

EVILS OF.

Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and misguide the
mind,
What the weak head with strongest bias
rules,
Is pride, the never failing vice of fools.

Pope.

The best manners are stained by the ad-
dition of pride.

Claud.

Pride either finds a desert, or makes one;
submission cannot tame its ferocity, nor
satiety fill its voracity, and it requires very
costly food—its keeper's happiness.

Pride is a vice not only dreadfully mis-
chievous in human society, but perhaps of
all others, the most insuperable bar to real
inward improvement.

Mrs. E. Carter.

FAMILY.

Family pride entertains many unsocial
opinions.

Zimmerman.

Pride in boasting of family antiquity,
makes duration stand for merit.

Ibid.

FOLLY OF.

"Pride was not made for men;" a con-
scious sense

Of guilt, and folly, and their consequence,
Destroys the claim, and to beholders tells,
Here nothing but the shape of manhood
dwells.

Waller.

Unless what occupies your mind be useful,
the pride you derive from thence is foolish.

Phaed.

HATRED OF.

I do hate a proud man, as I hate the en-
gendering of toads.

Shakespeare.

MAY BE HUMBLEMED.

He whose pride oppresses the humble
may, perhaps, be humbled, but will never
be humble.

Lavater.

KILLS LOVE.

When pride begins, love ceases.

Ibid.

PARADOX IN.

There is this paradox in pride,—it makes
some men ridiculous, but prevents others
from becoming so.

Colton.

SIN OF.

Yes—the same sin that overthrew the angels,
And of all sins most easily besets
Mortals the nearest to the angelic nature.

The vile are only vain; the great are
proud.

Byron.

The sin of pride is the sin of sins; in
which all subsequent sins are included, as
in their germ; they are but the unfolding
of this one.

Archbishop Trench.

SOURCE OF.

Pride (of all others the most dangerous
fault)

Proceeds from want of sense, or want of
thought.

Roscommon.

SULLENNESS OF.

Defeated, but not dismayed,—crushed to
the earth, but not humiliated,—he seemed
to grow more haughty beneath disaster,
and to experience a fierce satisfaction in
draining the last dregs of bitterness.

Washington Irving.

WEAKNESS OF.

Of all human actions, pride seldome
obtains its end; for, aiming at honour
and reputation, it reaps contempt and de-
rision.

Walker.

ALWAYS WRONG.

He that is ashamed to be seen in a mean
condition, would be proud in a splendid
one.

Seneca.

PRINCIPLES.

Many men do not allow their principles
to take root, but pull them up every now
and then, as children do flowers they have
planted, to see if they are growing

Longfellow.

ADHERENCE TO.

Let us cling to our principles as the mari-
ner clings to his last plank when night and
tempest close around him.

CHANGING OF.

And oftener changed their principles than
their shirts.

Dr. Young.

PRISON.

A prison is a house of care,
A place where none can thrive,
A touchstone true to try a friend,
A grave for one alive;
Sometimes a place of right,
Sometimes a place of wrong,
Sometimes a place of rogues and thieves,
And honest men among,
Inscription on Edinburgh Tolbooth.

TYPE OF HELL.

A felon's cell—
The fittest earthly type of hell!
Emblem of hell, nursery of vice.

Whittier.

Tom Brown.

LIKE TO A GRAVE.

How like

A prison's to a grave! when dead, we are
With solemn pomp brought thither; and
our heirs,
Masking their joy in false dissembled tears,
Weep o'er the hearse: but earth no sooner
covers
The earth brought thither, but they turn
away
With inward smiles, the dead no more re-
member'd:
So enter'd into a prison.

Massinger.

MISERIES OF A.

A prison! heav'n's, I loath the hated name,
Famine's metropolis, the sink of shame,
A nauseous sepulchre, whose craving womb
Hourly inters poor mortals in its tomb;
By ev'ry plague and ev'ry ill possess'd,
Ev'n purgatory itself to thee 's a jest.

Tom Brown.

PROCRASTINATION.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Dr. Young.

DANGERS OF.

Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer;
Next day the fatal precedent will plead;
Thus on, till wisdom is push'd out of life.

Young.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.

Congreve.

He who prorogues the honesty of to-day
till to-morrow, will probably prorogue his
to-morrows to eternity.

Lavater.

Faith in to-morrow, instead of Christ, is
Satan's nurse for man's perdition.

Cheever.

IMPRUDENCE OF.

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide
making haste towards him apace, will sleep
till the sea overwhelms him?

Tillotson.

THE PRODIGAL AND COVETOUS.

See—

The difference 'twixt the covetous and the
prodigal;
The covetous man never has money,
And the prodigal will have none shortly.

Ben. Jonson.

PRODIGALITY.

EVIL RESULTS OF.

If any man by prodigality squanders his
own money, he cannot be entrusted with
the money of the State.

Solon.

PROGRESS

The wisest man may be wiser to-day than
he was yesterday, and to-morrow than he is
to-day. Total freedom from change would
imply total freedom from error; but this is
the prerogative of Omniscience alone.

Colton.

DEFINITION OF.

Living movement.

Carlyle.

NATURE OF.

The goal of yesterday will be the start-
ing point of to-morrow.

Ibid.

PROMISES.

CAUTION IN MAKING.

Thou oughtest to be nice, even to super-
stition, in keeping thy promises; and there-
fore thou shouldst be equally cautious in
making them.

Fuller.

He who is most low in making a promise,
is the most faithful in the performance of
it.

Rousseau.

DIVINE.

Every promise is built upon four pil-
lars:—God's justice or holiness, which will
not suffer Him to deceive; His grace or
goodness, which will not suffer Him to for-
get; His truth, which will not suffer Him
to change; and His power, which makes
Him able to accomplish.

Salter.

HASTY.

Nothing can lead into greater hazards
than promises hastily and uncautiously
made.

PROSPERITY.

CONDUCT IN.

Take care to be an economist in pros-
perity; there is no fear of your being one
in adversity.

Zimmerman.

DANGERS OF.

He that suffers
Prosperity to swell him 'bove a mean;
Like those impressions 'n the air, that rise
From dunghill vapours, scatter'd by the
wind,
Leaves nothing but an empty name be-
hind.

Nabb.

THE ELATION OF.

The mind of man is ignorant of fate and
future destiny, and of keeping within due
bounds when elated by prosperity.

Virgil.

OF KNAVES.

Knives will thrive,
When honest plainness knows not how to
live.

Shirley.

TEMPTATIONS OF.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful manner; so that we are but little aware of them and less able to withstand them.

Atterbury.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

The mind that is much elevated and insolent with prosperity, and cast down with adversity, is generally abject and base.

Epicurus.

Whilst you are prosperous you can number many friends; but when the storm comes you are left alone.

Ovid.

PROVERBS.

DEFINITIONS OF.

The wisdom of many, and the wit of one.

Lord John Russell.

Jewels five-words long,
That on the stretch'd forefinger of all time
Sparkle forever.

Tennyson.

The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs.

Lord Bacon.

USE OF.

Proverbs are, for the most part, rules of moral, or, still more properly, of prudential conduct.

Brande.

PROVIDENCE.

There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.

Shakespeare.

MISNAMED CHANCE.

Wondrous chance!
Or rather wondrous conduct of the gods!
By mortals, from their blindness, chance
misnam'd.

Thomson.

GOODNESS OF.

It is remarkable that Providence has given us all things for our advantage near at hand; but iron, gold, and silver, being both the instruments of blood and slaughter, and the price of it, nature has hidden in the bowels of the earth.

Seneca.

OUR GUARDIAN.

Sink not beneath imaginary sorrows;
Call to your aid your courage and your wisdom:

Think on the sudden change of human scenes;

Think on the various accidents of war;
Think on the mighty power of awful virtue;
Think on that Providence that guards the good.

Johnson.

MANIFESTATIONS OF.

Two manifestations of the course of Providence have often been pointed out as the

most distinct and prominent which have yet occurred in the history of the human race. The coming of our Lord and Saviour is one, at that precise time when the world, in its moral and political circumstances, was best fitted for the reception and diffusion of the Gospel; the other, far indeed inferior to it alone, is the discovery of printing, just when the Gospel itself was to be raised as it were from the dead.

Southey.

MYSTERIES OF.

O, all-preparing Providence divine!

In thy large book what secrets are enroll'd!

What sundry helps doth thy great power assign,

To prop the course which thou intend'st to hold?

What mortal sense is able to define

Thy mysteries, thy counsels many fold?

It is thy wisdom strangely that extends

Obscure proceedings to apparent ends.

Drayton.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewild'rd in the fruitless search;

Nor sees with how much art the windings run,

Nor where the regular confusion ends.

Addison.

Thou great mysterious Power, who hast involved

Thy wise decrees in darkness, to perplex

The pride of human wisdom, to confound

The daring scrutiny, and prove the faith

Of Thy presuming creatures!

Hannah More.

OMNIPRESENCE OF.

Yes, thou art ever present, Power Supreme!
Not circumscrib'd by time, nor fix'd to space,

Confin'd to altars, nor to temples bound,

In wealth, in want, in freedom, or in chains,
In dungeons, or on thrones, the faithful

find Thee!

Hannah More.

RETRIBUTION OF.

How just is Providence in all its works.
How swift to overtake us in our crimes!

Lansdowne.

WORK OF.

This is thy work, Almighty Providence!
Whose power, beyond the reach of human

thought,

Revolves the orbs of empire; bids them

sink

Deep in the dead'ning night of thy dis-
pleasure,
Or rise majestic o'er a wondering world.

Thomson.

PROVIDENT.

NECESSITY OF BEING.

If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.

1 Tim. v. 8.

PRUDENCE.

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

Colton.

ADVANTAGES OF.

The bounds of a man's knowledge are easily concealed, if he has but prudence.

Goldsmith.

No protecting power is wanting, if prudence be but employed.

Juvenal.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Prudent men lock up their motives, letting familiars have a key to their hearts, as to their gardens.

Shenstone.

GREAT OBJECT OF.

The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendour cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate.

Johnson.

PROTECTING POWER.

Prudence protects and guides us; wit betrays;

A splendid source of ill ten thousand ways;
A certain snare to miseries immense;

A gay prerogative from common sense;
Unless strong judgment, that wild thing

can tame,
And break to oaths of virtue and of fame.

Young.

RULES OF.

The rules of prudence in general, like the laws of the stone tablets, are, for the most part, prohibitive. Thou shalt not, is their characteristic formula; and it is an especial part of christian prudence that it should be so.

Coleridge.

VALUE OF.

Those who, in the confidence of superior capacities or attainments, neglect the common maxims of life, should be reminded that nothing will supply the want of prudence; but that negligence and irregularity, long continued, will make knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible.

Johnson.

VIRTUE OF.

Prudence is a necessary ingredient in all the virtues, without which, they degenerate into folly and excess.

Jeremy Collier.

Prudence is that virtue by which we discern what is proper to be done under the various circumstances of time and place.

Milton.

Prudence, thou virtue of the mind, by which

We do consult of all that's good or evil.

Nabb.

A CARDINAL VIRTUE.

Prudence is one of the virtues which were called cardinal by the ancient ethical writers.

Fleming.

WANT OF.

Want of prudence is too frequently the want of virtue; nor is there on earth a more powerful advocate for vice than poverty?

Goldsmith.

PUNISHMENT

PROPORTIONATE TO CRIME.

Let rules be fix'd that may our rage contain,
And punish faults with a proportion'd pain;
And do not flay him, who deserves alone
A whipping for the fault that he has done.

Horace.

EXAMPLE.

Every example of punishment has in it some tincture of injustice, but the sufferings of individuals are compensated by the promotion of the public good.

Tacitus.

SEQUENCE OF.

The seeds of our punishment are sown at the same time we commit sin.

Hesiod.

PURITY.

ENJOYMENT OF.

He that has light within his own clear breast,
May sit i' the centre, and enjoy bright day.

Milton.

FEMALE.

An angel might have stoop'd to see,
And bless'd her for her purity.

Dr. Mackay.

INHERENT.

The sun though it passes through dirty places, yet remains as pure as before.

Coke.

TEST OF LIFE.

Be purity of life the test,—
Leave to the heart, to Heaven, the rest.

Sprague.

PURITY AND TRUTH.

Purity is the feminine, truth the masculine, of honor. *Hare.*

PURPOSE.

INFIRMITY OF.

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare.*

STRENGTH OF.

Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed;
Who does the best his circumstances allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more. *Young.*

PURSE.

CONSUMPTION OF THE.

I can get no remedy against the consumption of the purse; borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable. *Shakespeare.*

AN EMPTY.

The man with an empty purse can sing before the robber. *Juvenal.*

LOVE LIES IN.

Lies in their purses; and whoso empties them,
By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate. *Shakespeare.*

PURSUITS.

DIVERSITY OF.

I take it to be a principle rule of life, not to be too much addicted to one thing. *Terence.*

QUACKS.

GAINS OF.

From powerful causes spring the empiric's gains,
Man's love of life, his weakness, and his pains;
These first induce him the vile trash to try,
Then lend his name that other men may buy. *Crabbe.*

IMPOSTURE OF.

I have heard they are the most lewd impostors,
Made of all terms and shreds, no less bellers
Of great men's favours than their own vile medicines,
Which they will utter upon monstrous oaths;
Selling that drug for two pence ere they part,
Which they have valued at twelve crowns before. *Ben Jonson.*

POWER OF.

No class escapes them—from the poor man's pay

The nostrum takes no trifling part away;
Time, too, with cash is wasted; 'tis the fate
Of real helpers, to be called too late;
This find the sick, when (time and patience gone)
Death with a tenfold terror hurries on. *Crabbe.*

SKILL OF.

Out, you impostors,
Quack-salving cheating mountebanks, your skill
Is to make sound men sick, and sick men kill. *Massinger.*

QUALITIES.

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are only to be fixed by those which are real. *De Moy.*

QUARRELS.

GROWTH OF.

Dissensions, like the small streams are first begun,
Scarcely seen they rise, but gather as they run;
So lines that from their parallel decline,
More they proceed the more they still disjoin. *Garth.*

INTERPOSITION IN.

Those who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose. *Gay.*

If he had two ideas in his head, they would fall out with each other. *Johnson.*

DANGERS OF.

I consider your very testy and quarrelsome people in the same light as I do a loaded gun, which may, by accident, go off and kill one. *Shenstone.*

QUOTATIONS.

ADVANTAGE OF.

Quotation, sir, is a good thing; there is a community of mind in it; classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. *Johnson.*

DEPENDENCE UPON.

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

To patchwork learn'd quotations are allied,

But strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

SPIRIT OF

Whoever only reads to transcribe shining remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of patchwork. *Swift.*

MOTTOES FOR A BOOK OF.

If these little sparks of holy fire which I have thus heaped together do not give life to your prepared and already unkindled spirit, yet they will sometimes help to entertain a thought, to actuate a passion, to employ and hallow a fancy. *Jeremy Taylor.*

Reader, now I send thee, like a bee, to gather honey out of flowers and weeds; every garden is furnished with either, and so is ours. Read and meditate. *H. Smith.*

Of things that be strange

Who loveth to read,

In this book let him range,

His fancy to feed. *R. Robinson.*

I am but a gatherer, and a disposer of other men's stuff. *Watton.*

Thus have I, as well as I could, gathered a posey of observations as they grew; and if some rue and wormwood be found among the sweeter herbs, their wholesomeness will make amends for their bitterness. *Lord Lyttleton.*

There's no want of meat, sir;
Portly and curious viands are prepared,
To please all kinds of appetites. *Massinger.*

Now they that like it, may;
The rest may choose. *G. Wither.*

If the world like it not, so much the worse for them. *Cowper.*

RABBLE.

CENSURES OF THE.

They condemn what they do not understand. *Cicero.*

CLAMOUR OF THE.

A hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass, inspired with iron lungs. *Virgil.*

RAGE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Eyeless rage.

In rage, deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Ibid.*

EFFECTS OF.

Her colour changed, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came;
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heaved her a-b'ring breast. *Dryden.*

EXCESSIVE.

The pain is in my head; 'tis in my heart
'Tis everywhere; it rages like a madness,
And I most wonder how my reason holds. *Otway.*

'Tis all in vain, this rage that tears thy bosom!

Like a bird that flutters in her cage,
Thou beat'st thyself to death. *Rowe.*

There is not in nature
A thing that makes man so deform'd, so beastly,

As doth intemp'rate anger. *Webster.*

INCOHERENCE OF.

They could neither of 'em speak for rage
and so fell a sputtering at one another like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

A TRANSIENT PASSION.

Rage is the shortest passion of our souls,
Like narrow brooks that rise with sudden showers,

It swells in haste, and falls again as soon.
Still as it ebbs, the softer thoughts flow in,
And the deceiver, love, supplies its place. *Rowe.*

My rage is not malicious; like a spark
Of fire by steel enforced out of a flint.
It is no sooner kindled, but extinct. *Goffe.*

RAILLERY.

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of urbanity, good humor falters. *L'Estrange.*

TO BE AVOIDED.

But, above all things, raillery decline,—
Nature but few does for that task design;
'Tis in the ablest hand a dang'rous tool,
But never fails to wound the meddling fool. *Stillingfleet.*

RAIN.

BEAUTY OF THE.

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane;
How beautiful is the rain!