

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.*

## USURERS' MEN.

Poor rogues, and usurers' men! bawds  
between gold and want! *Shakespeare.*

## UTILITY.

Crab apples may not be the best kind of  
fruit; but a tree which every year bears a  
great crop of crab apples is better worth  
cultivating than a tree which bears nothing.

## BEAUTY IN.

Thou shalt learn  
The wisdom early to discern  
True beauty in utility. *Longfellow.*

## VAGRANTS.

## TO BE AVOIDED.

Beware of those who are homeless by  
choice! You have no hold on a human be-  
ing whose affections are without a top-root!  
*Southey.*

## VALOR.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF.

True valor, friends, on virtue founded  
strong,  
Meets all events alike. *Mallet.*

## THE BETTER PART OF.

The better part of valor is discretion; in  
the which better part I have saved my life.  
*Shakespeare.*

## PERFECT.

Perfect valour is to do unwitnessed what  
we should be capable of doing before all  
the world. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## SPIRIT OF.

The truly valiant dare everything but  
doing anybody an injury.  
*Sir Philip Sidney.*

## VALUE.

What is aught, but as 'tis valued?  
*Shakespeare.*

For what is worth in anything,  
But so much money as't will bring?  
*Butler.*

## VANITY.

## DESCRIPTION OF.

Light vanity, insatiate cormorant,  
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.  
*Shakespeare.*

## DIVESTMENT OF.

It is difficult to divest one's self of vanity;  
because impossible to divest one's self of  
self-love. *Horace Walpole.*

## EFFECTS OF.

Vanity is the poison of agreeableness; yet  
as poison, when artfully and properly ap-  
plied, has a salutary effect in medicine, so  
has vanity in the commerce and society of  
the world. *Greville.*

## EVILS OF.

Vanity is the foundation of the most  
ridiculous and contemptible vices—the  
vices of affectation and common lying.  
*Adam Smith.*

She neglects her heart who studies her  
glass. *Lavater.*

## EXTINCTION OF.

Extinguish vanity in the mind, and you  
naturally retrench the little superfluities of  
garniture and equipage. The blossoms  
will fall of themselves, when the root that  
nourishes them is destroyed. *Steele.*

## FULL GROWTH OF.

Vanity is never at its full growth till it  
spreadeth into affectation, and then it is  
complete. *Saville.*

## TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

Guard against that vanity which courts a  
compliment, or is fed by it. *Chalmers.*

## THE FRUIT OF IGNORANCE.

Vanity is the fruit of ignorance. It  
thrives most in subterranean places, never  
reached by the air of heaven and the light  
of the sun. *Ross.*

## INFLAMMABILITY OF.

In a vain man, the smallest spark may  
kindle into the greatest flame, because the  
materials are always prepared for it.  
*Hume.*

## INSTRUCTION OF.

Vanity bids all her sons be brave, and all  
her daughters chaste and courteous. But  
why do we need her instructions? Ask the  
comedian who is taught a part which he  
does not feel. *Sterne.*

## RESTLESSNESS OF.

The most violent passions give some re-  
spite, but vanity always disturbs us.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

## WEAKNESS OF.

Every man has just as much vanity as he  
wants understanding. *Pope.*

## VANITY AND PRIDE.

Pride makes us esteem ourselves; vanity  
makes us desire the esteem of others. It is  
just to say, as Dean Swift has done, that a  
man is too proud to be vain. *Blair*

## VARIETY.

Variety's the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavour. *Cowper.*

## COUNTLESSNESS OF.

Countless the various species of mankind,  
Countless the shades which separate mind  
from mind;

No general object of desire is known,  
Each has his will, and each pursues his own.  
*Gifford.*

## A SOURCE OF JOY.

Variety's the source of joy below,  
From which still fresh revolving pleasures  
flow;

In books and love, the mind one end pur-  
sues,  
And only change the expiring flame renews.  
*Gay.*

## VENGEANCE.

## BLINDNESS OF.

Vengeance has no foresight. *Napoleon I.*

## VERBIAGE.

Words, words, mere words, no matter  
from the heart. *Shakespeare.*

## VERBOSITY.

He draweth out the thread of his verbos-  
ity finer than the staple of his argument.  
*Ibid.*

## VICE.

## ARGUMENTS OF.

I hate, when vice can bolt her arguments,  
And virtue has no tongue to check her  
pride. *Milton.*

## ATTACKING.

It has been, and ever will be lawful to  
attack vice, if you at the same time spare  
the individual. *Burton.*

## DECEPTIVENESS OF.

Vice can deceive under the guise and  
shadow of virtue. *Juvenal.*

## EFFECTS OF.

Vice incapacitates a man from all public  
duty; it withers the powers of his under-  
standing, and makes his mind paralytic.  
*Burke.*

There are many diversities of vice; but  
it is one never-failing effect of it, to live dis-  
pleased and discontented. *Seneca.*

## END OF.

The end of a dissolute life is most com-  
monly a desperate death. *Bion.*

## EVILS OF.

Vice repeated like the wanderin gwind,  
Blows dust in others' eyes. *Shakespeare.*

## FASCINATIONS OF.

Ah, vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways,  
While boyish blood is mantling, who can  
'scape

The fascination of thy magic gaze?  
A cherub-hydra round us dost thou gape,  
And mould to every taste thy dear delusive  
shape. *Byron.*

## INSINUATIONS OF.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,  
As to be hated needs but to be seen;  
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.  
*Pope.*

## MARTYRS.

The martyrs to vice, far exceed the mar-  
tyrs to virtue, both in endurance and in  
number. So blinded are we by our pas-  
sions, that we suffer more to be damned  
than to be saved. *Colton.*

## PROGRESSIVE.

No man e'er reach'd the heights of vice at  
first. *Juvenal.*

## RESULTS OF.

Ah me! from real happiness we stray,  
By vice bewilder'd; vice, which always  
leads,  
However fair at first, to wilds of woe.  
*Thomson.*

## UGLINESS OF.

Vice in its own pure native ugliness.  
*Crabb.*

## VICES.

## AVOIDING.

We may say, vices wait on us in the  
course of our life as the landlords with  
whom we successively lodge, and if we  
traveled the road twice over, I doubt if  
our experience would make us avoid them.  
*La Rochefoucauld.*

## CORRECTIONS OF.

We try to make a virtue of vices we are  
loth to correct. *La Rochefoucauld.*

## GENERAL.

We have all our vices, and the best  
Is he who with the fewest is oppress.  
*Horace.*

## THEIR OWN SCOURGE.

Our pleasant vices  
Are made the whip to scourge us.  
*Shakespeare.*

## VICE AND VIRTUE.

In actions of life, who seeth not the filthi-  
ness of evil, wanteth a great foil to perceive  
the beauty of virtue. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Vice stings us even in our pleasures, but  
virtue consoles us, even in our pains.

*Colton.*

#### VICISSITUDES.

Thus doth the ever-changing course of  
things

Run a perpetual circle, ever turning;  
And that same day, that highest glory  
brings,

Brings us unto the point of back-returning.

*Daniel.*

#### EXPOSEDNESS TO.

The most affluent may be stripped of all,  
and find his worldly comforts like so many  
withered leaves dropping from him.

*Sterne.*

#### OF THE WORLD.

Such are the vicissitudes of the world,  
through all its parts, that day and night,  
labour and rest, hurry and retirement, en-  
dear each other. Such are the changes  
that keep the mind in action; we desire,  
we pursue, we obtain, we are satiated; we  
desire something else, and begin a new  
pursuit.

*Johnson.*

#### VICTORY.

##### THE SMILE OF GOD.

To do is to succeed—our fight  
Is wag'd in Heaven's approving sight—  
The smile of God is victory!

*Whittier.*

#### VIGILANCE.

The master's eye makes the horse fat.

*From the Latin.*

#### BENEFIT OF.

He is most free from danger, who, even  
when safe, is on his guard.

*Syrus.*

#### NECESSITY OF.

Chance will not do the work. Chance sends  
the breeze;

But if the pilot slumber at the helm,  
The very wind that wafts us tow'ards the  
port

May dash us on the shoals. The steers-  
man's part

Is vigilance, or blow it rough or smooth.

*Ben Jonson.*

#### VILLAINY.

##### DESIGNS OF.

The evil you teach us, we will execute,  
and it shall go hard but we will better the  
instruction.

*Shakespeare.*

##### EXAMPLE OF.

Why here's a villain,  
Able to corrupt a thousand by example.

*Massinger.*

#### EXCESS OF.

He hath out-villain'd villainy so far, that  
the rarity redeems him.

*Shakespeare.*

#### VIRTUE.

The only amaranthine flow'r on earth

Is virtue; th' only lasting treasure, truth

*Cowper.*

#### ABSENCE OF.

'Tis virtue which they want; and, wanting  
it,

Honour no garment to their backs can fit.

*Ben Jonson.*

#### ATTRIBUTES OF.

Virtue is not to be considered in the light  
of mere innocence, or abstaining from harm;  
but as the exertion of our faculties in doing  
good.

*Bishop Butler.*

#### BOLDNESS OF.

Virtue is bold and goodness never fear-  
ful.

*Shakespeare.*

#### COURAGE OF.

A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.

*Ibid.*

#### DIGNITY OF.

Were there but one virtuous man in the  
world, he would hold up his head with con-  
fidence and honour; he would shame the  
world, and not the world him.

*South.*

#### EXCITES ENVY.

A man that hath no virtue in himself,  
ever envieth virtue in others; for men's  
minds will either feed upon their own good  
or upon others' evil: and who wanteth the  
one will prey upon the other.

*Bacon.*

#### ESTIMATION OF.

Virtue, though in rags, may challenge  
more than vice, set off with all the trim of  
greatness.

*Massinger.*

#### EXCELLING IN.

Each must, in virtue, strive for to excel;  
That man lives twice, who lives the first  
life well.

*Herrick.*

#### FOES OF.

Attend my words, no place but harbours  
danger:

In every region virtue finds a foe.

*Milton.*

#### FRAGRANCE OF.

Virtue is like precious odours, most fra-  
grant where they are incensed or crushed;  
for prosperity doth best discover vice, but  
adversity doth best discover virtue.

*Bacon.*

#### THE GIFT OF HEAVEN.

Virtue, the strength and beauty of the soul,  
Is the best gift of heaven: a happiness  
That even above the smiles and frowns of  
fate

Exalts great nature's favourites; a wealth  
That ne'er encumbers, nor can be trans-  
ferr'd.

*Armstrong.*

#### IMMORTALITY OF.

Virtue sole survives,  
Immortal, never-fading friend of man;  
His guide to happiness on high.

*Thomson.*

#### IMPREGNABILITY OF.

Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt;  
Surpris'd by unjust force, and not en-  
thrall'd;

Yea, even that which mischief meant most  
harm,

Shall in the happy trial prove most glory;  
But evil on itself shall back recoil.

*Milton.*

#### INDEPENDENCE OF.

Virtue in itself commands its happiness,  
Of every outward object independent.

*Francis.*

#### INFLUENCE OF.

All private virtue is the public fund:  
As that abounds, the State decays, or  
thrives:

Each should contribute to the general  
stock,

And who lends most, is most his country's  
friend.

*Jephson.*

Some, by admiring other men's virtues,  
become enemies to their own vices.

*Bias.*

Virtue, like fire, turns all things into it-  
self; our actions and our friendships are  
tinctured with it, and whatever it touches,  
becomes amiable.

*Seneca.*

Vice must have variety, while virtue  
Stands like the sun, and all which rolls  
around

Drinks life, and light and glory from her  
aspect.

*Byron.*

#### INSPIRATION OF.

Virtue, when proved and full  
Matured, inclines us up to God and heaven  
By law of sweet compulsion, strong and  
sure.

*Pollok.*

#### JOY OF.

What nothing earthly gives, or can de-  
stroy,—

The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt  
joy,—

Is virtue's prize.

*Pope.*

#### LOVE OF.

Love Virtue, she alone is free:  
She can teach thee how to climb  
Higher than the sphery clime;  
Or if Virtue feeble were,  
Heaven itself would stoop to her.

*Milton.*

It is difficult to persuade men that the  
love of virtue is the love of themselves.

*Cicero.*

#### LOVELINESS OF.

Virtue may choose the high or low degree,  
'Tis just alike to virtue and to me;  
Dwell in a monk, or light upon a king,  
She's still the same beloved contented  
thing.

*Pope.*

#### MONUMENTS OF.

Virtue alone out-builds the Pyramids;  
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's  
fall.

*Young.*

#### NATURE OF.

Virtue, according to my idea, is the  
habitual sense of right, and the habitual  
courage to act up to that sense of right,  
combined with benevolent sympathies, the  
charity which thinketh no evil. The union  
of the highest conscience and the highest  
sympathy fulfils my notion of virtue.

*Mrs. Jameson*

Virtue consisteth of three parts: temper-  
ance, fortitude, and justice.

*Epicurus.*

#### NEGATIVE.

Negative virtue is a positive vice, if the  
means exist of improving it.

*Zimmerman.*

#### NOBILITY OF.

Virtue alone is true nobility.

*Stepney.*

#### POWER OF.

Walls of brass resist not  
A noble undertaking—nor can vice  
Raise any bulwark to make good a place  
Where virtue seeks to enter.

*Fletcher.*

Virtue could see to do what virtue would  
By her own radiant light, though sun and  
moon

Were in the flat sea sunk.

*Milton.*

Virtue, though in rags, will keep me  
warm.

*Horace.*

#### PRACTICE OF.

There is no virtue, the practice of which  
does not rejoice, and give pleasure to a well-  
constituted nature.

*Montaigne.*

#### PRIDE OF.

The generous pride of virtue  
Disdains to weigh too nicely the returns,

Her bounty meets with; like the liberal  
Gods,  
From her own gracious nature she bestows,  
Nor stoops to ask reward. *Thompson.*

## THE PURSUIT OF.

There is but *one* pursuit in life which it  
is in the power of all to follow, and of all to  
attain. It is subject to no disappointments,  
since he that perseveres, makes every diffi-  
culty an advancement, and every contest a  
victory: and this is the pursuit of virtue.  
*Colton.*

## SHOULD BE RECOMPENSED.

Virtue alone ennobles humankind,  
And power should on her glorious footsteps  
wait. *Claudius.*

## REWARD OF.

And virtue is her own reward. *Prior.*

## A RIDDLE.

How strange a riddle virtue is!  
They never miss it, who possess it not;  
And they who have it ever find a want!  
*Lord Rochester.*

## SATISFACTION OF.

A settled virtue,  
Makes itself a judge; and satisfied within,  
Smiles at that common enemy, the world.  
*Dryden.*

## STEADFASTNESS OF.

Virtue's a solid rock, whereat being aim'd,  
The keenest darts of envy, yet unhurt,  
Her marble hero stands, built of such basis,  
While they recoil and wound the shooter's  
face. *Beaumont.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,  
Like seasoned timber, never gives.

*George Herbert.*

## SYSTEMS OF.

All systems of virtue are reducible or  
comprised in propriety, prudence or be-  
nevolence. *Adam Smith.*

## NOT UNDERSTOOD.

One great reason why virtue is so *little*  
practised, is its being so *ill* understood.

*Greville.*

## UTILITY OF.

I would be virtuous for my own sake,  
though nobody were to know it; as I would  
be clean for my own sake, though nobody  
were to see me. *Shaftesbury.*

## WORK OF.

Our life is short, but to expand that span  
To vast eternity, is virtue's work.

*Shakespeare.*

## OF THE YOUNG.

The virtue of young persons consists  
chiefly in not doing anything to an excess.  
*Socrates.*

## VIRTUOUS.

## HAPPINESS ATTENDING THE.

It is no small happiness to attend those  
from whom we may receive precepts and  
examples of virtue. *Bishop Hall.*

## VITUPERATION.

## DEFINITION OF.

The bitter clamour of two eager tongues.  
*Shakespeare.*

## VOCATION.

## FALSTAFF.

Why, Hal, 'tis my vocation.

'Tis no sin for a man to labor in his voca-  
tion. *Ibid.*

## VOICE.

## REVEALS THE SOUL.

The intellect of man sits enthroned visi-  
bly upon his forehead and in his eye, and  
the heart of man is written on his counte-  
nance. But the soul reveals itself in the  
voice only. *Longfellow.*

## SOFTNESS OF THE.

Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in  
woman. *Shakespeare.*

## VULGAR.

## UNSUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE.

To endeavour to work upon the vulgar  
with fine sense, is like attempting to hew  
blocks with a razor. *Pope.*

## VULGARITY.

## ESSENCE OF.

Vulgarity is setting store by the things  
which are seen. *Lady Morgan.*

## WAG.

## DESCRIPTION OF A.

A wag is in the last order even of pre-  
tenders to wit and humour. He has gen-  
erally his mind prepared to receive some  
occasion of merriment, but is of himself  
too empty to draw any out of his own set of  
thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next  
thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous,  
but because he is under the necessity of  
laughing. A wag is one that never in his  
life saw a beautiful object; but sees what  
he does see in the most low and most in-  
considerable light it can be placed. *Steele.*

## WAGERS.

I've heard old cunning stagers  
Say fools for arguments use wagers.

*Butler.*

## WANT.

## CAUSES OF.

Great wants proceed from great wealth;  
but they are undutiful children, for they  
sink wealth down to poverty. *Home.*

## INFLUENCE OF.

His wit being snuff by want burnt clear.  
*Killigrew.*

## RECKLESSNESS OF.

To men  
Press'd by their wants, all change is ever  
welcome. *Ben Jonson.*

## WANTS.

## ARTIFICIAL.

Where necessity ends, curiosity begins;  
and no sooner are we supplied with every  
thing that nature can demand, than we sit  
down to contrive artificial appetites.

*Johnson.*

We are ruined, not by what we really  
want, but by what we think we do; there-  
fore never go abroad in search of your  
wants; if they be real wants, they will  
come home in search of you; for he that  
buys what he does not want, will soon want  
what he cannot buy. *Colton.*

The fewer our wants the nearer we re-  
semble the gods. *Socrates.*

## IMAGINARY.

How few are our real wants! and how easy  
it is to satisfy them! Our imaginary ones  
are boundless and insatiable. *Anon.*

## WAR.

O war! begot in pride and luxury,  
The child of malice and revengeful hate;  
Thou impious good, and good impiety!  
Thou art the foul refiner of a state,  
Unjust scourge of men's iniquity,  
Sharp easer of corruptions desperate!  
Is there no means but that a sin-sick land  
Must be let blood with such a boisterous  
hand? *Daniels.*

## CIVIL.

In these distracted times when each man  
dreads,  
The bloody stratagems of busy heads.

*Otway.*

## CONTROVERSIES DECIDED BY.

Such as do build their faith upon  
The holy text of pike and gun:

25

## Decide all controversies by

Infallible artillery;  
And prove their doctrine orthodox,  
By apostolic blows and knocks. *Butler.*

## COST OF.

Give me the money that has been spent  
in war, and I will purchase every foot of  
land upon the globe. I will clothe every  
man, woman and child in an attire of which  
kings and queens would be proud. I will  
build a school house on every hill-side, and  
in every valley over the whole earth; I will  
build an academy in every town, and en-  
dow it; a college in every State, and fill it  
with able professors; I will crown every  
hill with a place of worship, consecrated to  
the promulgation of the Gospel of peace;  
I will support in every pulpit an able teacher  
of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath  
morning the chime on one hill should an-  
swer to the chime on another round the  
earth's wide circumference; and the voice  
of prayer, and the song of praise, should  
ascend like an universal holocaust to  
heaven. *Henry Richard.*

## DEFINITION.

That mad game the world so loves to  
play. *Swift.*

## DESCRIBED.

See where the giant on the mountain  
stands,  
His blood red tresses deepening in the  
sun,  
With death shot glowing in his fiery hands  
And eye that scorches all it glares upon.  
*Byron.*

## EVIL EFFECTS OF.

War suspends the rules of moral obliga-  
tion, and what is long suspended is in dan-  
ger of being totally abrogated. Civil wars  
strike deepest of all into the manners of  
the people. They vitiate their politics;  
they corrupt their morals; they pervert  
even the natural taste and relish of equity  
and justice. By teaching us to consider  
our fellow creatures in an hostile light, the  
whole body of our nation becomes gradu-  
ally less dear to us. The very names of  
affection and kindred, which were the bond  
of charity whilst we agreed, become new  
incentives to hatred and rage, when the  
communion of our country is dissolved.

*Burke.*

## EVILS OF.

Mad wars destroy in one year the works  
of many years of peace. *Franklin.*