

TACT.

Never join with your friend when he abuses his horse or his wife, unless the one is about to be sold, and the other to be buried.

Colton.

POWER OF.

A little management may often evade resistance, which a vast force might vainly strive to overcome.

Anon.

TALENT.

DEFINITION OF.

Talent is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry and it is a voluntary power, while genius is involuntary.

Hazlitt.

PROOF OF.

It is a great proof of talents to be able to recall the mind from the senses, and to separate thought from habit.

Cicero.

NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.

Men of great and shining qualities do not always succeed in life, but the fault lies more often in themselves than in others.

Colton.

WITHOUT WISDOM.

Talents of the highest order, and such as are calculated to command universal admiration, may exist apart from wisdom.

Robert Hall.

TALENTS.

ABUSED.

The talents lost—the moments run To waste—the sins of act, of thought, Ten thousand deeds of folly done, And countless virtues cherish'd not.

Bowring.

LATENT.

It seems that nature has concealed at the bottom of our minds, talents and abilities of which we are not aware. The passions alone have the privilege of bringing them to light, and of giving us sometimes views more certain and more perfect than art could possibly produce.

La Rochefoucauld.

GIFT OF PROVIDENCE.

As to great and commanding talents, they are the gift of Providence in some way unknown to us. They rise where they are least expected. They fail when everything seems disposed to produce them, or at least to call them forth.

Burke.

WANT OF.

He that's unskillful will not toss a ball, Nor run, nor wrestle, for he fears the fall;

He justly fears to meet deserved disgrace,
And that the ring will hiss the baffled ass.

Horace

TALKER.

AN EVERLASTING.

But still his tongue ran on, the less
Of weight it bore, with greater ease:

And with its everlasting clack,
Set all men's ears upon the rack.

Butler.

A VOLUBLE.

He said,

Or right, or wrong, what came into his head.

Horace.

TALKERS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

As empty vessels make the loudest sound, so they that have the least wit are the greatest babblers.

Plato.

Men who have but little business, are generally great talkers.

Montesquieu.

Talkers are no good doers.

Shakespeare.

DEFINITION OF.

Those whose tongues are gentlemen usher to their wit, and still go before it.

Ben. Jonson.

GREAT.

They who are great talkers in company, have never been any talkers by themselves, nor used to private discussions of our home regimen.

Shaftesbury.

SENSELESS.

There are braying men in the world as well as braying asses; for, what's loud and senseless talking and swearing, any other than braying?

Sir Roger L' Estrange.

TALKING.

EMPTY.

Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse,

But talking is not always to converse,
Not more distinct from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.

Cowper.

EVILS OF.

The talkative listen to no one, for they are ever speaking. And the first evil that attends those who know not to be silent is, that they hear nothing.

Plutarch.

FLUENCY IN.

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter and a scarcity of words; for whosoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both.

Swift.

FOLLY OF.

A talkative person runs himself upon great inconveniences by blabbing out his own or others' secrets.

Ray.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF.

Does a man speak foolishly?—suffer him gladly, for you are wise. Does he speak erroneously?—stop such a man's mouth with sound words that cannot be gainsaid. Does he speak truly?—rejoice in the truth.

Oliver Cromwell.

OVERMUCH.

Talking much is a sign of vanity; for he that is lavish in words is a niggard in deed.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

A DIGESTIVE PROCESS.

Talking is a digestive process which is absolutely essential to the mental constitution of the man who devours many books.

William Matthews.

TO THE PURPOSE.

It is difficult to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses.

Jeremy Collier.

TASTE.

May not taste be compared to that exquisite sense of the bee, which instantly discovers and extracts the quintessence of every flower, and disregards all the rest of it.

Greville.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Taste, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness, a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever, or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen. This surely implies, as its chief condition, not any given external rank or situation, but a finely-gifted mind, purified into harmony with itself, into keenness and justness of vision; above all, kindled into love and generous admiration.

Carlyle.

DEFINITION OF.

For the perception of the beautiful, we have the term taste, a metaphor taken from that which is passive in the body, and transferred to that which is active in the mind.

T. Reid.

INSTABILITY OF.

The instability of our tastes is the occasion of the irregularity of our lives.

Stanislaus.

Taste, that eternal wanderer, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes.

Pope.

TEA.

INFLUENCE OF.

Tea! thou soft, thou sober sage, and venerable liquid;—thou female tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipling cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life, let me fall prostrate!

Colley Cibber.

TEACHING.

GLORY OF.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a sub-worker to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin.

South.

TEAR.

A.

So bright a tear in beauty's eye,
Love half regrets to kiss it dry.

Byron.

POWER OF A.

Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save, subdue—at once her spear and shield.

Ibid.

TEARS.

OF BEAUTY.

Beauty's tears are lovelier than her smile.

Campbell.

NOT COWARDICE.

Tears are no proof of cowardice.

Sterne.

DEFINITION OF.

On the death of two daughters. Certain drops of salt.

Shakespeare.

Heaven-moving pearls.

Ibid.

The safety-valves of the heart, when too much pressure is laid on.

Albert Smith.

ELOQUENCE OF.

Sweet tears! the awful language eloquent,
Of infinite affection, far too big
For words.

Pollok.

JOYOUS.

Tears of joy are the dew in which the sun of righteousness is mirrored.

Richter.

PENITENTIAL.

The tears of penitents are the wine of angels.

St. Bernard.

RHETORIC OF.

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues,
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious showers! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical.

Crashaw.

SACREDNESS OF.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love. *Washington Irving.*

TEMPER.

CHEERFUL.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction; convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable. *Addison.*

COURTESY OF.

Courtesy of temper, when it is used to veil churlishness of deed, is but a knight's girdle around the breast of a base clown. *Sir Walter Scott.*

GOOD.

The difficult part of good temper consists in forbearance, and accommodation to the ill-humors of others. *Empson.*

INSTABILITY OF.

Instability of temper ought to be checked when it disposes men to wander from one scheme to another; since such a fickleness cannot but be attended with fatal consequences. *Addison.*

SUNNY.

A sunny temper gilds the edges of life's blackest cloud. *Guthrie.*

SURLY.

Those who are surly and imperious to their inferiors, are generally humble, flattering, and cringing to their superiors. *Fuller.*

TEMPERANCE.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigour. *Addison.*

Temperance keeps the senses clear and unembarrassed, and makes them seize the object with more keenness and satisfaction. It appears with life in the face, and decorum in the person; it gives you the command of your head, secures your health, and preserves you in a condition for business. *Jeremy Collier.*

DEFINITION OF.

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtues. *Fuller.*

QUALITIES OF.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the tutelar goddess of health and universal medicine of life. *Sir W. Temple.*

VIRTUE OF.

Temperance is a bridle of gold; he who uses it rightly is more like a god than like a man. *Burton.*

TEMPTATION.

Devils soonest tempt, resembling spirits of light. *Shakespeare.*

AVOIDING OF.

He who has no mind to trade with the devil, should be so wise as to keep from his shop. *South.*

COURTING.

To fly the boar before the boar pursues, Were to incense the boar to follow us; And make pursuit when he did mean no chase. *Shakespeare.*

DEFINITION OF.

Temptation is the fire that brings up the scum of the heart. *Boston.*

Temptation is a file, which rubs off much of the rust of self-confidence. *Fenelon.*

THE HOUR OF.

Every man living shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation, a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what mettle his heart is made of. *South.*

POWER OF.

Humanly speaking, there is a certain degree of temptation which will overcome any virtue. Now, in so far as you approach temptation to a man, you do him an injury, and if he is overcome, you share his guilt. *Johnson.*

PREVENTION TO.

The time for reasoning is before we have approached near enough to the forbidden fruit to look at it and admire. *Margaret Percival.*

YIELDING TO.

'Tis one thing to be tempted, Another thing to fall. *Shakespeare.*

TESTIMONY AND ARGUMENT.

Testimony is like an arrow shot from a long bow; the force of it depends on the strength of the hand that draws it. *Argu-*

ment is like an arrow from a cross-bow, which has equal force though shot by a child *Bacon.*

THANKSGIVING.

The privative blessings—the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity—which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life. *Jeremy Taylor.*

THIEVING.

I'll example you with thievery; The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief, And her pale face she snatches from the sun; The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves The moon into salt tears; the earth's a thief, That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen From general excrement: each thing's a thief; The laws, your curb and whip, in their rough power Have uncheck'd theft. *Shakespeare.*

THINKERS.

INFLUENCE OF.

Those who have finished by making all others think with them, have usually been those who began by daring to think with themselves. *Colton.*

ORIGINAL.

There are very few original thinkers in the world; the greatest part of those who are called philosophers have adopted the opinions of some who went before them. *Dugald Stewart.*

SCARCITY OF.

Thinkers are scarce as gold; but he whose thoughts embrace all his subject, and who pursues it uninterruptedly and fearless of consequences, is a diamond of enormous size. *Lavater.*

THINKING.

AVERSION TO.

Mankind have a great aversion to intellectual labour; but even supposing knowledge to be easily attainable, more people would be content to be ignorant than would take even a little trouble to acquire it. *Johnson.*

THOUGHT.

WITHOUT ACTION.

Alas! we make A ladder of our thoughts, where angels step,

But sleep ourselves at the foot; our high resolves

Look down upon our slumbering acts. *L. E. Landon.*

There's too much abstract willing, purposing, In this poor world. *We talk by aggregates, And think by systems, and being used to face*

Our evils in statistics, are inclined To cap them with unreal remedies, Drawn out in haste on the other side the slate. *Elizabeth Barrett Browning.*

MAN OF.

The man of thought strikes deepest, and strikes safely. *Savage.*

OVERFLOWING OF.

Constant thought will overflow in words unconsciously. *Byron.*

THE WEB OF.

I scarcely understand my own intent, But, silkworm like, so long within have wrought, That I am lost in my own web of thought. *Dryden.*

THOUGHTS.

BAD.

Bad thoughts quickly ripen into bad actions. *Bishop Porteous.*

CONTROLLING.

Man is a thinking being, whether he will or no: all he can do is to turn his thoughts the best way. *Sir W. Temple.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come down when they are called, and depart when they are bidden. *Dr. I. Watts.*

INFLUENCE DISPOSITION.

Our dispositions will be suitable to that which we most frequently think on; for the soul is, as it were, tinged with the colour and complexion of its own thoughts. *Antoninus.*

DREAMS OF.

Thoughts are but dreams till their effects be tried. *Shakespeare.*

WELL GUARDED.

Guard well thy thoughts;— Our thoughts are heard in heaven. *Young.*

IMMORTALITY OF.

The old thoughts never die. Immortal dreams Outlive their dreamers and are ours for aye: No thought once form'd and utter'd can expire. *Dr. Mackay.*

IMPETUOSITY OF.

Slow seems their speed whose thoughts
before them run. *Sir William Davenant.*

NURTURE OF.

Nurture your mind with great thoughts.
To believe in the heroic makes heroes.
Disraeli.

OF KINDRED OBJECTS.

Kindred objects kindred thoughts inspire,
As summer clouds flash forth electric fire.
Rogers.

ORIGIN OF.

All thoughts that mould the age, begin
Deep down within the primitive soul;
And from the many, slowly upward win
To one who grasps the whole.
James Russell Lowell.

POWER OF.

Who can mistake great thoughts?
They seize upon the mind; arrest, and
search,
And shake it; bow the tall soul as by the
wind;
Rush over it like rivers over reeds,
Which quiver in the current; turn us cold,
And pale, and voiceless; leaving in the brain
A rocking and a ringing,—glorious,
But momentary; madness might it last,
And close the soul with Heaven as with a
seal.
Bailey.

TIME.

The beautifier of the dead,
Adorner of the ruin, comforter
And only healer when the heart hath bled—
Time! the corrector when our judgments
err,
The test of truth, love,—sole philosopher,
For all besides are sophists. *Byron.*
I bring the truth to light, detect the ill;
My native greatness scorneth bounded
ways;
Untimely power, a few days ruin will;
Yea, worth itself falls, till I list to raise.
The earth is mine; of earthly things the
care
I leave to men that, like them, earthly are.
Lord Brooke.

A CONSUMER.

Time lays his hand
On pyramids of brass, and ruins quite
What all the fond artificers did think
Immortal workmanship; he sends his
worms
To books, to old records, and they devour
Th' inscription. He loves ingratitude,
For he destroys the memory of man.
Sir W. Davenant.

DEFINITION OF.

Time is the chrysalis of eternity.
Richter.

EFFECTS OF.

I never knew the old gentleman with the
scythe and hour-glass bring anything but
grey hairs, thin cheeks, and loss of teeth.
Dryden.

Time destroys the speculation of man,
but it confirms the judgment of nature.
Cicero.

EMPLOYMENT OF.

All that time is lost which might be bet-
ter employed. *Rousseau.*

FLIGHT OF.

Time, with its mighty strides, will soon
reach a future generation, and leave the
present in death and in forgetfulness behind
it. *Chalmers.*

THE FLOOD OF.

The flood of time is setting on,
We stand upon its brink. *Shelley.*

THE FOOT OF.

The noiseless foot of time steals swiftly by
And ere we dream of manhood age is nigh.
Juvenal.

The inaudible and noiseless foot of time.
Shakespeare.

TO BE HONORED.

Since time is not a person, we can over-
take when he is past, let us honour him
with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while
he is passing. *Goethe.*

IMPETUOSITY OF.

Time hurries on,
With a resistless, unremitting stream,
Yet treads more soft than e'er did midnight
thief,
That slides his hand under the miser's pil-
low,
And carries off his prize. *Blair.*

AN ISTHMUS.

Time—that bleak and narrow isthmus
between two eternities. *Colton.*

AN OLD JUSTICE.

Time is the old Justice, that examines all
offenders. *Shakespeare.*

KILLING.

Who murders time, he crushes in the birth
A power ethereal. *Dr. Young.*

LOSS OF.

Lost wealth may be restored by indus-
try,—the wreck of health regained by tem-
perance,—forgotten knowledge restored by
study,—alienated friendship smoothed into

forgetfulness,—even forfeited reputation
won by penitence and virtue. But who
ever looked upon his vanished hours,—re-
called his slighted years,—stamped them
with wisdom,—or effaced from Heaven's
record the fearful blot of wasted time?

Mrs. Sigourney.

No man can be provident of his time that
is not provident in the choice of his com-
pany; and if one of the speakers be vain,
tedious, and trifling, he that hears and he
that answers are equal losers of their time.
Jeremy Taylor.

The greatest loss of time is delay and ex-
pectation, which depends upon the future.
We let go the present, which we have in
our power, and look forward to that which
depends upon chance—and so quit a cer-
tainty for an uncertainty. *Seneca.*

The greatest loss of time that I know, is
to count the hours. What good comes of
it? Nor can there be any greater dotage in
the world, than for one to guide and direct
his courses by the sound of a bell, and not
by his own judgment and discretion.

Rabelais.

Lord Wilmington observed of the Duke
of Newcastle, the prime minister, "He
loses half an hour every morning, and runs
after it during all the day, without being
able to overtake it." *Selwyn.*

MYSTERY OF.

The great mystery of time, were there no
other; the illimitable, silent, never-resting
thing called time, rolling, rushing on, swift,
silent, like an all-embracing ocean-tide, on
which we and all the universe swim like
exhalations, like apparitions which *are* and
then *are not*. This is forever very literally
a miracle,—a thing to strike us dumb; for
we have no word to speak about it. *Carlyle.*

NEGLECT OF.

Time flows from instants, and of these, each
one
Should be esteem'd, as if it were alone:
The shortest space, which we so highly prize
When it is coming, and before our eyes,
Let it but slide into th' eternal main,
No realms, no worlds can purchase it again;
Remembrance only makes the footsteps last,
When winged time, which fix'd the prints,
is past. *Sir John Beaumont.*

NICK OF.

There is a deep nick in time's restless wheel
For each man's good, when which nick
comes, it strikes. *Chapman.*

OCEAN OF.

Unfathomable sea! whose waves are years,
Ocean of time, whose waters of deep woe
Are brackish with the salt of human tears!
Thou shoreless flood—which, in thy ebb
and flow,

Claspest the limits of mortality!

And sick of prey, yet howling on for more;
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable
shore,

Treacherous in calm, and terrible in storm.

Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable sea? *Shelley*

OPERATIONS OF.

Time obliterates the fictions of opinions,
and confirms the decisions of nature.
Cicero.

POWER OF.

Time, the prime minister of death,
There's nought can bribe his honest will;
He stops the richest tyrant's breath,
And lays his mischief still. *Marvel.*

Whoshall contend with time, unvanquished
time,

The conqueror of conquerors, and lord of
desolation? *Kirk White.*

A PARADOX.

Time is the most undefinable yet para-
doxical of things; the past is gone, the fu-
ture is not come, and the present becomes
the past, even while we attempt to define
it, and like the flash of the lightning, at
once exists and expires. Time is the mea-
surer of all things, but is itself undisclosed.
Like space, it is incomprehensible, because
it has no limits, and it would be still more
so, if it had. *Colton.*

SMALL PARTICLES OF.

Still on it creeps,
Each little moment at another's heels,
Till hours, days, years, and ages are made
up
Of such small parts as these, and men look
back
Worn and bewildered, wondering how it is.
Thou trav'lest like a ship in the wide
ocean,
Which hath no bounding shore to mark its
progress. *Joanna Baillie.*

REMORSELESS.

Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe—what
power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart with pity?

Geo. D. Prentice.

TO BE RESPECTED.

The great rule of moral conduct is, next to God, to respect time. *Lavater.*

SANDS OF.

Time's minutes, whilst they're told,
Do make us old;
And every sand of his fleet glass,
Increasing age as it doth pass,
Insensibly sows wrinkles there,
Where flowers and roses do appear.

Mayne.

A SHADOW.

What is time? the shadow on the dial,—
the striking of the clock,—the running of
the sands,—day and night,—summer and
winter,—months, years, centuries. These
are but arbitrary and outward signs,—the
measure of time, not time itself. Time is
the life of the soul. If not this,—then tell
me what is time? *Longfellow.*

SWIFTNESS OF.

Time never bears such moments on his
wing,

As when he flies too swiftly to be mark'd.
Joanna Baillie.

THIEVES OF.

Shun such as lounge through afternoons
and eves,
And on thy dial write—"Beware of
thieves!"

Felon of minutes, never taught to feel
The worth of treasures which thy fingers
steal;

Pick my left pocket of its silver dime,
But spare the right, it holds my golden
time! *O. W. Holmes.*

A DECREASING TREASURE.

I consider time as a treasure, decreasing
every night; and that which every day di-
minishes, soon perishes forever.

Sir William Jones.

JUDGE OF TRUTH.

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am
not vain enough to think I have left no
faults in this, which that touchstone will
not discover. *Dryden.*

A TYRANT.

Time is the greatest of tyrants. As we
go on towards age, he *taxes* our health, our
limbs, our faculties, our strength, and our
features. *John Foster.*

USE OF.

Time is cried out upon as a great thief; it
is people's own fault. Use him well, and
you will get from his hand more than he
will ever take from yours. *Miss Wetherell.*

VALUE OF.

Youth is not rich in time, it may be poor,
Part with it as with money, sparing; pay
No moment but in purchase of its worth;
And what it's worth ask death-beds; they
can tell. *Young.*

The value of moments, when cast up, is
immense, if well employed; if thrown
away, their loss is irrecoverable. Every
moment may be put to some use, and that
with much more pleasure than if unem-
ployed. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Time wasted is existence; used, is life.

Dr. Young.

O Time! than gold more sacred; more a
load

Than lead to fools, and fools reputed wise.
What moment granted man without ac-
count?

What years are squander'd, wisdom's debt
unpaid!

Our wealth in days all due to that discharge.

Young.

Nothing is more precious than time, and
those who misspend it are the greatest of
all prodigals. *Theophrastus.*

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is
every minute of time. *Mason.*

WASTE OF.

Dost thou love life? Then waste not
time, for time is the stuff that life is made
of. *B. Franklin.*

WATCHING OF.

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly
on to him whose whole employment is to
watch its flight. *Johnson.*

WELL-ARRANGED.

Well-arranged time is the surest mark of
a well-arranged mind. *Pitman.*

WINGS OF.

Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoil'd and swift, and of a silken sound.
Cowper.

TITLE.

FOR A FOOL.

A fool, indeed, has great need of a title,
It teaches men to call him count and duke,
And to forget his proper name of fool.
Crowne.

A TRUE.

Man—is name of honour for a king;
Additions take away from each chief thing.
Chapman.

TOBACCO.

BAD EFFECTS OF.

Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair
annoys,
Unfriendly to society's chief joys;
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours
The sex whose presence civilizes ours.
Cowper.

PLEASURES OF.

What a glorious creature was he who
first discovered the use of tobacco!—the
industrious retires from business—the vo-
luptuous from pleasure—the lover from a
cruel mistress—the husband from a cursed
wife—and I from all the world to my pipe.
Fielding.

TO-DAY.

To-day is ours: why do we fear?
To-day is ours: we have it here:
Let's banish business, banish sorrow:
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

TO-MORROW.

A CHEAT.

To-morrow cheats us all. Why dost thou
stay,
And leave undone what should be done to-
day?

Begin—the present minute's in thy power;
But still 't adjourn, and wait a fitter hour,
Is like the clown, who at some river's side
Expecting stands, in hopes the running tide
Will all ere long be past. Fool! not to know
It still has flow'd the same, and will for-
ever flow. *Hughes.*

WHERE IS IT?

To-morrow you will live, you always cry:
In what far country does this morrow lie,
That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive?
Beyond the Indies does this morrow live?
'Tis so far-fetch'd this morrow, that I fear
'Twill be both very old and very dear.
To-morrow I will live, the fool does say;
To-day itself's too late; the wise liv'd yes-
terday. *Martial.*

TONGUE.

BRIDLING THE.

If any man think it a small matter, or of
mean concernment, to bridle his tongue, he
is much mistaken; for it is a point to be si-
lent when occasion requires, and better
than to speak, though never so well.
Plutarch.

Give not thy tongue too great a liberty,
lest it take thee prisoner. A word un-
spoken is like the sword in the scabbard,

thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's
hand. If thou desire to be held wise, be
so wise as to hold thy tongue. *Quarles.*

DEFINITION OF THE.

The tongue the ambassador of the heart.
Lyly.

OF A FOOL.

The tongue of a fool is the key of his
counsel, which, in a wise man, wisdom
hath in keeping. *Socrates.*

AN INDEX.

By examining the tongue of a patient,
physicians find out the diseases of the body,
and philosophers the diseases of the mind.
Justin.

Open, candid, and generous, his heart
was the constant companion of his hand,
and his tongue the artless index of his
mind. *George Canning.*

POWER OF THE.

Death and life are in the power of the
tongue. *Job.*

RESTRAINT OF THE.

Restrain thy mind, and let mildness ever
attend thy tongue. *Theognis.*

To many men well-fitting doors are not
set on their tongues. *Ibid.*

TOOTHACHE.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently.
Shakespeare.

TRANQUILLITY.

DEFINITION OF.

The calmest and serenest hours of life,
when the passions of nature are all silent,
and the mind enjoys its most perfect com-
posure. *Dr. J. Watts.*

OF HEART.

When the heart of man is serene and
tranquil, he wants to enjoy nothing but
himself; every movement—even corporeal
movement—shakes the brimming nectar
cup too rudely. *Jean Paul.*

TRAVELING.

ADVANTAGES OF.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the
mind as traveling, that is, making a visit
to other towns, cities, or countries, besides
those in which we were born and educated.
Dr. J. Watts.

All traveling has its advantages. If the
passenger visits better countries, he may

learn to improve his own; and if fortune carries him to worse, he may learn to enjoy his own. *Johnson.*

Peregrinations charm our senses with such unspeakable and sweet variety, that some count him unhappy that never traveled—a kind of prisoner, and pity his case that, from his cradle to his old age, he beholds the same still, still,—still the same, the same. *Burton.*

SAFETY OF.

He travels safe, and not unpleasantly, who is guarded by poverty and guided by love. *Sir Philip Sidney.*

TREASON.

NEVER PROSPERS.

Treason doth never prosper. What's the reason?

Why, when it prospers, none dare call it treason. *Sir John Harrington.*

TRIFLES.

ATTENTION TO.

Those who bestow too much application on trifling things, become generally incapable of great ones. *La Rochefoucauld.*

ENJOYMENT OF.

Trifles we should let, not plague us only, but also gratify us; we should seize not their poison-bags only, but their honey-bags also. *Richter.*

IMPORTANCE OF.

Rivers from bubbling springs Have rise at first; and great, from abject things. *Middleton.*

The great moments of life are but moments like the others. Your doom is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eyes, a mere pressure of the hand, may decide it; or of the lips, though they cannot speak. *Thackeray.*

GROWING INFLUENCE OF.

Those who place their affections at first on trifles for amusement, will find these trifles become at last their most serious concerns. *Goldsmith.*

TRUTH.

Truth is God's daughter. *Spanish Proverb.*

ADVANTAGES OF.

Truth informs the judgment, rectifies the mind,

Pleases the understanding, makes the will Submit, the mem'ry, too, it doth fill With what doth our imaginations please; Likewise it tends our troubles to appease. *Bunyan.*

BEAUTY OF.

Nothing is beautiful but truth, and truth alone is lovely. *Boileau.*

After all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth; for all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face, and true proportions the beauty of architecture, as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry which is all fable, truth still is the perfection. *Shaftesbury.*

BLESSINGS OF.

General abstract truth is the most precious of all blessings; without it, man is blind: it is the eye of reason. *Rousseau.*

CHAMPIONSHIP OF.

Every man is not a proper champion for the truth, nor fit to take up the gauntlet in the cause of verity. Many, from an inconsiderate zeal unto the truth, have too rashly charged the troops of error, and remain as trophies to the enemies of truth. *Sir Thomas Browne.*

CHARACTER OF.

The grand and, indeed, the only character of truth, is its capability of enduring the test of universal experience, and coming unchanged out of every possible form of fair discussion. *Sir John Herschel.*

CIRCULATION OF.

Pure truth, like pure gold, has been found unfit for circulation, because men have discovered that it is far more convenient to adulterate the truth, than to refine themselves. *Colton.*

CONCEALMENT OF.

He who conceals a useful truth is equally guilty with the propagator of an injurious falsehood. *Augustine.*

CONFIRMATION OF.

Truth is confirmed by investigation and delay; falsehood avails itself of haste and uncertainty. *Tacitus.*

COUNTERFEITS OF.

Truth does not as much good in the world, as its counterfeits do evil. *La Rochefoucauld.*

DEFINITIONS OF.

Oh, truth, Thou art, whilst tenant in a noble breast, A crown of crystal in an iv'ry chest! *Davenport.*

Truth is the bond of union and the basis of human happiness. Without this virtue there is no reliance upon language, no confidence in friendship, no security in promises and oaths. *Jeremy Collier.*

DIVINITY OF.

Truth, by whomsoever spoken, comes from God. It is, in short, a divine essence. *From the Latin.*

Blessed be the God's voice; for it is true, and falsehoods have to cease before it! *Carlyle.*

EFFECTS OF.

If new-got gold is said to burn the pockets till it be cast forth into circulation, much more may new truth. *Ibid.*

TO BE FOLLOWED.

"Truth," I cried, "though the heavens crush me for following her; no falsehood, though a whole celestial Lubberland were the price of apostacy!" *Carlyle.*

A GEM.

Truth is a gem that is found at a great depth; whilst on the surface of this world, all things are weighed by the false scale of custom. *Byron.*

GOODNESS OF.

Truth, in its own essence, cannot be But good. *Ibid.*

LIKE LIGHT.

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of worldly affairs, for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines. *Colton.*

LOVE OF.

Of all the duties, the love of truth, with faith and constancy in it, ranks first and highest. Truth is God. To love God and to love truth are one and the same. *Silvio Pellico.*

Men must love the truth before they thoroughly believe it. *South.*

OPENNESS OF.

Truth requires plain words; she rejects all ambiguities and reserves.

PARTS OF.

There are three parts in truth: first, the inquiry, which is the wooing of it; secondly, the knowledge of it, which is the presence of it; and thirdly, the belief, which is the enjoyment of it. *Bacon.*

PRECIOUS.

All truth is precious, if not all divine, And what dilates the pow'rs must needs refine. *Cowper.*

PURITY OF.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton.*

RADIANCE OF.

The mind's eye is perhaps no better fitted for the full radiance of truth, than is the body's for that of the sun. *Greville.*

RESISTING THE.

It is easy to exclude the noontide light by closing the eyes; and it is easy to resist the clearest truth, by hardening the heart against it. *Keith.*

SEARCH AFTER.

To believe is dangerous, to be unbelieving is equally so; the truth, therefore, should be diligently sought after, lest that a foolish opinion should lead you to pronounce an unsound judgment. *Phaedrus.*

SEARCH AFTER.

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a lie than the will can choose an apparent evil.

Endless is the search of truth. *Sterne.*

THE SEAT OF.

The seat of truth, is in our secret hearts, Not in the tongue, which falsehood oft imparts. *Brandon.*

SIMPLICITY OF.

Truth needs no flowers of speech. *Pope.*

The expression of truth is simplicity. *Seneca.*

Truth is simple, requiring neither study nor art. *Ammion.*

Truth is the highest thing that may kepe. *Chaucer.*

VALUE OF.

Truth is the highest thing that may kepe. *Chaucer.*

Above all things, always speak the truth; your word must be your bond through life. *Haliburton.*

A valuable truth can never want the meretricious dress of wit to set it off; this dress is a strong presumption of the falsehood of what it covers. *Egerton Brydges.*

The most sublime spectacle in the world, is a powerful mind vindicating truth in the presence of its foes, and a martyr calmly sealing his faith with his blood. *Colton.*

Truth is violated by falsehood, and it may be equally outraged by silence. *Ammion.*

VINDICATION OF.

The most sublime spectacle in the world, is a powerful mind vindicating truth in the presence of its foes, and a martyr calmly sealing his faith with his blood. *Colton.*

VIOLATION OF.

Truth is violated by falsehood, and it may be equally outraged by silence. *Ammion.*

Truth is so important, and of so delicate a nature, that every possible precaution should be employed to exterminate its violation, although the sacrifice be made to duties which supersede its obligation.

Percival.

WEIGHING.

Weigh not so much what men say as what they prove; remember that truth is simple and naked, and needs not invective to apparel her comeliness.

Sir Philip Sidney.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN.

'Twixt truth and error, there is this difference known,
Error is fruitful, truth is only one.

Herrick.

TRUTH AND FICTION.

When fiction rises pleasing to the eye,
Men will believe because they love the lie;
But truth herself, if clouded with a frown,
Must have some solemn proof to pass her down.

Churchill.

TWILIGHT.

APPROACH OF.

How fine to view the sun's departing ray
Fling back a lingering lovely after-day;
The moon of summer glides serenely by,
And sheds a light enchantment o'er the sky.

These, sweetly mingling, pour upon the sight

A pencil'd shadowing, and a dewy light—
A softened day, a half-unconscious night.
Alas! too finely pure on earth to stay,
It faintly spots the hill, and dies away.

Anon.

A BRIDGE.

Nature hath appointed the twilight as a bridge to pass us out of night into day.

Fuller.

TYRANNY.

THE WORST.

Think'st thou there is no tyranny but that
Of blood and chains? The despotism of vice—

The weakness and the wickedness of luxury—

The negligence—the apathy—the evils
Of sensual sloth—produce ten thousand tyrants,

Whose delegated cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master,
However harsh and hard in his own bearing.

Byron.

TYRANTS.

DEGREDAATION OF.

Tyrants forego all respect for humanity in proportion as they are sunk beneath it; taught to believe themselves of a different species, they really become so, lose their participation with their kind, and in mimicking the god dwindle into the brute.

Hazlitt.

THE MOST ABJECT SLAVES.

It is worthy of observation, that the most imperious masters over their own servants, are at the same time, the most abject slaves to the servants of other masters.

Seneca.

UNCERTAINTY.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away.

John Gay.

INSUPPORTABLENESS OF.

Uncertainty!

Fell demon of our fears! the human soul,
That can support despair, supports not thee.

Mallet.

UNDERSTANDING.

BLINDNESS OF THE.

The understanding, that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower under the conduct of a blind guide.

South.

THE EYE OF THE.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small crannies or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances.

Lord Bacon.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE.

The improvement of the understanding is for two ends: first, our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver and make out that knowledge to others.

Locke.

A SMALL.

His understanding, at the best, is of the middling size.

Swift.

UNDERSTANDINGS.

AMALGAMATION OF.

He who calls in the aid of any equal understanding, doubles his own; and he who profits of a superior understanding, raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding he unites with.

Burke.

UNHAPPINESS.

'Tis better not to be, than be unhappy.

Dryden.

UNION.

AMONGST MEN.

Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set *with* one another, and all against the evil thing only.

Carlyle.

UNITY.

CHRISTIAN.

I do not want the walls of separation between different orders of christians to be destroyed, but only lowered, that we may shake hands a little easier over them.

Rowland Hill.

UNIVERSE.

DESIGN OF THE.

It is not a firmer foundation for tranquillity to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering; nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favoredly cobbled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter.

Bentley.

PERFECTION OF THE.

Never was a human machine produced without many trials and many failures; whereas this universe in all its endless complication, was perfect at its production, perfected in the ideas of its great Author, even from eternity.

Macculloch.

UNKINDNESS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF.

Hard unkindness' alter'd eye,
That mocks the tear it forced to flow.

Gray.

Sharp-tooth'd unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

DEFORMITY OF.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the unkind:

Virtue is beauty; but the beauteous, evil,
Are empty trunks o'erflourish'd by the devil.

Pope.

UNKNOWN.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,

The lowest of your throng.

Milton.

UNWORTHINESS.

You are not worth the dust which the rude wind blows in your face.

Shakespeare.

UPSTART.

AN.

A man, they say, that from very nothing, beyond the imagination of his neighbors, is grown into an unspeakable estate.

Shakespeare.

URGENCY.

The affair cries,—haste,
And speed must answer it.

Shakespeare.

USE.

Use can almost change the stamp of nature.

Shakespeare.

Use is the judge, the law and rule of right.

Horace.

USEFULNESS.

OPPORTUNITIES OF.

How often do we sigh for opportunities of doing good, whilst we neglect the openings of Providence in little things, which would frequently lead to the accomplishment of most important usefulness! Dr. Johnson used to say, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Good is done by degrees. However small in proportion the benefits which follow *individual attempts* to do good, a great deal may thus be accomplished by perseverance, even in the midst of discouragements and disappointments.

Crabb.

USURER.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A.

He was a man
Versed in the world as pilot in his compass;
The needle pointed ever to that interest
Which was his loadstar; and he spread his sails

With vantage to the gale of others' passions.

Ben Jonson.

KNAVERY OF A.

A money-lender. He serves you in the present tense; he lends you in the conditional mood; keeps you in the subjunctive; and ruins you in the future!

Addison.

TEMPER OF A.

Go not to a covetous old man with any request too soon in the morning, before he hath taken in that day's prey; for his covetousness is up before him, and he is in ill-humour; but stay till the afternoon, till he be satiated upon some borrower.

Fuller.