

ORATOR.

FAILING OF.

What the orators want in depth, they give you in length. *Montesquieu.*

STUMP.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, They rave, recite, and madden round the land. *Pope.*

ORATORY.

AFFECTATION IN.

In oratory, affectation must be avoided; it being better for a man by a native and clear eloquence to express himself than by those words which may smell either of the lamp or inkhorn. *Lord Herbert.*

DECLINE OF.

Slander cannot make the subject of it either better or worse; it may represent us in a false light, or place a likeness of us in a bad one, but we are the same: not so the slanderer; for calumny always makes the calumniator worse, but the calumniated—never. *Colton.*

ORDER.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Order is the sanity of the mind, the health of the body, the peace of the city, the security of the state. As the beams to a house, as the bones to the microcosm of man, so is order to all things. *Southey.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Desultoriness may often be the mark of a full head; connection must proceed from a thoughtful one. *Danby.*

So work the honey-bees,
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDERLINESS OF.

There are persons who are never easy unless they are putting your books and papers in order,—that is, according to their notions of the matter,—and hide things, lest they should be lost, where neither the owner nor anybody else can find them. This is a sort of magpie faculty. If anything is left where you want it, it is called litter. There is a pedantry in housewifery, as well as in the gravest concerns. Abraham Tucker complained that whenever his maid servant had been in his library, he could not see comfortably to work again for several days. *Hazlitt.*

EXCELLENCE OF.

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest grace. *Dryden.*

GOOD.

Good order is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

LAW OF HEAVEN.

Order is heaven's first law; and this confest,

Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,

More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence

That such are happier, shocks all common sense. *Pope.*

LIMITS OF.

You must confine yourself within the modest limits of order. *Shakespeare.*

IN NATURE.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,

Observe, degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, in all line of order. *Shakespeare.*

VIRTUES OF.

Order is a lovely nymph, the child of beauty and wisdom; her attendants are comfort, neatness, and activity; her abode is the valley of happiness; she is always to be found when sought for, and never appears so lovely as when contrasted with her opponent—disorder. *Johnson.*

ORIGINALITY.

The little mind who loves itself, will write and think with the vulgar; but the great mind will be bravely eccentric, and scorn the beaten road, from universal benevolence. *Goldsmith.*

MEANING OF.

People are always talking about originality; but what do they mean? As soon as we are born, the world begins to work upon us; and this goes on to the end. And after all, what can we call our own, except energy, strength, and will? If I could give an account of all that I owe to great predecessors and contemporaries, there would be but a small balance in my favor. *Goethe.*

ORPHAN.

CURSE OF AN.

An orphan's curse would drag to hell
A spirit from on high. *Coleridge.*

FEARS OF AN.

That his bones,
When he has run his course, and sleeps in blessings,
May have a tomb of orphans' tears wept on 'em! *Shakespeare.*

OWE.

Come, that's very well—very well indeed!
Thank you, good sir—I owe you one. *Colman.*

OYSTER.

TRANSFORMATION TO AN.

I will not be sworn but love may transform me to an oyster: but I'll take my oath on it, till he have made an oyster of me he shall never make me such a fool. *Shakespeare.*

PAIN.

ALTERNATIONS OF.

Pain itself is not without its alleviations. It may be violent and frequent, but it is seldom both violent and long-continued; and its pauses and intermissions become positive pleasures. It has the power of shedding a satisfaction over intervals of ease, which, I believe, few enjoyments exceed. *Paley.*

EFFECTS OF.

Pleasure is oft a visitant; but pain
Clings cruelly to us, like the gnawing sloth
On the deer's tender haunches; late and loth,
'Tis scared away by slow-returning pleasure. *Keats.*

ENDURANCE OF.

Long pains, with use of bearing, are half eased. *Dryden.*

THE WORST OF EVILS.

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine,
But live content, which is the calmest life:
But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton.*

SHORT LIVED.

They talk of short-lived pleasures—be it so—

Pain dies as quickly; stern, hard-featur'd pain

Expires, and lets her weary prisoner go.
The fiercest agonies have shortest reign. *Bryant.*

PARADISE.

BEAUTY OF.

If God hath made this world so fair,
Where sin and death abound,
How beautiful beyond compare
Will Paradise be found. *Montgomery.*

INDIVIDUALITY LOST.

Every man has a paradise around him till he sins, and the angel of an accusing conscience drives him from Eden. And even then there are holy hours, when this angel sleeps, and man comes back, and with the innocent eyes of a child looks into his lost paradise again—into the broad gates and rural solitudes of nature. *Longfellow.*

PARASITE.

Your friend, your pimp, your hanger-on,
what not?
Your lacquey, but without the shoulder-knot. *Horace.*

CHARACTER OF A.

Ah, when the means are gone, that buy this praise,
The breath is gone whereof this praise is made!
Feast-won, fast lost: one cloud of winter show'rs
These flies are couch'd. *Shakespeare.*

PARASITES.

UNIVERSALITY OF.

Almost
All the wise world is little else in nature,
But parasites or sub-parasites. *Johnson.*

PARDON.

BEGGING.

To no kind of begging are people so averse, as to begging pardon; that is, when there is any serious ground for doing so. When there is none, this phrase is as soon taken in vain, as other momentous words are upon light occasions. *Anon.*

FOR EVIL.

God pardon them that are the cause thereof!
A virtuous and a christian-like conclusion,
To pray for them that have done scath to us. *Shakespeare.*

FROM GOD.

Pardon, I beseech Thee, the iniquity of this people, according unto the greatness of Thy mercy! And the Lord said I have pardoned, according to thy word. *Numbers xiv, 19.*

Thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness. *Nehemiah ix, 17*

Who is a God like unto Thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by transgression?
Micah vii, 18.

PARENTS.

EXAMPLE OF.

Parents must give good example and reverent deportment in the face of their children. And all those instances of charity which usually endear each other—sweetness of conversation, affability, frequent admonition—all signification of love and tenderness, care and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children; that they may look upon their parents as their friends and patrons, their defence and sanctuary, their treasure and their guide.
Jeremy Taylor.

JOYS OF.

The joys of parents are secret, and so are their griefs and fears; they cannot utter the one, nor they will not utter the other. Children sweeten labours, but they make misfortunes more bitter; increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death.
Lord Bacon.

RESPECT OF.

Honour thy parents to prolong thine end; With them, though for a truth do not contend; Though all should truth defend, do thou lose rather The truth awhile, than lose their love for ever.

Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed, Shall have a child that will revenge the deed.
Randolph.

OVER STRICT.

Parents are o'ersoon,
When with too strict a rein, they do hold in
Their child's affections; and control that
love,
Which the powers divine instruct them
with:
When in their shallow judgments, they
may know
Affection cross'd brings misery and woe.
Robert Taylor.

SUSPICIOUS.

A suspicious parent makes an artful child.
Haliburton.

PARSIMONY.

When young, men lay up for old age;
When aged, they hoard for death.
La Bruyere.

PARTING.

ABRUPTNESS IN.

Abruptness is an eloquence in parting, when spinning out the time is but the weaving of new sorrow.
Sir John Suckling.

ANXIETIES OF.

Long did his wife,
Suckling her babe, her only one, look out
The way he went at parting—but he came
not.
Rogers.

GRIEF OF.

To die and part
Is a less evil; but to part and live,
There—there's the torment.
Lansdowne.
If I depart from thee, I cannot live;
And in thy sight to die, what were it else
But like a pleasant slumber in thy lap?
To die by thee, were but to die in jest;
From thee to die, were torture more than
death.
Shakespeare.

With that, wringing my hand he turns
away,
And tho' his tears would hardly let him
look,
Yet such a look did through his tears make
way,
As show'd how sad a farewell there he
took.
Daniel.

INEVITABLE.

Have not all past human beings parted,
And must not all the present, one day part?
Byron.

MANNER OF.

Let's not unman each other—part at once:
All farewells should be sudden, when for
ever,
Else they make an eternity of moments,
And clog the last sad sands of life with
tears.
Ibid.

I have no parting sigh to give,
So take my parting smile.
L. E. Landon.

MELANCHOLY OF.

Farewell; God knows, when we shall meet
again,
I have a faint cold, fear thrills through my
veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.
Shakespeare.

At length this joy—these dreams—this
parting—dissolved themselves into that
nameless melancholy in which the over-
flowing of happiness covers the borders of
pain, because our breasts are ever more
easily overflowed than filled.
Richter.

PANGS OF.

My eyes won't lose the sight of thee,
But languish after thine, and ache with
gazing.
Otway.

My heart is heavy at the remembrance of
all the miles that lie between us; and I can
scarcely believe that you are so distant from
me. We are parted; and every parting is
a form of death, as every re-union is a type
of heaven.
Edwards.

RELUCTANCE AT.

Good night, good night! parting is such
sweet sorrow
That I shall say—good night till it be mor-
row.
Shakespeare.

I part with thee
As wretches that are doubtful of hereafter,
Part with their lives, unwilling, loath and
fearful,
And trembling at futurity.
Rowe.

PASSION.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF.

It is folly to pretend that one ever wholly
recovers from a disappointed passion. Such
wounds always leave a scar. There are
faces I can never look upon without emo-
tion; there are names I can never hear
spoken without almost starting.
Longfellow.

EVIL EFFECTS OF.

Passion transforms us into a kind of sav-
age, and makes us brutal and sanguinary.
Broome.

How terrible is passion! how our reason
Falls down before it! whilst the tortur'd
frame,
Like a ship dash'd by fierce encount'ring
tides,
And of her pilot spoil'd, drives round and
round,
The sport of wind and wave.
Barford.
In thy breast there springs a poison foun-
tain,
Deadlier than that where breathes the Upas
tree.
Halleck.

Alas! too well, too well they know
The pain, the penitence, the woe,
That passion brings down on the best,
The wisest and the loveliest.
Moore.

FIRE OF.

Let the sap of reason quench the fire of
passion.
Shakespeare.

IMPRESSIBILITY OF.

When passions glow, the heart, like heated
steel,
Takes each impression, and is work'd at
pleasure.
Young.

INTOXICATION OF.

The fumes of passion do as really intoxi-
cate, and confound the judging and discern-
ing faculty, as the fumes of drink discom-
pose and stupefy the brain of a man over-
charged with it.
South.

THE RULING.

The ruling passion, be it what it will,
The ruling passion conquers reason still.
Pope.

Search then the ruling passion; there alone
The wild are constant, and the cunning
known;
The fool consistent, and the false sincere:
Priest, princes, women, no dissemblers here.
Pope.

SLAVERY OF.

The worst of slaves is he whom passion
rules,
Uncheck'd by reason and the powerful
voice
Of friendship.
Brooke.

THE SPRING OF THE SOUL.

Passion is the great mover and spring of
the soul; when men's passions are strong-
est, they may have great and noble effects;
but they are then also apt to fall into the
greatest miscarriages.
Sprat.

VIOLENCE OF.

When headstrong passion gets the reins of
reason,
The force of nature, like too strong a gale,
For want of ballast, oversets the vessel.
Higgon.

PASSIONS.

BOUNDS SET TO THE.

No man's body is as strong as his appe-
tite, but Heaven has corrected the bound-
lessness of his voluptuous desires by sti-
ling his strength and contracting his ca-
pacities.
Tillotson.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE.

If we resist our passions, it is more from
their weakness than our strength.

Passion often makes a madman of the
cleverest man, and renders the greatest
fools clever.

The passions are the only orators that al-
ways persuade.

When the heart is still agitated by the remains of a passion, we are more ready to receive a new one than when we are entirely cured.

There is going on in the human breast a perpetual generation of passion.

The passions often engender their contraries. *La Rochefoucauld.*

NEVER DIE.

Our passions never die, but in the last cantos of life's romantic epochs, like Ariosto's buried heroes, they rise up to do battle. *Longfellow.*

EVIL EFFECTS OF.

The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind,
The wreck by passion left behind;
A shrivel'd scroll, a scatter'd leaf,
Sear'd by the autumn-blast of grief.

Byron.

Our passions are like convulsion fits, which, though they make us stronger for a time, leave us the weaker ever after.

Pope.

As rivers, when they overflow, drown those grounds, and ruin those husbandmen, which, whilst they flowed calmly betwixt their banks, they fertilized and enriched; so our passions, when they grow exorbitant and unruly, destroy those virtues, to which they may be very serviceable whilst they keep within their bounds.

Boyle.

GOVERNING THE.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters and sub-minister to the best and worst purposes. *L'Estrange.*

What profits us that we from heaven derive,
A soul immortal, and with looks erect,
Survey the stars, if, like the brutal hind,
We follow where our passions lead the way?

Dryden.

Govern your passions or otherwise they will govern you.

Horace.

The worst of slaves are those that are constantly serving their passions. *Diogenes.*

He whom passion rules, is bent to meet his death.

Sir Philip Sidney.

The passions may be humored till they become our masters, as a horse may be pampered till he gets the better of his rider; but early discipline will prevent mutiny, and keep the helm in the hands of reason.

Cumberland.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE.

O how the passions, insolent and strong,
Bear our weak minds their rapid course along;

Make us the madness of their will obey
Then die, and leave us to our griefs a prey.
Crabbe.

GOOD INFLUENCE OF THE.

The men of sense, the idols of the shallow, are very inferior to the men of passions. It is the strong passions which, rescuing us from sloth, impart to us that continuous and earnest attention necessary to great intellectual efforts. *Helvetius.*

POWER OF THE.

Whenever you would persuade or prevail, address yourself to the passions; it is by them mankind is to be taken. *Chesterfield.*

VIOLENCE OF THE.

Passions, like seas, will have their ebbs and flows. *Lee.*

The passions, like heavy bodies down steep hills, once in motion, move themselves, and know no ground but the bottom. *Fuller.*

Oh! she has passions which outstrip the wind,
And tear her virtue up, as tempests root the sea.
Congreve.

PAST.

REGRET FOR THE.

Oh! if in after-life we could but gather
The very refuse of our youthful hours.
C. Lloyd.

PAST FAVORS AND INJURIES.

The memory of past favors is like a rainbow, bright, vivid and beautiful; but it soon fades away. The memory of injuries is engraved on the heart, and remains for ever. *Haliburton.*

PAST AND PRESENT.

Methought I saw
Life swiftly treading over endless space,
And, at her foot-print, but a bygone pace,
The ocean-past, which, with increasing wave,
Swallow'd her steps like a pursuing grave.
Tennyson.

It is necessary to look forward as well as backward, as some think it always necessary to regulate their conduct by things that have been done of old times; but that past

which is so presumptuously brought forward as a precedent for the present, was itself founded on an alteration of some past that went before it. *Madame de Staël.*

PASTIME.

ABUSE OF.

Pastime is a word that should never be used but in a bad sense; it is vile to say such a thing is agreeable because it helps to pass the time away. *Shenstone.*

PATIENCE.

ADVANTAGES OF.

If the wicked flourish, and thou suffer, be not discouraged. They are fatted for destruction: thou art dieted for health.

Fuller.

It is but reasonable to bear that accident patiently, which God sends, since impatience does but entangle us, like the fluttering of a bird in a net, but cannot at all ease our trouble, or prevent the accident; it must be run through, and therefore it were better we compose ourselves to a patient than to a troublous and miserable suffering. *Jeremy Taylor.*

By their patience and perseverance God's children are truly known from hypocrites and dissemblers. *Augustine.*

Patience makes that more tolerable which it is impossible to prevent or remove.

Horace.

DEFINITION OF.

Patience is sorrow's salve. *Churchill.*

GRACE OF.

Of whose soft grace, I have her sovereign aid,
And rest myself content. *Shakespeare.*

LIMIT TO.

There is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. *Burke.*

NECESSITY FOR.

He that would have a cake out of the wheat must tarry the grinding. *Shakespeare.*

REWARD OF.

Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. *J. J. Rousseau.*

SUBMISSIVENESS OF.

I see thou hast pass'd sentence on my part;
And I'll no longer weep, or plead against it;
But with the humblest, most obedient patience
Meet thy dear hands, and kiss them when they wound me. *Otway.*

A VIRTUE.

Patience sat by him, in an angel's garb,
And held out a full bowl of rich content,
Of which he largely quaff'd. *Havard.*

E'en the best must own,
Patience and resignation are the pillars
Of human peace on earth. *Young.*

A HEAVENLY VIRTUE.

Patience, my lord! why 'tis the soul of peace:

Of all the virtues 'tis the nearest kin to heaven;
It makes men look like gods: the best of men
That e'er wore earth about him, was a sufferer,
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit,
The first true gentleman that ever breath'd. *Decker.*

VIRTUE OF.

How poor are they who have not patience!
What wound did ever heal, but by degrees? *Shakespeare.*

If thou intendest to vanquish the greatest, the most abominable and wickedest enemy who is able to do thee mischief, both in body and soul, and against whom thou preparest all sorts of weapons, but cannot overcome, then know that there is a sweet and loving physical herb to serve thee, named patience. *Luther.*

WANT OF.

He surely is in want of another's patience who has none of his own. *Lavater.*

PATRIOT.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.
Ennobled by himself, by all approved,
Praised, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he lov'd. *Pope.*

Who, firmly good in a corrupted state,
Against the rage of tyrants singly stood,
Invincible. *Thomson.*

REWARD OF THE.

He who undertakes an occupation of great toil and great danger, for the purpose of serving, defending, and protecting his country, is a most valuable and respectable member of society; and if he conducts himself with

valour, fidelity, and humanity, and amidst the horrors of war cultivates the gentle manners of peace, and the virtues of a devout and holy life, he most amply deserves, and will assuredly receive, the esteem, the admiration, and the applause of his grateful country; and, what is of still greater importance, the approbation of his God.

Bishop Porteus.

PATRIOTISM.

ANCIENT.

Then none was for a party;
Then all were for the State;
Then the great men help'd the poor,
And the poor men lov'd the great;
Then lands were fairly portion'd;
Then spoils were fairly sold;
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old.

Macaulay.

CAUSE OF.

'Tis home-felt pleasure prompts the patriot's sigh

This makes him wish to live, and dare to die.

Campbell.

DECLINE OF.

But the age of virtuous politics is past,
And we are deep in that of cold pretence.
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
And we too wise to trust them.

Cowper.

TRUE.

Our country's welfare is our first concern,
And who promotes that best, best proves
his duty.

Havard.

He who maintains his country's laws
Alone is great; or he who dies in the good
cause.

Sir A. Hunt.

The noblest motive is the public good.

Virgil.

PEACE.

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say—
"Peace!"

Longfellow.

ADVANTAGES OF.

A peace is of the nature of a conquest;
For then both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser.

Shakespeare.

O beauteous peace!

Sweet union of a state! what else but thou
Gives safety strength, and glory to a people?

Thomson.

ATTRIBUTES OF.

In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility.

Shakespeare.

BLESSINGS OF.

Oh first of human blessings! and supreme.
Fair peace! how lovely, how delightful
thou!

By whose wide tie, the kindred sons of men
Live brothers like, in amity combin'd,
And unsuspecting faith; while honest toil
Gives every joy, and to those joys a right,
Which idle, barbarous rapine but usurps.

Thomson.

DESIRABLENESS OF.

I desire

To reconcile me to his friendly peace:
'Tis death to me, to be at enmity;
I hate it, and desire all good men's love.

Shakespeare.

ENEMIES OF.

Five great enemies to peace inhabit with us, viz: Avarice, ambition, envy, anger and pride, and if those enemies were to be banished, we should infallibly enjoy perpetual peace.

Petrarch.

HAPPINESS OF.

Peace is the happy, natural state of man;
War his corruption, his disgrace.

Thomson.

INFLUENCE OF.

Oh, peace! thou source and soul of social life:
Beneath whose calm inspiring influence,
Science his views enlarges, art refines,
And swelling commerce opens all her ports;
Blest be the man divine, who gives us thee!

Ibid.

OF MIND.

Peace is the proper result of the christian temper. It is the great kindness which our religion doth us, that it brings us to a settledness of mind, and a consistency within ourselves.

Bishop Patrick.

UNIVERSAL.

They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Isaiah ii, 4.

VICTORIES OF.

Peace hath her victories,
No less renown'd than war.

Milton.

PEACEMAKERS.

BLESSEDNESS OF.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.

St. Matthew v, 9.

PEDANTRY.

AFFECTATION OF.

Brimful of learning, see that pedant stride,
Bristling with horrid Greek, and puff'd
with pride!

A thousand authors he in vain has read,
And with their maxims stuff'd his empty
head;

And thinks that without Aristotle's rule,
Reason is blind, and common sense a fool!

Boileau.

DEFINITION OF.

Pedantry, in the common acceptation of the word, means an absurd ostentation of learning, and stiffness of phraseology, proceeding from a misguided knowledge of books and a total ignorance of men.

Mackenzie.

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.

Coleridge.

EFFECTS OF.

Pedantry crams our heads with learned lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.

Colton.

PEEVISHNESS.

THE CANKER OF LIFE.

Peevishness of life may be considered the canker of life, that destroys its vigour, and checks its improvement; that creeps on with hourly depredations, and taints and vitiates what it cannot consume.

Johnson.

PEN.

In days of yore, the poet's pen
From wing of bird was plunder'd,
Perhaps of goose, but now and then,
From Jove's own eagle sunder'd.
But now, metallic pens disclose
Alone the poet's numbers;
In iron inspiration glows,
Or with the poet slumbers.

John Quincy Adams.

A MIGHTY INSTRUMENT.

Oh! nature's noblest gift—my grey goose quill:

Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will,
Torn from thy parent bird to form a pen,
'That mighty instrument of little men!

Byron.

Peneas, the rule of men entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword. Behold
The arch enchanter's wand! itself a nothing!
But taking sorcery from the master hand,
To paralyze the Cæsars, and to strike
The loud earth breathless.

Bulwer.

OF THE POET.

The poet's pen is the true dividing rod
Which trembles towards the inner founts of
feeling;

Bringing to light and use, else hid from all,
The many sweet clear sources which we have
Of good and beauty in our own deep
bosoms;

And marks the variations of all mind
As does the needle.

Bailey.

PENETRATION.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

The balls of sight are so formed, that one man's eyes are spectacles to another, to read his heart within.

Johnson.

THE FAULT OF.

The greatest fault in penetration is not the not reaching the mark, but overshooting it.

La Rochefoucauld.

PENSION.

AS A STATE REWARD.

A pension, given as a reward for service to the state, is surely as good a ground of property as any security for money advanced to the state. It is a better; for money is paid to obtain that service.

Burke.

PENURY.

EVILS OF.

Chill penury weighs down the heart, itself; and though it sometimes be endured with calmness, it is but the calmness of despair.

Mrs. Jameson.

PEOPLE.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF.

The world may be divided into people that read, people that write, people that think, and fox hunters.

Shenstone.

PERFECTION.

ACQUISITION OF.

Perfection is attained by slow degrees; she requires the hand of time.

Voltaire.

AIDS TO.

To arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one, or the admonitions of the other.

Diogenes.

AIMING TO.

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable. However, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

Chesterfield.

IN CREATION.

God never made his work for man to mend.
Dryden.

Nature in her productions, slow, aspires
By just degrees to reach perfection's height.
Somerville.

IN HUMANITY.

All the harmonies
Of form, of feature, and of soul, displayed
In one bright creature.
Chase.

PERJURY.

PUNISHMENT OF.

The crime of perjury is punished by heaven
with perdition, and by man with disgrace.
Law Maxim.

PERSEVERANCE.

Yet I argue not
Against heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope, but still bear up and steer
Right onward.
Milton.

ADMIRABLE.

If there be one thing on earth which is
truly admirable, it is to see God's wisdom
blessing an inferiority of natural powers,
where they have been honestly, truly and
zealously cultivated.
Dr. Arnold.

EFFECTS OF.

There is a tendency in things, under a
certain amount of persecution, to rise into
greater vigor, as fire burns more brightly
under a slight sprinkling of water; but under
a sufficient amount of persecution, their
repression is as unavoidable as the extinction
of the same fire by a sufficient quantity
of water.
Anon.

TO THE END.

When I take the humor of a thing once,
I am like your tailor's needle—I go through.
Ben Jonson.

He that shall endure unto the end the
same shall be saved.
St. Matthew x, 22.

INCULCATED.

Do not, for one repulse, forego the purpose
That you resolv'd to effect.
Shakespeare.

POWER OF.

By gnawing through a dyke even a rat
may drown a nation.
Edward Burke.
Stick to your aim; the mongrel's hold will
slip,
But only crow-bars loose the bull-dog's lip;
Small as he looks, the jaw that never yields,
Drags down the bellowing monarch of the
fields.
O. W. Holmes.

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out.
Herrick.

Let us only suffer any person to tell us his
story morning and evening, but for one
twelve-month, and he will become our
master.
Burke.

Great works are performed not by strength
but by perseverance.
Johnson.

SUCCESS OF.

No rock so hard but that a little wave may
beat admission in a thousand years.

A falling drop at last will cave a stone.
Lucretius.

A VIRTUE.

Perseverance is a Roman virtue,
That wins each god-like act, and plucks success
Even from the spear-proof crest of rugged
danger.
Havard.

PERSEVERANCE AND OBSTINACY.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN.

The difference between perseverance and
obstinacy is that one often comes from a
strong will, and the other from a strong
won't.

PERSPECTIVE.

Men and things have each their proper
perspective; to judge rightly of some it is
necessary to see them near, of others we
can never judge rightly but at a distance.
La Rochefoucauld.

PERVERSITY.

Some men put me in mind of half-bred
horses, which often grow worse in proportion
as you feed and exercise them for improvement.
Greville.

PHILANTHROPIST.

THE
Not for himself, but for the world, he
lives.
Lucan.

PHILANTHROPY.

INCULCATED.

It is an old saying that charity begins at
home; but this is no reason it should not
go abroad: a man should live with the
world as a citizen of the world: he may
have a preference for the particular quarter
or square, or even alley in which he lives,
but he should have a generous feeling for
the welfare of the whole.
Cumberland.

POWER OF.

Philanthropy is never so powerless as
when she leans on the strong arm of the
law for support—never so mighty as when
she seeks to achieve her lofty ends by
means in harmony with her own spirit.
Anon.

TRUE.

This is true philanthropy, that buries not
its gold in ostentatious charity, but builds
its hospital in the human heart.
Harley.

PHILOSOPHER.

THE REAL.

'Tis not wit merely, but a temper, which
must form the well-bred man. In the same
manner 'tis not a head merely, but a heart
and resolution, which complete the real
philosopher.
Shaftesbury.

A SHREWD.

Besides, he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read every text and gloss over.
Butler.

PHILOSOPHY.

O philosophy, thou guide of life, and discoverer
of virtue.
Cicero.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Serene philosophy
Effusive source of evidence and truth!
Without thee what were unenlighten'd
man!

A savage roaring through the woods and
wilds,

Rough clad, devoid of every finer art
And elegance of life.
Thomson.

Philosophy is the art and law of life, and
it teaches us what to do in all cases, and,
like good marksmen, to hit the white at any
distance.
Seneca.

CHARMS OF.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,

But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton.

DEFINITION OF.

Philosophy is the science of first principles,
that, namely, which investigates the
primary grounds, and determines the fundamental
certainty of human knowledge generally.
Morell.

TWO KINDS OF.

Philosophy is of two kinds: that which
relates to conduct, and that which relates
to knowledge. The first teaches us to value

all things at their real worth, to be contented
with little, modest in prosperity,
patient in trouble, equal-minded at all
times. It teaches us our duty to our neighbour
and ourselves. But it is he who possesses
both that is the true philosopher. The more
he knows, the more he is desirous of knowing;
and yet the farther he advances in knowledge,
the better he understands how little he can
attain, and the more deeply he feels that God
alone can satisfy the infinite desires of an
immortal soul. To understand this is the height
and perfection of philosophy.
Southey.

OBJECT OF.

The discovery of what is true, and the
practice of that which is good, are the two
most important objects of philosophy.
Voltaire.

POWERS OF.

Philosophy will clip an angel's wings,
Conquer all mysteries by rule and line;
Empty the haunted air and gnomed mine,
Unweave a rainbow.
Keats.

A MODEST PROFESSION.

Philosophy is a modest profession, it is all
reality and plain dealing; I hate solemnity
and pretence, with nothing but pride at the
bottom.
Pliny.

STUDY OF.

Philosophy, when superficially studied,
excites doubt; when thoroughly explored,
it dispels it.
Bacon.

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind
to atheism, but depth of philosophy bringeth
a man's mind about to religion. *Ibid.*

SUBLIMITY OF.

Sublime philosophy.

Thou art the patriarch's ladder, reaching
heaven,
And bright with beckoning angels; but,
alas!
We see thee, like the patriarch, but in
dreams,
By the first step, dull slumbering on the
earth.
Bulwer Lytton.

TEACHINGS OF.

Philosophy can hold an easy triumph
over the misfortunes which are past and to
come; but those which are present triumph
over her. By philosophy we are taught to
dismiss our regrets for the past, and our apprehensions
of future evils; but the immediate sense of suffering
she cannot teach us to subdue.
La Rochefoucauld.