

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.*

USE OF.

When nature's end of language is declined,
And men talk only to conceal the mind.

Young.

USING OF.

Speak the language of the company you
are in; speak it purely, and unlarded with
any other.

Chesterfield.

LARK.

THE MESSENGER OF MORN.

Up springs the lark,
Shrill voice'd and loud, the messenger of
morn;
Ere yet the shadows fly, he mounted sings,
Amid the dawning clouds, and from their
haunts
Calls up the tuneful nations.

Thomson.

SONG OF THE.

Hark! how with lone and fluttering start
The sky-lark soars above,
And with her full, melodious heart,
She pours her strains of love.

Mrs. Welby.

And now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with
his song.

Milton.

None but the lark so shrill and clear!
Now at heaven's gate she claps her wings,
The morn not waking till she sings.

John Lily.

LAUGH.

FULL OF LIFE.

While her laugh, full of life, without any
control,
But the sweet one of gracefulness, rung
from her soul;
And where it most sparkled, no glance could
discover
In lips, cheek or eyes, for it brightened all
over,—
Like any fair lake that the breeze was upon,
When it breaks into dimples, and laughs in
the sun.

Moore.

LAUGHTER.

ADVICE CONCERNING.

Laugh not too much; the witty man laughs
least;
For wit is news only to ignorance:
Less at thine own things laugh; lest in the
jest
Thy person share, and the conceit advance.

Geo. Herbert.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

How much lies in laughter; the cipher-
key wherewith we decipher the whole man!
some men wear an everlasting barren simp-
er; in the smile of others lies the cold glit-
ter, as of ice; the fewest are able to laugh
what can be called laughing, but only sniff
and titter and sniggle from the throat out-
wards, or at least produce some whiffling,
husky cachinnation, as if they were laugh-
ing through wool; of none such comes
good. The man who cannot laugh is only
fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils; but
his own whole life is already a treason and
a stratagem.

Carlyle.

DIFFERENCES IN.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Pope.

EFFECT OF.

Laugh and be fat, sir.

Ben Jonson.

FOOLISH.

Making that idiot, laughter, keep men's
eyes,

And strain their cheeks to idle merriment.

Shakespeare.

OF YOUNG GIRLS.

The laughter of girls is, and ever was,
among the delightful sounds of earth.

De Quincey.

PHYSICALLY HEALTHFUL.

Laughter is an external expression of joy;
it is the most salutary of all bodily move-
ments; for it agitates both the body and the
soul at the same time, promotes digestion,
circulation, and perspiration, and enlivens
the vital power in every organ.

Huxeland.

INDECENT.

That laughter costs too much, which is
purchased by the sacrifice of decency and
propriety.

Quintillian.

INDICATIONS OF.

Frequent and loud laughing is the char-
acteristic of folly and ill-manners. True
wit never made a man laugh.

Chesterfield.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF.

We may range the several kinds of laugh-
ters under the following heads:—the dimp-
lers, the smilers, the laughers, the grinners,
the horse-laughers. The dimple is practised
to give a grace to the features, and is fre-
quently made a bait to entangle a gazing
lover; this was called by the ancients the
Chian laugh. The smile is for the most part
confined to the fair sex, and their male ret-

inue. It expresses our satisfaction in a
silent sort of approbation, doth not too
much disorder the features, and is practised
by lovers of the most delicate address. This
tender motion of the physiognomy the an-
cients called the Ionic laugh. The laugh
among us is the common *risus* of the an-
cients. The grin, by writers of antiquity is
called the Syncrusian; and was then, as it
is at this time, made use of to display a
beautiful set of teeth. The horse-laugh, or
the Sardonic, is made use of with great suc-
cess in all kinds of disputation. The pro-
ficients in this kind, by a well-timed laugh,
will baffle the most solid argument. This
upon all occasions supplies the want of rea-
son; is always received with great applause
in coffee-house disputes; and that side the
laugh joins with is generally observed to
gain the better of his antagonist.

Steele.

LOUDNESS OF.

The loud laugh that spoke the vacant
mind.

Goldsmith.

A CHEAP LUXURY.

Then let us laugh. It is the cheapest
luxury man enjoys, and, as Charles Lamb
says, "is worth a hundred groans in any
state of the market." It stirs up the blood,
expands the chest, electrifies the nerves,
clears away the cobwebs from the brain,
and gives the whole system a shock to
which the voltaic-pile is as nothing. Nay,
its delicious alchemy converts even tears
into the quintessence of merriment, and
makes wrinkles themselves expressive of
youth and frolic.

Wm. Matthews.

OF MADNESS.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-timed birth
To grinning laughter and to frantic mirth.

Prior.

MAN ENDOWED WITH.

Man is the only creature endowed with
the power of laughter; is he not the only
one that deserves to be laughed at?

Greville.

NECESSITY OF.

The most utterly lost of all days, is that
in which you have not once laughed.

Chamfort.

TIME FOR.

When we shall have succeeded, then will
be our time to rejoice and freely laugh.

Sophocles.

UNSEASONABLE.

He who always prefaces his tale with
laughter, is poised between impertinence
and folly.

Lavater.

VULGAR.

The horse-laugh indicates brutality of
character.

Ibid.

LAUGHTER AND DELIGHT.

Our comedians think there is no delight
without laughter, which is very wrong; for
though laughter may come with delight, yet
cometh it not of delight, as though delight
should be cause of laughter; but well may
one thing breed two together.

Sir P. Sidney.

LAW.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Law does not the least restraint
Upon our freedom, but maintain 't;
Or if it does, 'tis for our good,
To give us freer latitude;
For wholesome laws preserve us free,
By stinting of our liberty.

Butler.

UNJUST APPLICATION OF.

Alas! how many causes that can plead
well for themselves in the courts of West-
minster, and yet in the general court of the
universe, and the free soul of man, have
no word to utter.

Carlyle.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

The good needs fear no law,
It is his safety, and the bad man's awe.

Massinger, Middleton and Rowley.

Law is a bottomless pit; it is a cormo-
rant—a harpy that devours everything.

Swift.

DEFINITION OF.

Law is the science in which the greatest
powers of the understanding are applied to
the greatest number of facts.

Dr. S. Johnson.

DIGNITY OF.

Of law there can be no less acknowledged
than that her seat is the bosom of God, her
voice the harmony of the world; all things
do her homage, the very least as feeling
her care; and the greatest as not exempted
from her power; both angels and men, and
creatures of what condition soever, though
each in different sort and manner, yet all
with uniform consent admiring her as the
mother of their peace and joy.

Hooker.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

The English laws punish vice; the Chi-
nese laws do more, they reward virtue.

Goldsmith.

FOLLY OF GOING TO.

He that with injury is griev'd,
And goes to law to be reliev'd,

Is sillier than a sottish chouse,
Who, when a thief has robbed his house,
Applies himself to cunning men,
To help him get his goods again. *Butler.*

To go to law, is for two persons to kindle
a fire at their own cost, to warm others, and
sing themselves to cinders; and because
they cannot agree, to what is truth and
equity, they will both agree to unplume
themselves, that others may be decorated
with their feathers. *Feltham.*

INEQUALITY OF.

Laws are like spider webs, small flies are
ta'en
While greater flies break in and out again. *Braithwaite.*

NEEDLESS.

Needless was written law, where none op-
prest;
The law of man was written in his breast. *Dryden.*

PRECEPTS OF.

The precepts of the law are these; to live
correctly, to do an injury to none, and to
render every man his own.

FOUNDED ON REASON.

However the law, to make it a mystery
and a trade, may be wrapped up in terms
of art, yet it is founded on reason, and ob-
vious to common sense. *Buckingham.*

UNEXECUTED.

A good law without execution is like an
unperformed promise. *Jeremy Taylor.*

UTILITY OF.

If we offend the law,
The law may punish us; which only strives
To take away excess, not the necessity
Or use of what's indifferent; and is made
Or good or bad by 'ts use. *Nabb.*

LAWS.

CORRUPT.

When the state is most corrupt, then the
laws are most multiplied. *Tacitus.*

OF GOD.

Laws, written, if not on stone tables, yet
on the azure of infinitude, in the inner
heart of God's creation, certain as life, cer-
tain as death! I say, the laws are there,
and thou shalt not disobey them. It were
better for thee not. Better a hundred deaths
than yea! Terrible "penalties" withal, if
thou still need penalties, are there for dis-
obeying! *Carlyle.*

RESTRAINING INFLUENCE OF.

Laws were made to restrain and punish
the wicked; the wise and good do not need
them as a guide, but only as a shield against
rapine and oppression; they can live civilly
and orderly, though there were no law in
the world. *Feltham.*

JUDICIOUS.

Laws ought to be fashioned unto the man-
ners and conditions of the people to whom
they are meant, and not to be imposed upon
them according to the simple rule of right.
Edmund Spencer.

LIMITATION OF.

Laws can discover sin, but not remove.
Milton.

UNIVERSALITY OF.

All beings have their laws; the deity has
his laws, the material world has its laws,
superior intelligences have their laws, the
beasts have their laws, and man his laws.
Montesquieu.

WISE AND FIXED.

Mark what unvary'd laws preserve each
state,
Laws wise as nature, and as fix'd as fate.
In vain thy reason finer webs shall draw,
Entangle justice in her net of law,
And right, too rigid, harden into wrong;
Still for the strong too weak, the weak too
strong. *Pope.*

LAW SUITS.

TO BE AVOIDED.

Avoid law suits beyond all things; they
influence your conscience, impair your
health, and dissipate your property.
La Bruyere.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

In civil jurisprudence it too often hap-
pens that there is so much law there is no
room for justice, and that the claimant ex-
pires of wrong in the midst of right, as
mariners die of thirst, in the midst of water.
Colton.

LAWYERS.

HONESTY OF.

A lawyer's dealings should be just and
fair,
Honesty shines with great advantage there.
Cowper.

PRACTICE OF.

Do as adversaries in law, strive mightily,
But eat and drink as friends.
Shakespeare.

SKILL OF.

I know you lawyers can with ease,
Twist your words and meanings as you
please;
That language, by your skill made pliant,
Will bend to favour every client;
That 'tis the fee directs the sense,
To make out either side's pretence. *Gay.*

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS.

QUALITIES OF.

Commonly, physicians, like beer, are best
when they are old, and lawyers, like bread,
when they are young and new. *Fuller.*

LEADERS.

NATURAL TO FOLLOW.

It is an instinct in our nature to follow
the track pointed out by a few leaders; we
are gregarious animals in a moral as well
as a physical sense, and we are addicted to
routine, because it is always easier to follow
the opinions of others, than to reason and
judge for ourselves. *Paris.*

LEARNING.

ACQUISITION OF.

A little learning is a dangerous thing!
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Fired at first sight with what the muse im-
parts,
In fearless youth we tempt the height of arts,
While from the bounded level of our mind
Short views we take, nor mind the lengths
behind;
But more advanced, behold with strange
surprise,
New distant scene of endless science rise.
Pope.

ART OF.

The chief art of learning is to attempt but
little at a time. *Locke.*

BENEFITS OF.

Learning maketh young men temperate,
Is the comfort of old age, standing for
wealth with poverty, and serving as an
ornament to riches. *Cicero.*

DEFICIENCY OF.

Your learning, like lunar beam, affords
Light, but not heart; it leaves you unde-
vout,
Frozen at heart, while speculation shines.
Young.

EMPTINESS OF.

How empty learning, and how vain is art,
But as it mends the life, and guides the
heart. *Ibid.*

ILL EFFECTS.

Learning, that cobweb of the brain,
Profane, erroneous and vain;
A trade of knowledge as replete,
As others are with fraud and cheat;
An art t' incumber gifts and wit,
And render both for nothing fit. *Butler.*

END OF.

The end of learning is to know God, and
out of that knowledge to love him, and to
imitate him, as we may the nearest, by pos-
sessing our souls of true virtue. *Milton.*

NOTHING WITHOUT GOODNESS.

Many persons, after they become learned
cease to be good; all other knowledge is
hurtful to him who has not the science of
honesty and good nature. *Montaigne.*

LIMIT OF.

We say that learning's endless, and blame
fate
For not allowing life a longer date;
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge
find;
And found them not so large as was his
mind. *Cowley.*

LIKE MERCURY.

Learning is like mercury, one of the most
powerful and excellent things in the world
in skillful hands; in unskillful the most
mischievous. *Pope.*

LIKE MONEY.

Learning, like money, may be of so base
a coin, as to be utterly void of use; or if
sterling, may require good management to
make it serve the purposes of sense and
happiness. *Shenstone.*

ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF.

He that knoweth not that which he ought
to know, is a brute beast among men; he
that knoweth no more than he hath need
of, is a man amongst brute beasts; and he
that knoweth all that may be known, is as
a god amongst men. *Pythagoras.*

PRIDE OF.

To be proud of learning is the greatest
ignorance. *Bishop Taylor.*

SCRAPS OF.

Some for renown on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow immortal as they
quote. *Young.*

WITHOUT GOOD SENSE.

He that wants good sense is unhappy in
having learning, for he has thereby only

more ways of exposing himself; and he that hath sense knows that learning is not knowledge, but rather the art of using it.

Steele.

VALUE OF.

Learning is better worth than house or laud.

Crabbe.

VORACIOUS.

Voracious learning, often overfed,
Digests not into sense her motley meal;
This bookcase, with dark booty almost burst,

This forager on others' wisdom, leaves
Her native farm, her reason, quite untill'd.

Young.

LEARNING AND WISDOM.

He that would thoroughly accomplish himself for the government of human affairs, should have a wisdom that can look forward into things that are present, and a learning that can look back into things that are past. * * * * * Wisdom, however, and learning, should go hand in hand, they are so beautifully qualified for mutual assistance. But it is better to have wisdom without learning, than learning without wisdom; just as it is better to be rich without being the possessor of a mine, than to be the possessor of a mine without being rich.

Colton.

LECTURE.

A CURTAIN.

And every married man is certain
To attend the lecture called the curtain.

Lloyd.

LEISURE.

TEDIUM OF.

You cannot find an instance of any man, who is permitted to lay out his own time, contriving not to have tedious hours.

Johnson.

WANT OF.

I am never less at leisure than when at leisure, nor less alone than when I am alone.

Scipio Africanus.

LEISURE AND SOLITUDE.

Leisure and solitude are the best effect of riches, because mother of thought. Both are avoided by most rich men, who seek company and business; which are signs of being weary of themselves.

Sir W. Temple.

LENDING.

FOLLY OF.

If you lend a person any money, it becomes lost for any purposes of your own.

When you ask for it back again, you find a friend made an enemy by your own kindness. If you begin to press still further—either you must part with that which you have intrusted, or else you must lose that friend.

Plautus.

LETTERS.

BENEFITS OF.

It is by the benefit of letters that absent friends are in a manner brought together.

Seneca.

HERALDS OF LOVE.

They are those winged messengers that can fly

From the Antarctic to the Arctic sky;
The heralds and swift harbingers that move
From east to west on embassies of love.

Howell.

KIND MESSAGES.

Kind messages that pass from land to land,
Kind letters that betray the heart's deep history,

In which we feel the pressure of a hand
One touch of fire, and all the rest is mystery.

Longfellow.

REGRETS CONCERNING.

Full oft have letters caused the writers
To curse the day they were inditers.

Butler.

TREATMENT OF.

Letters which are warmly sealed are often but coldly opened.

Richter.

USE OF.

Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid,
Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid:

They live, they speak, they breathe what love inspires,
Warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires;

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart;
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart;

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Pope.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Pope.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.

Pope.

OF WOMEN.

Our thoughts, as expressed in our respective letters, are very much alike, but comparison will prove, what has been so often remarked, that female correspondence has a charm in it, of which that of my sex is always devoid.

Earl of Eldon.

LEVITY.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF.

Levity of behavior is the bane of all that is good and virtuous.

Seneca.

LIAR.

A COWARD.

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame, as to be discovered in a lie; for as Montaigne saith—"A liar would be brave towards God, while he is a coward towards men; for a lie faces God, and shrinks from men."

Bacon.

A GREAT.

Thou liar of the first magnitude.

Congreve.

REWARD OF.

Thou canst not better reward a liar, than in not believing what he speaketh.

Aristippus.

LIARS.

CHARACTER OF.

Past all shame—so past all truth.

Shakespeare.

They begin with making falsehood appear like truth, and end with making truth itself appear like falsehood.

Shenstone.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF.

Liars are the cause of all the sins and crimes in the world.

Epictetus.

PUNISHMENT OF.

I am charmed with many points in the Turkish law, particularly the punishment of the convicted. They are burnt on the forehead with a hot iron when they are proved the authors of any notorious falsehood.

Lady M. W. Montague.

This is the liar's lot: he is accounted a pest and a nuisance; a person marked out for infamy and scorn.

South.

LIBERALITY.

TRUE.

Liberality does not consist so much in giving a great deal as in giving seasonably.

La Mierre.

VANITY OF.

What we call liberality is often but the vanity of giving, which we more like than that we give away.

La Rochefoucauld.

LIBERTY.

FALSE APPLICATION OF.

The word liberty has been falsely used by persons who, being degenerately profligate in private life and mischievous in public, had no hope left but in fomenting discord.

Tacitus.

Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name. *Madame Roland.*

ASPIRATIONS OF.

Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely according to conscience, above all other liberties.

Milton.

ATTRIBUTES OF.

O liberty! heav'n's choice prerogative!
True bond of law! the social soul of property!

Thou breath of reason! life of life itself!

Brooke.

BLESSINGS OF.

Oh! liberty, thou goddess, heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,
And smiling plenty, leads thy wanton train;
Eas'd of her load, subjection grows more light

And poverty looks cheerful in the sight;
Thou mak'st the gloomy face of nature gay,
Giv'st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day.

Addison.

DEFINITION OF.

Liberty is the parent of virtue and order.

MUST BE EARNED.

Liberty will not descend to a people, a people must raise themselves to liberty; it is a blessing that must be earned before it can be enjoyed.

Colton.

FALSE.

The wish, which ages have not yet subdued
In man, to have no master save his mood.

Byron.

GENIUS OF.

O liberty,
Parent of happiness, celestial born
When the first man became a living soul;
His sacred genius thou.

Dyer.

THE GIFT OF HEAVEN.

Freedom is
The brilliant gift of heav'n, 'tis reason's self,
The kin of Deity.

Brooke.

IN THE HEART.

Eternal spirit of the chainless mind!
Brightest in dungeons, liberty! thou art!
For there thy habitation is the heart.

Byron.

JOY OF.

Liberty like day
Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from heav'n
Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.

Cowper.

NOT LICENSE.

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of license; though man in that state have an uncontrollable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself. *Locke.*

LOSS OF.

When liberty is gone
Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish. *Addison.*

LOVE OF.

I love my freedom; yet strong prisons can
Vex but the bad, and not the virtuous man. *Watkins.*

The love of liberty with life is given
And life itself the inferior gift of heaven. *Dryden.*

Oh! give me liberty,
For were ev'n Paradise my prison,
Still I should long to leap the crystal walls. *Ibid.*

NECESSITY OF.

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flow'r
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume,
And we are weeds without it. *Cowper.*

Our country cannot well subsist without
liberty, nor liberty without virtue. *Rousseau.*

SWEETNESS OF.

Nothing can be so sad as confinement for
life, or so sweet, and please your honour,
as liberty. *Sterne.*

TRUE.

True liberty consists in the privilege of
enjoying our own rights, not in the destruc-
tion of the rights of others. *Pinchard.*

Liberty consists in the power of doing
that which is permitted by law. *Cicero.*

VALUE OF.

A day, an hour of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage. *Addison.*

LIBRARIES.

SHRINES.

Libraries are the shrines where all the
relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue,
and that without delusion or imposture, are
preserved and reposed. *Bacon.*

USES OF.

Libraries are the wardrobes of literature,
whence men, properly informed, might
bring forth something for ornament, much
for curiosity, and more for use. *J. Dyer.*

LIE.

ADAPTABILITY OF A.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle
which fits them all. *Holmes.*

BEGETS OTHERS.

A lie must be thatched with another, or
it will soon rain through. *Owen.*

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great
a task he undertakes; for he must be forced
to invent twenty more to maintain that one. *Pope.*

SOURCE OF CRIME.

No villainy or flagitious action was ever
yet committed but, upon a due enquiry
into the causes of it, it will be found that a
lie was first or last the principal engine to
effect it. *South.*

DEFINITION OF A.

A lie has no legs and cannot stand; but
it has wings, and can fly far and wide. *Warburton.*

A BREACH OF PROMISE.

A lie is a breach of promise: for whoever
seriously addresses his discourse to another
tacitly promises to speak the truth, because
he knows that truth is expected. *Paley.*

TREATMENT OF A.

When first found in a lie, talk to him of
it as a strange, monstrous matter, and so
shame him out of it. *Locke.*

VIGOR OF A.

When once the world has got hold of a
lie it is astonishing how hard it is to get it
out of the world. You beat it about the
head, and it seems to have given up the
ghost; and lo! the next day—like Zachary
Taylor, who did not know when he was
whipped by Santa Anna—it is alive, and as
lusty as ever. *Wm. Matthews.*

LIFE.

Life is but a day at most. *Burns.*

O life! thou art a galling load
Along a rough, a weary road. *Ibid.*

Life is a journey;—on we go
Thro' many a scene of joy and woe. *Wm. Combe.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected
bow,

Is a more solid thing than thou! *Cowley.*

When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat;
Yet fool'd with hope men favour the deceit;
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falselier than the former day;
Lies worse, and while it says, we shall be
blest

With some new joys, cuts off what we pos-
sest. *Dryden.*

Life's a short summer—man a flower—

He dies—alas! how soon he dies. *Johnson.*

What is life?

A gulf of troubled waters—where the soul,
Like a vex'd bark, is toss'd upon the waves
Of pain and pleasure by the wavering breath
Of passions. *L. E. Landon.*

Life is a tragedy. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

My life is but a wind
Which passeth by, and leaves no print be-
hind. *Sandys.*

Life is a warfare. *Seneca.*

Life is a navigation. *Ibid.*

Life is as tedious as a twice told tale
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakespeare.*

Thy life's a miracle. *Ibid.*

Life is a shuttle. *Ibid.*

When all is done, human life is, at the
greatest and best, but like a froward child,
that must be played with, and humoured a
little to keep it quiet, till it falls asleep, and
then the care is over. *Sir W. Temple.*

ACCOMPANIMENTS OF.

Time flies, death urges, knells call, heaven
invites.

Hell threatens. *Young.*

AFFECTIONS OF.

Life is made up not of great sacrifices or
duties, but of little things, in which smiles
and kindness, and small obligations given
habitually, are what win and preserve the
heart and secure comfort. *Sir H. Davy.*

DIFFERENT AGES OF.

At twenty years of age the will reigns; at
thirty, the wit; and at forty, the judgment. *Grattan.*

AIM OF.

Our care should not be so much to live
long, as to live well. *Seneca.*

ALBUM.

Our lives are albums, written through
With good or ill, with false or true;
And as the blessed angels turn
The pages of our years,
God grant they read the good with smiles
And blot the ill with tears. *Whittier.*

ANXIETIES OF.

If this life is unhappy it is a burden to us,
which it is difficult to bear; if it is in every
respect happy, it is dreadful to be deprived
of it; so that in either case the result is the
same, for we must exist in anxiety and ap-
prehension. *La Bruyere.*

AWFULNESS OF.

Oft in my way have I
Stood still, though but a casual passenger,
So much I felt the awfulness of life. *Wordsworth.*

THE BEST.

We live in deeds, not years—in thoughts,
not breaths—
In feeling, not in figures on a dial
We count time by heart-throbs. He most
lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the
best. *Bailey.*

THE BEST PART OF.

The best part of one's life is the perform-
ance of his daily duties. All higher mo-
tives, ideals, conceptions, sentiments in a
man are of no account if they do not come
forward to strengthen him for the better
discharge of the duties which devolve upon
him in the ordinary affairs of life. *Henry Ward Beecher.*

BLESSINGS OF.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the
greatest treasure is contentment; the great-
est possession is health; the greatest ease is
sleep.

THE BRIDGE OF.

The bridge is human life; upon a leisurely
survey of it, I found that it consisted of
three-score and ten entire arches. *Addison.*

BUSINESS OF.

Getting money is not all a man's business:
to cultivate kindness is a great part of the
business of life. *Johnson.*

A CARE.

I tell thee life is but one common care,
And was born to suffer and to fear. *Prior.*

OF CARE.

Whose life with care is overcast
That man's not said to live but last;
Nor is 't a life seven years to tell,
But for to live that half seven well. *Herriek.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Life like a dome of many-colour'd glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity. *Shelley.*

WHEN CHEERFUL.

The game of life
Looks cheerful when one carries in one's
heart
The unalienable treasure. *Coleridge.*

A CHRISTIAN.

Christian life consists in faith and charity. *Luther.*