

REPROOF.

GENTLENESS OF.

He had such a gentle method of reproving their faults that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them.

Atterbury.

SHARPNESS OF.

Forbear sharp speeches to her; she's a lady, So tender of rebukes that words are strokes, And strokes death to her.

Shakespeare.

WISDOM IN.

Reprove not in their wrath incensed men; Good counsel comes clean out of reason then, But when his fury is appeased and past, He will conceive his fault, and mend at last.

When he is cool, and calm, then utter it; No man gives physic in the midst o' the fit.

Randolph.

REPUTATION.

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will narrowly inspect every part of him.

Addison.

DISPROPORTIONATE.

Reputation is rarely proportionate to virtue. We have seen a thousand people esteemed, either for the merit they had not yet attained, or for that they no longer possessed.

St. Evremond.

ESTABLISHING A.

There are two modes of establishing our reputation; to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by rogues. It is best, however, to secure the former, because it will be invariably accompanied by the latter.

Colton.

TO GAIN A.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

Socrates.

IMPORTANCE OF.

O reputation! dearer far than life, Thou precious balsam, lovely, sweet of smell, Whose cordial drops once spilt by some rash hand, Not all the owner's care, nor the repenting toil

Of the rude spiller, ever can collect To its first purity and native sweetness.

Sir W. Raleigh.

LIVING ON.

How many people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made!

Holmes.

LOSS OF.

Had he unjustly fallen, your name had then been stain'd to latest times with foul reproach; and what more dreadful, more to be abhorred, than to be known with infamy forever?

Pater son

POWER OF.

If entreaty fail, The force of reputation shall prevail.

Tourneurs.

DIFFICULTY OF PRESERVING.

How difficult it is to save the bark of reputation from the rocks of ignorance.

Petrarch.

Thy credit wary keep, 'tis quickly gone: Being got by many actions, lost by one.

Randolph.

LIKE A SHADOW.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow: It sometimes follows and sometimes precedes him, it is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter than his natural size.

French Proverb.

A TREASURE.

The purest treasure mortal times afford, Is spotless reputation; that away, Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay.

Shakespeare.

UNDESERVED.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.

Shakespeare

RESENTMENT.

PAIN OF.

Resentment is, in every stage of the passion, painful, but is not disagreeable, unless in excess; pity is always painful, yet always agreeable; vanity, on the contrary, is always pleasant, yet always disagreeable.

Hume.

RESERVE.

Thou art of ice, thy kindness freezes.

A reserved man is in continual conflict with the social part of his nature; and even grudges himself the laugh into which he is sometimes betrayed.

Shenstone.

RESIGNATION.

BLESSING OF.

Whate'er my doom; It cannot be unhappy: God hath given me The boon of resignation.

Wilson.

TO GOD.

It is the Lord: let Him do what seemeth Him good.

Samuel iii, 18.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

Job i, 21.

Now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me.

2 Samuel xii, 23.

LIGHT OF.

True resignation, which always brings with it the confidence that unchangeable goodness will make even the disappointment of our hopes, and the contradictions of life, conducive to some benefit, casts a grave but tranquil light over the prospect of even a toilsome and troubled life.

Humboldt.

RESISTANCE.

SPIRIT OF.

There is a spirit of resistance implanted by the Deity in the breast of man, proportioned to the size of the wrongs he is destined to endure.

C. J. Fox.

RESOLUTION.

FIRMNESS OF.

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

Shakespeare.

RESPECT.

PROCUREMENT OF.

Respect is better secured by exacting than soliciting it.

Greville.

REST.

DEFINITION OF.

Rest is the sweet sauce of labor.

Plutarch.

REST AND LABOR.

Alternate rest and labor long endure.

Ovid.

RESURRECTION.

DEFINITION OF.

The resurrection is the silver lining to the dark clouds of death, and we know the sun is shining beyond.

RETIREMENT.

BLESSING OF.

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline, Retreats from care, that never must be mine;

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,

A youth of labour with an age of ease; Who quits a world where strong temptations try,

And, since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly!

Goldsmith.

HAPPINESS OF.

O happiness of sweet retir'd content! To be at once secure and innocent.

Denham.

RETREAT.

NOBILITY OF.

In all the trade of war, no feat Is nobler than a brave retreat.

Butler.

RETRIBUTION.

INEVITABLE.

Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother, that God's own hand did not fasten the other end round the neck of the oppressor.

Lamartine

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.

Shakespeare.

RETROSPECTION.

PLEASURES OF.

And often a retrospect delights the mind.

Dante.

REVENGE.

BRUTALIZING EFFECT.

The indulgence of revenge tends to make men more savage and cruel.

Lord Karnes.

COWARDICE OF.

Revenge, weak women's valour, and in men,

The ruffian's cowardice, keep from thy breast:

The factious palace is the serpent's den, Whom cowards there, with secret slaughter feast.

Sir W. Davenant.

DEFINITION OF.

Wild justice.

Bacon.

ERROR OF.

How rash, how inconsiderate is rage! How wretched, oh! how fatal is our error, When to revenge precipitate we run; Revenge, that still with double force recoils Back on itself, and is its own revenge, While to the short liv'd, momentary joy, Succeeds a train of woes, an age of torments.

Frowde.

A FEVER.

Revenge is a fever in our own blood, to be cured only by letting the blood of another; but the remedy too often produces a relapse, which is remorse—a malady far more dreadful than the first disease, because it is incurable.

Colton

FOLLY OF.

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well. *Lord Bacon.*

PASSION OF.

Revenge is an act of passion, vengeance, of justice: injuries are revenged, crimes are avenged. *Johnson.*

BEST SORT OF.

Hath any wronged thee? be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work's begun; forgive it, 'tis finisht; he is below himself that is not above any injury. *Quarles.*

The best revenge is to reform our crimes; Then time crowns sorrows, sorrows sweeten times. *Middleton.*

The best sort of revenge is not to be like him who did the injury. *Antoninus.*

SURENESS OF.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly paced. *Dryden.*

A WEAKNESS.

Revenge is always the pleasure of a little, weak, and narrow mind. *Juvenal.*

RHETORIC.

Rhetoric without logic, is like a tree with leaves and blossoms, but no root. *Selden.*

OF THE HEART.

The heart's still rhetoric, disclosed with eyes. *Shakespeare.*

RHYME.

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

RHYME AND REASON.

1. But are you so much in love as your rhymes speak?
2. Neither rhyme nor reason can express how much. *Shakespeare.*

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time until this season,
I received no rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*

RICHES.

THE BEST.

And his best riches, ignorance of wealth. *Goldsmith.*

BURDEN OF.

There is a burden of care in getting riches, fear in keeping them, temptation in

using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them: and a burden of account at least to be given up concerning them. *Matthew Henry.*

A CURSE.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools, The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare, more apt

To slacken virtue, and abate her edge Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*

DEFINITION OF.

I take him to be the only rich man that lives upon what he has, owes nothing, and is contented; for there is no determinate sum of money, nor quantity of estate, that can denote a man rich, since no man is truly rich that has not so much as perfectly satiates his desire of having more; for the desire of more is want, and want is poverty. *Howe.*

GIFTS OF.

What riches give us, let us first inquire: Meat, fire, and clothes; what more? meat, clothes, and fire. *Pope.*

HURTFUL.

Riches for the most part are hurtful to them that possess them. *Plutarch.*

INFLUENCE OF.

As riches and favor forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity. *La Bruyere.*

LEAVING.

Men leave their riches either to their kindred or their friends; and moderate portions prosper best in both. *Bacon.*

LOSS OF.

Riches do not exhilarate us so much with their possession as they torment us with their loss. *Gregory.*

NEED BEYOND.

However rich or elevated, a name! something is always wanting to our imperfect fortune. *Hora.*

PRIVILEGE OF.

The greatest and most amiable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor, is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy. *Colton.*

PRODUCE SATIETY.

Satiety comes of riches, and contumaciousness of satiety. *Solon.*

SELFISHNESS OF.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in want. *Swift.*

SLAVERY OF.

A great fortune is a great slavery. *Seneca.*

USE OF.

He hath riches sufficient, who hath enough to be charitable. *Sir Thomas Browne.*

Believe not much them that seem to despise riches; for they despise them that despair of them; and none are worse when they come to them. Be not penny-wise; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more. *Bacon.*

We see how much a man has, and therefore we envy him; did we see how little he enjoys, we should rather pity him. *Seed.*

A great estate is a great disadvantage to those who do not know how to use it, for nothing is more common than to see wealthy persons live scandalously and miserably; riches do them no service in order to virtue and happiness; therefore 'tis precept and principle, not an estate that makes a man good for something. *Antoninus.*

If a rich man is proud of his wealth, he should not be praised until it is known how he employs it. *Socrates.*

RICH AND POOR.

COUNSEL TO THE.

Rich, be not exalted, poor, be not dejected. *Cleobulus.*

RIDICULE.

POWER OF.

Ridicule is frequently employed with more power and success, than severity. *Horace.*

USE OF.

If ridicule were employed to laugh men out of vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men out of virtue and good sense, by attacking everything solemn and serious. *Addison.*

RIGOR.

EXTREME.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it, and at length to relax into a supine neglect. *Burke.*

RING.

WEDDING.

Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding ring. *Colley Cibber.*

RIVALRY.

Two stars keep not motion in one sphere. *Shakespeare.*

ROARING.

I will roar, that it will do any man's heart good to hear me.

I will aggravate my voice so, that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you an 'twere any nightingale. *Shakespeare.*

ROBBERS.

CHARACTER OF.

They were in truth great rascals, and he longed to that class of people who find things before they are lost. *Grimm.*

ROD.

Take thy correction mildly. Kiss the rod. *Shakespeare.*

He that spareth his rod hateth his son.

Proverbs xiii, 24.

ROGUE.

A.

Rogue in spirits, and rogue in grain.

Robt. Heath.

ROGUERY.

UNHAPPINESS OF.

After long experience of the world, I affirm, before God, I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy. *Junius.*

ROMANCE.

LOVE OF.

In this common-place world, every one is said to be romantic, who either admires a fine thing or does one. *Pope.*

RUDENESS.

FOLLY OF.

Nothing is more silly than the pleasure some people take in "speaking their minds." A man of this make will say a rude thing for the mere pleasure of saying it, when an opposite behaviour, full as innocent, might have preserved his friend, or made his fortune. *Steele.*

HAS NO LICENSE.

A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing, than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another, than to knock him down. *Johnson.*

RULERS.

ADVICE TO.

He that would govern others, first should be

The master of himself, richly endued With depth of understanding, height of knowledge. *Massinger.*

RULING.

UNFITNESS FOR.

He is unfit to manage public matters,
Who knows not how to rule at home his
household. *Ford.*

RUMOR.

BELIEF IN.

He that easily believes rumors has the
principle within him to augment rumors.
It is strange to see the ravenous appetite
with which some devourers of character
and happiness fix upon the sides of the in-
nocent and unfortunate. *Jane Porter.*

CHARACTER OF.

Lord Rumour speaks:
I, from the Orient to the drooping West,
Making the wind my post-horse, still unfold
The acts commenced on this ball of Earth:
Upon my tongues continual slanders rise;
Upon which in every language I pronounce,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports.
Shakespeare.

INCREASE OF.

Rumour doth double, like the voice and
echo,
The numbers of the fear'd. *Ibid.*

The flying rumours gather'd as they roll'd,
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told,
And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made enlargement
too,
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it
grew. *Pope.*

AN EVIL MESSENGER.

Rumour was the messenger
Of defamation, and so swift, that none
Could be the first to tell an evil tale.
Pollok.

SLANDEROUS.

Curse the tongue
Whence slanderous rumour, like the adder's
drop,
Distills her venom, withering friendship's
faith,
Turning love's favour. *Hillhouse.*

SPREADING.

The art of spreading rumours may be
compared to the art of pin-making. There
is usually some truth, which I call the wire;
as this passes from hand to hand, one gives
it a polish, another a point, others make
and put on the head, and at last the pin is
completed. *John Newton.*

RURAL.

SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid nature. *Cowper.*

SABBATH.

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bad,
Th' indorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood;
The couch of time, care's balm and bay;
The week were dark, but for thy light:
Thy torch doth show the way.
George Herbert.

BLESSEDNESS OF THE.

Sunday, that day so tedious to the triflers
of earth, so full of beautiful repose of calm-
ness and strength for the earnest and heav-
enly minded. *Maria J. M'Intosh.*

TO THE LABORER.

Hail Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's
day. *Grahame.*

FOR MAN.

The Sabbath was made for man, and not
man for the Sabbath. *St. Mark ii, 27.*

OBSERVANCE OF THE.

Life and blessing will attend the man
who observes the Sabbath. The Sabbath
of rest is a continual lesson to him to turn
his eye from all created objects, and look
to that heavenly rest into which God is en-
tered, and which is promised to man.
J. Milner.

He that remembers not to keep the Chris-
tian Sabbath at the beginning of the week,
will be in danger to forget before the end
of the week that he is a Christian.
Sir Edmund Turner.

OF THE POOR.

Yes, child of suffering, thou mayst well be
sure,
He who ordained the Sabbath loves the
poor! *Lowell.*

STILLNESS OF THE.

How still the morning of the hallow'd day!
Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd
The ploughboy's whistle, and the milk-
maid's song. *Grahame.*

SADNESS.

IMPIETY OF.

'Tis impious in a good man to be sad.
Dr. Young.

SAILOR.

Poor child of danger, nursling of the storm,
Sad are the woes that wreck thy manly
form!
Rocks, waves, and winds, the shatter'd
bark delay,
Thy heart is sad, thy home is far away.
Campbell.

LOVE TOWARDS THE.

I love the sailor; his eventful life—
His generous spirit—his contempt of dan-
ger—
His firmness in the gale, the wreck, the
strife;
And though a wild and reckless ocean-
ranger,
God grant he make the port, when life is o'er,
Where storms are hush'd, and billows break
no more. *Walter Colton.*

SAINTS.

INTOLERANCE OF.

As no roads are so rough as those that
have just been mended, so no sinners are
so intolerant as those that have just turned
out saints. *Colton.*

SALUTATION.

INDICATION OF CHARACTER.

As a man's salutation, so is the total of
his character; in nothing do we lay our-
selves so open as in our manner of meeting
and salutation. *Lavater.*

SARCASM.

LANGUAGE OF.

Sarcasm I now see to be, in general, the
language of the devil; for which reason I
have, long since, as good as renounced it.
Carlyle.

TREATMENT OF.

He who rests satisfied in merely defend-
ing himself against sarcasm and abuse is
always a loser. *Goethe.*

SATAN.

Th' infernal serpent; he it was, whose guile,
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, deceiv'd
The mother of mankind. *Milton.*

AMBITION OF.

Here we may reign secure; and in my choice
To reign is worth ambition, though in hell.
Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven.
Milton.

EVIL QUALITIES OF.

Satan, as a master, is bad; his work much
worse; and his wages worst of all. *Fuller.*

STRATAGEM OF.

If Satan doth fetter us, 'tis indifferent to
him whether it be by a cable or by a hair;
nay, perhaps the smallest sins are his great-
est stratagems. *Ibid.*

SATIETY.

A CURSE.

Some are cursed with the fulness of sa-
tiety; and how can they bear the ills of
life, when its very pleasures fatigue them?
Colton.

CAUSE OF.

Satiety comes of a too often repetition;
and he who will not give himself leisure to
be thirsty, can never find the true pleasure
of drinking. *Montaigne.*

EFFECTS OF.

A surfeit of the sweetest things,
The deepest loathing to the stomach brings.
Shakespeare.

SATIRE.

Satire is a composition of salt and mer-
cury, and it depends upon the different
mixture and preparation of these ingredi-
ents that it comes out a noble medicine or
rank poison. *Jeffrey.*

CIRCULATION OF.

Satires and lampoons on particular peo-
ple circulate more by giving copies in con-
fidence to the friends of the parties, than
by printing them? *Sheridan.*

CURSE OF.

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my
foe,
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-ey'd virgin steal a tear.
Pope.

DEFINITION OF.

Wit larded with malice.
Shakespeare.

EFFECTS OF.

Whose wound no salve can cure. Each
blow doth leave
A lasting sear, that with a poison eats
Into the marrow of their fame, and lives;
Th' eternal ulcer to their memories.
Randolph.

EVILS OF.

The feathered arrow of satire has oft been
wet with the heart's blood of its victims.
Disraeli.