it  
serves;

And soft-eyed Pity, and Forgiveness bland,  
And melting Charity, with open hand,  
And artless Love, believing and believed,  
And honest Confidence, which ne'er de-  
ceived;

And Mercy, stretching out, ere Want can  
speak,

To wipe the tear which stains Affliction's  
cheek. *Hannah More.*

## UNDERSTOOD, LITTLE.

There are few subjects which have been  
more written upon, and less understood,  
than that of friendship. To follow the dic-  
tates of some, this virtue, instead of being  
the assuager of pain, becomes the source of  
every inconvenience. Such speculatists, by  
expecting too much from friendship, dis-  
solve the connection, and by drawing the  
hands too closely, at length break them.  
*Goldsmith.*

## UNION OF.

Friendship is composed of a single soul  
inhabiting two bodies. *Aristotle.*

## USEFULNESS OF.

Friendship is the only thing in the world  
concerning the usefulness of which all man-  
kind are agreed. *Cicero.*

## VIOLATION OF.

He who maliciously takes advantage of  
the unguarded moments of friendship, is  
no farther from knavery than the latest mo-  
ment of evening from the first of night.  
*Lavater.*

The amity that Wisdom knits not, Folly  
may easily untie. *Shakespeare.*

## VIRTUE, NONE WITHOUT.

There can be no friendship without vir-  
tue; for that intimacy, which amongst good  
men is called friendship, becomes faction,  
when it subsists among the unprincipled.  
*Sallust.*

## FRUGALITY.

## PEDIGREE OF.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of  
prudence, the sister of temperance, and the  
parent of liberty. He that is extravagant  
will quickly become poor, and poverty will  
enforce dependence and invite corruption.  
*Johnson.*

## PRINCIPLE OF.

Frugality is founded upon the principle,  
that all riches have limits. *Burke.*

## RICHES OF.

The world has not yet learned the riches  
of frugality. *Cicero.*

## FURY.

## INCOHERENCE OF.

I understand a fury in your words  
But not your words. *Shakespeare.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

To be furious  
Is to be frightened out of fear; and in that  
mood  
The dove will peck the estridge. *Ibid.*

## FUTURE.

## CONSIDERATION FOR THE.

Planters of trees ought to encourage them-  
selves by considering all future times as  
present; indeed such consideration would  
be a useful principle to all men in their  
conduct of life, as it respects both this world  
and the next. *Bishop Watson.*

## FEAR, TO BE MET WITHOUT.

Look not mournfully into the past,—it  
comes not back again; wisely improve the  
present—it is thine; go forth to meet the  
shadowy future, without fear and with a  
manly heart. *Longfellow.*

## GLOOMINESS OF THE.

O if this were seen!  
The happiest youth—viewing his progress  
through

What perils past, what crosses to ensue—  
Would shut the book, and sit him down  
and die. *Shakespeare.*

## HIDDEN.

The undistinguish'd seeds of good and ill,  
Heav'n in its bosom from our knowledge  
hides. *Dryden.*

Heaven from all creatures hides the book  
of fate,

Al but the page prescribed, their present  
fate. *Pope.*

God will not suffer man to have the  
knowledge of things to come: for if he  
had prescience of his prosperity he would  
be careless: and understanding of his ad-  
versity he would be senseless. *Augustine.*

## PAST, REPEATS THE.

There is no hope—the future will but turn  
The old sand in the falling glass of time.  
*R. H. Stoddard.*

## TRUSTED, NOT TO BE.

Trust no future howe'er pleasant!  
Let the dead past bury its dead!  
Act—act in the living present!  
Heart within and God o'erhead!  
*Longfellow.*

## FUTURITY.

## FEARS OF.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;  
And when the most obdurate swear they  
do not

Their trembling hearts belie their boasting  
tongues. *Dryden.*

## VEIL OF.

The veil which covers the face of futurity  
is woven by the hand of mercy. *Bulwer.*

## GAIN.

For me to live is Christ, to die is gain.  
*Phil. i, 25.*

## TASKMASTER, A.

A captive fetter'd at the oar of gain.  
*Falconer.*

## GALE.

## GENTLE, A.

The western gale sweeps o'er the plain,  
Gently it waves the rivulet's cascade;  
Gently it parts the lock on beauty's brow,  
And lifts the tresses from the snowy neck.  
*Grahame.*

## GALL.

Let there be gall enough in thy ink;  
though thou write with a goose pen, no  
matter. *Shakespeare.*

## GALLANTRY.

## CONSCIENCE IN, NO.

Conscience has no more to do with gal-  
lantry than it has with politics. *Sheridan.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Gallantry consists in saying the most  
empty things in an agreeable manner.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

## WOMEN, TO.

Gallantry to women (the sure road to their  
favor) is nothing but the appearance of ex-  
treme devotion to all their wants and  
wishes, a delight in their satisfaction, and  
a confidence in yourself as being able to  
contribute towards it. The slightest in-  
difference with regard to them, or distrust  
of yourself is equally fatal. *Hazlitt.*

## GAMBLER.

## APPEARANCE OF.

An assembly of the States, a court of jus-  
tice, shows nothing so serious and grave as  
a table of gamblers playing very high; a  
melancholy solicitude clouds their looks;  
envy and rancour agitate their minds while  
the meeting lasts, without regard to friend-  
ship, alliances, birth or distinctions.  
*La Bruyere.*

## DOUBLY RUINED.

The gamester, if he die a martyr to his  
profession, is doubly ruined. He adds his  
soul to every other loss, and by the act of  
suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven.  
*Colton.*

## GAMBLING.

## ADVICE ABOUT.

If yet thou love game at so dear a rate  
Learn this; that hath old gamblers dearly  
cost:  
Dost lose? Rise up; Dost win; Rise in that  
state.  
Who strive to sit out losing hands are lost.  
*Herbert.*

## CONDEMNATION OF.

I look upon every man as a suicide from  
the moment he takes the dice box desper-  
ately in his hand, and all that follows in his  
career from that fatal time, is only sharpen-  
ing the dagger before he strikes it to his  
heart. *Cumberland.*

## RUINOUS, CONSEQUENCES OF.

Look round the wrecks of play behold,  
Estates dismember'd, mortgaged, sold;  
Their owners now to jail confin'd,  
Show equal poverty of mind. *Gay.*  
Curst is the wretch enslaved to such a v'ce,  
Who ventures life and soul upon the dice.  
*Horace.*



By gaming we lose both our time and treasure; two things most precious to the life of man. *Feltham.*

## EFFECTS OF.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the card table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Steele.*

## EVILS OF.

Gaming finds a man a cully, and leaves him a knave. *Hughes.*

Gambling houses are temples where the most sordid and turbulent passions contend; there no spectator can be indifferent; a card, or a small square of ivory, interests more than the loss of an empire, or the ruin of an unoffending group of infants and their nearest relatives. *Zimmerman.*

## FOLLY OF.

Bets at the first were fool-traps, where the wise

Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

Some play for gain; to pass time others play For nothing; both play the fool, I say: Nor time nor coin I'll lose, or idly spend; Who gets by play, proves loser in the end. *Heath.*

## MADNESS OF.

What more than madness reigns, When one short sitting many hundreds drains, And not enough is left him to supply Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

## PEDIGREE OF.

Gaming is the child of avarice, but the father of prodigality. *Colton.*

Gaming is the son of avarice, but the father of despair.

## PROFESSION OF.

It is possible that a wise and good man may be prevailed on to game; but it is impossible that a professed gamester should be a wise and good man. *Lavater.*

## GENERAL.

## BEST, THE.

A valiant and brave soldier seeks rather to preserve one citizen than to destroy a thousand enemies, as Scipio, the Roman, said; therefore an upright soldier begins not a war lightly, or without urgent cause. True soldiers and captains make not many words, but when they speak the deed is done. *Luther.*

## SKILL OF A.

A gen'ral sets his army in array In vain, unless he fight and win the day. *Denham.*

## GENEROSITY.

## BLESSED BY GOD.

God blesses still the generous thought And still the fitting word He speeds, And truth, at His requiring taught, He quickens into deeds. *Whittier.*

## CONTAGION OF.

One great reason why men practice generosity so little in the world is their finding so little there. Generosity is catching; and if so many men escape it, it is in a great degree from the same reason the countrymen escape the small-pox,—because they meet no one to give it to them. *Greville.*

## FALSE.

What seems generosity is often disguised ambition, that despises small to run after greater interest. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## REWARD OF.

They that do An act that does deserve requital Pay first themselves the stock of such content. *Sir Robert Howard.*

## SUNSHINE OF.

A gen'rous soul is sunshine to the mind. *Ibid.*

## WISDOM OF.

The truly generous is the truly wise; And he who loves not others, lives unblest. *Horace.*

## GENIUS.

## AMBITION, VAIN OF.

One science only will one genius fit, So vast is art, so narrow human wit: Like kings, we lose the conquests gain'd before

By vain ambition still to make them more. *Pope.*

## ATTRIBUTES OF.

The three indispensables of genius are understanding, feeling, and perseverance. The three things that enrich genius, are contentment of mind, the cherishing of good thoughts, and exercising the memory. *Southey.*

## BORN, MUST BE.

Time, place and action, may with pains be wrought, But genius must be born, and never can be taught. *Dryden.*

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

To carry on the feelings of childhood into the powers of manhood, to combine the child's sense of wonder and novelty with the appearances which every day has rendered familiar, this is the character and privilege of genius, and one of the marks which distinguish genius from talent. *Coleridge.*

No enemy is so terrible as a man of genius. *Disraeli.*

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society, as a blazing meteor when it descends to earth, is only a stone. *Longfellow.*

## CULTIVATION, REQUIRES.

The lamp of genius, though by nature lit, If not protected, pruned, and fed with care, Soon dies, or runs to waste, with fitful glare. *Wilcox.*

## DEFINITIONS OF.

To be endowed with strength by nature, to be actuated by the powers of the mind, and to have a certain spirit almost Divine infused into you. *Cicero.*

The faculty of growth. *Coleridge.*

## ECCENTRICITY OF.

There is no great genius free from some tincture of madness. *Seneca.*

Your friend is passionate; perhaps unfit For the brisk petulance of modern wit; His hair ill-cut, his robe that awkward flows, Or his large shoes, to raillery expose The man,— But underneath this rough uncouth disguise A genius of extensive knowledge lies. *Francis.*

## GIFT, A.

A happy genius is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*

Genius, thou gift of Heaven! thou light divine! *Crabbe.*

## LIKE GOLD.

Genius, in one respect, is like gold; numbers of persons are constantly writing about both, who have neither. *Colton.*

## GREAT, A.

His genius quite obscured the brightest ray Of human thought, as Sol's effulgent beams At morn's approach, extinguish all the stars. *R. Wynne.*

## NOT INHERENT.

Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherent; genius, being the action of reason and imagination, rarely or never. *Coleridge.*

## INTERCOURSE OF.

Genius speaks only to genius. *Stanislaus.*

## WITH LEARNING.

Without a genius, learning soars in vain; And, without learning, genius sinks again; Their force united, crowns the sprightly reign. *Elphinston.*

## OBEDIENCE TO.

Obey

Thy genius, for a minister it is Unto the throne of Fate. Draw to thy soul, And centralize the rays which are around Of the Divinity. *Bailey.*

## ORIGINALITY OF.

Genius is supposed to be the power of producing excellencies which are out of the reach of the rules of art; a power which no precepts can teach, and which no industry can acquire. *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

## RARITY OF.

The proportion of genius to the vulgar is like one to a million; but genius without tyranny, without pretension, that judges the weak with equity, the superior with humanity, and equals with justice, is like one to ten millions. *Lavater.*

## WITH REASON.

The greatest genius is never so great as when it is chastised and subdued by the highest reason. *Colton.*

## RECOGNITION OF.

The drafts which true genius draws upon posterity, although they may not always be honoured so soon as they are due, are sure to be paid with compound interest in the end. *Colton.*

## RELIGION, WITHOUT.

Genius, without religion, is only a lamp on the outer gate of a palace. It may serve to cast a gleam of light on those that are without, while the inhabitant sits in darkness. *Hannah More.*

## RIDDLES OF.

Genius, the Pythian of the Beautiful, Leaves its large truths a riddle to the Dull— From eyes profane a veil the Iris screens, And fools on fools still ask,—what Hamlet means? *Bulwer.*



## SIGN OF A.

When a true genius appears in the world  
you may know him by this sign, that the  
dunces are all in confederacy against him.

Swift.

## TRUE.

So strong a wit did nature to him frame,  
As all things by his judgment overcame;  
His judgment like the heavenly moon did  
show,

Tempering that mighty sea below.

Cowley.

## UNCONSCIOUSNESS OF.

As effortless as woodland nooks  
Send violets up and paint them blue.

Lowell.

## UNCREATIVE.

Some have the temperament and tastes  
of genius, without its creative power. They  
feel acutely, but express tamely.

Bulwer.

## GENIUS AND TALENT.

Genius is the highest type of reason—tal-  
ent the highest type of the understanding.

Hickok.

## GENTILITY.

## ASSUMPTION OF.

There cannot be a surer proof of low ori-  
gin, or of an innate meanness of disposition,  
than to be always talking and thinking of  
being genteel.

Hazlitt.

## BORROWED.

Nor stand so much on your gentility,  
Which is an airy and mere borrow'd thing,  
From dead men's dust and bones; and none  
of yours,

Except you make or hold it.

Jonson.

## WITH VIRTUE.

How weak a thing is gentility, if it wants  
virtue.

Fuller.

## GENTLEMAN.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF A.

A gentleman has ease without familiari-  
ty, is respectful without meanness; genteel  
without affectation, insinuating without  
seeming art.

Chesterfield.

Measure not thy carriage by any man's eye,  
Thy speech by no man's ear; but be resolute  
And confident in doing and saying;  
And this is the grace of a right gentleman.

Chapman.

For your behaviour, let it be free and  
Negligent; not clogg'd with ceremony  
Or observance; give no man honour but  
Upon equal terms; for look how much thou  
Giv'st any man above that, so much thou  
Tak'st from thyself.

Ibid.

I am a gentleman; and by my birth,  
Companion with a king: a king's no more  
I am possess'd of many fair revenues,  
Sufficient to maintain a gentleman.

Touching my mind, I'm studied in all arts;  
The riches of my thoughts, and of my time,  
Have been a good proficient.

Heywood.

His years are young, but his experience old;  
His head unmellow'd, but his judgment  
ripe;

And in a word (for far behind his worth  
Come all the praises that I now bestow)  
He is complete in feature and in mind,  
With all good grace to grace a gentleman.

Shakespeare.

He is a noble gentleman; withal  
Happy in's endeavours; the general voice  
Sounds him for courtesy, behaviour, lan-  
guage,  
And every fair demeanor an example;  
Titles of honor add not to his worth,  
Who is himself an honor to his title.

John Ford.

## CONDUCT OF A.

He that bears himself like a gentleman, is  
Worth to have been born a gentleman.

Chapman.

## EXPRESSION OF A FACE OF A.

The expression of a gentleman's face is  
not so much that of refinement, as of flexi-  
bility, not of sensibility and enthusiasm as  
of indifference; it argues presence of mind  
rather than enlargement of ideas.

Hazlitt.

The look of a gentleman is little else than  
the reflection of the looks of the world.

Ibid.

## NAME OF, THE.

The grand old name of gentleman  
Defam'd by every charlatan  
And soil'd with all ignoble use.

Tennyson.

## NATURAL, A

He that can enjoy the intimacy of the  
great, and on no occasion disgust them by  
familiarity, or disgrace himself by servility,  
proves that he is as perfect a gentleman by  
nature, as his companions are by rank.

Colton.

## NATURE'S.

But nature with a matchless hand sends  
forth her nobly born,  
And laughs the paltry attribute of wealth  
and rank to scorn;

She moulds with care a spirit rare, half  
human, half divine,  
And cries, exultingly, "Who can make a  
gentleman like mine?"

Eliza Cook.

There are some spirits nobly just, unwarp'd  
by pelf or pride,

Great in the calm, but greater still when  
dash'd by adverse tide;—

They hold the rank no king can give, no  
station can disgrace;

Nature puts forth her gentleman, and mon-  
archs must give place.

Ibid.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF A.

A Christian is God Almighty's gentle-  
man; a gentleman, in the vulgar, super-  
ficial way of understanding the word, is  
the devil's christian. But to throw aside  
these polished and too current counterfeits  
for something valuable and sterling, the  
real gentleman should be gentle in every-  
thing, at least in everything that depends  
on himself,—in carriage, temper, construc-  
tions, aims, desires. He ought therefore to  
be mild, calm, quiet, even, temperate,—  
not hasty in judgment, not exorbitant in  
ambition, not overbearing, not proud, not  
rapacious, not oppressive; for these things  
are contrary to gentleness. Many such  
gentlemen are to be found, I trust; and  
many more would be were the true mean-  
ing of the name borne in mind and duly  
inculcated.

Hare.

## REQUISITES OF A.

Education begins the gentleman, but read-  
ing, good company and reflection must  
finish him.

Locke.

## SIGNS OF A.

I am a gentleman,

I'll be sworn thou art!

Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and  
spirit,

Do give the five-fold blazon.

Shakespeare.

## THE.

When Adam dolve and Eve span

Who was then the gentleman?

Pegge.

## TRUE, A.

It is no very uncommon thing in the world  
to meet with men of probity; there are  
likewise a great many men of honour to be  
found. Men of courage, men of sense, and  
men of letters, are frequent; but a true  
gentleman is what one seldom sees. He is  
properly a compound of the various good  
qualities that embellish mankind. As the  
great poet animates all the different parts of

learning by the force of his genius, and ir-  
radiates all the compass of his knowledge  
by the lustre and brightness of his imagi-  
nation; so all the great and solid perfections  
of life appear in the finished gentleman,  
with a beautiful gloss and varnish; every  
thing he says or does is accompanied with  
a manner, or rather a charm, that draws  
the admiration and good will of every be-  
holder.

Steele.

## GENTLENESS.

## DEFINITION OF.

Gentleness, which belongs to virtue, is to  
be carefully distinguished from the mean  
spirit of cowards, and the fawning assent  
of sycophants. It removes no just right  
from fear; it gives no important truth to  
flattery; it is, indeed, not only consistent  
with a firm mind, but it necessarily requires  
a manly spirit and a fixed principle, in or-  
der to give it any real value.

Blair.

## GREATNESS, IN.

A crystal river

Diaphanous because it travels slowly,  
Soft is the music that would charm forever;  
The flower of sweetest smell is shy and  
lowly.

Wordsworth.

## INFLUENCE OF.

Sweet speaking oft a curish heart re-  
claims.

Sidney.

## POWER OF.

An accent very low

In blandishment, but a most silver flow  
Of subtle-paced counsel in distress,  
Right to the heart and brain, though un-  
discried,

Winning its way with extreme gentleness  
Through all the outworks of suspicion's  
pride.

Tennyson.

## GHOSTS.

## RAISING OF.

Glendower.—I can call spirits from the vasty  
deep.

Hotspur.—Why so can I, or so can any man  
But will they come when you do call for  
them?

Shakespeare.

## GIANT.

## FISHING.

His angle-rod made of a sturdy oak,  
His line a cable, which in storms ne'er  
broke;

His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,  
And sat upon a rock and bobbed for whale.

King.



## STRENGTH OF A.

O it is excellent  
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous  
To use it like a giant. *Shakespeare.*

## GIFT.

## MANNER OF BESTOWING A.

The manner of giving, shews the character of the giver, more than the gift itself. *Lavater.*

## GIFTS.

## ACCEPTABLE, WHEN MOST.

They are the noblest benefits, and sink deepest in man, of which when he doth think,  
The memory delights him more, from whom,  
Than what he hath receiv'd. *Johnson.*

Those gifts are ever the most acceptable which the giver has made precious. *Ovid.*

## BESTOWED, FREELY.

Give freely to him that deserveth well, and asketh nothing; and that is a way of giving to thyself. *Fuller.*

## CONFERRED, UNGRACIOUSLY.

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers. *Seneca.*

## FAILURE OF.

Your gift is princely, but it comes too late, and falls like sunbeams on a blasted blossom. *Suckling.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

Policy counselleth a gift, given wisely and in season;  
And policy afterwards approveth it, for great is the influence of gifts. *Tupper.*

## POWER OF.

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

## RECEPTION OF.

He ne'er consider'd it as loath  
To look a gift-horse in the mouth,  
And very wisely would lay forth  
No more upon it than 'twas worth. *Butler.*

## USELESS

He was one of those men, moreover, who possess almost every gift except the gift of the power to use them. *Kingsley.*

## VALUE, PROPORTIONATE.

And with them, words of so sweet breath compos'd

As make the things more rich; their perfume lost,  
Take these again; for to the noble mind  
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove unkind. *Shakespeare.*

## VALUED.

I never cast a flower away,  
A gift of one who car'd for me;  
A flower—a faded flower,  
But it was done reluctantly. *L. E. Landon.*

## GLORY.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Glory, like time, progression does require  
When it does cease t'advance, it does expire. *Earl of Orrery.*

Real glory  
Springs from the silent conquest of ourselves;  
And without that the conquerer is nought,  
But the first slave. *Thomson.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the Divine nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of man. *Addison.*

## DEFINITIONS OF.

What is glory? what is fame?  
The echo of a long-lost name;  
A breath, an idle hour's brief talk;  
The shadow of an arrant naught;  
A flower that blossoms for a day,  
Dying next morrow;  
A stream that hurries on its way,  
Singing of sorrow. *Motherwell.*

What is glory?—in the socket  
See how dying tapers flare! *Wordsworth.*  
For what is glory but the blaze of fame,  
The people's praise, if always praise unmixed? *Milton.*

Glory is the fair child of peril. *Smollett.*  
Glory, the casual gift of thoughtless crowds!  
Glory, the bribe of avaricious virtue! *Johnson.*

## DESIRE FOR.

If glory was a bait that angels swallow'd  
How then should souls allied to sense resist it? *Dryden.*

Who pants for glory finds a short repose,  
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

## GREATEST.

Our greatest glory consist not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall. *Goldsmith.*

## INSIGNIFICANCE OF.

Glory is like a circle in the water,  
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,  
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought. *Shakespeare.*

## PATHS OF.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray.*

## SHAMEFUL.

Glory, built  
On selfish principles, is shame and guilt. *Cowper.*

## TRUE.

True glory takes root, and even spreads;  
all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long. *Cicero.*

## GLORIES.

## INSIGNIFICANCE OF.

Glories, like glow-worms, afar off shine bright,  
But look'd too near, have neither heat nor light. *John Webster.*

Our glories float between the earth and heaven  
Like clouds that seem pavilions of the sun,  
And are the playthings of the casual wind. *Bulwer.*

## GLUTTON.

## THE.

Honour's a thing too subtle for his wisdom;  
If honour lie in eating, he's right honourable. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating, who can give  
But that one brutal reason why they live. *Juvenal.*

## GLUTTONY.

## EVILS OF.

As houses well stored with provisions are likely to be full of mice, so the bodies of those that eat much are full of diseases. *Diogenes.*

Gluttony and drunkenness have two evils attendant upon them; they make the carcass smart as well as the pocket. *Antoninus.*

## EVILS, PHYSICAL OF.

Gluttony is the source of all our infirmities, and the fountain of all our diseases. As a lamp is choked by a superabundance of oil, a fire extinguished by excess of fuel, so is the natural heat of the body destroyed by intemperate diet. *Burton.*

## FOLLY OF.

Fat paunches have lean pates, and dainty bits  
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits. *Shakespeare.*

## PROPENSITY, A DISGUSTING.

Swinish gluttony  
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,  
But with besotted, base ingratitude,  
Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

## SPIRIT OF LOATHSOME.

And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,  
Deform'd creature, on a filthy swine;  
His belly was up-blown with luxury,  
And eke with fatness swollen were his eyne. *Spenser.*

## GOD.

## ACQUAINTANCE WITH.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst taste his works. *Cowper.*

## ACTS OF.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift  
Than time or motion. *Milton.*

## ADORATION OF.

Hail source of being! universal soul  
Of heaven and earth! essential presence hail!  
To thee I bend the knee; to thee my thoughts  
Continual climb; who, with a master hand,  
Hast the great whole into perfection touch'd. *Thomson.*

God of my Fathers! holy, just and good!  
My God, my Father, my unfailing Hope!  
Jehovah! let the incense of thy praise,  
Accepted, burn before thy mercy seat,  
And let thy presence burn both day and night. *Pollok.*

## ALL IN ALL.

From Thee, great God, we spring, to Thee we tend,  
Path, motive, guide, original, and end. *Johnson.*

## APPEALS TO.

Father of light and life, thou good supreme!  
O teach me what is good! teach me thyself!  
Save me from folly, vanity and vice,  
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul  
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;  
Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss. *Thomson.*

Give me, O Father, to Thy throne access,  
Unshaken seat of endless happiness!  
Give me, unveil'd, the source of good to see!  
Give me Thy light, and fix mine eyes on Thee! *Boethius.*