

TOUCH OF.

Do not all charms fly,
At the mere touch of cold philosophy?
Keats.

PHILOSOPHY AND CHRISTIANITY.

Philosophy may make a crowd,
Christianity alone makes a people.
Cumming.

PHILOSOPHY AND GOD.

When philosophy has gone as far as she
is able, she arrives at Almightiness, and in
that labyrinth is lost; where, not knowing
the way she goes on by guess and cannot
tell whether she is right or wrong; and like
a petty river, is swallowed up in the bound-
less ocean of Omnipotency. *Feltham.*

PHILOSOPHY AND REASON.

Philosophy and Reason! Oh, how vain
Their lessons to the feelings! They but teach
To hide them deeper, and to show a calm
Unruffled surface to the idle gaze.
Miss Elizabeth Bogart.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Philosophy is a bully that talks very loud
when the danger is at a distance, but the
moment she is hard pressed by the enemy,
she is not to be found at her post; but leaves
the brunt of the battle to be borne by her
humbler but steadier comrade religion;
whom on most other occasions, she affects to
despise. *Colton.*

PHYSICIANS.

If you need a physician, employ these
three,—a cheerful mind, rest, and a tem-
perate diet.

DOING WITHOUT.

The patient can oftener do without the
doctor, than the doctor without the patient.
Zimmerman.

IMPORTANCE OF.

A wise physician, skill'd our wounds to
heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.
Pope.

PHYSIC.

EFFECTS OF.

For men are brought to worse distresses
By taking physic than diseases;
And therefore commonly recover,
As soon as doctors give them over.
Butler.

A SHOP FOR.

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes

Green earthen pots, bladders, and musty
seeds,
Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of
roses
Were thinly scattered to make up a show.
Shakespeare.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

All men estimate all things whatever by
their physiognomy; and physiognomy
whether understood in its most extensive
or confined signification, is the origin of all
human decisions, efforts, actions, expecta-
tions, fears and hopes. *Lavater.*

DEFINITION OF.

As the language of the face is universal,
so 'tis very comprehensive; no laconism can
reach it: 'tis the short hand of the mind,
and crowds a great deal in a little room.
Jeremy Collier.

PHYSIOGNOMISTS.

THE BEST.

Pickpockets and beggars are the best
practical physiognomists, without having
read a line of Lavater, who, it is notorious,
mistook a philosopher for a highwayman.
Lacon.

PICTURE.

DEFINITION OF A.

A picture is a poem without words.
Horace

A picture is an intermediate something
between a thought and a thing. *Coleridge.*

SILENCE OF.

As silent as the pictures on the walls.
Longfellow.

PIETY.

INDICATIONS OF.

A beauty of holiness, which effloresces
on the countenance, the manner, and the
outward path. *Chalmers.*

THE ONLY RELIEF.

Piety is the only proper and adequate re-
lief of decaying man. He that grows old
without religious hopes, as he declines into
imbecility, and feels pains and sorrows in-
cessantly crowding upon him, falls into a
gulf of bottomless misery, in which every
reflection must plunge him deeper and
deeper, and where he finds only new gra-
dations of anguish and precipices of hor-
ror. *Johnson.*

A NECESSARY VIRTUE.

Piety is the necessary christian virtue
proportioned adequately to the omniscience
and spirituality of that Infinite Deity.
Hammond.

PITY.

OF BRAVERY.

The truly brave are soft of heart and eyes,
And feel for what their duty bids them do.
Byron.

DIVINITY OF.

Oh, brother man! Fold to thy heart thy
brother;
Where pity dwells, the peace of God is
there. *Whittier.*

EXERCISE OF.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be
shewed from his friends. *Job vi, 14.*

Pity those whom nature abuses, but never
those who abuse nature. *Vanbrugh.*

WITH LOVE.

Take heed of pity, pity was the cause
Of my confusion, pity hath undone
Thousands of gentle natures in our sex;
For pity is sworn servant unto love,
And this be sure, wherever it begin
To make the way, it lets the master in.
Daniel.

A common pity does not love express;
Pity is love when grown into excess.
Sir R. Howard.

RADIANCY OF.

No radiant pearl which crested fortune
wears,
No gem that, twinkling, hangs from
beauty's ears,
Not the bright stars which night's blue
arch adorn,
Nor rising suns that gild the vernal morn,
Shine with such lustre as the tear that
breaks
For other's woe, down virtue's manly
cheeks. *Darwin.*

NOT TO BE SHOWN.

I pity him, but must not dare to show it;
It adds to some men's misery not to know
it. *Richard Broome.*

USE OF.

Pity is the virtue of the law,
And none but tyrants use it cruelly.
Shakespeare.

WANT OF.

Villain, thou know'st no law of God or
man;
No beast so fierce, but knows some touch
of pity. *Ibid.*

PLAGIARISM.

OF GENIUS.

It is one thing to purloin finely-tempered
steel, and another to take a pound of lite-

rary old iron, and convert it in the furnace
of one's mind into a hundred watch-
springs, worth each a thousand times as
much as the iron. When genius borrows,
it borrows grandly, giving to the borrowed
matter, a life and beauty it lacked before.
Anon.

PLAGIARISTS.

Away ye imitators, servile herd!
Horace.

SUSPICION OF.

Plagiarists are always suspicious of being
stolen from. *Coleridge.*

PLEASING.

PLEASURE OF.

We all live upon the hope of pleasing
somebody; and the pleasure of pleasing
ought to be greatest, and, at least, always
will be greatest, when our endeavours are
exerted in consequence of our duty.
Johnson.

PLEASURE.

ALLOY IN.

Something bitter ever arises and alloys
one's highest pleasures. *Lucretius.*

NOT CONTINUOUS.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they wish'd-
for come,
And nothing pleaseth but rare accidents.
Shakespeare.

COYNESS OF.

Pleasures are few, and fewer we enjoy;
Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and
coy;
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters still
If siez'd at last, compute your mighty
gains;
What is it, but rank poison in your veins?
Young.

DEFINITION OF

Pleasure is the reflex of unimpeded
energy. *Sir William Hamilton.*

TO BE DESPISED.

Despise all vain enjoyment,—it is in-
jurious when purchased at the price of
pain. *Horace.*

EVIL EFFECTS OF.

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth
by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age
by pain. *Colton.*

ENERVATION OF.

What if a body might have all the pleasures in the world for asking? Who would so unman himself as, by accepting them, to desert his soul, and become a perpetual slave to his senses? *Seneca.*

Like dew upon the grass, when pleasure's sun

Shines on your virtues, all your virtue's done. *Marston.*

ENJOYMENT OF.

Enjoy your present pleasures so as not to injure those that are to follow. *Seneca.*

EPOCHS OF.

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 enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure. *Sidney Smith.*

EVANESCENCE OF.

Flowers are like the pleasures of the world. *Shakespeare.*

A LOAN.

Pleasure never comes sincere to man :
But lent by heaven upon hard usury.

Dryden.

MAN OF.

The man of pleasure should more properly be termed the man of pain; like Diogenes, he purchases repentance at the highest price, and sells the richest reversion for the poorest reality. *Colton.*

MODERATION IN.

Though a taste of pleasure may quicken the relish of life, an unrestrained indulgence leads to inevitable destruction.

Dodsley.

Pleasure must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then, the measure, that it is without excess. *H. G. Adams.*

He who can, at all times, sacrifice pleasure to duty, approaches sublimity.

Lavater.

A MORALIST.

Though sages may pour out their wisdom's treasure,

There is no sterner moralist than pleasure.

Byron.

RECIPROCAL.

Pleasure is a necessary reciprocal: no one feels, who does not at the same time give it. To be pleased, one must please. What pleases you in others will, in general, please them in you. *Chesterfield.*

REFINED.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasures of others. *La Bruyere.*

ROSES OF.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty. *Blair.*

SATIETY OF.

The youth who bathes in pleasure's limpid stream

At well-judged intervals, feels all his soul Nerved with recruited strength; but if too oft

He swims in sportive mazes through the flood,

It chills his languid virtue. *Mason.*

NOT SATISFYING.

He that spends all his life in sport is like one who wears nothing but fringes and eats nothing but sauces. *Fuller.*

SLAVE OF.

The slave of pleasure soon sinks into a kind of voluptuous dotage; intoxicated with present delights, and careless of everything else, his days and his nights glide away in luxury or vice, and he has no care but to keep thought away; for thought is troublesome to him who lives without his own approbation. *Johnson.*

TRANSITORINESS OF.

Pleasure soon exhausts us and itself also; but endeavor never does. *Richter.*

UNDERSTANDING OF.

Pleasure, or wrong or rightly understood, Our greatest evil, or our greatest good.

Pope.

UNLOOKED FOR.

Pleasure that comes unlooked for is thrice welcome. *Rogers.*

VAIN.

Why, all delights are vain; but that most vain,

Which, with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain. *Shakespeare.*

PLEASURES.

IN ANTICIPATION.

All earthly delights are sweeter in expectation and enjoyment; but all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than expectation. *Feltham.*

CHOICE OF.

Choose such pleasures as recreate much, and cost little. *Fuller.*

MODERATION IN.

Put only the restriction on your pleasures —be cautious that they hurt no creature that has life. *Zimmerman.*

Pleasures waste the spirits more than pains; therefore the latter can be endured longer and in greater degree, than the former. *Ibid.*

Venture not to the utmost bounds of even lawful pleasure; the limits of good and evil join. *Fuller.*

PAUCITY.

It is sad

To think how few our pleasures really are: And for the which we risk eternal good.

Bailey.

INIMICAL TO VIRTUE.

In the pursuit of pleasure, the greatest virtues lie neglected. *Tully.*

PLOTTERS.

Those who plot the destruction of others, very often fall themselves the victims.

Phaedrus.

POEM.

FATE OF A.

A poem's life and death dependeth still Not on the poet's wits, but reader's will.

Alexander Brome.

POESY.

OBJECTS OF.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality and to declaration.

Bacon.

POET.

GENIUS OF THE.

Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought, Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought;

Fancy, that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipp'd in heaven, that never die;

A soul exalted above earth—a mind Skill'd in the characters that form mankind. *Cowper.*

AN INCOMPETENT. Just writes to make his barrenness appear, And strain from hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. *Pope.*

MISSION OF THE Poet! esteem thy noble part, Still listen, still record, Sacred historian of the heart, And moral nature's lord.

Richard M. Milnes.

POETRY.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Poetry is in itself strength and joy, whether it be crowned by all mankind, or left alone in its own magic hermitage. *Sterling.*

DEFINITIONS OF.

It is the natural language of excited feeling; and a work of imagination wrought into form by art. *Frederick W. Robertson.*

Poetry is the eloquence of truth.

Campbell.

EMOTIONS OF.

There are so many tender and holy emotions flying about in our inward world, which, like angels, can never assume the body of an outward act; so many rich and lovely flowers spring up which bear no seed, that it is a happiness poetry was invented, which receives into its limbus all these incorporeal spirits, and the perfume of all these flowers. *Jean Paul.*

FROM GOD.

Poetry is itself a thing of God; He made his prophets poets, and the more we feel of poesie do we become Like God in love and power. *Bailey.*

MIGHT OF.

A drainless shower Of light is poesy, 'tis the supreme of power 'Tis might half slumbering on its own right arm. *Keats.*

MUSIC OF.

Poetry is music in words; and music is poetry in sound; both excellent sauce; but they have lived and died poor, that made them their meat. *Fuller.*

QUALITIES OF.

It is not enough that poetry should be so refined as to satisfy the judgment; it should appeal to our feeling and imagination. *Horace.*

RESPLENDENT QUALITIES OF.

Poetry has been to me "its own exceeding great reward;" it has soothed my afflictions; it has multiplied and refined my enjoyments; it has endeared solitude; and it has given me the habit of wishing to discover the good and the beautiful in all that meets and surrounds me. *Coleridge.*

RHYME IN.

Rhyme, the rudder is of verses, With which, like ships, they steer their courses. *Butler.*

POETS.

THEY BEGIN.

Worthiest poets
Shun common and plebeian forms of speech,
Every liberal and affected phrase,
To clothe their matter; and together tie
Matter and form with art and decency.
Chapman.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Poets are all who love—who feel great
truths—
And tell them. *Bailey.*

POLICY.

The devil knew not what he did, when
he made man politic. *Shakespeare.*

POLITENESS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.
Chesterfield.

INFLUENCE OF.

As charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men.
Greville.

There are few defects in our nature so glaring as not to be veiled from observation by politeness and good breeding.
Stanislaus.

OVER.

Whoever pays you more court than he is accustomed to pay, either intends to deceive you, or finds you necessary to him.
Courtenay.

POLICY OF.

There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get one a good name or to supply the want of it.
Bulwer Lytton.

SOURCE OF.

All politeness is owing to liberty. We polish one another, and rub off our corners and rough sides by a sort of amicable collision. To restrain this is inevitably to bring a rust upon men's understandings.
Shaftesbury.

TRUE.

When two goats met on a bridge which was too narrow to allow either to pass or return, the goat which lay down that the other might walk over it, was a finer gentleman than Lord Chesterfield. *Cecil.*

POLITICIAN.

CONDUCT OF THE.

A politician, Proteus-like must alter
His face, and habit; and, like water, seem

Of the same colour that the vessel is
That doth contain it; varying his form
With the chameleon at each object's
change. *Mason.*

A politician must like lightning melt
The very marrow, and not taint the skin;
His ways must not be seen. *Chapman.*

VANITY OF.

Your politicians
Have evermore a taint of vanity,
As hasty still to show, and boast a plot
As they are greedy to contrive it.
Sir W. Davenant.

POLITICS.

RULING SPIRIT OF.

Who's in or out, who moves the grand
machine,
Nor stirs my curiosity, or spleen;
Secrets of state no more I wish to know
Than secret movements of a puppet-show;
Let but the puppets move, I've my desire,
Unseen the hand which guides the master
wire. *Churchill.*

POPULARITY.

CHANGEABLENESS OF.

O breath of public praise,
Short-liv'd and vain! oft gain'd without desert,
As often lost, unmerited; composed
But of extremes: Thou first beginn'st with love
Enthusiastic, madness of affection; then
(Bounding o'er moderation and o'er reason)
Thou turn'st to hate, as causeless and as
fierce. *Havard.*

I have no taste

Of popular applause: The noisy praise
Of giddy crowds as changeable as winds;
Still vehement, and still without a cause:
Servants to chance, and blowing in the tide
Of swollen success; but veering with the ebb,
It leaves the channel dry. *Dryden.*

COURTING OF.

He who can listen pleas'd to such applause,
Buys at a dearer rate than I dare purchase,
And pays for idle air with sense and virtue.
Mallett.

SEDUCTIVE INFLUENCE OF.

Oh, popular applause, what heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms?
The wisest and the best feel urgent need
Of all their caution in thy gentlest gales;
But swelled into a dust—who then, alas!
With all his canvas set, and inexpert,
And therefore heedless, can withstand thy
power. *Cowper.*

LOVE OF.

Please not thyself the flattering crowd to
hear;
'Tis fulsome stuff, to please thy itching
ear.
Survey thy soul, not what thou dost appear,
But what thou art. *Persius.*

PORTRAITS.

Good heaven! that sots and knaves should
be so vain
To wish their vile remembrance may remain,
And stand recorded at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*

PORTRAITURE.

THE ART OF
Blest be the art that can immortalize,
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it. *Cowper.*

POSSIBILITIES.

To him nothing is impossible, who is always
dreaming of his past possibilities.
Carlyle.

POVERTY.

ADVANTAGES OF.

When it is not despicable to be poor, we
want fewer things to live in poverty with
satisfaction, than to live magnificently with
riches. *St. Evremond.*

APPEARANCE OF.

It is not poverty so much as pretence that
harasses a ruined man—the struggle between
a proud mind and an empty purse—the
keeping up a hollow show that must
soon come to an end. Have the courage to
appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its
sharpest sting. *Mrs. Jameson.*

BLESSINGS OF.

O blissful poverty!
Nature, too partial to thy lot, assigns
Health, freedom, innocence, and downy
peace,
Her real goods; and only mocks the great
With empty pageantries. *Fenton.*

CHEERLESS.

Sore pierc'd by wint'ry winds,
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*

HARD TO CONCEAL.

If rich, it is easy enough to conceal our
wealth; but if poor, it is not quite so easy
to conceal our poverty. We shall find that
it is less difficult to hide a thousand guineas
than one hole in our coat. *Colton.*

DISADVANTAGES OF.

Wealth whets the wit, 'tis true; but wit not
blest
With fortune's aid makes beggars at the
best;
Wit is hot fed, but sharpened with applause;
For wealth is solid food, but wit is hungry
sauce. *Dryden.*

EVILS OF.

Poverty palls the most generous spirits;
it crows industry, and casts resolution itself
into despair. *Addison.*

Poverty is a great evil in any state of life;
but poverty is never felt so severely as by
those who have, to use a common phrase,
"seen better days." The poverty of the
poor is misery, but it is endurable misery;
it can bear the sight of men. The poverty
of the formerly affluent is unendurable;
it avoids the light of the day, and shuns
the sympathy of those who would relieve
it; it preys upon the heart, and corrodes
the mind; it screws up every nerve to such
an extremity of tension, that one cool look—the
averted eye even of a casual acquaintance
known in prosperity—snaps the chord
at once, and leaves the self-despised object
of it a mere wreck of man. *Owgan.*

EFFECT OF.

This mournful truth is everywhere confessed,
Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.
Johnson.

EXISTENCE OF.

He is poor whose expenses exceed his income.
La Bruyere.

That man is to be accounted poor, of whatever
rank he be, and suffers the pains of
poverty, whose expenses exceed his resources;
and no man is, properly speaking, poor, but he.
Paley.

That man is not poor who has the use of
things necessary. *Horace.*

THE EFFECT OF LAZINESS.

But poverty, with most who whimper forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe,
Th' effect of laziness, or sottish waste.
Cowper.

A PAINFUL LOAD.

To mortal men great loads allotted be;
But of all packs no pack like poverty.
Herrick.

PITY FOR.

Speak gently, kindly to the poor;
Let no harsh term be heard;
They have enough they must endure,
Without an unkind word.

David Bates.

WITH PRIDE.

The face of wealth in poverty we wear.

Juvenal.

RIDICULED.

Want is the scorn of every wealthy fool,
And wit in rags is turn'd to ridicule. *Ibid.*

PRODUCES SATIRE.

Poverty makes people satirical,—soberly,
sadly, bitterly satirical. *Friswell.*

VERSUS WEALTH.

The rich
Have wakeful nights, whilst the poor man's
turf,
Begets a peaceful sleep; in which they're
blest
From frigid fears all day, at night with rest.

Goffe.

POWER.

ATTRIBUTES OF.

Power! 'tis the favorite attribute of gods,
Who look with smiles on men who can as-
pire
To copy them.

Martyn.

Power shows the man.

Pittachus.

A TEST OF CHARACTER.

Nothing, indeed, but the possession of
some power can with any certainty discover
what at the bottom is the true character of
any man.

Burke.

INTOXICATION OF.

Power will intoxicate the best hearts, as
wine the strongest heads. No man is wise
enough, nor good enough to be trusted with
unlimited power; for, whatever qualifica-
tions he may have evinced to entitle him to
the possession of so dangerous a privilege,
yet when possessed, others can no longer
answer for him, because he can no longer
answer for himself.

Colton.

FORCE OF MORAL.

Even in war, moral power is to physical
as three parts out of four.

Napoleon I.

PRAISE.

THE BEST.

That praise contents me more which one
imparts
Of judgment sound, though of a mean de-
gree,

Than praise from princes, void of princely
parts

Who have more wealth, but not more wit
than he. *Earl of Sterling.*

BESTOWAL OF.

Let another man praise thee, and not
thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine
own lips.

Proverbs xxvii, 2.

CAUTION IN.

Cautious they praise, who purpose not to
sell.

Shakespeare.

DEFINITION OF.

Praise
Is the reflection doth from virtue rise;
These fair encomiums do virtue raise
To higher acts; to praise is to advise.
Telling men what they are, we let them
see,
And represent to them what they should
be.

Aleyn.

Praise is the reflection of virtue. *Bacon.*

DESIRE FOR.

The desire which urges us to deserve
praise strengthens our good qualities, and
praise given to wit, valour, and beauty,
tends to increase them. *La Rochefoucauld.*

EFFECTS OF.

Allow no man to be so free with you as to
praise you to your face. Your vanity by
this means will want its food. At the same
time your passion for esteem will be more
fully gratified; men will praise you in their
actions: where you now receive one com-
pliment, you will then receive twenty ci-
vilities.

Steele.

Praise has different effects, according to
the mind it meets with; it makes a wise
man modest, but a fool more arrogant, turn-
ing his weak brain giddy.

Feltham.

WITHOUT JUDGMENT.

Praise bestowed without any regard to
judgment, exhibits a weak mind, and he
who believes it, possesses a weaker one.

LOVE OF.

The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns, more or less, and glows in ev'ry
heart;

The proud to gain it toils on toils endure
The modest shun it but to make it sure.

Young.

A PENSION.

Praise was originally a pension, paid by
the world.

Swift.

POPULAR.

Those men who are commended by ev-
erybody, must be very extraordinary men;
or, which is more probable very inconsiderable men.

Greville.

POWER OF.

Praise, of all things, is the most powerful
excitement to commendable actions, and
animates us in our enterprises.

La Bruyere.

FROM THE PRAISEWORTHY.

It is a great happiness to be praised by
hem that are praiseworthy.

Sir Philip Sidney.

It gives me pleasure to be praised by you
whom all men praise.

Tully.

REASONS FOR.

Whenever you commend, add your rea-
sons for doing so; it is this which dis-
tinguishes the approbation of a man of
sense from the flattery of sycophants and
admiration of fools.

Steele.

SELF.

The more you speak of yourself, the more
you are likely to lie.

Zimmerman.

There's not one wise man among twenty
will praise himself.

Shakespeare.

UNDESERVED.

Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.

Broadhurst.

UNMERITED.

They are the most frivolous and super-
ficial of mankind, who can be much de-
lighted with that praise which they them-
selves know to be altogether unmerited.

Adam Smith.

SHADOW OF VIRTUE.

Praise is but virtue's shadow; who courts
her,
Doth more the handmaid than the dame
admire.

Heath.

PRAYER.

BEFORE BATTLE.

Lord Ashley before he charged at the bat-
tle of Edge Hill made this short prayer:—
"O Lord! Thou knowest how busy I must
be this day; if I forget Thee, do not Thou
forget me."

FOR GENERAL BLESSINGS.

Our prayers should be for blessings in
genera., for God knows best what is good
for us.

Socrates.

DEFINITION OF.

Prayer is the voice of faith. *Horne.*

DISPOSITION FOR.

God is a spirit: and they that worship
Him, must worship Him in spirit and in
truth.

St. John iv, 24.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full
assurance of faith, having our hearts sprink-
led from an evil conscience, and our bodies
washed with pure water.

Hebrews x, 22.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask
of God, that giveth to all men liberally and
upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.
But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering.

James i, 5, 6.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask
amiss.

James iv, 3.

FAITH IN.

He that cometh to God, must believe that
He is, and that He is a rewarder of them
that diligently seek Him.

Heb. xi, 6.

TO GOD.

No man can hinder our private addresses
to God: every man can build a chapel in
his breast, himself the priest, his heart the
sacrifice, and the earth he treads on the al-
tar.

Jeremy Taylor.

Fountain of mercy! whose pervading eye
Can look within and read what passes there,
Accept my thoughts for thanks; I have no
words.

My soul o'erfraught with gratitude, rejects
The aid of language—Lord!—behold my
heart.

Hannah More.

Father of Light and Life! Thou Good Su-
preme!

O teach me what is good! teach me Thy-
self!

Save me from folly, vanity and vice,
From every low pursuit: and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and vir-
tue pure;

Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss.

Thomson.

IGNORANCE IN.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wise
powers

Deny us for our good; so find we profit,
By losing of our prayers.

Shakespeare.

PURIFYING INFLUENCE OF.

Prayer purifies; it is a self-preached ser-
mon.

Richter.

JOY OF

Any heart turned Godward, feels more joy

In one short hour of prayer, than e'er was raised

By all the feasts on earth since their foundation. *Bailey.*

THE LORD'S.

The Lord's Prayer, for a succession of solemn thoughts, for fixing the attention upon a few great points, for suitableness to every condition, for sufficiency, for conciseness without obscurity, for the weight and real importance of its petition, is without an equal or a rival. *Paley.*

The Lord's Prayer is short, mysterious, and, like the treasures of the spirit, full of wisdom and latent sense: it is not improper to draw forth those excellencies which are intended and signified by every petition, that by so excellent an authority we may know what it is lawful to beg of God. *Jeremy Taylor.*

MATTERS FOR.

The first petition that we are to make to Almighty God is for a good conscience, the next for health of mind, and then of body. *Seneca.*

OBJECT OF.

Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. *Phil. iv, 6.*

Pray to God at the beginning of thy works, that thou mayst bring them to a good conclusion. *Xenophon.*

POWER OF.

More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson.*

SINCERITY IN.

In prayer it is better to have a heart without words, than words without a heart. *Bunyan.*

IN SPIRIT.

Sighs now breath'd Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer Inspir'd and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight

Than loudest oratory. *Milton.*

STUDY OF.

Let every man study his prayers, and read his duty in his petitions. For the body of our prayer is the sum of our duty; and as we must ask of God whatsoever we need, so we must labour for all that we ask. *Jeremy Taylor.*

THE CHIEF THING.

Prayer is the chief thing that man may present unto God. *Hermes*

USES OF.

Is not prayer a study of truth—a sally of the soul into the unfound infinite? No man ever prayed heartily without learning something; but when a faithful thinker resolute to detach every object from personal relations, and see it in the light of thought, shall, at the same time, kindle science with the fire of the holiest affections, then will God go forth anew into the creation. *Emerson.*

Let prayer be the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening. *Matthew Henry.*

A VIRTUE.

Prayer is a virtue that prevaleth against all temptations. *Bernard.*

PREJUDICE.

CAUSE OF.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from inexperience of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addison.*

REMOVING.

To divest one's self of some prejudices, would be like taking off the skin to feel the better. *Greville.*

TENACITY OF.

The cask will long retain the flavour of that with which it was first filled. *Horace.*

UNIVERSAL.

Human nature is so constituted, that all see, and judge better, in the affairs of other men, than in their own. *Terence.*

PECULIAR.

Every period of life has its peculiar prejudices: who ever saw old age, that did not applaud the past, and condemn the present time? *Montaigne.*

PRESENT.

ENJOYMENT OF THE.

Abridge your hopes in proportion to the shortness of the span of human life; for while we converse, the hours, as if envious of our pleasure, fly away; enjoy therefore the present time, and trust not too much to what to-morrow may produce. *Greville.*

Try to be happy in this very present moment; and put not off being so to a time to come; as though that time should be of another make from this, which is already come, and is ours. *Fuller.*

PRESENTIMENTS.

All presentiments that are confirmed by events, give man a higher idea of himself. *Goethe.*

PRESENTS.

MAKING.

When thou makest presents, let them be of such things as will last long; to the end they may be in some sort immortal, and may frequently refresh the memory of the receiver *Fuller.*

PRESS.

"The Press!" all lands shall sing;

The press, the press we bring

All lands to bless.

O pallid Want! O Labour stark!

Behold, we bring the second ark!

The press! the press! the press!

Ebenezer Elliott.

But mightiest of the mighty means, On which the arm of progress leans, Man's noblest mission to advance, His woes assuage, his weal enhance, His rights enforce, his wrongs redress,— MIGHTIEST OF MIGHTY IS THE PRESS.

Dr. Bowring.

Here shall the Press, the people's rights maintain, Unawed by influence, and unbribed by gain;

Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to religion, liberty and law.

Joseph Story.

PRESUMPTION.

DARING OF.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

Pope.

DARKNESS OF.

We may recover out of the darkness of ignorance, but never out of that presumption. *Stanislaus.*

FOLLY OF.

Presumption of every kind supposes folly at the bottom. *Lavater.*

PRETENSION.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends. *Lavater.*

CULPABILITY OF.

It is no disgrace not to be able to do every thing; but to undertake, or pretend to do, what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious. *Plutarch.*

IMPOTENCE OF.

He, who gives himself airs of importance, exhibits the credentials of impotence. *Lavater.*

PREVENTION.

Prevention is the best bridle. *Feltham.*

Who would not give a trifle to prevent What he would give a thousand worlds to cure? *Dr. Young.*

PRIDE.

Pride the first peer and president of Hell. *Defoe.*

BLINDNESS OF.

How blind is pride! what eagles are we still

In matters that belong to other men, What beetles in our own. *Chapman.*

DANGER OF.

The lofty pine is oftenest agitated by the winds—high towers rush to the earth with a heavier fall—and the lightning most frequently strikes the highest mountains. *Horace.*

DEFEATING ITSELF.

Pride is observed to defeat its own end, by bringing the man who seeks esteem and reverence into contempt. *Bolingbroke.*

DEFINITION OF.

What is pride? a whizzing rocket That would emulate a star. *Wordsworth.*

ITS OWN ENEMY.

One thing pride has, which no other vice that I know of has; it is an enemy to itself; and a proud man cannot endure to see pride in another. *Feltham.*

EQUALITY IN ALL.

Pride is equal in all men; the only difference is the means and manner of displaying it. *La Rochefoucauld.*

ERROR OF.

In pride, in reas'ning pride, our error lies; All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies;

Pride still is aiming at the bless'd abodes; Men would be angels, angels would be gods. *Pope.*

ESTIMATES OF.

Pride that dines on vanity, sups on contempt. *B. Franklin.*

Pride goes hated, cursed and abominated by all. *Hammond.*