

IN CHANGING OPINIONS.

You think it is a want of judgment that he changes his opinion. Do you think it a proof that your scales are bad because they vibrate with every additional weight that is added to either side? *Edgeworth.*

A PAIR OF SCALES.

Judgment is but a curious pair of scales, That turns with th' hundredth part of true or false,

And still the more 'tis used 'tis wont t' abate
The subtlety and niceness of its weight,
Until 'tis false, and will not rise or fall,
Like those that are less artificial;
And therefore students, in their ways of judging,

Are fain to swallow many a senseless gudgeon,

And by their over-understanding lose
Its active faculty with too much use;
For reason, when too curiously 'tis spun
Is but the next of all removed from none.

Butler.

SOUND.

Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. *Roscommon.*

SWIFTNESS OF.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,

You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind.

Dryden.

UNPREJUDICED.

In forming a judgment, lay your hearts void of foretaken opinions; else, whatsoever is done or said, will be measured by a wrong rule; like them who have the jaundice, to whom everything appeareth yellow.

Sir P. Sidney.

WRONG.

He that judges without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss. *Locke.*

JURIES.

Do not your juries give their verdict
As if they felt the cause, not heard it?

Butler.

JUSTICE.

THE AXE OF.

Yet shall the axe of justice hew him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown.

Sandys.

APPEARANCE OF.

Justice like lightning, ever should appear
To few men's ruin, but to all men's fear.

Swetnam.

BLINDNESS OF.

Justice, when equal scales she holds, is blind

Nor cruelty, nor mercy, change her mind;
When some escape for that which others die,
Mercy to those, to these is cruelty.

Denham.

1. Do you not know me, Mr. Justice?

2. Justice is blind; he knows nobody.

Dryden

Justice is lame as well as blind among us.

Otway.

Justice discards party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.

Addison.

DEFINITION OF.

What is justice? To give every man his own.

Aristotle.

DEWS OF.

The dew of justice which did seldom fall,
And when it dropt, the drops were very small.

Beaumont.

NO ESCAPE FROM.

Ay, justice, who evades her?

Her scales reach every heart;

The action and the motive,

She weigheth each apart;

And none who swerve from right or truth

Can 'scape her penalty.

Mrs. Hale.

Justice, though moving with a tardy pace, has seldom failed of overtaking the wicked in their flight.

Horace.

Of mortal justice if thou scorn the rod,
Believe and tremble, thou art judged of God

Swetnam

GUIDANCE OF.

If strict justice be not the rudder of all our other virtues, the faster we sail, the farther we shall find ourselves from that "haven where we should be."

Colton.

IMPARTIALITY OF.

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends on neither side.

Dryden.

Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
Till stronger virtue does the weights incline;

If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,

He now defends the cause that once was thine.

Prior.

INCULCATED.

Be just and fear not;

Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,

Thy God's, and truth's.

Shakespeare.

Be just in all thy actions, and if join'd
With those that are not, never change thy mind.

Denham.

MERCILESS.

The rulers of the world
Unmercifully just, who punish all
To the severest rigours of the laws,
Are most unjust themselves, and violate
The laws they seem to guard; there is a justice

Due to humanity.

Charles Johnson.

MISTAKES.

Justice, while she winks at crimes,
Stumbles on innocence sometimes.

Butler.

Justice gives sentence many times,
On one man for another's crimes.

Ibid.

SACREDNESS OF.

Nought is on earth more sacred or divine,
That gods and men do equally adore,
Than this same virtue, that doth right define;

For th' heavens themselves, whence mortal men implore;

Right in their wrongs, are rul'd by righteous lore,

Of highest Jove, who doth true justice deal
To his inferior gods; and evermore

Therewith contains his heavenly commonweal;

The skill whereof to prince's hearts he doth reveal.

Spenser.

SCALES OF.

Poise the cause in justice's equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.

Shakespeare.

SURENESS OF.

Justice is passionless and therefore sure;
Guilt for a while may flourish; virtue sink
'Neath the shade of calumny and ill; justice

At last, like the bright sun, shall break majestic forth,

The shield of innocence, the guard of truth.

J. F. Smith.

TRIUMPH OF.

Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally
justice triumphs.

Longfellow.

NO VIOLENCE IN.

Justice from violence must be exempt;
But fraud's her only object of contempt;
Fraud in the fox, force in the lion dwells;
But justice both from human hearts expels;

But he's the greatest monster, without doubt,

Who is a wolf within, a sheep without.

Denham.

THE BEST VIRTUE.

Of all the virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common pest;
Pirates and thieves, too oft with courage graced,

Show us how ill the virtue may be placed,
'Tis our complexion makes us chaste or brave:

Justice from reason and from heaven we have;

All other virtues dwell but in the blood,
That's in the soul and gives the name of good.

Waller.

THE ORIGIN OF ALL VIRTUES.

Justice may be defined, that virtue which impels us to give every person what is his due.

In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practice of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect.

Our duty to our maker, to each other, and to ourselves, are fully answered if we give them what we owe them.

Thus justice, properly speaking, is the only virtue; and all the rest have their origin in it.

Goldsmith.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offence.

Tully.

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Tully.

EFFECT OF.

How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles.

Washington Irving.

EXCESS OF.

Yet I do fear thy nature
Is too full of the milk of human kindness.

Shakespeare.

FAME OF.

The drying up a single tear has more
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.

Byron.

OF THE HEART.

A willing heart adds feather to the heel,
And makes the clown a winged mercury.

Joanna Baillie.

NEVER LOST.

The kindness, which is bestowed on the
good, is never lost.

Plautus.

NOBILITY OF.

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.

Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Tennyson.

POWER OF.

What thou wilt,
Thou shalt rather enforce it with a smile,
Than hew to't with thy sword.

Shakespeare.

You may ride us

With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we heat an acre.

Ibid.

QUALITIES OF.

To rest the weary, and to soothe the sad,
Doth lesson happier men, and shames, at
least the bad.

Byron.

REFUSING A.

A man who refuses another the pleasure
of doing a kindness, is one-third fool and
two-thirds brute.

Ed. Garrett.

REQUITAL OF.

There will come a time when three words
uttered with charity and meekness, shall
receive a far more blessed reward than
three thousand volumes written with dis-
dainful sharpness of wit. But the manner
of men's writing must not alienate our
hearts from the truth, if it appear they
have the truth.

Hooker.

Heaven in sunshine will requite the kind.

Byron.

SECRET SYMPATHY OF.

Kindness by secret sympathy is tied;
For noble souls in nature are allied.

Dryden.

UNACKNOWLEDGED.

It should not discourage us if our kind-
ness is unacknowledged; it has its in-
fluence still.

VALUE OF.

Since trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from our foibles
springs;

Since life's best joys consist in peace and
ease,

And few can save or serve, but all may
please;

Oh! let th' ungentle spirit learn from hence
A small unkindness is a great offense,

Large bounties to restore we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain.

Hannah More.

KING.

APPEARANCE OF A.

His awful presence did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly
sway

So fierce they flash'd intolerable day.

Dryden.

CROWN OF A.

A crown

Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings danger, troubles, cares, and sleepless
nights

To him who wears a regal diadem.

Milton.

A crown! what is it?

It is to bear the miseries of a people!
To hear the murmurs, feel their discontents,
And sink beneath a load of splendid care!
To have your best success ascribed to for-
tune,

And fortune's failures all ascribed to you!
It is to sit upon a joyless height,

To every blast of changing fate expos'd!
Too high for hope! too great for happiness.

Hannah More.

EXAMPLE OF A.

When a prince fails in honour and justice,
'tis enough to stagger his people in their
allegiance.

L'Estrange.

The example alone of a vicious prince will
corrupt an age; but that of a good one will
not reform it.

Swift.

AS A FATHER.

The king shall best govern his realm, that
reigneth over his people as a father doth
over his children.

Agisilaus.

GRACES OF A.

King-becoming graces

Are justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude.

Shakespeare.

THE NAME OF.

The king's name is a tow'r of strength,
Which they upon the adverse faction want.

Ibid.

A RIGHTEOUS.

The king that faithfully judgeth the poor,
his throne shall be established forever.

Prov. xxix, 14.

RULETH RIGHTLY.

A king ruleth as he ought, a tyrant as he
lists; a king to the profit of all, a tyrant
only to please a few.

Aristotle.

A TRUE.

He's a king,

A right true king, that dares do aught, save
wrong:

Fears nothing mortal, but to be unjust;
Who is not blown up with the flatt'ring puffs
Of spongy sycophants; who stands unmov'd
Despite the justling of opinion.

Marston.

AN UNDESERVING.

The king, who delegates
His pow'r to others' hands, but ill deserves
The crown he wears.

Brooke.

USE OF A.

A king may be a tool, a thing of straw;
but if he serves to frighten our enemies,
and secure our property, it is well enough;
a scare crow is a thing of straw, but it pro-
tects the corn.

Pope.

KINGS.

BURTHENS OF.

What is a king? a man condemn'd to bear
The public burthen of the nation's care.

Prior.

CARES OF.

Then happy low, lie down!

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

Shakespeare.

CONDUCT OF.

It is the misfortune of kings, that they
scarcely ever do that good that they have a
mind to do; and through surprise, and the
insinuations of flatterers, they often do that
mischief they never intended.

Telemachus.

CURSE OF.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their humours for a
warrant.

Shakespeare.

DIADEMS OF.

O diadem thou centre of ambition!

Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the burning-glass of glory.

Dryden.

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?

What but the glaring meteor of ambition,
That leads the wretch benighted in his er-
rors,

Points to the gulf and shines upon ambi-
tion?

Brooke.

DUTIES OF.

A king that would not feel his crown too
heavy for him, must wear it every day,
but if he think it too light, he knoweth not
of what metal it is made.

Bacon.

EXAMPLE OF.

From the monarch's virtue subjects take
Th' ingredient which does public virtue
make;

At his bright beam they all their tapers light,
And by his dial set their motions right.

Davenant.

A sovereign's great example forms a people
The public breast is noble or is vile,
As he inspires it.

Mallett and Thompson

HAPPINESS OF.

Oh, happy kings,

Whose thrones are raised in their subjects'
hearts.

Ford.

SUBJECT TO EVIL INFLUENCES.

Princes are never without flatterers to se-
duce them, ambition to deprave them, and
desires to corrupt them.

Plato.

LUXURIOUS.

Luxurious kings are to their people lost,
They live like drones, upon the public cost.

Dryden.

MISERIES OF.

Misery of princes,

That must of force be censured by their
slaves!

Not only blamed for doing things that's ill,
But for not doing all that all men wil.

Webster.

They rise with fear, and lay with danger
down;

Huge are the cares that wait upon the
crown.

Earl of Stirling

BEST PRAISE OF.

If I boast of aught,

Be it to have been Heaven's happy instru-
ment,
The means of good to all my fellow crea-
tures:

This is a king's best praise.

Rowe.

QUALITIES OF.

That king stands surest, who by 's virtue
rises
More than by birth or blood; that prince is
rare
Who strives in youth to save his age from
care. *Middleton.*

All precepts concerning kings are com-
prehended in these: Remember thou art a
man remember thou art God's vicegerent.
Bacon.

RESPONSIBILITY OF.

Kings must be answerable to God, but
the ministers to kings, whose eyes, ears,
and hands they are, must be answerable to
God and man. *Ibid.*

RIGHTS OF.

King's titles generally begin by force,
Which time wears off, and mellows into
right
And power, which in one age is tyranny,
Is ripen'd in the next to true succession.
Dryden.

STABILITY OF.

Who strikes at sov'reign power, had need
strike home.
For storms that fail to blow the cedar down
May tear the branches, but they fix the
roots. *Jeffrey.*

WISE.

Wise kings have generally wise council-
lors, as
He must be a wise man who is capable of
distinguishing one. *Diogenes.*

KINGS AND TYRANTS.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN.

'Twixt kings and tyrants there's this differ-
ence known,—
Kings seek their subjects' good, tyrants
their own. *Herrick.*

KISS.

O kiss! which dost those ruddy gems impart
Or gems, or fruits, of new found paradise;
Breathing all bliss and sweet'ning to the
heart;
Teaching dumb lips a nobler exercise,
O kiss! which soul, e'en souls, together ties
By links of love, and only nature's art:
How fain would I paint thee to all men's
eyes,
Or of thy gifts, at least, shade out some part.
Sir P. Sidney.

A COLD.

He scarce afforded one kinb parting word,
But went away so cold, the kiss he gave me
Seem'd the forc'd compliment of sated love.
Otway.

A DELICIOUS.

Soft child of love—thou balmy bliss,
Inform me, O delicious kiss!
Why thou so suddenly art gone
Lost in the moment thou art won.
Dr. Wolcot.

A DEVOUT.

I came to feel how far above
All fancy, pride, and fickle maidenhood
All earthly pleasure, all imagined good
Was the warm tremble of a devout kiss.
Keats.

AN INTENSE.

My lips pressed themselves involuntarily
to hers—a long, long kiss, burning intense—
concentrating emotion, heart, soul, all the
rays of life's light, into a single focus.
Bulwer.

THE MEMORY OF A.

I felt the while a pleasing kind of smart,
The kiss went tingling to my very heart;
When it was gone the sense of it did stay,
The sweetness cling'd upon my lips all day,
Like drops of honey loth to fall away.
Dryden.

A MELTING.

Oh! could I give the world;
One kiss of thine, but thus to touch thy lips,
I were a gainer by the vast exchange;
The fragrant infancy of opening flowers
Flow'd to my senses in that melting kiss.
Southern.

SWEETNESS OF A.

Kiss the tear from her lip, you'll find the
rose
The sweeter for the dew. *Webster.*

KISSES.

HALF.

The poor half kisses kill me quite;
Was ever man thus served?
Amidst an ocean of delight
For pleasure to be starved. *Drayton.*

PLAYING FOR.

My love and I for kisses played,
She would hold stakes, I was content;
But when she won she would be paid,
This made me ask her what she meant;
Nay then, quoth she, is this discussion vain?
Give me my stakes, and take your own
again. *Paget.*

SWEETS OF.

Sweet were his kisses on my balmy lips,
As are the breezes breath'd amidst the
groves
Of ripening spices on the height of day.
Behn.

KISSING.

DELIGHTS OF.

Oh! let me live for ever on those lips!
The nectar of the gods to these is tasteless.
Dryden.

May I taste

The nectar of her lip? I do not give it
The praise it merits; antiquity is too poor
To help with a simile t' express it;
Let me drink often with this living spring
To nourish new invention. *Massinger.*

Never man before

More blest; nor like this kiss hath been an-
other,
Nor ever beauties like, met at such closes,
But in the kisses of two damask roses.
Brown.

Then kiss'd me hard;

As if he pluck'd up kisses by the roots,
That grew upon my lips. *Shakespeare.*

ECSTASY OF.

A pleasing trembling thrills through all
my blood
Whene'er you touch me with your melting
hand;
But when you kiss, oh! 'tis not to be spoke.
Gildon.

MUTUAL JOY OF.

The kiss you take is paid by that you give;
The joy is mutual, and I'm still in debt.
Lord Lansdowne.

PROPRIETY OF.

Some say that kissing's a sin;
But I think it's nane ava,
For kissing has wonn'd in this world
Since ever that there was twa.
Oh! if it wasna lawfu',
Lawyers wadna allow it;
If it wasna holy,
Ministers wadna do it;
If it wasna modest,
Maidens wadna tak' it;
If it wasna plenty,
Puir folk wadna get it. *Burns.*

SWEETNESS OF.

Her kisses faster though unknown before
Than blossoms fall on parting spring, she
strew'd
Than blossoms sweeter, and in number
more. *Davenant.*

KNAVE.

NOT BORN.

A man is not born a knave; there must
be time to make him so, nor is he presently
discovered after he becomes one. *Holt.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF A.

A shrewd knave, and an unhappy.
Shakespeare.

What a pestilent knave is this same! *Ibid.*

A beetle-headed, flat-ear'd knave. *Ibid.*

A slippery and subtle knave; a finder out
of occasions; that has an eye can stamp and
counterfeit advantages, though true advan-
tage never presents itself; a devilish knave.
Ibid.

SMOOTHNESS OF A.

As thistles wear the softest down
To hide the prickles till they're grown
And then declare themselves, and tear
Whatever ventures to come near,
So a smooth knave does greater feats
Than one that idly rails and threats,
And all the mischief that he meant,
Does like the rattlesnake prevent.
Butler.

KNAVES.

NOT QUARRELSOME.

A thorough-paced knave will rarely
quarrel with one whom he can cheat; his
revenge is plunder; therefore he is usually
the most forgiving of beings, upon the
principle that if he come to an open rup-
ture, he must defend himself; and this
does not suit a man whose vocation it is to
keep his hands in the pocket of another.
Colton.

SUCCESSFUL.

The most successful knaves are as smooth
as razors dipped in oil, and as sharp.
Ibid.

WORST OF.

The worst of all knaves are those who
can mimic their former honesty. *Lavater.*

KNOWLEDGE.

ACQUISITION OF.

If you would be known and not know,
vegetate in a village; if you would know
though you be not known, live in a city.
Colton.

Knowledge will not be acquired without
pains and application. It is troublesome
and deep digging for pure waters; but
when once you come to the spring, they
rise up and meet you. *Felton.*

The first step to knowledge is to know that we are ignorant. *Cecil.*

ADVANTAGES OF.
Through knowledge we behold the world's creation,
How in his cradle first he fostered was;
And judge of nature's cunning operation,
How things she formed of a formless mass:
By knowledge we do learn ourselves to know;
And what to man, and what to God we owe.

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another. *Addison.*

DERIVED FROM ANTIQUITY.
Every generation enjoys the use of a vast hoard bequeathed to it by antiquity, and transmits that hoard, augmented by fresh acquisitions to future ages. *Macaulay.*

BIAS TOWARD.
There are indeed but very few to whom nature has been so unkind, that they are not capable of shining in some science, or other. There is a certain bias towards knowledge in every mind, which may be strengthened and improved by proper application. *Budgell.*

BOUNDS OF.
All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them presupposeth many things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

DEFINITIONS OF.
Knowledge is power. *Bacon.*
The word knowledge strictly employed implies three things, viz.: Truth, proof and conviction. *Whateley.*

DESIRE FOR.
The wish to know—that endless thirst,
Which ev'n by quenching is awak'd,
And which becomes or blest or curst,
As is the fount whereat 'tis slak'd
Still urg'd me onward, with desire
Insatiate, to explore, inquire. *Moore.*

The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it. *Sterne.*

Knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire, which must be first kindled by some external agent, but which will afterwards propagate itself. *Jonson.*

THE PARENT OF DOUBT.
Human knowledge is the parent of doubt. *Greville.*

ENDS OF.

I would advise all in general, that they would take into serious consideration the true and genuine ends of knowledge; that they seek it not either for pleasure, or contention, or contempt for others, or for profit, or fame, or for honour and promotion, or such-like adulterate and inferior ends; but for merit and emolument of life, that they may regulate and perfect the same in charity. *Bacon.*

Study rather to fill your mind than your coffers; knowing that gold and silver were originally mingled with dirt, until avarice and ambition parted them. *Seneca.*

EXCESS OF.

The desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall. *Bacon.*

Too much to know is to know nought but fame. *Shakespeare.*

FLUCTUATIONS OF.

As knowledge advances pleasure passes from the eye to the ear; but returns, as it declines from the ear to the eye. *Johnson.*

FREEDOM OF.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,

Unhedged, lies open in life's common field,
And bids all welcome to the vital feast. *Young.*

NOT HAPPINESS.

Knowledge is not happiness, and science But an exchange of ignorance for that Which is another kind of ignorance. *Byron.*

OF HEAD AND HEART.

Head-knowledge is our own, and can polish only the outside; heart-knowledge is the Spirit's work, and makes all glorious within. *H. G. Adams.*

BESTOWED BY HEAVEN.

To ask and to bestow
Knowledge, is much of Heaven's delight. *Follok.*

OF THE HUMAN SPECIES.

To despise our species, is the price we must too often pay for our knowledge of it. *Colton.*

IMPARTING OF.

Seldom ever was any knowledge given to keep, but to impart; the grace of this rich jewel is lost in concealment. *Bishop Hall.*

INFINITY OF.

A climbing height it is without a head,
Depth without bottom, way without an end;
A circle with no line environed,
Not comprehended, all it comprehends,
Worth infinite, yet satisfies no mind
Till it that infinite of the Godhead find. *Lord Brooke.*

LOVE OF.

Man loves knowledge, and the beams of truth
More welcome touch his understanding's eye,
Than all the blandishments of sound his ear,
Than all of taste his tongue. *Akenside.*

MODESTY OF.

The profoundly wise do not declaim against superficial knowledge in others, as much as the profoundly ignorant. *Colton.*

BETTER THAN NOBILITY.

Learning is an addition beyond Nobility or birth; honour of blood,
Without the ornament of knowledge, is A glorious ignorance. *James Shirley.*

POWER OF.

Our knowledge is our power, and God our strength. *South.*

Deep subtle wits,
In truth are master spirits of the world,
The brave man's courage, and the student's lore
Are but as tools his secret ends to work,
Who hath the skill to use them. *Joanna Baillie.*

PURSUIT OF.

In the pursuit of knowledge, follow it wherever it is to be found; like fern it is the produce of all climates, and like coin, its circulation is not restricted to any particular class. *Colton.*

SEEDS OF.

The seeds of knowledge may be planted in solitude, but must be cultivated in public. *Johnson.*

SPIRITUAL.

'Tis the property of all true knowledge, especially spiritual, to enlarge the soul by filling it; to enlarge it without swelling it; to make it more capable and more earnest to know, the more it knows. *Bishop Sprat.*

SUPERFICIALITY OF.

He that sips of many arts, drinks of none. *Fuller.*

Pettifoggers in law and empirics in medicine have held from time immemorial the fee simple to a vast estate, subject to no alienation, diminution, revolution nor tax—the folly and ignorance of mankind. *Colton.*

OF ALL THINGS.

Knowledge of all avails the human kind
For all beyond the grave are joys of mind. *Hogg.*

THIRST FOR.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge ingrafted in us. *Hooker.*

THE TREE OF.

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces sapless leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*

The tree of knowledge is grafted upon the tree of life; and that fruit which brought the fear of death into the world, budding on an immortal stock, becomes the fruit of the promise of immortality. *Sir Humphrey Davy.*

TRUTH ATTENDANT UPON.

He that would make real progress in knowledge must dedicate his age as well as youth—the latter-growth as well as the first fruits—at the altar of truth. *Bishop Berkeley.*

A TWOFOLD.

That is indeed a twofold knowledge which profits alike by the folly of the foolish and the wisdom of the wise. It is both a shield and a sword; it borrows its security from the darkness, and its confidence from the light. *Colton.*

UTILITY OF.

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides. *Tillotson.*

Some men think that the gratification of curiosity is the end of knowledge; some the love of fame; some the pleasure of dispute; some the necessity of supporting themselves by their knowledge: but the real use of all knowledge is this, that we should dedicate that reason which was given us by God to the use and advantage of man. *Bacon.*

THE WAY TO.

The shortest and surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to remount first principles, and to take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke.*

A CELESTIAL WING.

Ignorance is the curse of God;
Knowledge the wing with which we fly to
heaven. *Shakespeare.*

WITHOUT WISDOM.

Knowledge, when wisdom is too weak to
guide her,
Is like a headstrong horse that throws the
rider. *Quarles.*

KNOWLEDGE OF SELF.

We find this great precept often repeated
in Plato, "*Do thine own work and know thy-
self*;" of which two parts, both the one and
the other generally comprehend our whole
duty, and consequently do each of them
complicate and involve the other; for he
who will do his own work aright, will find
that his first lesson is to know himself; and
he who rightly understands himself, will
never mistake another man's work for his
own. *Montaigne.*

DIFFICULT.

The most difficult thing in life is to know
yourself. *Thales.*

IMPORTANCE OF.

That man must daily wiser grow
Whose search is bent himself to know;
Impartially he weighs his scope,
And on firm reason founds his hope;
He tries his strength before the race,
And never seeks his own disgrace!
He knows the compass, sail, and oar,
Or never launches from the shore;
Before he builds, computes the cost,
And in no proud pursuit is lost.
He learns the bounds of human sense,
And safely walks within the fence,
Thus, conscious of his own defect,
Are pride and self-importance check'd.
Gay.

THE HEIGHT OF WISDOM.

Man, know thyself! all wisdom centres
there. *Young.*

KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge
dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other
men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own;
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which wisdom
builds,
Till smoothed and squared, and fitted into
place,

Does but encumber what it seems t' enrich
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so
much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper.

LABOR.

ADVANTAGES OF.

The labour we delight in physics pain.
Shakespeare.

Labour rids us of three great evils: irk-
someness, vice and poverty. *Voltaire.*

From labour health, from health content-
ment springs;
Contentment apes the source of every joy.
Beattie.

It is only by labour that thought can be
made healthy, and only by thought that la-
bour can be made happy; and the two can-
not be separated with impunity. *Ruskin.*

DEFINITION OF.

'Tis the primal curse,
But soften'd into mercy, made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a
groan. *Cowper.*

EARNESTNESS OF.

Do what thou dost as if the earth were
heaven,
And that thy last day were the judgment
day;
When all's done, nothing's done.
Kingsley.

HAPPINESS FROM.

Bodily labour alleviates the pains of the
mind; and hence arises the happiness of
the poor. *La Rochefoucauld.*

PRESERVES HEALTH.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to
the preservation of health, and cures many
initial diseases. *Dr. W. Harvey.*

JOY FROM.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the worthless prey
We find the labour gave the joy.
Prior.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF.

Manufactures, trade, and agriculture,
naturally employ more than nineteen parts
of the species in twenty; and as for those
who are not obliged to labour, by the condi-
tion in which they are born, they are more

miserable than the rest of mankind, unless
they indulge themselves in that voluntary
labour which goes by the name of exercise.
Addison.

LIGHTENED BY LOVE.

Where love is there is no labour; and if
there be labour, that labour is loved.
Austin.

NECESSITY FOR.

If little labour, little are our gains,
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.
Herrick.

Let us then be up and doing,

With a heart for any fate,

Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labour and to wait.
Longfellow.

There is no rest from labour on earth.
There are always duties to perform and
functions to exercise, functions which are
ever enlarging and extending, in propor-
tion to the growth of our moral and men-
tal station. Man is born to work, and he
must work while it is day. "Have I not,"
said a great worker, "an eternity to rest
in?" *Tynman.*

NOBILITY OF.

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his
friends degenerating into sloth and luxury,
told them that it was a most slavish thing
to luxuriate, and a most royal thing to la-
bour. *Barrow.*

RELAXATION FROM.

Some relaxation is necessary to people of
every degree; the head that thinks and the
hand that labours, must have some little
time to recruit their diminished powers.
Gilpin.

REST FROM.

But after labors long, and sad delay,
Bring them to joyous rest, and endless bliss.
Spenser.

Ah! if thy fate with anguish fraught,
Should be to wet the dusty toil
With the hot, burning tears of toil,—
To struggle with imperious thought,
Until the overburthened brain,
Heavy with labour, faint with pain,
Like a jarred pendulum, retain,
Only its emotion, not its power;
Remember in that perilous hour
When most afflicted and oppress'd,
From labour there shall come forth rest.
Longfellow.

IN VAIN.

We are pouring our words into a pierced
cask, we are losing our pains. *Plautus.*

Numbering sands and drinking oceans
dry. *Shakespeare.*

You may as well go about to turn the sun
to ice, by fanning in his face with a peacock's
feather. *Itid.*

Letting down buckets into empty wells,
And growing old with drawing nothing up.
Cowper.

LANGUAGE.

A GLORIOUS ART.

Language is an art, and a glorious one,
whose influence extends over all others,
and in which all science whatever must
centre; but an art springing from necessi-
ty, and originally invented by artless men.
Tooke.

CHANGES IN.

Languages, like our bodies, are in a per-
petual flux, and stand in need of recruits to
supply those words that are continually
falling through disuse. *Fellon.*

DEFINITION OF.

Languages are the pedigree of nations.
Johnson.

Language is fossil poetry. *Anon.*

LEARNING A.

A language cannot be thoroughly learned
by an adult without five years' residence in
the country where it is spoken; and with-
out habits of close observation, a residence
of twenty years, is insufficient.
P. G. Hamerton.

Languages are to be learned only by read-
ing and talking, and not by scraps of au-
thors got by heart. *Locke.*

LOVE OF OUR OWN.

And the love of our own language, what
is it, in fact, but the love of our country,
expressing itself in one particular direc-
tion? *Trench.*

A SIGN TO EXPRESS THOUGHT.

In the beginning of speech there was an
implicit compact, founded upon common
consent that such words, voices and ges-
tures, should be signs whereby they would
express their thoughts. *South.*

THE TREE OF.

Words are the leaves of the tree of lan-
guage, of which, if some fall away, a new
succession takes their place. *Trench.*

A MARK OF UNION.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark
of separation, so the being of one language
is a mark of union. *Bacon.*