

'Tis fearful building upon any sin;  
One mischief enter'd, brings another in:  
The second pulls a third, the third draws  
more,  
And they for all the rest set ope the door;  
Till custom take away the judging sense,  
That to offend we think it no offence.

*Smith.*

Oh! how will sin  
Engender sin—throw guilt upon the soul,  
And like a rock dashed on the troubled lake,  
'Twill form its circles, round succeeding  
round,  
Far wider than the other.

*Geo. Colman, Jr.*

#### GUILT OF.

He that commits a sin shall find  
The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,  
Though bribes or favors shall assert his  
cause.

*Creech.*

#### HOSTILITY TO.

Use sin as it will use you, spare it not, for  
it will not spare you; it is your murderer,  
and the murderer of the world; use it,  
therefore, as a murderer should be used.  
Kill it before it kills you, and though it kill  
your bodies, it shall not be able to kill your  
souls; and though it bring you to the grave,  
as it did your head, it shall not be able to  
keep you there.

*Baxter.*

#### MALIGNANCY OF.

Sins of the mind have less infamy than  
those of the body, but not less malignity.

*Whicote.*

#### PUNISHMENT OF.

Think not for wrongs like these unscourged  
to live;  
Long may ye sin, and long may Heaven  
forgive;  
But when ye least expect, in sorrow's day,  
Vengeance shall fall more heavy for delay.

*Churchill.*

Sin let loose, speaks punishment at hand.

*Cowper.*

#### REPROACHES OF.

When we think of death, a thousand  
sins we have trod as worms beneath our  
feet, rise up against us like flaming ser-  
pents.

*Thomas Scott.*

#### RESTLESSNESS OF.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat  
from it, we shall advance in it; and the fur-  
ther on we go, the more we have to come  
back.

*Barrow.*

#### IN THOUGHT.

All crimes are indeed sins, but not all  
sins crimes. A sin may be in the thought or

secret purpose of a man, of which neither a  
judge, nor a witness, nor any man, can take  
notice.

*Hobbs.*

#### TYRANNY OF.

O the dangerous siege  
Sin lays about us! And the tyranny  
He exercises when he hath expung'd  
Like to the horror of a winter's thunder,  
Mix'd with a gushing storm; that suffers  
nothing  
To stir abroad on earth, but their own  
rages,  
Is sin, when it hath gather'd head above us;  
No roof, no shelter can secure us so,  
But he will drown our cheeks in fear or  
woe.

*Chapman.*

#### SINS.

#### ACTING OF.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.

*Shakespeare.*

#### LIKE OUR SHADOWS.

Our sins, like to our shadows  
When our day is in its glory, scarce ap-  
pear'd;  
Towards our evening how great and mon-  
strous  
They are!

*Suckling.*

#### SINCERITY.

#### CHARACTER OF.

The more honesty a man has, the less he  
affects the air of a saint. The affectation of  
sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

*Lavater.*

Sincerity is an openness of heart; 'tis  
found in a very few people; and that which  
we see commonly is not it, but a subtle dis-  
simulation, to gain the confidence of other

*Charron.*

#### DELIGHT OF.

Sincerity's my chief delight,  
The darling pleasure of the mind;  
O that I could to her invite,  
All the whole race of human kind;  
Take her, mortals, she's worth more  
Than all your glory, all your fame,  
Than all your glittering boasted store,  
Than all the things that you can name,  
She'll with her bring a joy divine,  
All that's good, and all that's fine.

*Lady Chudleigh.*

#### EXCELLENCE OF.

Sincerity is like traveling in a plain  
beaten road, which commonly brings a man  
sooner to his journey's end than by-ways,  
in which men often lose themselves.

*Tillotson.*

#### INFLUENCE OF.

An inward sincerity will of course in-  
fluence the outward deportment; but  
where the one is wanting, there is great  
reason to suspect the absence of the other.

*Sterne.*

#### FIRST OF VIRTUES.

Sincerity,  
Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave  
Thy onward path, although the earth  
should gape,  
And from the gulf of hell destruction  
rise,—  
To take dissimulation's winding way.

*Home.*

#### SINGULARITY.

#### AFFECTING.

Let those who would affect singularity  
with success, first determine to be very vir-  
tuous, and they will be sure to be very sin-  
gular.

*Colton.*

He who would be singular in his apparel,  
had need have something superlative to  
balance that affectation.

*Feltham.*

#### SKILL.

#### USE OF.

He who lacks strength must attain his  
purpose by skill.

*Scott.*

#### SKULL.

#### REFLECTIONS ON A.

O empty vault of former glory!  
Where'er thou wert in time of old,  
Thy surface tells thy living story,  
Though now so hollow, dead, and cold;  
For in thy form is yet descried  
The traces left of young desire;  
The painter's art, the statesman's pride,  
The muse's song, the poet's fire;  
But these, forsooth, now seem to be  
Mere lumps on thy periphery.

*Dr. Forster.*

Thou hollow skull! what meanings lurk  
Beneath that grin? 'tis but to say  
Thy brain like mine was once at work  
With thoughts that led thee far astray;  
Longing for truth, you sought the day's  
clear light,  
But miserably stray'd in gloom and night.

*Goethe.*

Where be your gibes now? your gam-  
bols? your songs? your flashes of merri-  
ment that were wont to set the table on a  
roar?

*Shakespeare.*

#### SLANDER.

Slander—  
Whose edge is sharper than the sword.

*Shakespeare.*

#### ANGER AT A.

Where it concerns himself,  
Who's angry at a slander, makes it true.

*Ben Jonson.*

#### AVOIDING.

Let us live well; were it alone for this,  
The baneful tongues of servants to despise  
Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds  
An easy entrance to ignoble minds.

*Juvenal.*

#### BREATH OF.

To be continually subject to the breath of  
slander, will tarnish the purest virtue, as a  
constant exposure to the atmosphere will  
obscure the brightness of the finest gold;  
but in either case, the real value of both  
continues the same, although the currency  
may be somewhat impeded.

*Colton.*

#### CONTEMPT OF.

Slander meets no regard from noble minds;  
Only the base believe, what the base only  
utter.

*Beller.*

#### EFFECT 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.*

#### EVILS OF.

Calumny will sear  
Virtue itself: these shrugs, these hums, and  
ha's.

*Shakespeare.*

Those who murder fame  
Kill more than life destroyers.

*Sir Thomas Overbury.*

Slander lives upon succession;

For ever housed when once it gets posses-  
sion.

*Shakespeare.*

#### FOULNESS OF.

'Twas slander fill'd her mouth with lying  
words,—  
Slander, the foulest whelp of sin.

*Pollok.*

#### INCREASE OF.

Some are carrying elsewhere what is told  
them; the measure of the fiction is ever on  
the increase, and each fresh narrator adds  
something to what he has heard.

*Ovid.*

#### REPELLING.

To hear an open slander is a curse,  
But not to find an answer is a worse.

*Ibid.*



## SLANDERER.

## THE.

O thou, from whose rank breath nor sex can save,  
Nor sacred virtue, nor the powerless grave,  
Felon unwhipp'd! than whom in yonder cells  
Full many a groaning wretch less guilty dwells,—  
Blush, if of honest blood a drop remains,  
To steal its lonely way along thy veins;  
Blush—if the bronze long harden'd on thy cheek  
Has left one spot where that poor drop can speak:  
Blush to be branded with the slanderer's name,  
And, though thou dread'st not sin, at least dread shame. *Sprague.*

## ADMONITION AGAINST.

Listen not to a tale-bearer or slanderer,  
for he tells thee nothing out of goodwill;  
but as he discovereth of the secrets of others,  
so he will of thine in turn. *Socrates.*

He that shall rail against his absent friends,  
Or hears them scandalized, and not defends;  
Sports with their fame, and speaks whate'er he can,  
And only to be thought a witty man;  
Tells tales, and brings his friends in disesteem;  
That man's a knave—be sure beware of him. *Horace.*

## SLANDERERS.

Long-breath'd talkers, minion lispers,  
Cutting honest throats by whispers. *Scott.*

## PUNISHMENT OF.

Those men who carry about and who listen to accusations, should all be hanged, if so it could be at my decision—the carriers by their tongues the listeners by their ears. *Plautus.*

## REBUKING.

When will evil speakers refrain from evil talking? When listeners refrain from evil hearing. *Hare.*

## SLEEP.

## BENEFITS OF.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;  
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,  
Balm of hurt minds, great Nature's second course,  
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakespeare.*

Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep  
He, like the world, his ready visit pays  
Where fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes;  
flies from woe,  
And lights on lids unsullied with a tear. *Dr. Young.*

## THE BOON OF.

Kind sleep affords  
The only boon the wretched mind can feel;  
A momentary respite from despair. *Murphy.*

## CAPRICES.

Sleep is no servant of the will;  
It has caprices of its own:  
When courted most it lingers still;  
When most pursued, 'tis swiftly gone. *Sir J. Bowring.*

## AND DEATH.

Sleep and death, two twins of winged race,  
Of matchless swiftness, but of silent pace. *Pope.*  
They who make the least of death, consider it as having a great resemblance to sleep. *Cicero.*

Downy sleep, death's counterfeit. *Shakespeare.*

## THE BROTHER OF DEATH.

How wonderful is death, death and his brother, sleep! *Shelley.*

## THE BROTHER OF DEATH.

Sleep is death's younger brother, and so like him, that I never dare trust him without my prayers. *Sir Thomas Browne.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Life's nurse, sent from heaven to create us anew day by day. *Reade.*

## A FRIEND.

Sleep! to the homeless, thou art home  
The friendless find in thee a friend;  
And well is, wheresoe'er he roams,  
Who meets thee at his journey's end. *Ebenezer Elliott.*

## GENTLENESS OF.

O sleep it is a gentle thing,  
Beloved from pole to pole! *Coleridge.*

## THE GIFT OF GOD.

God gives sleep to the bad, in order that the good may be undisturbed. *Sadi.*

## MAGIC OF.

O magic sleep! O comfortable bird,  
That broodest o'er the troubled sea of the mind  
Till it is hush'd and smooth! O unconfin'd  
Restraint! imprison'd liberty! great key  
To golden palaces—ay, all the world  
Of silvery enchantment! *Keats.*

## MYSTERY OF.

The mystery of folded sleep. *Tennyson.*

## QUALITIES OF.

Sleep, thou repose of all things; sleep, thou gentlest of the deities; thou peace of the mind, from which care flies; who dost soothe the hearts of men wearied with the toils of the day, and refittest them for labour. *Ovid.*

Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep; it covers a man all over, thoughts and all like a cloak; it is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold, and cold for the hot. *Cervantes.*

Come sleep, O sleep, the certain knot of peace,  
The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe;  
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,  
Th' indifferent judge between the high and low. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Oh, sleep! sweet sleep!

Whatever form thou takest, thou art fair,  
Holding unto our lips thy goblet filled  
Out of oblivion's well, a healing draught. *Longfellow.*

## A RESTORATIVE.

Man's rich restorative; his balmy bath,  
That supple, lubricates, and keeps in play  
The various movements of this nice machine,  
Which asks such frequent periods of repair,

When tir'd with vain rotations of the day,  
Sleep winds us up for the succeeding dawn;  
Fresh we spin on, till sickness clogs our wheels,  
Or death quite breaks the spring, and motion ends. *Young.*

## A SALVE.

Sleep is pain's easiest salve, and doth fulfil  
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

## SLOTH.

To be avoided.  
That destructive syren sloth, is ever to be avoided. *Horace.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Sloth is the torpidity of the mental faculties; the sluggard is a living insensible. *Zimmerman.*

## EVILS OF.

Sloth is an inlet to disorder, and makes way for licentiousness. People that have nothing to do are quickly tired of their own company. *Jeremy Collier.*

## SLOVENLINESS.

## EVILS OF.

Slovenliness is a lazy and beastly negligence of a man's own person, whereby he becomes so sordid as to be offensive to those about him. *Theophrastus.*

## SNEER.

## EFFECTS OF A.

There was a laughing devil in his sneer,  
That raised emotions both of rage and fear  
And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,  
Hope withering, fled, and mercy sighed farewell. *Byron.*

## SIGN OF A.

A sneer is often the sign of heartless malignity. *Lavater.*

## SNEERING.

## HABIT OF.

A habit of sneering, marks the egotist, or the fool, or the knave, or all three. *Lavater.*

## SNOW.

## PURITY OF.

White as chaste, and pure  
As wind-fann'd snow. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

## SNOW-DROP.

## THE.

The snow-drop who, in habit white and plain,  
Comes on, the herald of fair Flora's train. *Churchill.*

## SOCIETY.

## BENEFITS OF.

Society is the true sphere of human virtue. In social, active life, difficulties will perpetually be met with; restraints of many kinds will be necessary; and studying to behave right in respect of these, is a discipline of the human heart useful to others and improving to itself. Suffering is no duty, but where it is necessary to avoid guilt, or to do good; nor pleasure a crime, but where it strengthens the influence of bad inclinations, or lessens the generous activity of nature. *Elizabeth Carter.*

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Our bane and physic the same earth bestows,  
And near the noisome nettle blooms the rose. *Ovid.*

## NO COMFORT IN

I am ill, but your being by me cannot amend me; society is no comfort to one not sociable. *Shakespeare.*



## NATURE OF.

Society is like a lawn, where every roughness is smoothed, every bramble eradicated, and where the eye is delighted by the smiling verdure of a velvet surface. He, however, who would study nature in its wildness and variety, must plunge into the forest, must explore the glen, must stem the torrent, and dare the precipice.

*Washington Irving.*

## USE OF.

Man, in society, is like a flower blown in its native bud. 'Tis there alone His faculties expanded in full bloom Shine out, there only reach their proper use.

*Cowper.*

## UTILITY OF.

There is a sort of economy in Providence that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.

*Addison.*

## SOIL.

## A BARREN.

He that sows his grain upon marble will have many a hungry belly before his harvest.

*Arbuthnot.*

## SOLDIER.

## DEFINITION OF A.

A mere soldier, a mere tool, a kind Of human sword in a fiend's hand; the other Is master-mover of this warlike puppet.

*Byron.*

## SOLDIERS.

## LIFE OF.

Soldiers are the only carnivorous animals who live in a gregarious state.

*Zimmerman.*

## RELIGION OF.

Soldiers that carry their lives in their hands, should carry the grace of God in their hearts.

*Baxter.*

## THINGS WHICH MAKE.

Ignorance, poverty, and vanity make many soldiers.

*Zimmerman.*

## SOLITUDE.

## ADVANTAGES OF.

In the world a man lives in his own age; in solitude, in all the ages.

*William Matthews.*

All mighty things are done in solitude, that is without society. The means of improvement consist not in projects, or in any violent designs, for these cool, and cool

very soon, but impatient practising for whole long days, by which I make the thing clear to my highest reason.

*Richter.*

## DEFINITIONS OF.

Solitude's the nurse of woe.

*Parnell.*

Alone on a wide, wide sea,

So lonely 'twas, that God himself

Scarce seemed there to be.

*Coleridge.*

## ENJOYMENTS OF.

Solitude is one of the highest enjoyments of which our nature is susceptible. Solitude is also, when too long continued, capable of being made the most severe, indescribable, unendurable source of anguish.

*Deloraine.*

## EVILS OF.

Unsociable humours are contracted in solitude, which will, in the end, not fail of corrupting the understanding, as well as the manners, and of utterly disqualifying a man for the satisfactions and duties of life. Men must be taken as they are, and we neither make them or ourselves better, by flying from or quarreling with them.

*Burke.*

## HAPPINESS OF.

In solitude

What happiness, who can enjoy alone, Or of enjoying what contentment find?

*Milton.*

## PLEASURES OF.

Oh, lost to virtue—lost to manly thought, Lost to the noble sallies of the soul!

Who think it solitude to be alone.

*Young.*

## REQUISITES FOR.

Those beings only are fit for solitude, who are like nobody, and are liked by nobody.

*Zimmerman.*

## SACREDNESS OF.

O sacred solitude! divine retreat! Choice of the prudent! envy of the great By thy pure stream, or in thy waving shade, We court fair wisdom, that celestial maid: The genuine offspring of her lov'd embrace, (Strangers on earth!) are innocence and peace.

*Young.*

## SADNESS OF.

The thought,

The deadly thought of solitude.

*Keats.*

## THE BEST SOCIETY.

For solitude sometimes is best society And short retirement urges sweet return.

*Milton.*

## SWEETNESS OF.

How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude; But grant me still a friend in my retreat, Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.

*Cowper.*

## SORROW.

## ADVANTAGES OF.

Thou canst not tell

How rich a dowry sorrow gives the soul, How firm a faith and eagle-sight of God.

*Alford.*

Sorrows remembered sweeten present joy.

*Pollok.*

## BEARING OF.

There's no way to make sorrow light But in the noble bearing; be content; Blows given from heaven are our due punishment; All shipwrecks are not drownings; you see buildings Made fairer from their ruins.

*W. Rowley.*

## COME NOT ALONE.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,

But in battalions!

*Shakespeare.*

## COMFORT IN.

Whoever can turn his weeping eyes to heaven has lost nothing; for there, above, is everything he can wish for here below. He only is a loser, who persists in looking down on the narrow plains of the present time.

*Richter.*

## COMING OF.

Flowers never emit so sweet and strong a fragrance as before a storm. Beauteous soul! when a storm approaches thee, be as fragrant as a sweet smelling flower.

*Ibid.*

## CONCEALED

Sorrow conceal'd, like an oven stopp'd, Doth burn the heart to cinders.

*Shakespeare.*

## CROWN OF.

This is truth the poet sings, That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

*Tennyson.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Sorrow is knowledge.

*Byron.*

## DESCRIPTION OF.

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul, Holding the eternal spirit, against her will, In the vile prison of afflicted breath.

*Shakespeare.*

## EFFECTS.

By sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.

*Prov. xv, 13.*

Sorrow turns the stars into mourners, and every wind of heaven into a dirge.

*Hannay.*

## EVILS OF.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours Makes the night morning, and the noon-tide night.

*Shakespeare.*

## EXCESS OF.

As fate is inexorable, and not to be moved either with tears or reproaches, an excess of sorrow is as foolish as profuse laughter; while, on the other hand, not to mourn at all is insensibility.

*Seneca.*

My heart is as an anvil unto sorrow, Which beats upon it like a Cyclop's hammer, And with the noise turns up my giddy brain, And makes me frantic.

*Marlowe.*

## FEELING OF.

The dark in soul see in the universe their own shadow; the shattered spirit can only reflect external beauty in form as untrue and broken as itself.

*Binney.*

## GOODNESS ATTENDANT ON.

Any mind that is capable of a real sorrow is capable of good.

*Mrs. Stowe.*

## TURNED TO JOY.

The night of sorrow now is turn'd to day, Her two blue windows faintly she upheaveth,

Like the fair sun, when in his fresh array He cheers the morn, and all the world relieveth;

And as the bright sun glorifies the sky, So is her face illumined with her eye.

*Shakespeare.*

## KNOWING MOST OF.

He who has most of heart, knows most of sorrow.

*Bailey.*

## LESSONS OF.

Sorrow seems sent for our instruction, as we darken the cages of birds when we would teach them to sing.

*Richter.*

## REMEDY OF.

Sorrow is a kind of rust of the soul, which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion.

*Johnson.*

## SHOULD BE SHARED.

Sorrow is a stone that crushes a single bearer to the ground, while two are able to carry it with ease.

*Bailey.*



## SHARPNESS OF.

The first sharp sorrow—ay, the breaking up  
Of that deep fountain, never to be seal'd  
Till we with time close up the great ac-  
count. *Caroline Bowles.*

## SILENCE OF.

I drink  
So deep of grief, that he must only think,  
Not dare to speak, that would express my  
woe;  
Small rivers murmur, deep gulfs silent  
flow. *Marston.*

## USES OF.

Night brings out stars, as sorrows show us  
truths. *Bailey.*

## SOUL.

## ACTIVITY OF THE.

There is an active principle in the human  
soul, that will ever be exerting its faculties  
to the utmost stretch, in whatever employ-  
ment, by the accidents of time and place,  
the general plan of education, or the cus-  
toms and manners of the age and country,  
it may happen to find itself engaged.  
*Blackstone.*

## ASPIRATION OF THE.

The soul that holily lives, ascends fre-  
quently, and runs familiarly, through the  
streets of the heavenly Jerusalem, visiting  
the patriarchs and prophets, saluting the  
apostles, and admiring the army of martyrs.  
So do thou lead on thy heart, and bring it to  
the palace of the Great King. *Baxter.*

## EDUCATION OF.

Life is the soul's nursery. *Thackeray.*

## HOPES OF THE.

The soul, uneasy, and confined from home,  
Rests and expatiates on a life to come.  
*Pope.*

## IMMORTALITY OF.

There is, they say, (and I believe there is,)  
A spark within us of th' immortal fire,  
That animates and moulds the grosser  
frame;  
And when the body sinks, escapes to  
heaven  
Its native seat, and mixes with the gods.  
*Armstrong.*

The soul on earth is an immortal guest,  
Compell'd to starve at an unreal feast:  
A spark, which upward tends by nature's  
force:

A stream diverted from its parent source;  
A drop dissever'd from the boundless sea;  
A moment, parted from eternity;

A pilgrim panting for the rest to come;  
An exile, anxious for his native home.  
*Hannah More.*

The soul, of origin divine,  
God's glorious image, freed from clay,  
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine  
A star of day!

The sun is but a spark of fire,  
A transient meteor in the sky;  
The soul, immortal as its sire,  
Shall never die. *Montgomery.*

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

## POSSESSION OF A.

I am positive I have a soul; nor can all  
the books with which materialists have  
pestered the world, ever convince me to  
the contrary. *Sterne.*

## PROTECTION OF THE.

Nothing gives us a greater idea of our  
soul, than that God has given us, at the  
moment of our birth, an angel to take care  
of it. *Jerome.*

## PURITY OF THE.

The mind is never right but when it is  
at peace within itself; the soul is in heaven  
even while it is in the flesh, if it be purged  
of its natural corruptions, and taken up  
with divine thoughts, and contemplations.  
*Seneca.*

## SENSIBILITY OF THE.

If self-knowledge be a path to virtue,  
virtue is a much better one to self-knowl-  
edge. The more pure the soul becomes,  
it will, like certain precious stones that  
are sensible to the contact of poison, shrink  
from the fetid vapours of evil impressions.  
*Richter.*

## SINNING AGAINST THE.

Never let man imagine that he can pur-  
sue a good end by evil means, without sin-  
ning against his own soul! Any other is-  
sue is doubtful: the evil effect on himself  
is certain. *Southey.*

## SOURCE OF THE.

Alas! while the body stands so broad  
and brawny, must the soul lie blinded,  
dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated?  
Alas! this was, too, a breath of God, be-  
stowed in heaven, but on earth never to be  
unfolded! *Carlyle.*

There are souls which fall from heaven  
like flowers, but ere they bloom are  
crushed under the foul tread of some brutal  
hoof. *Richter.*

## SPEAKING.

## EVIL.

It is not good to speak evil of all whom  
we know bad; it is worse to judge evil of  
any who may prove good. To speak ill  
upon knowledge, shows a want of charity;  
to speak ill upon suspicion, shows a want of  
honesty. I will not speak so bad as I know  
of many; I will not speak worse than I  
know of any. To know evil by others, and  
not speak it, is sometimes discretion; to  
speak evil by others, and not know it, is  
always dishonest. He may be evil himself  
who speaks good of others upon knowledge,  
but he can never be good himself, who  
speaks ill of others upon suspicion.  
*Warwick.*

## LITTLE.

Speak but little and well, if you would  
be esteemed as a man of merit. *Trench.*

## SPEECH.

## BEAUTY OF.

Speech is the light, the morning of the  
mind;  
It spreads the beauteous images abroad,  
Which else lie furl'd and shrouded in the  
soul. *Dryden.*

## BREVITY OF.

A sentence well couched takes both the  
sense and the understanding. I love not  
those cart-ropes speeches that are longer  
than the memory of man can fathom.  
*Feltham.*

## DEFINITION OF.

Speech is the index of the mind.  
*Seneca.*

## THE GIFT OF.

All have the gift of speech, but few are  
possessed of wisdom. *Cato.*

## TRUE USE OF.

The true use of speech is not so much to  
express our wants as to conceal them.  
*Goldsmith.*

## SPENDTHRIFT.

Spendthrift alike of money and of wit,  
A ways at speed and never drawing bit.  
*Cowper.*

## SPIRIT.

## DEFINITION OF.

Spirit is now a very fashionable word.  
To act with spirit, to speak with spirit,  
means only to act rashly, and to talk indis-

creetly. An able man shows his spirit by  
gentle words and resolute actions; he is  
neither hot nor timid. *Chesterfield.*

## A POOR,

He has a poor spirit who is not planted  
above petty wrongs. *Feltham.*

## SPITE.

## NATURE OF.

Spite is a little word, but it represents as  
strange a jumble of feelings and compound  
of discords, as any polysyllable in the lan-  
guage. *Dickens.*

## SPLEEN.

## INFLUENCE OF.

Hail, wayward queen  
Who rule the sex to fifty from fifteen;  
Parent of vapours, and of female wit,  
Who give th' hysteric, or poetic fit,  
On various tempers act by various ways,  
Make some take physic, others scribble  
plays:  
Who cause the proud their visits to delay,  
And send the godly in a pet to pray. *Pope.*

## SPONGER.

## CHARACTER OF.

But harden'd by affronts, and still the same,  
Lost to all sense of honour and of fame,  
Thou yet canst love to haunt the great  
man's board,  
And think no supper good but with a lord.  
*Juvenal.*

## SPOON.

## A LONG.

He must have a long spoon that must eat  
with the devil. *Shakespeare.*

## SPRING.

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the  
trees,  
Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze  
*Cowper*

## ADVENT OF.

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and  
gone; the flowers appear on earth; the time  
of the singing of birds is come, and the  
voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the  
fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the  
vines with the tender grape give a good  
smell. *Song of Solomon ii, 11, 13.*

O Spring! of hope, and love and youth, and  
gladness,  
Wind-winged emblem! brightest, best and  
fairest!  
Whence comest thou, when, with dark win-  
ter's sadness,



The tears that fade in sunny smiles thou sharest?

Sister of joy, thou art the child that wearest  
Thy mother's dying smile tender and sweet;

Thy mother autumn, for whose grave thou bearest

Fresh flowers, and beams like flowers, with gentle feet,

Disturbing not the leaves which are her winding sheet. *Shelley.*

#### BEAUTIES OF.

Stately spring! whose robe-folds are valleys, whose breast-bouquet is gardens, and whose blush is a vernal evening. *Richter.*

#### BLESSINGS OF.

In these green days,  
Reviving sickness lifts her languid head;  
Life flows afresh; and young-ey'd health exalts

The whole creation round. Contentment walks

The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss  
Spring o'er his mind beyond the power of kings

To purchase. *Thomson.*

#### JOYS OF.

Wide flush the fields; the softening air is balm;

Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;

And every sense and every heart is joy. *Ibid.*

#### STARS.

There they stand,  
Shining in order like a living hymn

Written in light. *Willis.*

#### BEAUTY OF THE.

A star is beautiful; it affords pleasure, not from what it is to do, or to give, but simply by being what it is. It befits the heavens; it has congruity with the mighty space in which it dwells. It has repose; no force disturbs its eternal peace. It has freedom; no obstruction lies between it and infinity. *Carlyle.*

#### BRIGHTNESS OF THE.

The stars hang bright above,  
Silent, as if they watch'd the sleeping earth. *Coleridge.*

#### DEFINITIONS OF.

Those gold candles fix'd in heaven's air. *Shakespeare.*

What are ye orbs?  
The words of God? the scriptures of the skies? *Bailey.*

#### MANSIONS OF THE BLEST.

The stars are mansions built by nature's hand,

And, haply, there the spirits of the blest,  
Dwell, clothed in radiance, their immortal rest. *Wordsworth.*

#### NUMBERS OF THE.

Numerous as glittering gems of morning dew,

Or sparks from populous cities in a blaze,  
And set the bosom of old night on fire. *Dr. Young.*

#### STATE.

##### FUTURE.

We are led to the belief of a future state, not only by the weaknesses, by the hopes and fears of human nature, but by the noblest and best principles which belong to it, by the love of virtue, and by the abhorrence of vice and injustice. *Adam Smith.*

##### POLITICAL.

In a free country there is much clamour with little suffering; in a despotic state, there is little complaint, but much suffering. *Carnot.*

##### BEST ORDERED.

That state is best ordered, where the wicked have no command and the good have. *Pittachus.*

#### STEADFASTNESS.

##### QUALITY OF.

Steadfastness is a noble quality, but, unguided by knowledge or humility, it becomes rashness. *Swartz.*

#### STOICISM.

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF.

'Tis pride, rank pride, and haughtiness of soul,

I think the Romans call it stoicism. *Addison.*

##### MISANTHROPY OF.

To feel for none is the true social art  
Of the world's stoics—men without a heart. *Byron.*

#### STORY-TELLING.

Story-telling is subject to two unavoidable defects,—frequent repetition and being soon exhausted; so that, whoever values this gift in himself, has need of a good memory, and ought frequently to shift his company. *Swift.*

I cannot tell how the truth may be;  
I say the tale as 'twas said to me. *Sir Walter Scott.*

#### SUCCESS.

##### APPLAUSES FOR.

Applause  
Waits on success; the fickle multitude,  
Like the light straw that floats along the stream,  
Glide with the current still, and follow fortune. *Franklin.*

##### BENEFITS OF.

Success affords us the means of securing additional success, as the possession of capital enables us to increase our pecuniary gains. *Stanislaus.*

##### NOT TO BE COMMANDED.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we'll do more, Sempronius,—We'll deserve it. *Addison.*

##### TO GAIN.

If you wish success in life make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius. *Addison.*

##### OPERATIONS OF.

It is success that colours all in life;  
Success makes fools admir'd, makes villains honest,  
All the proud virtue of this vaunting world  
Fawns on success and power, howe'er acquired. *Thomson.*

##### PRIDE OF.

Proud success admits no probe  
Of justice to correct or square the fate,  
That bears down all as illegitimate;  
For whatsoe'er it lists to overthrow,  
It either finds it, or else makes it so. *Cleveland.*

##### SECRET OF.

Fortune, success, position are never gained, but by piously, determinedly, bravely striking, growing, living to a thing.

One line,—a line fraught with instruction,  
includes the secret of Lord Kenyon's final success,—he was prudent, he was patient, and he persevered. *Townsend.*

##### STANDARD OF.

The dealings of man and man, everywhere are a species of bluff, and he who wins, though he sacrifices every scruple, is applauded by all—success being the standard to judge by.

##### TALENT OF.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame. *Longfellow*

A story should, to please, at least seem true,  
Be apropos, well told, concise, and new:  
And whenso'er it deviates from these rules,  
The wise will sleep, and leave applause to fools. *Stillingfleet.*

#### STRENGTH.

##### WITHOUT JUDGMENT.

Strength wanting judgment and policy  
to rule, overturneth itself. *Horace.*

#### STUBBORNNESS.

##### EVILS OF.

A stubborn mind conduces as little to wisdom, or even to knowledge, as a stubborn temper to happiness. *Southey.*

#### STUDY.

##### AIM OF.

If not to some peculiar end assign'd,  
Study's the specious trifling of the mind;  
Or is at best a secondary aim,  
A chase for sport alone and not for game. *Young.*

##### BENEFITS OF.

If you devote your time to study, you will avoid all the irksomeness of this life, nor will you long for the approach of night, being tired of the day; nor will you be a burden to yourself, nor your society insupportable to others. *Seneca.*

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may gratefully strike the imagination. *Dr. I. Watts.*

##### DELIGHTS OF.

There is no study that is not capable of delighting us after a little application to it. *Pope.*

##### NECESSITY OF.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep-search'd with saucy looks,

Small have continual plodders ever won,  
Save base authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*

##### OVERMUCH.

Much study is a weariness of the flesh. *Ecclesiastes xii, 12.*

##### PLEASURES OF.

A man may smoke, or drink, or take snuff, till he is unable to pass away his time without it, not to mention how our delight in any particular study, art, or science, rises and improves in proportion to the application which we bestow upon it. Thus, what was at first an exercise, becomes at length an entertainment. *Addison.*