

SECOND.

Were a man not to marry a second time, it might be concluded that his first wife had given him a disgust to marriage; but by taking a second wife, he pays the highest compliment to the first, by showing that she made him so happy as a married man, that he wishes to be so a second time.

Johnson.

SECRETS OF.

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held; Their sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd.

Dryden.

STATE OF.

Marriage is the best state for man in general; and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the marriage state.

Johnson.

A STIMULUS.

To tell the truth, however, family and poverty have done more to support me than I have to support them. They have compelled me to make exertions that I hardly thought myself capable of; and often when on the eve of despairing, they have forced me, like a coward in a corner, to fight like a hero, not for myself, but for my wife and little ones.

Power.

A DOUBLE TIE.

That alliance may be said to have a double tie, where the minds are united as well as the body; and the union will have all its strength when both the links are in perfection together.

Colton.

A PERPETUAL TIE.

Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity; and he must expect to be wretched who pays to beauty, riches, or politeness, that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

Johnson.

MARTYRDOM.

WHAT IT PROVES.

He that dies a martyr proves that he was not a knave, but by no means that he was not a fool; since the most absurd doctrines are not without such evidence as martyrdom can produce. A martyr, therefore, by the mere act of suffering, can prove nothing but his own faith.

Colton.

MARTYRS.

SCARCE.

Two things are necessary to a modern martyr,—some to pity, and some to persecute, some to regret, and some to roast him.

If martyrdom is now on the decline, it is not because martyrs are less zealous, but because martyr-mongers are more wise. The light of intellect has put out the fire of persecution, as other fires are observed to smoulder before the light of the same.

Colton.

MASTER.

OF A FAMILY.

It is not only paying wages, and giving commands, that constitutes a master of a family, but prudence, equal behaviour, with a readiness to protect and cherish them, is what entitles a man to that character in their very hearts and sentiments.

Steele.

MASTERS.

INFLUENCE OF.

There is nothing so good to make a horse fat, as the eye of his master.

Diogenes.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

If thou art a master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.

Fuller.

MAXIMS.

DEFINITION OF.

A maxim is a conclusion upon observation of matters of fact, and is merely speculative; a "principle" carries knowledge within itself, and is prospective.

Coleridge.

Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations.

Sir J. Mackintosh.

MEALS.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

Shakespeare.

MEANS.

PROPER USE OF.

The means that Heaven yields must be embraced,

And not neglected; else, if Heaven would, And we will not, Heaven's offer we refuse.

Shakespeare.

MEDICINE.

USING.

We seem ambitious God's whole work to undo;

With new diseases on ourselves we war, And with new physic, a worse engine far.

Donne.

MEDICINES.

BEST.

Joy, temperance, and repose, Slam the door on the doctor's nose.

Longfellow.

MEDIOCRITY.

CHARACTER OF.

Minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.

La Rochefoucauld.

PROOF OF.

Always to give praise moderately, is a strong proof of mediocrity.

Marquis de Vauvenargues.

ALMOST UNIVERSAL.

We meet with few utterly dull and stupid souls: the sublime and transcendent are still fewer; the generality of mankind stand between these two extremes: the interval is filled with multitudes of ordinary geniuses, but all very useful, and the ornaments and supports of the commonwealth.

La Bruyere.

USEFULNESS OF.

Persevering mediocrity is much more respectable, and unspeakably more useful than talented inconstancy.

Dr. James Hamilton.

MEDITATION.

DEFINITION OF.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in, And to herself she gladly doth retire.

Sir J. Davis.

EFFECTS OF.

Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shows it in its several lights and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind.

South.

FORMS JUDGMENT.

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment.

Dr. I. Watts.

RESULTS OF.

Where a man has a passion for meditating without the capacity of thinking, a particular idea fixes itself fast, and soon creates a mental disease.

Goethe.

THE TONGUE OF THE SOUL.

Meditation is the tongue of the soul and the language of our spirit; and our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation and recessions from that duty; and according as we neglect meditation, so are our prayers imperfect, meditation being the soul of prayer and the intention of our spirit.

Jeremy Taylor.

MEEKNESS.

O blessed well of love! O flower of grace.

Spenser.

FLOWER OF.

The flower of meekness on a stem of grace.

James Montgomery.

MEETING.

JOY OF.

The joys of meeting pay the pangs of absence;

Else who could bear it?

Rowe

Absence, with all its pains,

Is by this charming moment wip'd away.

Thomson.

MELANCHOLY.

BROODING.

My melancholy haunts me everywhere And not one kindly gleam pierces the gloom Of my dark thoughts, to give a glimpse of comfort.

Southern.

CAUSES OF.

Scoffs, calumnies, and jests are frequently the causes of melancholy. It is said that "a blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword;" and certainly there are many men whose feelings are more galled by a calumny, a bitter jest, a libel, a pasquill, a squib, a satire, or an epigram, than by any misfortune whatsoever.

Robert Burton.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

I have neither the scholar's melancholy, Which is emulation; nor the musician's, Which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, Which is pride; nor the soldier's, which is Ambition; nor the lawyer's, which is politic; Nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, Which is all these; but it is a melancholy Of mine own; compounded of many simples, Extracted from many objects, and, indeed, The sundry contemplation of my travels; In which my often rumination wraps me In a most hum'rous sadness.

Shakespeare.

Melancholy is the nurse of frenzy.

Shakespeare.

Thick-ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy.

Ibid.

Besieged with sable coloured melancholy.

Ibid.

The sad companion, dull-ey'd melancholy.

Ibid.

Melancholy as a lover's lute.

Ibid.

CHARMS OF.

Go, you may call it madness, folly,—

You shall not chase my gloom away;

There's such a charm in melancholy,

I would not, if I could, be gay!

Rogers.

Ah? what is mirth, but turbulence unholy,
When with the charm compared of heaven-
ly melancholy? *Beattie.*

A MENTAL DISEASE.

Melancholy
Is not, as you conceive, an indisposition
Of body, but the mind's disease; so ecstasy,
Fantastic dotage, madness, frenzy, rapture,
Of mere imagination, differ partly
From melancholy; which is briefly this:
A mere commotion of the mind o'ercharg'd
With fear and sorrow; first begat i' th' brain,
The seal of reason, and from thence, derived
As suddenly into the heart, the seat
Of our affection. *John Ford.*

FEATURES OF.

This is mere madness:
And thus a while the fit will work on him;
Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are dis-
closed,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shakespeare.*
He droops, and hangs his discontented head,
Like merit scorn'd by insolent authority.
Rowe.

A FEARFUL GIFT.

Melancholy is a fearful gift:
What is it but the telescope of truth?
Which strips the distance of its fantasies,
And brings life near in utter darkness,
Making the cold reality too real. *Byron.*

INFLUENCE OF.

All seems infected that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.
Pope.

How vain all outward effort to supply
The soul with joy! The noontide sun is
dark,
And music discord, when the heart is low.
Young.

PREVALENCE OF.

There is no music in the life
That sounds with happy laughter solely;
There's not a string attun'd to mirth,
But has its chord of melancholy.
Thomas Hood.

TO BE RESISTED.

Never give way to melancholy; resist it
steadily, for the habit will encroach. I once
gave a lady two-and-twenty receipts against
melancholy: one was a bright fire; another,
to remember all the pleasant things said to
her; another, to keep a box of sugar plums
on the chimney-piece and a kettle simmer-
ing on the hob. I thought this mere tri-
fling at the moment, but have in after life
discovered how true it is that these little

pleasures often banish melancholy better
than higher and more exalted objects; and
that no means ought to be thought too tri-
fling which can oppose it either in ourselves
or in others. *Sidney Smith.*

SADNESS OF.

Melancholy
Sits on me, as a cloud along the sky,
Which will not let the sunbeams through,
nor yet
Descend in rain, and end but spreads t-
self
Twixt heaven and earth, like envy between
man
And man—an everlasting mist. *Byron.*

PENURY OF SOUL.

This melancholy flatters, but menaces you,
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind?
Dryden.

MEMORY.

ACTIVITY OF.
Lull'd in the countless chambers of the
brain,
Our thoughts are link'd by many a hidden
chain;
Awake but one, and lo, what myriads rise!
Each stamps its image as the other flies.
Pope.

THE ART OF.

None grow so old,
Not to remember where they hid their gold;
From age such art of memory we learn,
To forget nothing what is our concern:
Their interest no priest, nor sorcerer
Forgets, nor lawyer, nor philosopher;
No understanding, memory can want,
Where wisdom studious industry doth
plant. *Denham.*

WITHOUT CONTAMINATION.

A memory without blot or contamination
must be an exquisite treasure,—an inex-
haustible source of pure refreshment.
Charlotte Bronte

DEFINITION OF.

Memory is the cabinet of imagination, the
treasury of reason, the registry of conscience
and the council-chamber of thought.
Basil

It is the treasure house of the mind,
wherein the monuments thereof are kept
and preserved. *Fuller.*

Memory is the power to revive again in
our minds those ideas which after imprint-
ing have disappeared, or have been laid
aside out of sight. *Locke.*

EMBLEMS OF

A pen—to register; a key—
That winds through secret wards;
Are well assigned to memory
By allegoric bards. *Wordsworth.*

A FOE.

O memory, thou fond deceiver,
Still importunate and vain,
To former joys recurring ever,
And turning all the past to pain;
Thou, like the world, th' opprest oppressing,
Thy smiles increase the wretch's woe!
And he who wants each other blessing,
In thee must ever find a foe. *Goldsmith.*

A JEWEL.

On this dear jewel of my memory
My heart will ever dwell, and fate in vain
Possessing that, essay to make me wretched.
John Russell.

JOYS OF.

Memory, bosom-spring of joy.
Coleridge.

LEAVES OF.

The leaves of memory seem to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.
Longfellow.

PANGS OF.

Remembrance wakes with all her busy
train,
Swells at my breast and turns the past to
pain. *Goldsmith.*

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they
mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine de-
spair,
Rise in the heart and gather in the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields
And thinking of the days that are no more.
Tennyson.

A PARADISE.

Memory is the only paradise out of which
we cannot be driven away. Indeed, our
first parents were not to be deprived of it.
Richter.

A SOURCE OF PLEASURE.

Memory, a source of pleasure and instruc-
tion, rather than that dreadful engine of
colloquia, oppression, into which it is some-
times directed. *Sidney Smith.*

PLEASURES OF.

Sweet memory, wafted by the gentle gale,
Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail,
To view the fairy haunts of long-lost hours,
Blest with far greener shades, far lovelier
flowers. *Rogers.*

Hail, memory, hail! in thy exhaustless
mine,
From age to age unnumber'd treasures
shine!
Thought and her shadowy brood thy cal-
obey,
And place and time are subject to thy sway
Ibid.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable,
is confined to the present moment. A man
is the happier for life from having made
once an agreeable tour, or lived for any
length of time with pleasant people, or en-
joyed any considerable interval of inno-
cent pleasure. *Sidney Smith.*

POWERS OF.

The powers of memory are two-fold.
They consist in the actual reminiscence or
recollection of past events, and in the
power of retaining what we have learned
in such a manner that it can be called into
remembrance as occasions present them-
selves, or circumstances may require.
Cogan

A PUNISHMENT.

Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence, nor th'
offence:
'Twashis chief punishment, to keep in store,
The sad remembrance what he was before.
Denham.

RECOLLECTION OF.

Though time has plough'd that face
With many furrows since I saw it first,
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the
ground quite to forget it. *Dryden.*
The joys I have possess'd are ever mine;
Out of thy reach, behind eternity,
Hid in the sacred treasure of the past,
But bless'd remembrance brings them
hourly back. *Ibid.*

A TOMB-SEARCHER.

Through the shadowy past,
Like a tomb-searcher, memory ran,
Lifting each shroud that time had cast
O'er buried hopes. *Moore.*

A STRONG.

A strong memory is generally coupled
with an infirm judgment. *Montague.*

TRAINING OF.

It is a fact well attested by experience,
that the memory may be seriously injured
by pressing upon too hardly and continu-
ously in early life. Whatever theory we
hold as to this great function of our nature,
it is certain that its powers are only gradu-

ally developed; and that if forced into premature exercise, they are impaired by the effort. This is a maxim, indeed, of general import, applying to the condition and culture of every faculty of body and mind, but singularly to the one we are now considering, with forms, in one sense, the foundation of intellectual life. A regulated exercise, short of fatigue, is improving to it; but we are bound to refrain from goading it by constant and laborious efforts in early life, and before the instrument is strengthened to its work, or it decays under our hands.

Sir H. Holland.

USING THE.

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement while you take care not to overload it.

Watts.

THE FRIEND OF WIT.

Memory is the friend of wit, but the treacherous ally of invention; there are many books that owe their success to two things, the good memory of those who write them, and the bad memory of those who read them.

Colton.

MEMORY AND JUDGMENT.

Why is it that we so constantly hear men complaining of their memory, but not of their judgment? Is it that they are less ashamed of a short memory, because they have heard that this is a failing of great wits; or is it because nothing is more common than a fool with a strong memory, nor more rare than a man of sense with a weak judgment?

MEN.

CHILDREN.

They are but children too, though they have grey hairs; they are indeed of a larger size.

Seneca.

GOVERNED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Men are the sport of circumstances, when the circumstances seem the sport of men.

Byron.

THREE CLASSES OF.

There are but three classes of men: the retrograde, the stationary and the progressive.

Lavater.

EASILY KNOWN.

It is far easier to know men than to know man.

La Rochefoucauld.

IN MASSES.

Men, by associating in large masses, as in camps and in cities, improve their talents, but impair their virtues, and strengthen

their minds, but weaken their morals; thus a retrocession in the one, is too often the price they pay for a refinement of the other

Colton.

OF SENSE.

We do not commonly find men of superior sense amongst those of the highest fortune.

Juvenal.

UNLUCKY.

Never have anything to do with an unlucky place, or an unlucky man. I have seen many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well, but they cannot get on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves, how can they do good to me?

Rothschild.

MEN, GOOD.

WATCHED BY PROVIDENCE.

The good are heaven's peculiar care.

Ovid.

ABHOR VICE.

The good, for virtue's sake, abhor to sin.

Horace.

MEN, GREAT.

INSPIRATION OF.

All great men are to some degree inspired.

Tully.

KNOWLEDGE OF.

Great men, like great cities, have many crooked arts and dark alleys in their hearts, whereby he that knows them may save himself much time and trouble.

LIVES OF.

Great men stand like solitary towers in the city of God, and secret passages running deep beneath external nature, give their thoughts intercourse with higher intelligences, which strengthens and consoles them, and of which the labourers on the surface do not even dream.

Longfellow.

Lives of great men all remind us,

We can make our lives sublime,

And departing, leave behind us

Footprints in the sands of time.

Footprints, that perhaps another,

Sailing o'er life's solemn main,

A forlorn and shipwreck'd brother,

Seeing, shall take heart again. *Ibid.*

MERCHANT.

A RESTLESS.

The restless merchant, he that loves to steep his brains in wealth, and lays his soul to sleep

In bags of bullion, sees'th immortal crown,

And fain would mount, but ingots keep him down;

He brags to-day perchance, and begs to-morrow:

He lent but now, wants credit now to borrow.

Blow, winds, the treasures gone, the merchant's broke;

A slave to silver's but a slave to smoke.

Quarles.

"MERCY."

ATTRIBUTES OF.

Of all the paths which lead to human bliss, The most secure and grateful to our steps, With mercy and humanity is mark'd; The sweet-tongued rumor of a gracious deed

Can charm, from hostile hands, th' uplifted blade,

The gall of anger into milk transform, And dress the brows of enmity in smiles.

Glover.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

'Tis mercy! mercy!

The mark of heav'n impress'd on human kind,

Mercy, that glads the world, deals joy around;

Mercy that smooths the dreadful brow of power,

And makes dominion light; mercy that saves,

Binds up the broken heart, and heals despair.

Rowe.

DIVINITY OF.

Earthly power doth then show likest gods, When mercy seasons justice.

Shakespeare.

ATTRIBUTES OF HEAVEN.

The greatest attribute of heaven is mercy; And 'tis the crown of justice, and the glory, Where it may kill with right, to save with pity.

Beaumont and Fletcher.

INFINITUDE.

There is more mercy in the merciful God Than e'er inhabited the pregnant eyes Of men, who waste unprofitable tears For all imaginable woes, and leave The poor uncomfited, to wail their own.

Coleridge.

NOBILITY OF.

Wilt thou draw near the nature of the gods? Draw near them then in being merciful, Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.

Shakespeare.

PLEADINGS OF.

Hate shuts her soul when dove-eyed mercy pleads.

Sprague.

PRAYER FOR.

We do pray for mercy;

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render

The deeds of mercy. *Shakespeare.*

THE PREROGATIVE OF POWER.

O mercy, heav'nly born! Sweet attribute: Thou great, thou best prerogative of power! Justice may guard the throne, but join'd with thee,

On rocks of adamant, it stands secure, And braves the storm beneath. *Somerville.*

RULE OF.

Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule.

Cowper.

THE QUALITY OF.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd: It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd, It blesteth him that gives, and him that takes:

'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown: His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,

The attribute to awe and majesty, Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings; But mercy is above this scepter'd sway, It is an attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's,

When mercy seasons justice.

Consider this,—

That, in the course of justice, none of us Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render

The deeds of mercy. *Shakespeare.*

MERIT.

APPRECIATION OF.

Amongst the sons of men how few are known

Who dare be just to merit not their own.

Churchill.

CHARACTERISTIC OF.

Elevation is to merit what dress is to a handsome person.

There is merit without elevation; but there is no elevation without some merit.

Nature creates merit, and fortune brings it into play.

La Rochefoucauld.

DISTINGUISHED.

Whoe'er amidst the sons

Of reason, valour, liberty, and virtue, Display distinguished merit, is a noble Of nature's own creating. *Coriolanus.*

MODESTY OF.

There's a proud modesty in merit!
Averse from asking, and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gifts it asks. *Dryden.*

Merit was ever modest known. *Gay.*
It is the witness still of excellency,
To put a strange face on his own perfection. *Shakespeare.*

Modesty is to merit as shades to figures
in a picture; giving it strength and beauty. *La Bruyere.*

PRAISE OF.

Be thou the first true merit to befriend,
His praise is lost who waits till all commend. *Pope.*

QUALITIES OF.

Like the sun, true merit shows;
By nature warm, by nature bright,
With inbred flames he nobly glows,
Nor needs the aid of borrow'd light. *Bickerstaff.*

REWARD OF.

Rising merit will buoy up at last. *Pope.*

ITS OWN REWARD.

Good actions crown themselves with lasting
bays
Who deserves well, needs not another's
praise. *Heath.*

TEST OF.

The test of extraordinary merit is to see
those who envy it the most, yet obliged to
praise it. *La Rochefoucauld.*

I am told so many ill things of a man, and
I see so few in him, that I begin to suspect
he has a real but troublesome merit, as be-
ing likely to eclipse that of others. *La Bruyere.*

UNSUCCESSFUL.

Unsuccessful merit will never have many
followers, though admirers may be found. *Zimmerman.*

METAPHYSICS.

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As metaphysics wit can fly. *Meta.*

METHOD.

WANT OF.

Irregularity and want of method are only
supportable in men of great learning or
genius, who are often too full to be exact,
and therefore choose to throw down their
pearls in heaps before the reader, rather
than be at the pains of stringing them. *Addison.*

MIDNIGHT.

HOUR OF.

Midnight,—strange mystic hour,—when
the veil between the frail present and the
eternal future grows thin. *Mrs. Stowe.*

MILITIA.

INUTILITY OF.

Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vast
expense,
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence!
Stout once a month, they march, a bluster-
ing band,
And ever, but in time of need, at hand. *Dryden.*

MIND.

My mind to me an empire is. *Southwell*
Man's mind a mirror is. *Ibid.*
The voyage of the mind. *Cowley.*
The garden of the mind. *Tennyson.*
Upon the threshold of the mind. *Ibid.*
In my mind's eye, Horatio. *Shakespeare.*

ACTIVITY OF.

The blessings of an active mind, when it
is in good condition, is, that it not only em-
ploys itself, but is almost sure to be the
means of giving wholesale employment to
others. *Anon.*

A mind too vigorous and active serves
only to consume the body to which it is
joined, as the richest jewels are soonest
found to wear their settings. *Goldsmith.*

ANGUISH OF.

I fly, like a bird of the air,
In search of a home of rest;
A balm for the sickness of care:
A bliss for a bosom unblest. *Byron.*

My mind is troubled like a fountain stirr'd;
And I myself see not the bottom of it. *Shakespeare.*

BRIGHTNESS OF.

Mind is the brightness of the body—lights it,
When strength, its proper but less subtle
fire
Begins to fail. *J. S. Knowles.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

A lofty mind always thinks nobly, it eas-
ily creates vivid, agreeable, and natural fan-
cies, places them in their best light, clothes
them with all appropriate adornments, stud-
ies others' tastes, and clears away from its
own thoughts all that is useless and disa-
greeable. *La Rochefoucauld.*

A clever, pliant, winning mind knows
how to avoid and overcome difficulties.
Bending easily to what it wants, it under-
stands the inclination and temper it is deal-
ing with, and by managing their interests
it advances and establishes its own. *Ibid.*

A well regulated mind sees all things as
they should be seen, appraises them at their
proper value, turns them to its own advant-
age, and adheres firmly to its own opinions
as it knows all their force and weight. *Ibid.*

CLASSIFIED.

Though the gifts of the mind are infinite,
they can it seems to me be thus classified.
There are some so beautiful that every one
can see and feel their beauty. There are
some lovely, it is true, but which are wear-
some. There are some which are lovely,
which all the world admires, but without
knowing why. There are some so refined
and delicate that few are capable even of
remarking all their beauties. There are
others which, though imperfect, yet are
produced with such skill, and sustained and
managed with such sense and grace, that
they even deserve to be admired. *Ibid.*

CONTENTMENT OF.

A mind content both crown and kingdom
is. *Greene.*

CULTURE OF THE.

As the soil, however rich it may be, cannot
be productive without culture, so the mind,
without cultivation, can never produce good
fruit. *Seneca.*

Cultivation to the mind is as necessary as
food to the body. *Cicero.*

DIGNITY OF.

The gaudy glass of fortune only strikes
The vulgar eye; the suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind. *Armstrong.*

DISEASE OF THE.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain;
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff,
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare.*

A DISTORTED.

We find means to cure folly, but none to
reclaim a distorted mind. *La Rochefoucauld.*

DIVINITY OF.

Whatever that be which thinks, which
understands, which wills, which acts, it is
something celestial and divine, and upon
that account, must necessarily be eterna.. *Cicero.*

DOMINION OF.

Sublime is the dominion of the mind over
the body, that for a time, can make flesh
and nerve impregnable, and string the sin-
ews like steel, so that the weak become so
mighty. *Mrs. Stowe.*

EASINESS OF.

It is easy to be humble where humility
is a condescension; easy to concede where
we know ourselves wronged; easy to for-
give where vengeance is in our power. *Mrs. Jameson.*

ENDURANCE OF THE.

The mind doth shape itself to its own wants,
And can bear all things. *Joanna Baillie.*

ENERGY OF.

Really great minds seem to have cast off
from their hearts the grave's earth, as well
as dissipated the clouds which concealed
the heaven from our view, and they thus
disclose to themselves and to us a clear and
blissful world of everlasting repose. *Richter.*

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE.

If the minds of men were laid open, we
should see but little difference between
them and that of the fool; there are in-
finite reveries and numberless extravan-
cies pass through both. *Addison.*

FAILURE OF THE.

The failure of the mind in old age is of-
ten less the result of natural decay than of
disuse. Ambition has ceased to operate;
contentment brings indolence; indolence,
decayed of mental power, ennui, and some-
times death. Men have been known to
die, literally speaking, of disease induced
by intellectual vacancy. *Sir Benjamin Brodie.*

With curious art the brain, too fine, y
wrought,
Preys on herself, and is destroy'd by
thought!

Constant attention wears the active mind.
Blots out her pow'rs, and leaves a blank
behind. *Churchill.*

FITTED TO GOVERN.

As the mind must govern the hands, so
in every society the man of intelligence
must direct the man of labor. *Johnson.*

A GREAT.

The truly strong and sound mind, is the mind that can embrace equally great things and small. I would have a man great in great things, and elegant in little things.

Ibid.

The little mind that loves itself will write and think with the vulgar, but the great mind will be bravely eccentric and scorn the beaten road.

Goldsmith.

GREATNESS OF.

Great minds erect their never-failing trophies

On the firm base of mercy. *Shakespeare.*

GROVELLING.

O souls, in whom no heavenly fire is found, Fat minds, and ever grov'ling on the ground!

Persius.

IMMORTALITY OF.

Thought

Alone, and its quick elements—will, passion, Reason, imagination—cannot die.

What has thought

To do with time or place or circumstance?

Shelley.

The immortal mind superior to its fate, Amid the outrage of eternal things, Firm as the solid base of this great world, Rests in its own foundation.

Akenside.

IMPROVING THE.

The great business of man is to improve his mind and govern his manners; all other projects and pursuits, whether in our power to compass or not, are only amusements.

Pliny.

INDOLENCE OF.

The mind attaches itself by idleness and habit to whatever is easy or pleasant. This habit always places bounds to our knowledge, and no one has ever yet taken the pains to enlarge and expand his mind to the full extent of its capacities.

La Rochefoucauld.

INFLUENCE OF.

'Tis the mind that makes the body rich.

Shakespeare.

It is the mind that maketh good or ill, That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor.

Spenser.

INGREDIENTS OF.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;

Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain; These, mix'd with art, and to due bounds confined,

Make and maintain the balance of the mind.

Pope.

JOY OF THE.

My mind to me a kingdom is; Such perfect joy therein I find, As far exceeds all earthly bliss That God or nature has assign'd; Though much I want that most would have, Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

Sir Edmund Dier.

JUDGE OF MAN.

The mind is the proper judge of man.

Seneca.

A MIRROR.

Man's mind a mirror is of heavenly sights, A brief wherein all miracles summ'd lie, Of fairest forms, and sweetest shapes the store,

Most graceful all, yet thought may grace them more.

Southwell.

NARROWNESS OF.

A narrow mind begets obstinacy, and we do not easily believe what we cannot see.

Dryden.

Short-sighted people,—I mean such who have but narrow conceptions, never extended beyond their own little sphere,—cannot comprehend that universality of talents which is sometimes observable in one person. They allow no solidity in whatever is agreeable; or when they see in any one the graces of the body, activity, suppleness and dexterity, they conclude he wants the endowments of the mind, judgment, prudence and perspicacity. Let history say what it will, they will not believe that Socrates ever danced.

La Bruyere.

OF TWO PARTS.

The mind of man hath two parts: the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold varieties; the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divided contemplations.

Sir W. Raleigh.

PLEASURES OF THE.

Mental pleasures never clog; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

Colton.

PLIABILITY OF.

The mind doth shape itself to its own wants, And can bear all things.

Joanna Baillie.

QUALITIES OF THE.

Mind, mind alone, (bear witness earth and heaven!)

The living fountains in itself contains Of beauteous and sublime: here, hand in hand,

Sit paramount the graces; here enthron'd, Celestial Venus, with divinest airs, Invites the soul to never-fading joy.

Akenside.

By earth and hell, and heaven, The shroud of souls is riven,

Mind, mind alone

Is light, and hope, and life, and power! Earth's deepest night, from this blest hour, The night of mind is gone.

Ebenezer Elliott.

RELAXATION OF.

The mind ought sometimes to be diverted, that it may return the better to thinking.

Phædrus.

RESOURCES OF.

He that has no resources of mind, is more to be pitied than he who is in want of necessities for the body; and to be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others, bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread.

Colton.

A RESTLESS.

A restless mind, like a rolling stone, gathers nothing but dirt and mire: little or no good will cleave to it; and it is sure to leave peace and quietness behind it.

Balguy.

A SMALL.

Minds that have nothing to confer, Find little to perceive.

Wordsworth.

DIFFERENT STATES OF.

The mind is not always in the same state; being at times cheerful, melancholy, severe, peevish. These different states may not improperly be denominated tones.

Lord Humes.

SUPERIORITY OF.

What gain'st thou, brutal man, if I confess Thy strength superior, when thy wit is less? Mind is the man; I claim my whole desert From the mind's vigour, and the immortal part.

Dryden.

SUPREMACY.

For just experience tells, in ev'ry soil, That those who think must govern those who toil;

And al. that freedom's highest aims can reach

Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.

Goldsmith.

Mind's command o'er mind, Spirit's o'er spirit, is the clear effect And natural action of an inward gift, Given of God.

Bailey.

SWIFTNESS OF.

How fleet is the glance of the mind Compared with the speed of its flight! The tempest itself lags behind, And the swift-winged arrows of light.

Cowper.

AN UNCULTIVATED.

'Tis an unweeded garden, That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature, Possess it merely.

Shakespeare.

A WEAK.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.

Chesterfield.

MIND AND MATTER.

We may also doubt about the existence of matter, as learnedly and as long as we please, as some have done before us, and yet we shall not establish the existence of matter by any such dubitations; but the moment we begin to doubt about the existence of mind, the very act of doubting proves it.

Colton.

MINDS.

NOBLEST.

Ah! noblest minds Sink soonest into ruin; like a tree, That with the weight of its own golden fruitage Is bent down to the dust.

H. Neele.

OF DIFFERENT PURSUITS.

Different minds Incline to different objects: one pursues The vast alone, the wonderful, the wild; Another sighs for harmony and grace, And gentlest beauty.

Akenside.

OF NARROW VIEWS.

Narrow minds think nothing right that is above their own capacity.

La Rochefoucauld.

GREAT MINDS.

NECESSITY FOR.

The world must have great minds, even as great spheres suns.

Bailey.

MINISTER.

A CONSISTENT.

Of right and wrong ne taught Truths as refined as ever Athens heard; And (strange to tell!) he practised what he preach'd.

Armstrong.

A FAITHFUL.

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd;