

Schlüssel

zu den Uebungs-Beispielen

zur

Grammatik der englischen Sprache

und der

Englischen Schulgrammatik in kürzerer Fassung

von

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Berlin, im November 1877.

Die Verlagshandlung.

1.

1. Death and time equalize all things. 2. Buying and selling is but winning and losing. 3. Cheerfulness and content beautify even a plain face. 4. Riches are of no use, if sickness takes from us the (deprives us of the) ability of enjoying them, and power and greatness are then only a burden. 5. The rich may grow in a moment poor, and the poor may as suddenly become rich. 6. A very agreeable companion often proves a very improper and a very dangerous friend. 7. Blind men say black feels rough, and white feels smooth. 8. A few minutes before Queen Mary expired, William was removed, almost insensible, from the sick room. 9. Mathematics has been appropriately called the logic of quantity. 10. When we entered, the company were seated round the fire listening attentively to an elderly gentleman who told them some capital stories. 11. No community was ever so corrupt as not to include within it (some) individuals of real worth. 12. There is nothing but either fear or hope prompts us. 13. Excess of cold, as well as of heat causes pain. 14. Neither the hope of gain, nor the fear of danger induces a virtuous man to commit a base (disgraceful) action. 15. The standing (regular) army which was kept up in England at the beginning of the year one thousand six hundred (sixteen hundred) and eighty-five consisted of about seven thousand foot, and about seventeen hundred cavalry and dragoons. 16. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and ten thousand one hundred and seventy six are fifteen thousand and seventy-one. 17. The longest days, and the shortest nights. 18. For mad words deaf ears. 19. Such was the blood-thirstiness of the Roman emperor Caligula (Caligula's love of blood), that he wished the Roman people had but one neck to be able to (that he might) behead them at a blow. 20. At the time of William the Conqueror's death in (the year) one thousand and eighty-seven, his eldest son Robert being absent, William, the second son, hastened to England, where the nobility were prevailed upon to acknowledge (admit) him king. 21. The employment of artillery in the field deprived heavy-armed cavalry of all the advantages it had formerly possessed over infantry, and the latter were often enabled (able) to maintain the combat, after the horsemen (the horse) were dismounted or forced to retire. 22. In the seventeenth century the red deer were as common in many parts of England, as they are now in the highlands of Scotland. 23. "The public", Goldsmith used to say, "will never do me justice; whenever I write anything, they make (it) a point to know nothing about it."

2.

1. Wherever wicked people are in power, innocence and integrity are sure to be persecuted; the more vicious the community is, the better countenance they have for their own villanous measures. 2. Mountains and forests, lakes, morasses, and precipices, form that part of Scotland which is called the Highlands. 3. The English army numbers nearly one hundred and thirty thousand men, with about ten thousand non-commissioned, and more than (upwards of) five thousand commissioned officers. 4. Ethics, according to an ancient philosopher, is the art of living wisely. 5. The use of the mariner's compass, from which mankind reaps (reap) so much benefit and advantage, was not known to former ages. 6. A multitude is incapable of framing laws. 7. The multitude still pursue pleasure, as they used to do in former times; mankind seem (seems) always to be the same. 8. Death, as well as birth, is a mystery of nature. 9. The happiness or unhappiness of the people is often in the hands of those who govern them. 10. Neither time, nor misfortune deprives us of the remembrance of happy hours. 11. The situation, as well as the fortification, of the town defies every attack. 12. Neither the sagacious elephant, nor the docile dog does what an ape (a monkey) is able to do. 13. Two hundred and forty-one and three hundred and twelve are five hundred and fifty-three, and two hundred and fifteen (added to that number) are seven hundred and sixty-eight. 14. It is at courts, as it is in ponds; some fish, some frogs. 15. Better one word in time than two afterwards. 16. Swift remarks (observes): "I never saw, heard, nor read, that the clergy were beloved in any nation where Christianity was the religion of the country. Nothing can render them popular but some degree of persecution." 17. Cannon are not cast hollow, for it is found that, if so cast, they will not be equally strong in every part on account of the irregularity in the cooling of the metal. 18. In former times every English parish was bound to repair the highways (roads) which passed through it, and the peasantry were forced to give their gratuitous labour six days in the year. 19. Knowledge can hardly be acquired without the exercise of several moral qualities of high value; and having been acquired, it supplies means of enjoyment that withdraw the mind from corrupting pleasures. 20. Rum-and-water (rum and water) has (takes) its name of grog from Admiral Vernon about the middle of the eighteenth century. He used to wear a grogram coat, and hence the seamen gave him the nickname of (nick-named him) 'Old Grog', which (name) was afterwards transferred to the mixture of rum and water introduced by him into the navy instead of raw spirits.

3.

On the first of January sixteen hundred and six, General Monk at the head of seven thousand men marched from Coldstream in

Scotland to London. As long as the army was (had remained) united, it was found irresistible. But that mighty force which had, during many years, acted as one man, was now divided, whilst the nation was united. The majority of Cromwell's veterans were unchanged in their political principles (sentiments), but the Scotch regiments sided with the people who were almost unanimous in wishing for the restoration of monarchy. The nobility were in hopes of regaining (were hoping to regain) their ancient privileges and their former position. The gentry and the clergy were still attached to the house of Stuart, and the citizens of London were tired of military tyranny. The militia was reorganized by Monk, and in every county a regiment was soon ready to march in the event of a conflict. A new Parliament was elected, and met at Westminster. Both Houses instantly invited Prince Charles to return to his country. A fleet was sent to fetch him from Holland, and on the twenty-ninth of May he rode into London. The people (population) were loud in their transports of joy, thinking that by the return of the king peace and freedom were restored to the country. The army was drawn up on Blackheath to welcome the sovereign. But the soldiery were sad and gloomy, showing that they did not sympathize with the feelings of the crowd. Yet discord and want of confidence in their leaders (chiefs) are apt to paralyse an army. Besides, the whole array of the City (of London) was under arms. So the (that) great day closed in peace, and the king reposed safe in the palace of his ancestors.

4.

1. The lion is generally called king of beasts (the k. of the b). 2. Stags are one of the finest tribes of quadrupeds, combining (as they do) considerable size and strength with most graceful forms. 3. The moon, like the earth, receives her light from the sun. 4. The happiness or misery of man is in a great measure placed in his own hands. 5. Happy is the man who observes the laws of God. 6. Men are most capable of distinguishing merit in women. 7. Grief, when it goes beyond certain bounds, becomes unmanly; when it lasts beyond a certain time, it becomes unreasonable. 8. Moderation must temper the grief of a good man and a christian. 9. Oaks, like roses, are scarcely known in the southern hemisphere. 10. In no country of Europe are pigeons found more numerous than in England, where they are protected by severe laws. 11. Death is one of the most frequent and momentous events that happen in the course of human affairs. 12. After the death of William the Third in (the year) seventeen hundred and two, Queen Anne, (the) second daughter of James the Second, mounted the throne of England. 13. After a long winter we joyfully welcome the approach of spring. 14. The winter of the year eighteen hundred and sixty was one of the severest ever experienced in Great Britain. 15. Nature teaches every man to be eloquent when he is much in earnest. 16. Poetry and

music have their foundation in the nature of man, and belong to all nations and to all ages. 17. Of all the metals iron is the most widely diffused, the most abundant, and the most useful. 18. In Sweden, and in most other countries where iron-mines exist, the ore is refined by means of wood. 19. Heat and cold resemble each other in their effects on the human body. 20. The cold in winter is tremendous in this part of the country, and the heat in summer is equally oppressive. 21. The native country of the horse is unknown. From very remote periods it (he) has been found in almost every part of the Old World, but its (his) appearance on the continents and (in) the islands of the New World is of comparatively recent date. 22. In the first voyage of Columbus, after leaving the Canaries, his crew were greatly alarmed at finding that the wind always blew (was always blowing) from the north-east and east, and they feared that they would be prevented by it from returning to their native country. 23. Hope, as the Italian proverb has it, is the bread of the poor; which (and this) made Bacon say that it might be a very good breakfast, but must make a very poor supper. 24. Experience shows that we usually feel far more animosity against those whom we have injured, than against those who have injured us. 25. Water is seldom found in a state of perfect purity; even rain-water is by no means so pure as is generally supposed. 26. The water is excellent in our neighbourhood; but you have only to cross the hills, and the water immediately becomes detestable. 27. The pheasant, as may be concluded from its name, was originally brought into Europe from the banks of the river Phasis in Colchis. 28. Spring is pleasant in itself, but still more so as it gives a promise of summer. 29. The summer has been unusually cold this year, which is the more surprising as the winter was dreadfully severe. 30. It does him honour that he does not forsake his old friends in distress.

5.

1. Hell, it is said, is paved with good intentions. 2. Man never enjoys complete happiness in this world. 3. The man who dreams away his time, is not fit for a life of action. 4. It was not the will of Heaven that man should continue alone. 5. Experience is an unerring guide whom no man can desert without falling into error. 6. The experience of want enhances the value of plenty. 7. The lion is the emblem of force, the fox of cunning. 8. Lions are found in the warmer regions of Asia, but (they) are not there so large as in the interior of Africa. 9. The eagle is among birds, what the lion is among quadrupeds. They both (both of them) seem to show a kind of superiority over their fellows of the forest; equally brave, they disdain all petty plunder, and pursue only larger animals. 10. Camels seem intended by Providence for the use of those countries in which no other animals can be serviceable. 11. The pomp of death is more terrifying than death itself. 12. After the death of Christ, the doctrine which he had preached was planted in Rome,

the capital (chief city) of the Roman empire, by the Apostle Peter, as it is said; therefore (that is why) the (Roman) Catholics term him the first bishop of Rome. 13. Cold is very (most) injurious to health; but less so perhaps than extreme (excessive) heat. 14. Of all the great branches of human knowledge, history is that upon which most has been written, and which has always been most popular. 15. The last great work of Machiavelli was the history of Florence, which terminates with the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent, in (the year) fourteen hundred and ninety-two. 16. Like gold and diamonds, praise owes its value merely to its scarcity. 17. Fear and hope are the two greatest natural motives of all men's actions; but neither (of them) will ever put us in the way of virtue, unless they be directed by conscience. 18. As the Sandwich islander believes that the strength and valour of the enemy (whom) he kills passes into himself, so we gain the strength of the temptation we resist. 19. We had not sailed above (more than) three days, when, a great storm arising, we were driven five days to the north-northeast, and then to the east; after which we had fair weather, but still with a pretty strong gale from the west. 20. Among insects, the labours of the bee and the ant have employed (engaged) the attention and admiration of the naturalist. 21. Paradise was the abode of our first parents. 22. When we came in, dinner was on the table, and we all sat down, without waiting for the rest of the company. 23. In a country without (destitute of) an hereditary aristocracy wealth is distinction. 24. Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people. The English constitution is essentially democratic; but the English democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic. 25. There is nothing so dangerous to our eternal welfare as great wealth; for it tends to harden the heart by affording the means of constant self-indulgence. Thus man is apt to become selfish, easily satisfied with his own works, and too proud to see his errors. 26. Man, according to certain moralists, is everywhere the born enemy of truth; others say, he is everywhere the born enemy of lies. What may serve to reconcile the apparent contradiction, is that man, wherever he cannot discover the truth, is fain to take up with a fiction, till time, or accident, or investigation, enables him to recover the truth. 27. Coffee is said to come from (has been traced to) the mountains of Caffa, south of Abyssinia, where the coffee-shrub grows wild; and Mocha in Arabia, where it was first cultivated, still gives its name to the choicest growth. Nearly all the coffee which now comes to Europe, is the produce of trees propagated from a single plant, which having been raised from seed procured from Mocha by van Hoorn, governor of Batavia, was sent by him to the botanical garden at (of) Amsterdam; the cultivation was afterwards introduced in Surinam, and from thence spread to other countries.

6.

1. The emperor Napoleon had threatened directly to invade England, but that project had failed. He resolved therefore to ruin her by completely destroying her commerce, thus cutting off those connections with other countries by which she subsisted. 2. Had the Plantagenets succeeded in uniting all France under their government, England would never have had an independent existence. 3. Demosthenes being asked what was the first quality in a speaker replied: Action. What was the second? Action. And what the third? Action. 4. The cluster of islands lying off the north coast of Scotland is called the Orkneys. 5. The guillotine (guillotin) takes its name from Dr. Guillotin who introduced it at the time of the French revolution. 6. The pregnant way in which the Spartans expressed themselves, still causes us to talk of Laconic speech, and the pithy wit of the Athenians has left us the phrase Attic salt. 7. When Leeds and Manchester were country villages, and Liverpool a hamlet, Flanders was supplying all Europe with textile fabrics. 8. The English now export their calico to India, even to Calcutta, or Calicut, the very place from whence, three hundred years ago, it used to come. 9. The Rhine up to the place where it enters (flows into) the Lake of Constance, constitutes the boundary between Austria and Switzerland. 10. Jupiter is the largest of all the planets (of pl.), and hence the ancients gave him the name of the father of the gods. Though so far from the earth and sun, he appears to us nearly as large, and almost as brilliant, as Venus. 11. Hoorn, a village on the Zuider Zee, was the birth-place of Schouten, the first seaman who succeeded in doubling Cape Horn. 12. Young Nelson had not been many months on board the *Triumph*, when his love of enterprise was excited by hearing that two ships were fitting out for a voyage of discovery toward the North Pole. 13. Margaret, daughter of Waldemar the Third King of Denmark, who united the three Scandinavian countries under her sceptre, has been called the Semiramis of the North. 14. January is the open gate of the year, shut until the shortest day has passed, but now opened to let in the lengthening day-light. 15. Douglas, the capital of the Isle of Man, a market-town, sea-port, and watering-place, is situated on the south-east coast of the island, and has a distance of seventy-five English miles from Liverpool. 16. Sunday is more strictly observed in England than with us. The Puritans, thinking its name profane as derived from the worship of the sun, invariably termed it Sabbath, or the Lord's Day. They were of opinion that the Christian sunday ought to be observed in the same manner as the Jewish sabbath. 17. Ben Nevis, which on the east is connected by a range of hills with the Grampians, is the highest mountain of (in) Great Britain, though its summit rises to little more than one third of the height of Mont Blanc. 18. The Mermaid was a famous tavern in Cornhill, a street of the City near St. Paul's, where Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and other wits of the time used to assemble (meet). 19. The Sultan of Turkey is absolute in this sense, that there is no political body in

the empire which has any recognised power to check his will, but he is obliged to reign (govern) conformably to the religious, political, and civil principles of the Kóran. 20. Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, is the birth-place of Shakespeare, who retired there in his maturer years, and was buried in the church of Stratford. 21. If we compare the literary men under Queen Anne and George the First with those under the two Charleses, we shall find a great and manifest improvement. If we compare them with the older writers of the era (age) of Queen Elizabeth, we shall pronounce them to have less loftiness and genius, but far more correctness. 22. Even before the conquest of England, the French of Normandy was familiarly spoken in the palace of Westminster. 23. An acquaintance with Latin is the best introduction to a knowledge of French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. 24. The Protestants of the United States have left far behind them the Roman Catholics of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. 25. The French have shown an energy and an intelligence, which, even (when) misdirected, have justly entitled them to be called a great people. 26. The twelfth of April seventeen hundred and nine gave birth to the first English periodical worthy of that name, the *Tatler* edited by Sir Richard Steele. It was succeeded in (the year) seventeen hundred and eleven by the *Spectator*, in which Addison's genius shone in its fullest lustre. 27. The Demosthenes in the Vatican is a noble statue. There can be no doubt of the face of Demosthenes. There are two busts of him in the same collection besides this statue. They are all exactly alike with an expression singularly stern and intense.

7.

1. The West Indies received their name from the supposition of Columbus that his daring enterprise had been rewarded by the discovery of a new passage to the shores of India. 2. Nelson first went to sea with his uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling, in the *Raisonnable* of sixty-four guns. 3. When the winter is mild, a few snow-drops will appear in January, like timid messengers sent to see if spring has already stirred from her long sleep. 4. When the emperor Augustus conferred his own name on the month which had originally borne the name of *Sextilis*, he took a day from February, and added it to August, which has consequently (in consequence has) ever since consisted of thirty-one (one and thirty) days. 5. Doctor Johnson, being told that a gentleman who had been very unhappy in marriage, married immediately after his wife's death, said it was the triumph of hope over experience. 6. The Rhine rises in the Alps of Switzerland, and flows into the German Ocean by several mouths. 7. Mount *Ætna* covers an area of nearly ninety English miles in circumference, and its highest point is ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea. 8. King Edward the Confessor completed the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey in the year one thousand and sixty-five; it was destroyed again and

rebuilt in the thirteenth century. 9. Tradition attributes (ascribes) building (the building of) the Tower of London to Julius Cæsar, but the oldest part of it, the White Tower, is known to have been built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, for William the Conqueror about the year one thousand and seventy-eight. 10. Printinghouse Square in the City of London is the place where the Times is printed; one hundred persons at least are employed on the establishment. 11. The length of Europe, from the northeastern extremity of Russia to Cape St. Vincent in Portugal, is nearly three thousand four hundred English miles; and its breadth, from the North Cape in Lapland to Cape Matapan in the Morea, is about two thousand four hundred and fifty miles. 12. At the time of Charlemagne, the Saxons inhabited the country between the Elbe and the Rhine, and also both banks of the Weser. 13. On Christmas day eight hundred, while Charlemagne was praying in the church of St. Peter (at St. Peter's), Pope Leo the Third suddenly appeared, placed the imperial crown upon his head, and saluted the new emperor. 14. Lord Macaulay was of Scottish lineage (of Scotch extraction), being a descendant of the Macaulays of Lewis in Rosshire. 15. The Arabs have a fable (tradition) that the Great Pyramid was built by antediluvian kings, and alone, of all the works of men, bore the weight of the flood. 16. When John became king in (the year) eleven hundred and ninety-nine, the distinction between Saxons and Normans was strongly marked, and before the end of the reign of his grandson, Edward the First, in thirteen hundred and seven, it had almost disappeared. 17. The government of the Tudors was, on the whole, more arbitrary than that of the Plantagenets. 18. The Irish are distinguished by qualities which tend to make men interesting rather than prosperous; they are an ardent and impetuous race, easily moved to tears or to laughter, to fury or to love. 19. Prince Eugène (ÿr. ũjin) and the Duke of Marlborough gave battle to the French under Marshal Talland, and utterly defeated them near the village of Blenheim (blënnëm) in Bavaria on the thirteenth of August seventeen hundred and four. 20. Lord Chesterfield being once asked, how he was able to go through so many affairs, answered, "Because I never put off till to-morrow what I can do to-day." 21. Shall we have anybody to dinner to-day? — I have invited Mr. and Mrs. Robinson; we have some chance too of seeing their son-in-law, Captain Ward, who arrived in town the day before yesterday, so that I rather expect he will come with them. 22. Saturn, the largest of all the bodies of the solar system, except the sun and Jupiter, has seven satellites, and is accompanied by three rings, which rotate in their own plane in about the same time as the planet. 23. The Adam and Ève of Paradise Lost are beautiful creations of poetic fancy. 24. The Earl of Surrey, who died on the scaffold eight days before the death of Henry the Eighth, is said to have written the first English sonnets. 25. Although the name of Bloody Mary is remembered with horror and detestation in Great Britain, yet less blood was shed in her reign than in other countries; no more than two

hundred and ninety persons, it has been computed, were put to death on account of religion. 26. In later years Swift could hardly believe that he, the Swift who chid the Lord Treasurer, rallied the Captain General, and confronted the pride of the Duke of Buckinghamshire with pride still more inflexible, could be the same being who had passed nights of sleepless anxiety, in musing over a cross look or a testy word of a patron. 27. Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, belonged to the class of the Walpoles, not to that of the Chathams and Cannings.

8.

1. Hospitality is a virtue which is scarcely known among civilized nations. 2. The English have a proverb, no man is a prophet in his own country. 3. A lover of the fine arts will gaze with admiration and delight at a Raphael. 4. In a community of hunters or of shepherds, every man easily and necessarily becomes a soldier. 5. The hero of a well-known novel says, that the second day he had been at Eton College, he was half killed for refusing, with all the pride of a Pelham, to wash tea-cups. 6. In France at the time of the continental blockade, people paid six francs a pound for sugar, as much a pound for coffee; they bought at six francs a yard of cottons which now sell at twelve or fifteen sous a meter. 7. When Pitt had Delille informed of his wish to see him, the latter replied: "I do justice to the talents of Mr. Pitt, but I remember I am a Frenchman." 8. As soon almost as King Alfred had passed his boyhood, he was obliged to engage in active duty as a soldier. 9. Regulus, who was made a prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, was sent to Rome to treat of an exchange of prisoners, bound by an oath that he should return (to r.) to Carthage, unless some noble captives were restored to the Carthaginians. 10. We are at a loss to conceive how a sovereign who has no standing army, and whose power rests solely on the loyalty of his subjects, can continue for years to persecute a religion to which the majority of his subjects are sincerely attached. 11. In every experimental science there is a tendency towards perfection. In every human being there is a wish to ameliorate his own condition. 12. The emperor Napoleon the First said that Homer was a poet, an orator, an historian, a law-giver, a geographer, and a divine, in short that he was the encyclopedist of his time. 13. It has been calculated, says Marmontel, that by reading fourteen hours a day, it would take a person eight hundred years to exhaust what the Royal Library at Paris contains on history alone. 14. Nelson, when a captain, made it a rule to introduce his midshipmen to all the good company he could. 15. Corsica is a country large enough, and sufficiently distant from the nearest shores to have subsisted as an independent state, if the welfare and happiness of the human race had ever been considered as the end and aim of policy. 16. As a soldier, Charles the First King of England, was feeble and wanting, not in personal courage,

but in the presence of mind which his station required. 17. More than one well disposed ruler has given up whole provinces to rapine and oppression, merely from a wish to see none but happy faces round his own board and in his own walks. 18. The ignorant enthusiast whom the Anglican Church makes an enemy, by suffering him merely as a hearer, not allowing him to be a teacher, is made a champion by the Catholic Church. 19. It is a great pity we had not the pleasure of your company last night. — I am very sorry I could not avail myself of your kind invitation; but, really, I was not in a condition to go out. Throughout the whole day I had had a severe head-ache, yet had still a mind to join you; but in the evening I felt so much worse, that I saw at once that nothing but quiet was suited to my condition. I hope, therefore, that you will kindly excuse me. 20. From his first voyage to the West Indies Nelson returned a practical seaman, but with a hatred of the king's service. For a long time he had a feeling that he would never rise in his profession. But one day, after a long and gloomy reverie, in which he almost wished himself overboard, a sudden glow of patriotism was kindled within him, and he exclaimed, "I will be a hero! and, confiding in Providence, brave every danger!" 21. On a tombstone of the churchyard we found the following epitaph: "Pray for the repose of his soul, he died penitent, and a doer of good works." 22. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is celebrated in most of the parish churches of the north of Scotland only once a year. 23. While employed as a workman in the dock-yard of Saardam, a village near Amsterdam, Peter the Great did not neglect his duties and appropriate occupations as a sovereign. 24. At the beginning of the revolution, in every country all those who considered a change desirable, looked to France, and during all the horrors of that revolution, they still cherished a hope, that, by the aid of France, they might be enabled to establish a new order of things. 25. In no country retaining the slightest vestige of constitutional liberty can a modest and decent appeal to the laws be treated as a crime.

9.

1. Nelson was never at a loss how to act in any emergency. 2. What Richelieu was as a statesman, Condé as a warrior, Corneille as a poet, Bossuet was as an historian and an orator. 3. On the seventeenth of July fifteen hundred and five Luther entered the Augustine convent at Erfurt, carrying with him only a Virgil and a Plautus. 4. It has been said that Charles the First of England was adapted to be greater as a private gentleman than (as) a sovereign. 5. Doctor Johnson once said, no man will be a sailor who has contrivance enough to get himself into jail; for being in a ship is being in a jail, with the chance of being drowned. 6. It has been truly said that every large collection of human beings has a (strong) tendency to become a mob. 7. During his short reign of little more than a year and a half, the emperor Julian proved himself both an

able monarch and a man possessed of great virtue. 8. The drawing-rooms were hung round with some excellent pictures, among which I noticed a Hobbema, the finest, it is said, by that artist in the world. 9. There is an opinion held that ghosts are never seen by more than one person at a time. 10. When Charles the First was as yet a stranger to adversities unparalleled in the history of princes, we find him indulging a passion for the arts of imagination. 11. The Earl of Argyle declared on the scaffold, that he died a Protestant. The same said of Rumbold, whom he survived only a few hours, that he had been a great support to him, and a brave man, and had died Christianly (a Christian). 12. The great majority of the clergy swore allegiance to William and Mary. But some declared that they would submit to James, if he should ever be in a condition to demand their allegiance. 13. Lowther, though a member of the cabinet, expressed a wish to see the Sovereign surrounded by counsellors in whom the representatives of the people could confide. 14. If you have a talent for drawing, do not fancy that you are likely to be a Raphael. 15. Sir William Temple loved fame, but not with the love of an exalted and generous mind. He loved it as an end, not at all as a means, as a personal luxury, not at all as an instrument of advantage to others. 16. The boy being of a delicate constitution, it was determined by his parents to breed him a scholar; and accordingly he was taught the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic by the clergyman of the parish, who also officiated as schoolmaster. 17. Philip the Second was a Papist (a Catholic) in a very different sense from that in which Elizabeth was a Protestant; for she was so rather from policy than from conviction. 18. We are at a loss to conceive in what sense religion can be said to be the basis of government, in which religion is not also the basis of everything in common life. 19. The velocity of the wind varies from one to one hundred English miles an hour. At ten miles an hour, it is called a breeze; at twenty, a gale; at fifty, a storm; and a hurricane at eighty miles an hour. 20. If a cannon-ball travels at the rate of one thousand feet a second, how far will it go in a quarter of a minute? 21. The work which bears the title 'A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy' was the fruit of Laurence Sterne's second continental tour, undertaken in seventeen hundred and sixty-five. 22. Lewis (Louis) the Fourteenth entertained a hope that the influence of the Vatican might be exerted to dissolve the alliance between the House of Austria and William the Third, whom he called an heretical usurper of the English throne. 23. The violence of the democratic party in France made Burke a Tory, and Alfieri a courtier. The violence of the chiefs of the German reformation (schism) made Erasmus a defender of abuses, and turned Sir Thomas More, the author of Utopia, into a persecutor. 24. When Richard Cœur-de-Lion lay ill of a fever, Saladin sent him fresh fruits from Damascus, and snow from the mountain tops. 25. Wives never tolerate an intimacy between their husbands and any old friends, except in two cases; the one, when the old friend was, before the marriage, a friend of both wife and husband; the other, when the friendship is

of later date than the marriage. 26. The old stage-coach at ten miles an hour is now rarely seen unless in remote places; but that, too, was a wonder in its day, and the old could tell the young how people had spoken to them about travelling in the waggon at three or four miles an hour between places where there was lately a coach at ten miles an hour, and there is now the railway train at thirty miles an hour or more.

10.

1. We could have walked double the distance without getting tired, but the prospect of a good dinner induced us to put up at a comfortable looking inn by the roadside. 2. Most readers, it seems, are more charmed with Milton's description of Paradise than (with that of) Hell. 3. Lewis (Louis) the Fourteenth was the most faithless of politicians, and it was quite a certainty that he would not observe his engagements, if it should be for his interest to violate them. 4. Bishop Burnet remarks of Peter the Great, "After I had seen him often, and had much converse (had many a conversation) with him, I could not but adore the depth of the providence of God, that had raised up such a man to so absolute an authority over so great a part of the world." 5. A steam-vessel now goes to America in twelve days, and at the beginning of this century the smacks between London and Edinburgh often took as long a time; while the voyage to India only occupies as many weeks as half a century ago it did months. 6. Scotland, in becoming part of the British monarchy, at the accession of James the First, preserved all her dignity; for she retained her own constitution and her ancient laws. 7. I am at home again. I travelled to town with a family of children who ate without intermission from the time when they got into the coach, till they got out of it. 8. In old times when a boy was sent to school, it was said that he was placed under Mr. So and So's ferule. 9. At the death of his father, Dryden inherited only a small estate of sixty pounds a year; so he was compelled to take to literature as a profession. 10. We do not agree with Dr. Johnson, who borrowing a metaphor which describes what Augustus did for Rome, says, in reference to English poetry, that Dryden found it brick and left it marble. Yet, we would not for a moment deny Dryden's exalted rank as a poet and a master of the English tongue. 11. In the Lowlands, or south-eastern parts of Scotland, agriculture is much advanced, and the soil is in general fertile. 12. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, consists of two parts, the Old and the New Town, which are divided by a deep, narrow valley called the Loch. 13. As soon as church was over, our friend came to fetch us for a long walk. 14. I am sure he knows the truth, but it is quite a different question whether he will reveal the secrets of his friend. 15. In most countries, people of the higher stations, if they do not express their ideas with all the accuracy of a treatise on logic, preserve at least the habit of a clear and easy elegance in conversation. 16. That women

shall leave the home of their birth, and contract ties dearer than those of consanguinity, is a law as ancient as the first records of the history of our race, and as unchangeable (immutable) as the constitution of the human body and mind. 17. However great a revolution firearms have produced on land, they have produced one equally great in the navy. 18. While the face of England has been changed by the building of cities, no less considerable a change has been produced by the progress of agriculture. 19. My span of life, says Bossuet, is eighty years at most, suppose a hundred: what a time has elapsed during which I was not, what a time will elapse during which I shall not be, and how small a place do I hold in this mighty gulf of years! 20. Half an hour is a very short space of time; yet into half an hour how much anguish could (may) be crowded. 21. Never, perhaps, did teacher enjoy in so high a degree the respect, love, and admiration of his pupils, and never did teacher so well deserve them. 22. Did ever ruler better uphold the national honour than Oliver Cromwell? His death dissolved the whole frame of society. Then the army rose against the Parliament, the different corps of the army against each other. Sect raved against sect. Party plotted against party. The Presbyterians finally threw down their freedom at the feet of the most frivolous and heartless of tyrants, whose reign was the golden age of the coward, the bigot, and the slave. 23. Many a one is a child at seventy, and many a man, full grown in intellect and old in experience, has not a gray hair on his head. 24. Every man who sells goods for anything but ready money, runs the risk of finding that what he considered as part of his wealth one day, is nothing at all the next day. 25. There is danger in being too indulgent a father, there may also be danger in being too dutiful a son. 26. Last week we were rather anxious about dear Emily; she was in a fever, and papa went off to fetch the doctor. When he came, he assured us that there was no danger. I sat up with her part of the night, and have scarcely left her room since. How quiet and amiable a patient she is! 27. The old Puritans, who trampled down King, Church, and Aristocracy, and made the name of England terrible to every nation on the face of the earth, were no vulgar fanatics. 28. Gibbon has remarked that he owed part of his success as an (a, Mac.) historian to the observations which he had made as an officer in the militia, and as a member of the House of Commons. 29. Dean Swift, in his old age, was looking over his Tale of a Tub, when he suddenly exclaimed: 'Good God! what a genius I had when I wrote that book!' 30. Goldsmith resided at Padua for several months, and is said to have taken a degree at Louvain. It is certain that an account of the tour made by so good a judge of human nature, in circumstances so singular, would have made one of the most entertaining books in the world, and it is a pity that Goldsmith did not hit upon a publication of his travels amongst the other literary resources in which his mind was fertile.

11.

There was once in a certain part of India so voluminous a library, that a thousand camels were requisite for its transport, and a hundred Brahmins had to be paid for the care. The king, though proud of possessing such a treasure, felt no inclination to wade through all the (this) heap of learning himself; so he ordered his librarians to furnish him with as short an extract as possible for his private use. They set to work labouring at the task twelve hours a day, and at the end of no less a period than twenty years they had produced quite a nice little Encyclopædia, which might have been easily carried by thirty camels. But the king found it was still too large, and had not even a mind to read the preface. The indefatigable Brahmins began therefore afresh, and reduced the thirty cargoes to so small a bulk, that a single ass marched away with it in comfort. But the king, whose dislike for reading had increased with age, flew into a passion, as the most studious of princes would certainly have done, seeing what a task was required of him. At last, his servants wrote on a palm-leaf: 'The quintessence of all the science in the world is contained in the little word: Perhaps! — Three expressions comprise the history of mankind: they were born, they suffered, and they died. — Love only what is good, and practise what you love. — Believe only what is true, but do not utter (give utterance to) all that you believe.'

12.

Thomas (à) Becket, whom King Henry the Second made Archbishop of Canterbury in the year one thousand and fifty-eight, after promoting (having promoted) him to the dignity of Chancellor of the realm, was so extraordinary a man that I think a curious story related of the marriage of his parents will be interesting to most people. Once upon a time a merchant of London, named Gilbert Becket, made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and was taken prisoner by a Saracen of high rank. This lord, who treated him kindly and not like a slave, had a fair daughter, who fell in love with the merchant, and (who) told him that she had a desire to become a Christian, and was willing to marry him, if they could flee (fly) together to a Christian country. The merchant returned her love until he found an opportunity to escape, having first given a promise that, as soon as he had settled quietly in his own country, he should send for, and marry, his protectress. But when he arrived in England, he soon forgot her. Many a year did the Saracen lady wait for a message from London. At last she left her father's house in disguise, and made her way, under many hardships, to the sea-shore. The merchant had not taught her a word of English; she only knew that he was from London, and that Gilbert was his Christian name. Now she went among the ships, saying, "London! London!" over and over again, until the sailors understood that she wanted to find an English vessel that would carry her there; so, they showed her such

a ship, and she paid for her passage with part of her jewelry, and sailed away. When she arrived in London, she soon found how difficult a task she had undertaken. Never was an attempt less likely to be crowned with success. But the fair lady was not to be disheartened; day after day she went up and down the city, calling, 'Gilbert! Gilbert!' And she actually contrived to find out her lover, who was, moreover, ready to fulfil his former promise by making her his wife. Before they were married, she was baptized with great solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral, no less a number of dignitaries of the church than six bishops assisting at the ceremony. The only child of this union was the celebrated Thomas (à) Becket.

13.

1. Those who have most virtue in their mouths, have least of it in their bosoms. 2. It was in seventeen hundred and eighty that Dr. Samuel Johnson completed his Lives of the Poets. 3. Men are wearied with the toil which they bear, but cannot find it in their hearts to relinquish it. 4. Whenever an officer fails to win the affections of those who are under his command, he may be assured that the fault is chiefly in himself. 5. Before a naval battle in seventeen hundred and ninety-five, Nelson wrote to his wife: 'The lives of all are in the hands of Him who knows best whether to preserve mine or not: my character and good name are in my own keeping.' 6. For ordinary murders there may be some excuse. Revenge may have arisen from the excess of feelings honourable in themselves. 7. I would ask you to banish all fears; but, above all, that most mischievous, most despicable fear, — the fear of being thought afraid. 8. In La Vendée the better-instructed understandings, as well as the natural superiority of the landowners, preserved that influence over the minds of the lower classes, which everywhere else throughout France had been generally lost. 9. Between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, Arthur Pendennis rose from five feet six to five feet eight inches in height, at which altitude he paused. 10. As defects and weakness in men's understandings, as well as other faculties, come from want of a right use of their own minds, I am apt to think the fault is generally mislaid upon nature, and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in the want of a due improvement of them. 11. The misfortunes which the consort of James II subsequently endured, have made her an object of some interest: but that interest would be not a little heightened if it could be shown that, in the season of her greatness, she saved, or even tried to save, one single victim from the most frightful proscription that England has ever seen. 12. A man whose brain is turned, is not to be trusted with the lives of other men. 13. It is not difficult to guess by what arguments he and other well meaning men, who, like him, followed the fashion of their age, quieted their consciences. 14. They continued true to their own King, and were ready to stand by him against his adversary with

their lives and fortunes. 15. When men who have known better days are thrown down into abject conditions of fortune, their spirits are broken, and their tempers soured.

14.

1. When the philosopher Anaxagoras came to Athens, the nurse of literature at that time, Pericles became his scholar, a man of exalted mind, of uncommon eloquence, and very bountiful to the poor. 2. Don Carlos, son of Philip the Second King of Spain, was sentenced to death by the inquisition. 3. Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and the seat of the supreme government of British India, is situated on the left or east side of the Hoogly, about one hundred English miles from the sea. 4. The pursuit of science demands both leisure and ease of mind, two things, of the first of which generally but little, and of the second often not much are his who has to provide for his daily bread by his daily labour. 5. Longwood House in the island of St. Hēlēnā was the place of Napoleon's confinement and death, and his tomb is at a short distance from it; but in eighteen hundred and forty-one his remains were removed to Paris. 6. The Ganges rises with two principal branches in the highest elevation of the Hīmālāyā Mountains near thirty-one degrees North latitude, and between seventy-eight degrees thirty minutes and eighty degrees East longitude. 7. The East India Company was first formed in London in fifteen hundred and ninety-nine, and at the end of the year sixteen hundred the association obtained a charter from the crown under the title of 'The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.' 8. The word sterling is a contraction of esterling, the pound or penny sterling being a certain weight of bullion according to the standard of the esterlings or easterlings, eastern merchants from the Hanse towns on the Baltic. 9. Tudor style is the name given to the latest Gothic style of architecture in England under the Tudor dynasty. Henry Tudor, who came to the throne in fourteen hundred and eighty-five, after Richard the Third, the last king of the Plantagenet family, by marrying Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, united in his person the claims of the two Houses of York and Lancaster. 10. At the stationer's I bought a dozen steel pens, a few sheets of black lines and a good large piece of India-rubber. 11. In the Pilgrim's Progress, an allegorical work written by John Bunyan, there is a splendid description of the land of Beulah, where the flowers, the grapes, and the songs of birds never cease, and where the sun shines night and day. 12. Windsor Castle has been a favourite residence of many of the kings of England since the Conquest. The town of Windsor is separated by the river Thames from Eton, which has been rendered famous by its college. 13. Lake Superior, the true source of the St. Lawrence, is the greatest of fresh-water lakes; it forms one vast body of fresh water with Lakes Michigan and Huron.

14. The steelyard is not, as is commonly supposed, a balance with a steel arm, but is the machine for weighing, which was used in the Steelyard, the London factory of the Hanse towns. 15. Brussels carpets composed of linen and worsted form by far the most important portion of the carpet trade. 16. Samuel Johnson was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, on the eighteenth of September, new style, seventeen hundred and nine, and the ceremony of his baptism was performed on the day of his birth. 17. Saint John the Baptist, son of Zachariah, a Jewish priest, and Elizabeth his wife, a near relative of Mary the mother of Jesus Christ, was born to them in their old age. 18. The feast of the passover, also called the feast of unleavened bread, one of the great annual festivals of the Jews, was established to commemorate God's passing over the houses of the Israelites in Egypt, when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

15.

1. The title of Prince of Wales was bestowed by King Edward the First upon his son, afterwards Edward the Second, and has ever since been the title conferred on the king of England's eldest son. 2. Davila's history of the civil wars in France was so often in the hands of Hampden, that it was called Hampden's prayer-book. 3. When Sir Walter Scott once dined at a gentleman's in London, all the servant-maids in the house asked leave to stand in the passage, and see him pass. 4. The old Puritans thought it a sin to hang garlands on a Maypole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to read Spenser's Fairy Queen. 5. Age, pain, and sickness had left little of what he had been in his youth. 6. At present we fly from York, or Exeter to London, by the light of a single winter's day; a traveller, therefore, seldom interrupts his journey merely for the sake of rest and refreshment. 7. The Duke of Ormond, who was Viceroy of Ireland at the accession of James the Second, faithful as he had always been to the cause of monarchy, was no friend either to despotism or to Popery. 8. There are people to whom the love of God, the love of (their native) country, the love of (their own) family, the love of friends are only convenient synonyms for the love of self. 9. When Godolphin, who had been First Lord of the Treasury under Charles the Second, resigned his office, in sixteen hundred and eighty-five, he was made Chamberlain to the Queen. 10. Three rules are often quoted in America as Mr. Webster's: he said he had made up his mind, first, never to do to-day what he could defer till to-morrow; secondly, never to do himself what he could make another do for him; and thirdly, never to pay any debt to-day. 11. It has been wittily remarked of Beaumarchais, who was very conceited, that, if he had been condemned to be hanged, he would have petitioned for a gallows as high as Haman's, to render his end the more conspicuous. 12. Who would expect to find the name of Cæsar in Jersey, a name which nevertheless is probably a corruption of Cæsarea?

13. John Hampden was only three years old, when his father died, leaving him heir to a very large estate. 14. Laodicea, the mother of Seleucus Nicator, gave her name to a city on the Syrian coast, and the tobacco shipped from this port goes by the name of Latakia. 15. It was from the dome of St. Paul's that Newton made the experiments which led him to the discovery of the laws of gravity. 16. The Emperor Napoleon the First once said, "I am sometimes a fox, but can be a lion." This saying of Napoleon's shows the difference between his policy and his temper. 17. You will not do it for friendship's sake, then do it for decency's sake. 18. We were but a cable's length from the pier, when a huge sea carried us past the entrance of the harbour. 19. The name of silhouette was bestowed, in the time of Lewis (Louis) the Fifteenth, on the meagre shadow portraits which were then in vogue, and it contains a sarcastic allusion to the niggardly finance of M. (Monsieur) de Silhouette, an unpopular minister of the French monarch. 20. That unlucky failure has cost us a whole year's salary; as to the workmen, they lose a month's wages by it. 21. I will give you the best of dinners, and can promise to satisfy both of you. 22. Gibbon's first volume of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, it is said, was translated into French by King Lewis (Louis) the Sixteenth. 23. For whose sake am I to do this? For your brother's sake? — the very man who did his utmost to ruin me! 24. It is in a sovereign contempt for to-day's opinion that the real secret of the world is to be learned. 25. It has been proved that the mysterious prisoner known by the name of the Man in the Iron Mask, was Count Anthony Matthioli, secretary of state to Charles the Third Duke of Mantua, and afterwards to his son Ferdinand. 26. Mrs. Hannah More was fond of relating how she called at Mr. Zachary Macaulay's, and was received by a boy about four years of age, who told her that his parents were out, but that, if she would be good enough to come in, he would bring her a glass of old spirits, a proposition which greatly startled the old lady. When questioned as to what he knew of old spirits, he could only say that Robinson Crusoe often had some. This boy was to be the great historian Lord Macaulay. 27. Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have won a wager from Queen Elizabeth by engaging to tell exactly how much smoke is contained in an ounce of tobacco. The Queen wagered a certain sum of money that he could not do it. Raleigh smoked a given quantity of tobacco, and then weighed the ashes. Of course, the difference between the two weights was that of the tobacco that had disappeared in the form of smoke. Elizabeth paid the money, jocosely observing, "We all have already turned gold into smoke, but Raleigh is the first to turn his smoke into gold."

16.

1. The Gregorian style was not adopted in Great Britain till the year 1752. An act of parliament was passed in 1751 providing

that the legal year should commence in future on the first of January, and not, as had been the case before, on the twenty-fifth of March, and that, to correct the Old Calendar, eleven of the thirty days of September of that year should be suppressed. The populace of England generally believed that they had been defrauded of eleven days of their lives, and for some time afterwards often raised vehement cries to unpopular statesmen, 'Who stole the eleven days? Give us back the eleven days!' Near Malwood Castle, in Hampshire, there was an oak-tree which was believed to bud every Christmas, in honour of Him who was born on that day. The people of the neighbourhood said they would look to this venerable piece of timber as a test of the propriety of the change of style. They would go to it on the new Christmas Day, and see if it budded: if it did not, there could be no doubt that the new style was a monstrous mistake. Accordingly, on Christmas Day, new style, there was a great flocking of the people to this old oak, to see how the question was to be determined. Their finding that no buds had been put forth, was considered a sure sign that their view was approved by Divine wisdom. And they became still clearer on this point, when, on the fifth of January, being old Christmas Day, the oak was found to have produced a few buds.

17.

1. If the government is cruel, the governor's life is not safe. 2. A religious man does not want to reason about his religion. 3. A miser grows rich by seeming poor, an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich. 4. The early poets celebrate none but the arts useful to human life. 5. The English are always inclined to side with a weak party which is in the wrong, rather than with a strong party which is in the right. 6. The old and new styles of reckoning time now differ by twelve days, our thirteenth of January being equivalent to the first old style. 7. A little wind kindles a great fire, a strong one may blow it out. 8. There is no excuse so trivial that it will not be brought forward by some men to excuse their attendance at the public worship of God. 9. Resistance to an established government, in modern times so difficult and perilous an enterprise, was in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the simplest and easiest matter in the world. 10. There is no maxim in politics more indisputable, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services. This raises emulation, cherishes public merit, and inspires every one with an ambition conducive to (which promotes) the good of his country. The less expensive these honours are to the public, the more do they turn to its advantage. 11. We can much more easily pardon tremendous severities inflicted for a great object (end), than an endless series of paltry vexations and oppressions inflicted for no rational object at all. 12. The Crusades, from which the inhabitants of other countries gained nothing but relics and wounds, brought to the rising common-

wealths of the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas a large increase of wealth, dominion, and knowledge. 13. In the seventeenth century there arose in France a most idle and contemptible controversy touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. Among the disputants who clamoured, some for the ancients and some for the moderns, very few were decently acquainted with either ancient or modern literature, and hardly one was well acquainted with both. 14. In the battle of Blenheim, on the thirteenth of August 1704, two great captains, equal in authority, but differing in creed (but of different creeds), Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, acted like members of one body. The Catholic and the Protestant general exerted themselves to assist and to surpass each other. 15. The Crusades were merely an episode in the history of other nations; the existence of Spain was one long Crusade. After fighting Mussulmans in the Old World, she began to fight heathens in the New. 16. The inhabitants of hot climates, in their natural and ordinary state, consume less food than the inhabitants of cold ones. 17. The remonstrances of the Spanish ambassador with the government of William the Third after the second Partition Treaty, in 1700, were so vehement that he was commanded to leave England. Charles the Second of Spain retaliated by dismissing the English and Dutch ambassadors. 18. It is clear that, when inconsistency with respect to the most important public questions has ceased to be a reproach, inconsistency with respect to questions of minor importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable. 19. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, every rich and good-natured English lord was pestered by authors with a mendicancy so importunate, and a flattery so abject, as may in our time seem incredible. 20. When we think of our young days, we can but remember circumstances here and there, particular days, hours, or events, which stand out clear from the rest, like bits of a distant landscape viewed through a telescope, which appear wonderfully distinct and accurate so far as they extend, but which only comprise a small portion of the view.

18.

1. The unfortunate always find some resource in their adversity. 2. Write with the learned, but speak with the vulgar. 3. Religion is the only thing that can afford true consolation and peace of mind in the season of affliction, and the hour of death. 4. A small thing consoles, because a small thing afflicts us. 5. If you tax too high, the revenue will yield nothing; if you make the criminal code sanguinary, juries will not convict; nothing arbitrary, nothing artificial can endure. 6. The upright man listens to an inviolable law within himself, which whispers to him that he must do wrong to no man, and that it is better that an injury should be done to ourselves, than that we should do an injury to any one. 7. The main object of legislation is to protect the innocent against (from) the guilty. 8. Many a rich man would purchase the pillow of the poor one, if with the poor man's pillow

he could purchase his rest. 9. History and experience teach us that the good and evil are pretty equally balanced in this life, and that what is most to be desired is an easy passage out of it. 10. By the ancient law of England still in force, every parish is obliged to maintain its own poor. 11. In the eighteenth century, Paris was the capital of the whole continent, and French was everywhere the language of polite circles. 12. In point of syntactical accuracy the English spoken by well educated Americans is not at all inferior to that of England. 13. An Englishman who is in the habit of reading, will utter his vowels more fully and distinctly than those of his countrymen who are unable to read. 14. Some differences between the English of America and that of Great Britain may be explained by the fact that considerable bodies of Englishmen sometimes emigrated from the same vicinity, and that their descendants have kept together and continued to employ (use) dialectic peculiarities of their native speech, or retained words which elsewhere perished. 15. The English in the sixteenth century were beyond a doubt a free people; they had not, indeed, the show of freedom; but they had the reality. 16. The historian makes the past present, and brings the distant near. 17. The search after the great is the dream of youth, and the most serious occupation of manhood. 18. To make the past or the future predominate over the present, is what distinguishes man from the brute. 19. The colour complementary to red is green, composed of yellow and blue; that which is complementary to orange, is blue; the colour complementary to yellow is violet, which is compounded of red and blue. 20. The green of the poplar contrasts with the green of the willow. 21. He alone reads history aright who, observing how powerfully circumstances influence the feelings and opinions of men, how often vices pass into virtues, and paradoxes into axioms, learns to distinguish what is accidental and transitory in human nature from what is essential and immutable. 22. A powerful mind in ruins is the most heart-breaking thing which it is possible to conceive. 23. The thirsty man dreams of fountains and running streams, the hungry man of ideal banquets, and the poor man of heaps of hidden gold; nothing certainly is more magnificent than the imagination of a beggar. 24. Many clergymen sacrificed principle to interest in swearing allegiance to William and Mary. They had not fortitude to resign their places, and go forth, without knowing where to find a meal or a roof for themselves and their little ones. 25. The announcement that several ships would soon arrive laden with provisions, was most welcome to the troops, who had long been without bread, and had nothing stronger than water to drink. 26. When a certain Corder was tried in August 1823 for the murder of a girl, whose body he had concealed in a solitary building, the stepmother of the deceased gave testimony that she had received in a dream that knowledge of the situation of the body which led to the detection of the murder.

19.

1. The quicker the rate of travelling, the less important is it that there should be numerous agreeable resting places for the traveller. 2. If the people do not justly appreciate the policy of their sovereign, so much the worse for them. 3. When a nation has passed safely through a terrible crisis, it is often the stronger for having passed through it. 4. He who speaks least, may not always think most; still he has the benefit of the proverb. 5. You forget that God hears and sees you, and that he can read the inmost recesses of your heart. 6. At the time of the Mohammedan invasion there were in Alexandria no less than four thousand persons occupied in selling vegetables to the people. 7. If a man promises much, he can at most but perform; the less he promises, the more is he able to perform. 8. A man's success as a diplomatist depends perhaps as much on his acquaintance with the minor elegancies of life as with the graver and more important duties of his profession. 9. The gentler emotions seem more akin to comedy than tragedy: tragedy alone is fitted to produce deep and dramatic effect, because there alone can the poet deal with the greater passions. 10. Much as the English people detested the foreign favourites of William the Third, they detested his foreign adversaries still more. 11. Pliny the younger, the nephew of Pliny the elder, and the friend of Tacitus, was the most brilliant and ingenious writer and the best speaker of his day. 12. The inhabitants of the coast of New-Holland are perhaps the most wretched people in the world, and those of all others who come nearest to the brute. 13. A most remarkable fact, and one which seems at first to involve a contradiction, is that the most voluminous writers are generally the best. 14. The more we study the annals of the past, the more shall we rejoice that we live in a merciful age, in an age in which cruelty is abhorred, and in which pain, even when deserved, is inflicted reluctantly and from a sense of duty. 15. The *Ætoli*ans, who signalized themselves in various wars, were rather intractable than free, rather rude than valiant. 16. If all other circumstances are equal, we ought to confer most kindness upon the man who stands in greatest need of assistance. 17. A gambler once said of his dice, to play and win is the best thing, to play and lose is the next best. 18. Frederick (Frederic, Mac.) the Second, the ablest and most accomplished of the Suabian emperors, exhausted in vain all the resources of military and political skill in the attempt to defend the rights of the civil power against the encroachments of the Church. 19. The empire of Philip the Second was undoubtedly one of the most powerful and splendid that ever existed in the world. He held, what no other prince in modern times has held, the dominion both of the land and of the sea. During the greater part of his reign he was supreme on both elements. 20. The memory is sometimes so capricious that, the more we attempt to recall a fact or a circumstance, the less chance is there of succeeding. 21. It is observed by Cicero that men of the greatest and the most brilliant talents are most actuated by ambition.

22. The polar star appears higher and higher in the sky, the farther we go north, and sinks towards the horizon, the farther we go south. 23. Lord Byron says of Cadiz that it is the prettiest and cleanest town in Europe. With all national pride, he adds, I must confess the women of Cadiz are as far inferior to the English women in beauty, as the Spaniards are inferior to the English in every quality that dignifies the name of man. 24. Sir Amias Paulet, Ambassador at the French Court, was one of the ablest and most upright of the statesmen who served Queen Elizabeth. 25. In Scotland the restoration of the Stuarts was regarded as the restoration of national independence. Yet the independence of the little kingdom was necessarily rather nominal than real: for, as long as the King had England on his side, he had nothing to apprehend from disaffection in his other dominions. 26. The garden has been suffered to run to waste, and is only the more beautiful for having been neglected. 27. English literature abounds with works of imagination not inferior to the noblest that (which, Mac.) Greece has bequeathed to us. 28. While warmly attached to all his nearest relations, Macaulay lived in the closest and most frequent companionship with his sisters Hannah and Margaret, younger than himself by ten and twelve years respectively. 29. A criminal code should be framed on two great principles, the principle of suppressing crime with the smallest possible amount of suffering, and the principle of ascertaining truth at the smallest possible cost of time and money. 30. An English statesman ought to pay assiduous worship to Nemesis, to be most apprehensive of ruin when he is at the height of power and popularity, and to dread his enemy most when most completely prostrated.

20.

1. The title of Baronet in England is little more than two hundred and fifty years old, that of Baron is above five centuries old. 2. Alexander undertook the conquest of Persia at the head of an army thirty-five thousand (men) strong. 3. A man true to himself cannot be false to another. 4. To be selfish is to possess a species of negative happiness, in as much as selfishness renders a man insensible to (regardless of) the woes of another. 5. The hearth-money was a tax that pressed heavily on the poor, and lightly on the rich. A peasant, all whose property was not worth twenty pounds, was charged ten shillings. 6. When Macaulay went to college, his father believed himself to be already worth a hundred thousand pounds. 7. Many things not generally known are things worth knowing. 8. The Chinese are said to have books in their language above two thousand years old. 9. The approach of a long separation, like the approach of death, brings out all friendly feelings with unusual strength. 10. Of all the vanities under the sun that of being proud of one's birth is the greatest. 11. In 1833, Macaulay wrote to Lord Lansdowne: 'Every day that I live I become less and less desirous of great wealth; but every day makes me more sensible of the impor-

tance of a competence.' 12. A child is afraid of the dark when a man is not, because he knows there is no danger. 13. In England order is so thoroughly well established that the crime of the country is hardly more than an annoyance. In India, if criminals are allowed to join in gangs*), they are capable of destroying the peace and prosperity of whole tracts of country. 14. It has been said of Lord Byron that he was more proud (prouder, T. Moore) of being a descendant of those Byrons of Normandy, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, than of having been the author of Childe Harold and Manfred. 15. The opponents of William the Third were convinced that Lewis the Fourteenth would not be so unmindful of his own glory and of the common interest of Sovereigns as to abandon the cause of James the Second, and to call a (an, Mac.) usurper his brother. 16. He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation, is guilty of a breach of politeness. 17. Near his house were two or three small hamlets inhabited by his tribe. 18. Macaulay was utterly destitute of bodily accomplishments, and viewed his deficiencies with supreme indifference. When in attendance at Windsor as a cabinet minister, he was informed that a horse was at his disposal. "If her Majesty wishes to see me ride", he said, "she must order out an elephant." 19. You must not conclude that a beggar is full of Christian charity, because he assures you that God will reward you, if you give him a penny. 20. No sovereign was ever so indulgent to mere errors of judgment as the emperor Napoleon the First; and it is certain that no sovereign ever had in his service so many military men fit for the highest commands. 21. It is evident that a nation perfectly ignorant of physical laws will refer to supernatural causes all the phenomena by which it is surrounded. 22. No man can entirely cut himself off from the influence of external events, which must produce an effect on his mind, even when he is unconscious of their presence. 23. As he had become accustomed to regard himself as by far the first man of his own circle, his vanity rendered him blind to his own deficiencies. 24. The Toleration Act of the year 1689 fell short of the wishes of the leading Whigs.

21.

The renowned literary partnership known by old and young as the Brothers Grimm, was, on the sixteenth of December 1859, dissolved by the death of the junior member of the firm. Jacob, the surviving brother, who was little more than a year older than William, died in 1863, and by the decease of these two eminent men Germany was deprived of her two greatest and most ingenious philologists. There is a most curious story told of the marriage of William Grimm, the younger brother. The two always lived in the same house, and worked together from morning till night near each other in contiguous rooms. It is more than a fable that they in-

*) If crime is allowed to get to a head. Mac. Der Ausbruch ist vom Reifen eines Weines entsetzt.

tended to marry the same lady, or rather intended not to marry her. An old aunt taking compassion on the two elderly bachelors, and being apprehensive of their loneliness in after years, resolved to supply them with partners fit to take care of them, or at least to provide for one of the two. After some reluctance, the two professors agreed to the proposal, but on this condition, that one of them should be spared, and the wife of the other be obliged to look after the finances and linen of both. A young and amiable lady being proposed, there arose the question, which of the two should be the victim. At length Jacob, being the elder, became conscious of his higher duty to take the leap. But he had no idea how to set to work, and ingratiate himself with the fair one. From a desire to be serviceable to his brother, William offered to come to his assistance, and try to gain favour with Mrs. Grimm that was to be. Then Cupid interfered, and took the matter into his own hands. The young lady, who was entirely ignorant of the honours intended for her, fell in love with the mediator, and so changed his feelings as to convert him into an admirer in less than a week. Now there arose another difficulty of a still more delicate nature. William felt more like a villain than ever he did in his life; he was guilty of perfidy, having robbed his brother of his bride. But the old aunt stepped in at the right moment, and, acquainting Jacob with what had been going on before his eyes, cut the Gordian knot in a trice. So far from being jealous of his brother, Jacob was barbarous enough to declare this the most joyous tidings he had ever received. So William was married, and after as before the marriage the two brothers continued to keep house together.

22.

1. The guilty are almost always the first to suffer those hardships which are afterwards used as precedents for oppressing the innocent. 2. Though John Birch was regarded as a formidable opponent by the most accomplished debaters of his time, yet he retained to the last the rough manners and plebeian dialect of his youth. 3. One fifth of the German Ocean is occupied by sand-banks about seventy-eight feet in height, their whole extent being equal to that of Ireland. 4. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, Newmarket was one of the gayest and most luxurions places in Great Britain. The Court used to go there, and the streets were made impassable by coaches-and-six. 5. While fresh water freezes at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, sea-water only begins to form ice at twenty-eight and a half degrees. 6. Africa, although three times larger than Europe, has a much smaller coast-line; the shores of Europe are so deeply indented, so broken up by bays, promontories, and peninsulas, that the Atlantic penetrates far into its interior. 7. There is a father with twice six sons; these sons have thirty daughters a piece, party-coloured, having one cheek white and the other black, who never see each other's face (faces), nor live above

twenty-four hours. 8. Whoever knows what Florence and Edinburgh were in the generation preceding the Reformation, and what they are now, will acknowledge that some great cause has, during the last three centuries, operated to raise one part of the European family, and to depress the other. 9. The ascent of the army in the pass was long and toilsome: for even the foot had to climb by twos and threes; and the baggage-horses, twelve hundred in number, could mount only one at a time. 10. More than three fourths of the globe is water; the land, with its continents and islands, its empires and states, the abode of hundreds of millions of human beings, forming but a comparatively small portion of the whole. 11. Perhaps the coldest day ever known in London was the twenty-fifth of December seventeen hundred and ninety-six (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six), when the thermometer was sixteen degrees below zero. 12. The last fifty pounds of a thousand always go (goes, A. Trollope) quicker than the nineteen other fifties. 13. Lord Byron was the man of the last thirteen years of the eighteenth century, and of the first twenty-three years of the nineteenth century. He belonged half to the old, and half to the new school of poetry. 14. A garrison three thousand men strong and well officered, will hold out against twice or thrice, perhaps four or five times its number of assailants. 15. After the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed, and ecclesiastical adventurers from the Continent were intruded by hundreds into lucrative benefices. 16. It has been estimated that Great Britain rules over an extent of territory fifty times as large as itself, and over a population more than five times as numerous as its own. In fact, the sun never sets upon the British dominions. 17. Much has been written on the subject of the tides, and yet we are far from having that clear explanation of their causes and effects to which a century or two of investigation would seem to entitle us. 18. William Wordsworth was born of the seventh of April seventeen hundred and seventy, and he died on the twenty-third of April eighteen hundred and fifty. His life was prolonged for ten years beyond the space attributed to man by the Psalmist. 19. No part of English history, during the last three centuries, presents a spectacle of such general dreariness as the times which followed the Restoration of the Stuarts in sixteen hundred and sixty. 20. Gœthe declared, in his eighty-first year, that the Vicar of Wakefield was his delight at twenty, that it had in a manner formed a part of his education, and that he had recently read it with renewed delight, and a grateful sense of the early benefits derived from it. 21. All the veterans who, after a long seclusion, returned to public life in sixteen hundred and eighty-eight, were thrown into the shade by two younger Whigs, Charles Montague and John Somers, who in that year took their seats for the first time. 22. 'I read little poetry', Sir Thomas Englefield said in a discussion about Sir Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, which had just then appeared — 'I read little poetry, and am often in doubt whether I exactly understand the poet's meaning; but I found, after reading the Minstrel three times, that I understood it all perfectly.' — "Three times!" exclaimed a friend. —

'Yes, certainly: the first time, I discovered that there was a great deal of meaning in it; a second would have cleared it all up, but that I was run away with the beautiful passages which distracted my attention; the third time I skipped over these, and only attended to the scheme (design) and structure of the poem, with which I am delighted. 23. The death of Thomas Jefferson, at the age of eighty-three, was remarkable. Both he and his friend John Adams, the one the author and the other the chief advocate of the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on the fourth of July seventeen hundred and seventy-six, each having filled the highest offices in the Republic they (had) founded, died on the fourth of July eighteen hundred and twenty-six, giving a singular solemnity to its fiftieth anniversary. 24. On the third of July eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, some of the eminent members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, including MM. Arago, Lacroix, and Sturm, met to examine a remarkable boy, whose powers of mental calculation were deemed quite inexplicable. The boy, named Vito Mangiamele, a Sicilian, was the son of a shepherd, and was about eleven years old. The examiners asked him several questions which they knew to be tedious of solution, such as the cube root of three millions seven hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and sixteen, and the tenth root of two hundred and eighty-two millions four hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and forty-nine; the first of these he answered in half a minute, the second in three minutes. One question was of the following complicated character: 'What number has the following properties, that if its cube is added to five times its square, and then forty-two times the number, and the number forty be subtracted from the result, the remainder is equal to naught?' M. Arago repeated this question a second time; but, while he was finishing the last word, the boy replied: "The number is five."

23.

1. In order to persuade a man of sense, you must first convince him. 2. If you were a servant, should you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Therefore, as you are your own master, you must be ashamed to catch yourself idle. 3. Whatever you or he may think, I at least shall consider it my duty to act with honesty and vigour. 4. If you, who are a man, and are inured to such scenes, shudder at the idea of so much wretchedness, what must I have endured, who am but a woman? 5. If we should every night dream the same dream, it would affect us as much as the objects we see daily. 6. We are told that the last words of Madame Roland were addressed to the statue of Liberty at her execution: 'Oh, Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!' 7. Macaulay says in his review of Southey's *Colloquies on Society*: 'The warmest admirers of Mr. Southey will scarcely, we think, deny that his success has almost always borne an inverse proportion to the degree in which his undertakings have required a logical head.'

8. 'O everlasting King of Ages', exclaims Bossuet, 'Thou art ever Thine own, ever in Thyself: Thy everlasting and immutable being has neither lapse nor change: and behold, Thou hast measured my days, and my substance is as nothing before Thee.' 9. Read Demosthenes and Cicero, they are the greatest orators that antiquity has produced. 10. Queen Elizabeth, being asked on her death-bed who should succeed her, replied that her throne had been the seat of Kings, and that she would have for her successor no rascal's son, but a King's. Upon this, the lords present stared at one another, and took the liberty of asking whom she meant; to which she replied, 'Whom should we mean, but our cousin of Scotland!' 11. A quaker, on alighting from the stage-coach, immediately entered an inn and called for some porter. Observing that the pint-mug was not quite full, he thus addressed the landlord: 'Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?' — 'Ten, Sir,' replied mine host. — 'Wouldst thou like to draw eleven, if thou couldst?' rejoined our quaker. — 'Certainly,' exclaimed the smiling landlord. — 'Then friend, I will tell thee how,' added the quaker, 'fill thy measures.' 12. From being cruel to animals we are led to become cruel to our fellow-creatures, and thus by and by may do very wicked actions. 13. Mucius said to King Porsenna: 'We are three hundred youths of the most illustrious families of Rome, who have sworn to kill you; the lot fell on me to make the first attempt, and the others will do the same when their turn comes.' 14. It can easily be proved, that in England the national wealth has, during at least sixteen centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing. 15. Thackeray says in one of his novels: 'We beg the reader to understand that we only commit anachronisms when we choose, and when by a daring violation of those natural laws some great ethical truth is to be advanced.' 16. Peter the Great finding two of his daughters one day reading a French author, desired one of them to translate the passage before her into Russian, when, struck with the facility with which the task was performed, he exclaimed: 'Ah, my children, how happy are you who are thus taught to read in your youth, and enjoy all the advantages of an education which I totally wanted.' 17. A clergyman was going to preach for a public charity, when a note was handed to him inquiring if it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute. He noticed the matter in the course of his sermon, and pronounced decidedly that such a person could not do so in Christian honesty. "But, my friends," he added, "I would advise you who are not insolvent, not to pass the plate this evening, as the people will be sure to say, there goes the bankrupt." 18. Æsop had not been long in the service of Xanthus, when the latter took him to a gardener for the purpose of purchasing some herbs. The gardener knowing Xanthus to be a philosopher, wished to know the reason, why those plants which grew of themselves, and without any artificial aid, should come up so fast and thrive so well, whilst others, though ever (never) so carefully cultivated, could scarcely be preserved from perishing. "Now," continued the gardener, "you who are a philosopher, pray disclose to me the meaning of this." Xanthus was, however, utterly

at a loss for a satisfactory answer, and was obliged to content himself with saying, that Providence had ordered it to be so. Then Æsop interfered. 'The earth,' said he, 'may be considered as a real mother to that which she brings forth herself; but she is only a stepmother in the production of those plants that are cultivated and forced under her care. It is natural for her to withdraw her nourishment from the one, and to lavish her powers upon the other kind of plants.' 19. When the Earl of Shaftesbury's political friends attempted to pass a bill for preventing those accused of treason from making their defence by counsel, he determined to oppose them. Accordingly, he rose to address the House of Lords, but without being able to utter a word. In this emergency, he turned even his confusion to the defence of liberty. "If I," said he, "who rise only to give my opinion on this bill, am so confounded that I cannot say what I intended, what must the condition of that man be, who, without assistance, is pleading for his life?" 20. When a great council was held by Edwin King of Northumberland, to consider whether he and his people should all be Christians or not; Coifi, the pagan high-priest, to the surprise of all, proclaimed aloud that the old religion had neither power nor utility. 'If,' said he, 'the gods were not impostors, they would heap their favour upon me who have ever served them with such zeal. I am ready to destroy that which I and you have worshipped in our folly.' Arming himself with spear and sword, he mounted on a horse, and profaned the temple by casting (throwing) his lance against it. Then it was set on fire and consumed. And from that time the Christian religion was spread (spread itself) among the Saxons, and became their faith. 21. A little girl of about eight years old called one day at the house of Jacob Grimm, and desired to see the Professor. The servant showed her into the study, where Dr. Grimm received her, and inquired, with great kindness, what she had to say to him. The little girl, looking very earnestly at the professor, said: 'Is it you who have written those beautiful fairy-tales?' — "Yes, my dear, my brother and I have written them." — "Then you have also written the tale of the clever little tailor, at the end of which it is said, who will not believe it must pay a thaler?" — "Yes, we have written that too." — "Well, then, I do not believe it, and so, I suppose, I have to pay a thaler; but as I have not so much money now, I will give you a groschen on account, and pay the rest by and by." The professor, as may be expected, was highly amused with this combination of childish simplicity and conscientiousness.

24.

1. There is but one comforter of grief, it seems; it is time alone that can make us forget what we have lost. 2. It is not from inability to discover what they ought to do, that men err in practice. 3. Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, was in the habit of wearing very plain clothes, as was Louis the Eleventh

of France, in whose account-books we find two shillings entered for fustian to make new sleeves for his old doublet. 4. The vulgar are everywhere like children hating their master; those who mean best, are generally unpopular. 5. It was on the fourth of January five hundred and thirty-six, that two monks came from the Indies to Constantinople, bringing with them the means to teach the manufacture of silk. 6. All situations have their discomforts, and there are times, when we all wish that our lot had been cast in some other line of life, or in some other place. 7. It is not only for the sick man, it is also for the sick man's friends that the doctor comes. 8. It is we who carry our greatest enemies within us. 9. There are some natures which are improved by prosperity and kindness; they are the very natures that will struggle against misfortunes with the greatest firmness and constancy of mind. 10. It is a most certain rule that where there is no choice, there can be no blame. 11. The Duke of Monmouth should have felt that it was not for him to fly, while thousands whom affection for him had hurried to destruction, were still fighting manfully in his cause. 12. It is only the institutions of Christianity and the vicinity of better regulated states, which prevent kingdoms misruled from sinking into a barbarism like that of Turkey. 13. Who is it that is knocking at the door? — It is I, Sir. — Who are you? — The waiter, Sir. — What do you want? — You desired me to call you up at six o'clock, and it is just on the stroke of six, Sir. — All right. 14. When Franklin arrived in France, in seventeen hundred and seventy-six, as envoy from the American people, he met with the warmest reception from all classes, and succeeded in inducing the government to sign a treaty, engaging to defend the young republic in the rights it had gloriously won. 15. "My Lord," Pitt said to the Duke of Devonshire, "I am sure that I can save this country, and that nobody else can." 16. The philosopher Epicurus, whose word in this matter is the more to be trusted, because, as is well known, he was a professed sensualist, always maintained that the best way of enlarging human happiness was by a communication of it. 17. It was the Gauls who first taught the world that the Romans could be conquered. 18. In faces where there is an expression of great power, or of good humour, or both, you do not regret an absence of regular beauty. 19. The great pursuit of man, as appears, is after happiness; it is the first and strongest desire of his nature; in every stage of his life he searches for it as for a hidden treasure, courts it under a thousand different shapes, and, though perpetually disappointed, still persists, runs after, and inquires for it afresh. 20. It wanted but a few minutes of six, and shortly after the hour had struck, the distant roll of wheels announced the coming coach. 21. Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things. Johnson was impolite, not because he wanted benevolence, but because small things appeared smaller to him than to people who had never known what it was to live for fourpence halfpenny a day. 22. When the late Mr. Anson was upon his travels in the East, he hired a vessel to visit the Isle of Tenedos. His pilot, an old Greek, as they

were sailing along, said with some satisfaction, "There it was our fleet lay." Mr. Anson demanded, "What fleet?" — "What fleet!" replied the old man, a little piqued at the question, "why, our Grecian fleet at the siege of Troy." 23. In Greece it was a point of honour for a man to cleave to his party against his country; no aristocratical citizen of Samos or Coreyra would have hesitated to call in the aid of Lacedæmon; the multitude, on the contrary, looked every where to Athens. 24. A certain youth had, for a long time, frequented the school of Zeno the philosopher. When he returned home, his father asked him what he had learned. The son modestly answered, that he would show him by his conduct. 25. When the Duke of Wellington had just published his despatches, one of his friends said to him: "It seems to me that your chief business in India was to procure rice and bullocks." — 'And so it was,' replied Wellington; 'for if I had rice and bullocks, I had men, and if I had men, I knew I could beat the enemy.' 26. Xanthus, who, in a moment of intoxication, had laid a considerable wager that he would drink the sea dry, on becoming sober, applied to Æsop to extricate him from the difficulty in which he had involved himself. His slave exhorted him to take courage and follow his advice. Xanthus, accordingly, appeared next day on the sea-shore, attended by the man with whom he had made the ridiculous agreement. "And now," said he, "I am ready to drink the sea dry, but it is you who must first stop all the rivers which run into it."

25.

1. Goods are said to be theirs who enjoy them. 2. If you run so fast, you will soon lose your breath. 3. Every language had its beauties, its difficulties, and its deficiencies. 4. Lord Chesterfield writes to his son, "A friend of yours and mine has very justly defined good breeding to be the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them." 5. We must know that every admirable genius is but a successful diver in that sea whose (of which the) floor of pearls is all our own. 6. It has been observed that a spider, when its stock of thread is exhausted, and it can no longer spin a web of its own, will boldly attempt to invade the web of another. 7. The people have always their ears and eyes open to detect the faults of the great. 8. There are contests in which the victory is his who knows how to wait for it. 9. It is better to dwell in one's own house than in the antechambres of the great. 10. The greatest proof of friendship is not to show our faults to a friend, but to point out his own. 11. The heat of the earth does not entirely depend on that of the sun; the earth has consequently a heat of its own. 12. A friend of Sheridan's once said: "I don't know how it is, a thing that falls flat from me, seems quite an excellent joke, when given at second hand by Sheridan. I never like my own bon-mots, until he adopts them." 13. In the present day,

it is not necessary that generals, or great officers should fight with their own hand, because they have only to direct their followers; their artillery and their soldiers shoot at the enemy, and men seldom mingle together, and fight hand to hand. 14. A man endowed with great perfections, without good breeding, is like one who has his pockets full of gold, but always wants change for his ordinary occasions. 15. Much has been said of the right of an author to avail himself of his predecessors' labours; and certainly he that revives the wit and learning of a former age, and puts it into the form likely to captivate his own, confers a benefit on his contemporaries. 16. In Nelson there was more than the easiness and humanity of a happy nature; he did not merely abstain from injury; his was an active and watchful benevolence, ever desirous not only to render justice, but to do good. 17. Gaffori, the Corsican patriot, was a hero worthy of old times. Once when a band of assassins was advancing against him, he spoke to them so forcibly of the distresses of their country, and the hopes and views of their brethren in arms, that the very men who had been hired to murder him, fell at his feet, implored his forgiveness, and joined his banner. 18. Man must be in a certain degree the artificer of his own happiness; the tools and materials may be put into his hands by the bounty of Providence, but the workmanship must be his own. 19. When Sir Andrew Melville was permitted to take a last leave of Queen Mary, whom he had served long and faithfully, he burst into loud lamentations, bewailing her fate, and lamenting his own, in being destined to carry such news to Scotland. 20. When the great commercial crisis of the year sixteen hundred and ninety-six was got over, the English nation, though still suffering, was joyful and grateful. Its feelings resembled those of a man who, having been long tortured by a malady which had embittered his life, has at last made up his mind to submit to the surgeon's knife, who has gone through a cruel operation with safety, and who, though still smarting from the steel, sees before him many years of health and enjoyment, and thanks God that the worst is over. 21. In the battle of the Nile, Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of cartridge shot. Captain Berry caught him in his arms as he was falling. The great effusion of blood occasioned an apprehension that the wound was mortal, and Nelson himself thought so. When he was carried down, the surgeon, with a natural eagerness, quitted the poor fellow then under his hands, that he might instantly attend the admiral. "No," said Nelson, "I will take my turn with my brave fellows." Nor would he suffer his own wound to be examined, till every man who had been previously wounded, was properly attended to. 22. In the year seventeen hundred and forty-six, when England was at war with Spain, the Elizabeth, a merchant-ship belonging to London, laden with valuable merchandise, sprung a leak while on her voyage between Jamaica and Cuba. The men, to save their lives, ran the vessel into the Havannah, a Spanish port, where they expected to be made prisoners of war, and to have the ship seized as a prize. The captain went ashore to deliver her up to the

Spanish governor, and to entreat, that he and his men might not be severely used as prisoners. To his great surprise, the governor refused to seize either the men or the vessel. "Had you come," said he, "with hostile intentions, you would have been a fair prize; but, since you come only as distressed mariners, humanity commands me, instead of injuring, to succour you. You are at liberty to repair your vessel in our port, and to traffic so far as shall be necessary to pay your charges, and then to depart as freely as any of our own vessels." The British captain accordingly refitted his ship, and, when it was ready to sail, the magnanimous governor gave him a pass, which was to have the effect of protecting him from the men-of-war of Spain till he was beyond Bermuda. The Elizabeth then sailed in peace, and in a few weeks arrived safely with her cargo in the Thames. 22. A man seeing a wasp creeping into a vial filled with honey that was hung on a fruit-tree, spoke thus: "Why, thou silly (sottish Sw.) animal, do you go into the vial, where you see many hundreds of your kind dying before you?" — 'The reproach is just,' answered the wasp, 'but not from you, who are so far from taking example by other people's follies that you will not take warning by your own. If after falling several times into this vial, and escaping by chance, I should fall in again, I should then but resemble you.'

26.

1. The man who loves but himself, hates nothing so much as being alone with himself. 2. If we believe none but ourselves, it will be difficult to believe one another. 3. Virtue is beauty of itself. 4. We appeal to every one who has the least knowledge or observation of life, whether the busy, or the idle, have the most agreeable enjoyment of themselves. 5. Bells call others to church, but enter not themselves. 6. The humble man thinks himself the most inconsiderable in every company where he comes. He always supposes some one either more learned than himself, more prudent than himself, more honourable, or more charitable, or less proud than himself. 7. Nothing can injure us except ourselves; the harm that we sustain, we carry about with us, and never are we real sufferers but by our own fault. 8. "My children," said an old man to his boys scared by a figure in the dark, "my children, you will never see any thing worse than yourselves." 9. Boswell had been teasing Dr. Johnson with many direct questions, such as, "What did you do, Sir? What did you say, Sir? And what did you reply, Sir?" till the enraged philologist roared: "I will not be put to the question; these are not the manners of a gentleman, Sir. You have but two topics, Sir, yourself and me, and I am sick of both." 10. We are deceived in judging of ourselves, just as we are in judging of other things, when our passions and inclinations are called in as counsellors, and we suffer ourselves to see and reason just so far and no further (farther) than they give us leave. 11. Plato says that poets utter great and wise things which they do not themselves understand. 12. Epicurus, we

are told, left behind him three hundred volumes of his own works, in which he had not inserted a single quotation; and we have it upon the authority of Varro's own words that he himself composed four hundred and ninety books. 13. As Mary Queen of Scots would have inherited the English crown in right of her birth, supposing the English Parliament not to have altered the succession, the Pope himself, and most of the discontented who were followers of his, maintained that Mary was the rightful Queen of England, and Elizabeth the wrongful Queen. 14. When an inhabitant of the small island of Seriphus said to Themistocles that he was honoured not on his own account, but on account of his country, the great statesman replied that neither (he) would himself have been renowned, had he been a Seriphian, nor would the other, had he been an Athenian. 15. To know one's self, one would think, could be no very difficult lesson (task); for who, you will say, can well be truly ignorant of himself, and the true disposition of his own heart? 16. No one who lives in society can be said to live to himself; he lives to his God, to his king and his country, he lives to his family, to his friends, to all under his trust, and, in a word, he lives to the whole race of mankind. 17. Richard Cromwell's humanity, ingenuousness, and modesty, the mediocrity of his abilities, and the docility with which he submitted to the guidance of persons wiser than himself, would have admirably qualified him to have been the head of a limited monarchy. 18. If to avoid vice has been generally reckoned the beginning of virtue, to convert vice itself into virtue, must border nearly on the very perfection of merit. 19. Though Boccaccio and Petrarch followed Dante, they did not employ themselves in cultivating the ground he had broken up, but chose each for himself a new and an untried field, and reaped a harvest not (no) less abundant. 20. It was the mind of man itself, those intellectual faculties refined by the ancients to the highest degree, which had produced the specimens of talent, at which men paused and wondered, whether as subjects of art, or of moral labour. 21. Young people are not to think they have so much time before them, that they may squander what they please of it, and yet have enough left. 22. The insolence of base minds in success is boundless, and would scarce (hardly) admit of a comparison, did not they themselves furnish us with one, in the degrees of their abjection, when evil returns upon them. 23. The political adversaries of Lord William Russell, who perished on the scaffold with Algernon Sidney, in sixteen hundred and eighty-three, admitted that, when he was not misled by associates less respectable and more artful than himself, he was as honest and kindhearted a gentleman as any in England. 24. It is related of the emperor Charles the Fifth that, having been upon one occasion addressed by an ambassador in a Latin oration, he was so much affected at finding himself unable perfectly to follow the speaker, that he publicly reproached himself for his inattention, when a boy, to the instruction of his tutor, who, he remarked, had often warned him, that a day would come when he would regret his negligence. 25. Towards the end of sixteen hundred and ninety-four, Mary Queen of England was seized with

small-pox. The physicians contradicted each other and themselves in a way which sufficiently indicates the state of medical science in that age. There were some faint hopes for a time, but the queen died. 26. The Saxons, when they had come into Britain, and saw what a beautiful rich country it was, and that (how) the people were not able to defend it, resolved to take the land to themselves, and to make the Britons their slaves and servants. The Britons were very unwilling to have their country taken from them by the people they had called in to their assistance, and so strove to oppose them; but they found the Saxons stronger and more warlike than themselves, and could not stand their ground against them. The Saxons at last got possession of all the level and flat land in the south part of Britain. 27. If run away with in a light vehicle by a frightened horse, we should not immediately throw ourselves out. We should sit quietly, if we can, till we consider what is best to be done. It may be most likely that the horse will stop of itself; in which case no harm will occur. If it appear most prudent to leave the vehicle, we should try to let ourselves softly down behind. It is to be remembered that, in going along in a vehicle, we acquire an impetus, or a tendency to move forward, which our will cannot check. We ought, therefore, in leaving the vehicle, to throw ourselves in a direction contrary to that in which the vehicle is going, so as to prevent this impetus from dashing us violently against the ground.

27.

1. He who treats you at first sight like a friend of twenty years' standing, will very probably at the end of twenty years treat you as a stranger, if you have any important service to request of him. 2. Of all attachments to an individual, that which is founded altogether upon esteem and approbation of his good conduct and behaviour, confirmed by much experience and long acquaintance, is by far the most respectable. 3. That which is not wonderful, is not great; and that which is not probable, will not delight a reasonable audience. 4. The variety of distempers in men's minds is as great as of those in their bodies. 5. Those who teach, but do not act agreeably to the instructions they give to others, take away all weight from their doctrine; for who will obey the precepts they inculcate, if they themselves teach us by their practice to disobey them? 6. One of the old philosophers used to say that life and death were just the same to him. "Why then," said another, "do you not kill yourself?" The philosopher answered, 'Because it is just the same.' 7. These are the points of difference, but those of resemblance are more general, and more strongly marked. 8. A pleasant morning to you, Sir, and many of them. How is this! You look most shockingly to-day, my dear friend. I hope this weather does not affect your spirits. To be sure, if this weather continues — I say nothing — but God send, we be all better this day three

months. 9. He who has made the acquisition of a judicious and sympathizing friend, may be said to have doubled his mental resources: by associating an equal, perhaps a superior mind, with his own, he has provided the means of strengthening his reason, of improving his counsels, of discerning and correcting his errors. 10. The hopes and fears of man are not limited to this short life, and to this visible world. 11. That honesty is the best policy, is a maxim which we firmly believe to be generally correct, even with respect to the temporal interest of individuals; but with respect to societies, the rule is subject to still fewer exceptions, and that for this reason, that the life of societies is longer than the life of individuals. 12. In the reign of Queen Mary, Bishop Rogers was condemned to death for heresy, and for being married. His poor wife being a German woman, and a stranger in the land, he hoped she might be allowed to speak to him before he died. He entreated the Chancellor Gardiner for leave to see her, who replied that she was not his wife. "Yea, but she is, My Lord," said Rogers, "and she has been my wife these eighteen years." His request was still refused, and he was soon afterwards burnt in Smithfield. 13. By experience we are taught to infer that the same events will always follow from the same causes. 14. Such cases as that of the Marchioness of Brinvilliers show that, when an apparently secret and safe means of murder can be obtained, there is that in human nature which will put it to use. 15. It is not he who sings loudest, and jokes most, that has the lightest heart. 16. The common charge against those who rise above their original condition is that of pride. 17. The first law of writing, that law to which all other laws are subordinate, is this, that the words employed shall be such as convey to the reader the meaning of the writer. 18. The times which shine with the greatest splendour in literary history, are not always those to which the human mind is most indebted. 19. Such is the propensity of our nature to vice, that stronger restraints than those of mere reason are necessary to be imposed on men. 20. The unfortunate are loud and loquacious in their complaints, but real happiness is content with its own silent enjoyment; and, if that happiness is of a quiet uniform kind, we suffer days and weeks to elapse, without communicating our sensations to a distant friend. 21. On the third of November sixteen hundred and forty, a day to be long remembered, met that great Parliament, which overturned the throne, sacrificed the king, and ultimately became the victim of its own despotism and contempt for the laws. This memorable crisis called forth parliamentary abilities such as England had never before seen. 22. The Highland gentleman, who, a century ago, lived by taking black mail from his neighbours, committed the same crime for which an English highwayman was accompanied by Tyburn by the huzzas of thousands of people. 23. Ambition pushes the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honour and reputation to the actor. 24. 'Do you sell cigar-cases?' — "Yes, Sir." — 'I should like one of your cheapest.' — "Here is one you can have for half a crown." — 'I don't like that one.' — "I have a lot here of finer quality, five shillings each;

choose which you like." — 'I'll take this dark one; there's your money.' — "Much obliged to you, Sir." — 25. Macaulay once hurt his hand, and sent for a barber. After the operation, he asked what he had to pay. "Oh, Sir," said the man, "whatever you usually give the person who shaves you." 'In that case,' said Macaulay, 'I should give you a great gash on each cheek.' 26. Astronomers tell us that this earth of ours forms but a very minute part in that great assemblage of bodies of which the world is composed; it is more than a million times smaller than the sun by which it is enlightened. The planets also, which, like it, are subordinate to the sun's influence, exceed the earth one thousand times in magnitude. These, which were at first supposed to wander in the heavens without any fixed path, and took their name from their apparent deviations, have long been found to perform their circuits with great exactness and strict regularity. 27. After the death of Robert Bruce, the greatest king who ever wore the Scottish crown, the kingdom descended to his son David, who was called David the Second, to distinguish him from the first king of that name, who reigned about a hundred years before. 28. "Weep not, my good Melville," said Mary Queen of Scots to the master of her household, "but rather rejoice; for this day Mary Steward will be relieved from all her sorrows." 29. It is no proof of a man's understanding that he affirms whatever he pleases, but that he is able to discern that what is true is true, and that what is false is false: this is the mark and character of intelligence. 30. I knew him when he was quite a youth, he had talents of no common order even then: he must have risen high in his profession by this time. 31. To recall the pleasures we have enjoyed, the pains we have endured, to retrace them with accuracy, in their order, and in all their particulars, these are the pleasures of memory. 32. Cato the Elder never wore a coat which cost him above a hundred pence, and used to say that he counted that dear at any price of which he had no need. (That he counted dear at any price what he had no need of.) 33. Previously to the year seventeen hundred and eighty-five, scarcely any one had publicly questioned the propriety of keeping slaves in the West-Indies, or of annually adding thousands to their number by importations of negroes from Africa. In that year Thomas Clarkson, a student of the university of Cambridge, gained a prize by an essay on the question, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" This caused him to devote his whole life to the abolition of the slave-trade. 34. No man is so great a favourite with the public as he who is at once an object of admiration, of respect, and of pity: and such were the feelings which Addison inspired. Those who enjoyed the privilege of hearing his familiar conversation, declared with one voice that it was superior even to his writings. 35. There are two things that affect the heart of every ingenuous man most deeply — namely, good-natured and generous offices from those to whom we have been injurious, and an ill-natured and unchristian treatment from those to whom we have been very kind and affectionate. As for the former, we can make a shift to bear their hatred, because

we have deserved it: but we cannot bear their love, it quite confounds and overpowers us. 36. It is proper that we should respect the property of our neighbours. A little boy may perhaps think otherwise at first. He sees something not his own within his reach, and he thinks how delightful it would be to take that thing. Let him just consider how he should like, if anything of his were taken, in like manner, by another boy or girl. Would he not in that case feel himself greatly injured, and would he not think very ill of the thief? 37. Sharp-sighted, or what are called quick-witted people, are very apt to take a pride in spying defects that are not obvious to common observers. Such keenness as this may sharpen the wit; but it hardens the heart, and prevents the growth of that sweet grace — humility. Keep as sharp a look-out as you please for good qualities, good deeds, and kind words; and be not like those who would seem to prefer looking at the spots on the sun, to enjoying its light.

28.

1. Who is the worse or the better for a philosopher who conceals his accomplishments, and hides his thoughts from the expectant world? 2. "What is the easiest thing in the world?" was asked of a man of wit. "To give advice," was his answer. "And what the hardest?" — "To take it." 3. Compare the busy and the idle in the societies with which they mingle; and remark, which of them discover most cheerfulness and gaiety, which possess the most regular flow of spirits, whose temper is most equal, whose good humour most unclouded. 4. A maid of honour, being asked by the Queen of France what o'clock it was, answered, "What your majesty pleases." 5. I hardly know which we ought most to lament, the unhappy man who sinks under the sense of his dishonour, or him who survives it. 6. If there was any question about etiquette, society, who was married to whom, of what age such and such a duke was, Major Pendennis was the man to whom every one appealed. 7. Armies have triumphed under leaders who possessed no very eminent qualifications. But what army commanded by a debating club ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace? 8. The great calamity which had fallen on Argyle ($g = gh$) had this advantage, that it enabled him to show, by proofs not to be mistaken, what manner of man he was. 9. A cistern has two pipes, by one of which it may be filled in forty minutes, and by the other in fifty minutes; it has also a discharging pipe by which it may be emptied in twenty-five minutes. If all these three pipes were open together, in what time would the cistern be filled? 10. "What is it that you are playing at?" — 'Whist; I have just lost my partner, and you come in time to supply his place.' — "Well, I have no objection to a rubber; do these gentlemen object?" — 'By no means.' — "Would they like to cut for partners?" — 'Not at all; we shall remain as we are.' — 'It is a very

long time since I last played, I beg you will be indulgent." 11. "What a dust have I raised!" quoth the fly upon the coach. 12. It is told of Artaxerxes Mnemon that, flying from his enemies, and reduced for a dinner to dry figs and barley-bread, he exclaimed, "How much pleasure I have been ignorant of!" 13. A dispute once arose betwixt the northwind and the sun, about the superiority of their power and they agreed to try their strength upon a traveller, which should be able to get his cloak off first. 14. To Lord Eldon is attributed the following sarcasm upon Lord Brougham (better broó-am als broom), his predecessor on the woolsack: "What a wonderful, versatile mind has Brougham! he knows politics, Greek, history, science*); if he knew only a little of law, he would know a little of everything." 15. Our eye-sight, Plato says, is the most exquisite of our senses; yet it does not serve us to discern wisdom: if it did, what a wonderfully glowing love of wisdom would be kindled in our minds! 16. How it was that Protestantism did so much, yet did no more, how it was that the Church of Rome, having lost a large part of Europe, not only ceased to lose, but actually regained, nearly half of what she had lost, is certainly a most curious and important question. 17. As a man who is riding at a fence, or has his opponent's single-stick before him, is forced to look his obstacle steadily in the face, and braces himself to repulse or overcome it; so a little necessity brings out your pluck, if you have any, and nerves you to grapple with fortune. You will discover what a number of things you can do without, when you have no money to buy them. 18. In an English book printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in fifteen hundred and eleven, there are some amusing questions, such as: What is the distance from the surface of the sea to the deepest part thereof (of it? — Only a stone's-throw. — What is it that never was and that never will be? — A mouse's nest in a cat's ear. — Why does the dog turn three times round before he lies down? — Because he knows not his bed's head from the foot thereof (of it). 19. A wasp met a bee, and said to him, "Pray, can you tell me the reason that men are so ill-natured to me, while they are so fond of you? Are we not both very much alike? Only that the broad golden rings about my body make me much handsomer than you are. We are both winged insects that love honey, and sting people when we are angry. Yet men always hate me, and try to kill me, though I am much more familiar with them than you are, and pay them visits in their houses, and at their tea-table, and at all their meals: while you, who are very shy, hardly ever come near them. I wonder what is the reason that men build you curious houses, thatched with straw, and take care of, and feed you very often in the winter." 20. Professor Porson happening to call on a friend, who was reading Thucydides, was consulted by him as to the meaning of a word. Porson at once quoted the passage in which it occurred. "How did you know what passage

*) Science ohne einen Genitiv (the science of astronomy) wird im Unterschied von literature (*belles-lettres*) von der Naturwissenschaft und den mathematischen Disciplinen gebraucht.

I referred to?" inquired his friend. 'Oh,' was the reply, 'I know that the word in question occurs only twice in Thucydides, once on the right, and once on the left-hand page, in the edition which you are now reading. I saw you look at the left page, and therefore knew the passage at once.'

29.

1. Dante and Shakespeare are two of the greatest geniuses that modern times have produced. 2. Wisdom is the only boon the possession of which is lasting. Meanness is a medal, the reverse of which is insolence. 3. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and dissimulation is a concealment of what is. 4. It was an inviolable rule with the early Romans, that, whoever had deserted his post, or left his arms in battle, was punished with death. 5. Alexander, that mighty conqueror, the most renowned, and the most illustrious that ever existed, was the last king of his race. 6. When a compassionate man falls, who would not pity him? Who that had power to do it, would not befriend, and raise him up? Or could the most barbarous temper offer an insult to his distress without pain and reluctance? 7. Voltaire composed the tragedy of *Olympia* at the age of sixty-nine. "It is the labour of six days," said he in a letter to one of his friends, whose opinion he wanted to have on that play. — 'The author ought not to have rested on the seventh,' was his friend's reply. 8. All that we see of the world, says Pascal, is but an imperceptible speck in the wide expanse of nature. No idea approaches the extent of its space; it is a boundless sphere, whose centre is everywhere, and its circumference nowhere. 9. At *Pharsalus* (*Pharsalia*), said Napoleon, Cæsar loses only two hundred men, and Pompey fifteen thousand, which is unprecedented in modern armies, where the loss in killed and wounded is no doubt more or less severe, but in proportion of one to three. 10. In eighteen hundred and seven, an Act of Parliament was passed abolishing the slave-trade — an event to have foretold which twenty years before, would have caused any one to be set down as a visionary. 11. The negro willingly shares what little he has, which is a proof that he has an excellent heart. 12. Whoever knows how to make a joke, cannot be destitute of sense and wit: whoever knows how to take a joke, must be blessed with a happy temper. 13. Charlemagne, whose life was spent in almost incessant wars, was yet wont to give what leisure he could spare to reading, writing, and conversation with the learned; and a considerable number of letters and other literary performances are still extant, the production of his pen. 14. If a friend asks us for our advice, we are bound to advise what we conscientiously think will be best for his interest. If he wishes to know our opinion of any one whom he intends to employ or trust, we must give our opinion truly. 15. At Rome there were abundant opportunities for trading, among a people of whom the greater number were crowded into a mass of tall houses intersected by narrow winding alleys, com-

pared with which the most densely peopled dwellings of our modern cities would seem spacious; so that their days had to be spent together in the open air. 16. Some men, by attentively observing how men feel and act in various circumstances, attain a power of calculating beforehand what will be the effect of anything they say, or do, on the minds of those around them, or on the mind of any individual with whom they are in any way associated. This sense of what others are likely to feel on any occasion, is commonly called tact. It is a quality necessary in the simplest intercourse with our fellow-creatures; we cannot be consistently polite without it. It also serves a good part in affairs of the greatest importance. 17. By wishing well to each other, we are induced to look with kindness on what our fellow-creatures are doing for themselves, and to address them in a friendly manner. The good words we use, cause those we address to feel kindly to others; and thus an agreeable state of feeling is sent abroad throughout society, and the total amount of human happiness is much increased. If, on the contrary, men were not to wish well to each other; there would be a general sulkiness among them, and no one would feel happy. 18. Crimes are every day discovered in ways that the criminal could never have thought of. Hence no one ever thrives long by taking what is not his own. Honesty is always found ultimately to be the best policy. 19. When Xanthippe had vented all the reproaches her fury could suggest, Socrates went out, and sat before the door. His calm and unconcerned behaviour did but irritate her so much the more; and, in the excess of her rage, she ran up stairs, and emptied a pail of foul water upon his head: at which he only laughed saying, "So much thunder must needs produce a shower." 20. When Sir John Green-ville came to the House of Parliament with a letter from Charles, with whom he had previously been in secret communication, some of the wiser and better members said, what was most true, that in that letter he made no real promise to govern well, and that it would be best to make him pledge himself beforehand as to what he should be bound to do for the benefit of the kingdom. 20. April the tenth, seventeen hundred and eighty-four. — Sir, The bearer (or this letter) is my godson, whom I take the liberty of recommending to your kindness; which I hope he will deserve by his respect to your excellence, and his gratitude for your favours. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant Samuel Johnson. 22. A sphere is a round body, every point on the surface of which is at the same distance from a point within, called the centre. 23. Whatever may be the progress of the sciences, never will observers who are trustworthy and careful of their reputation, venture to foretell the state of the weather. 24. Some have gone so far as to consider Roger Bacon the greatest mechanical genius that has appeared since the days of Archimedes. It is evident, from the testimony of his own writings, that he had at least speculated profoundly as to what might be done by mechanic power, and devised many curious contrivances, some of which we can hardly doubt that he had actually executed, from the terms in which he speaks of them. 25. There is a natural

talent, or mother-wit, as it is called, about the Spaniards, which renders them intellectual and agreeable companions, whatever may be their condition in life, and however imperfect may have been their education. 26. The composition of the *Pickwick Papers*, in teaching Dickens what his power was, had made him more conscious of what would be expected from its use; and this consciousness never afterwards quitted him. In what he was to do hereafter, it constantly attended him. 27. Prudence, as well as nature, teaches that, while you do all the good in your power to all persons whatever, you should pay the same honour to your parents that you expect your children should pay to you, and prefer your relations before strangers in the exercise of your good offices. 28. Dining one day with General Paoli, and talking of his projected journey to Italy, Johnson said, "A man who has not been in Italy is always conscious of an inferiority, from his not having seen what it is expected a man should see. The grand object of all travelling is to see the shores of the Mediterranean. On those shores were the four great empires of the world, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, has come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean." 29. When we are advanced in years, there is not a more pleasing entertainment, than to recollect in a gloomy moment the many we have parted with, that have been dear and agreeable to us, and to cast a melancholy thought or two after those with whom, perhaps, we have indulged ourselves in whole nights of jollity and mirth. 30. The law, said a powerful speaker, is that which puts difference between good and evil, between what is just and unjust; if you take away the law, all things will be in confusion; lust will become a law, and envy will become a law, covetousness and ambition will become laws; and what dictates, what decisions such laws will produce, may easily be discerned.

30.

A. In the year seventeen hundred and thirty-four, the Corsicans revolted from the Genoese; and Theodore of Neuhof, a Westphalian baron, then appeared upon the stage. In that age men were not accustomed to see adventurers play for kingdoms, and Theodore became the common talk of Europe. He had served in the French armies; and having afterwards been noticed both by Ripperda and Alberoni, their example, perhaps, inflamed a spirit as ambitious and as unprincipled as their own. He employed the whole of his means in raising money und procuring arms; then wrote to the leaders of the Corsican patriots, to offer them considerable assistance, if they would erect Corsica into an independent kingdom, and elect him king. When he landed among them, they were struck with his stately person, his dignified manners, and imposing talents: they believed the magnificent promises of foreign assistance which he held out, and elected him king accordingly. Had his means been (such)

as he represented them, they could not have acted more wisely, than in thus at once fixing the government of their country, and putting an end to those rivalries among the leading families, which had so often proved pernicious to the public weal. He struck (coined) money, conferred titles, blocked up the fortified towns which were held by the Genoese, and, to evince his firmness, put to death several persons, all of whom were members of distinguished families. For about eight months he succeeded in amusing (feeding) the people with fair hopes: then, perceiving that they cooled in their affections towards him, in proportion as their expectations were disappointed, he left the island, under the plea of expediting himself the succours which he had so long awaited. Such was his address, that he prevailed upon several rich merchants in Holland, particularly the Jews, to trust him with cannon and warlike stores to a great amount. They shipped these under the charge of a supercargo. Theodore returned with this supercargo to Corsica, and put him to death on his arrival, as the shortest way of settling the account. The remainder of his life was a series of deserved afflictions. He threw in what stores he had fraudulently obtained: but he did not dare to land; for Genoa (the Genoese) had by this time called in the French to their assistance, and a price had been set upon his head. His dreams of royalty were now at an end: he took refuge in London, contracted debts, and was thrown into the King's Bench, where, it is said, he used to affect a miserable display of regal state, sitting under a tattered canopy, and receiving visitors with great ceremony. After lingering there many years, he was released under a writ (the act) of insolvency, made over the kingdom of Corsica to his creditors, and died shortly after his deliverance. His epitaph was composed by Horace Walpole: "Near this place is interred Theodore, King of Corsica, who died in this parish on the eleventh of December 1756, immediately after leaving the King's Bench prison, by the benefit of the act of insolvency; in consequence of which he registered the kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors."

31.

1. Poetry and music have their foundation in the nature of man, and belong to all nations and to all ages. 2. All the highly civilized nations of the world, with the exception of one or two primitive nations, have lived, or still live, on the margins of seas or oceans. 3. When the French admiral Tourville appeared on the coast of Devonshire, in sixteen hundred and ninety, when he put some troops on shore and sacked Teignmouth, the only effect of this insult was to raise the whole population of the western counties in arms against the invader. 4. Had the Moors not been checked by Charles Martel on the plains of Tours, all France, all Europe might have been overrun with the same facility as the empires of the East. 5. When the French had invaded Holland in sixteen hundred and seventy-two, William Henry Prince of Orange became chief of the government,

and soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen. It was in vain that both his uncle and the French king attempted by splendid offers to seduce him from the cause of the republic. To the States General he spoke a high and inspiring language. He told the deputies that, even if their native soil and the marvels with which human industry had covered it, were buried under the ocean, all was not lost; the Hollanders might survive Holland by taking refuge in the farthest isles of Asia. 6. When King, Lords, and Commons, had in turn been vanquished and destroyed, Cromwell seemed to be left the sole heir of the powers of all three. 7. The Moors, the kings of Arragon, and the Genoese, successively attempted, and each for a time effected, the conquest of Corsica. 8. The only event of modern times which can be properly compared with the Reformation, is the French Revolution, or, to speak more accurately, that great revolution of political feeling which took place in almost every part of the civilized world during the eighteenth century, and which obtained in France its most terrible and signal triumph. Each of these memorable events may be described as a rising up of the human reason against a caste. The one was a struggle of the laity against the clergy for intellectual liberty; the other was a struggle of the people against princes and nobles for political liberty. In both cases the spirit of innovation was at first encouraged by the class to which it was likely to be most prejudicial. 9. Every one must have observed faces which, without any resembling feature, make a like impression on the beholder. 10. People with opposite characters cannot be expected to act together with pleasure to either party. 11. In the year sixteen hundred and eighty-nine, when the English and Irish armies were encamped near each other, it was generally expected that the fate of the island would speedily be decided by a pitched battle. In both camps, all who did not understand war were eager to fight; and, in both camps, the few who had a high reputation for military science, were against fighting. Neither of the two generals wished to put everything on a cast. Each of them knew intimately the defects of his own army; and neither of them was fully aware of the defects of the other's army. The Irish general was certain that his infantry were worse equipped, worse officered, and worse drilled, than any infantry that he had ever seen from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Atlantic; and he supposed that the English troops were well trained, and were, as they doubtless ought to have been, amply provided with every thing necessary to their efficiency. 12. The history of the Catholic Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon: and the same church is still sending forth missionaries to the farthest ends of the world. The number of her children is certainly no less now, if not even greater, than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other

Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. 13. How many provinces and kingdoms, says Jeremy Taylor, are afflicted by violent wars, or made desolate by popular diseases. Grand Cairo in Egypt feels the plague every three years returning like an intermittent ague, and destroying many thousands of persons. 14. The mutual relations of the two sexes seem to us to be at least as important as the mutual relations of any two governments in the world; and a series of letters written by a virtuous, amiable, and sensible girl, and intended for the eye of her lover alone, can scarcely fail to throw some light on the relations of the sexes; whereas it is perfectly possible, as all who have made any historical researches can attest, to read bale after bale of despatches and protocols, without catching one glimpse of light about the relations of governments. 15. Let us not be misled by that shallow humanity which can only reckon the number of punishments inflicted, and quite overlooks the number of crimes thus prevented, which forgets that rigour to a few may sometimes be mercy to the many. 16. The historical literature of England has suffered grievously from a circumstance which has not a little contributed to her prosperity. The change, great as it is, which her polity has undergone during the last six centuries, has been the effect of gradual development, not of demolition and reconstruction. A polity thus formed must abound in anomalies. But for the evils arising from mere anomalies we have ample compensation. Other societies possess written constitutions more symmetrical. But no other society has as yet equally succeeded in uniting progress with stability, the energy of youth with the majesty of immemorial antiquity. 17. The two women rushed into each other's embraces with that warmth which belonged to both their natures, and which characterizes not a few of their sex. 18. Although Russia had been without any books, when Peter the Great mounted the throne, yet no fewer than thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine works have been enumerated as having appeared in the native language up to the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. 19. Our lodger made few stipulations, but the few he made were sufficiently comprehensive: he was to be granted the usual privileges of a lodger, such as coming and going whenever he pleased. He was besides to be allowed the use of any book in the library, to be forbidden none of the sitting-rooms, to be asked no questions, nor ever refused whatever he might in his discretion choose to ask. 20. A captain being sent on an expedition with forces unlikely to achieve the enterprise, requested the general to appoint him but half as many. "Why?" said the general. 'Because,' returned the captain, 'it is better fewer should die than more.' 21. Many a rich man would purchase the pillow of the poor, if with the poor man's pillow he could purchase his rest. 22. After the victory of the Roundheads, in a few months the authority of the Parliament was fully established over the whole kingdom. Most of the old clergy were ejected from their benefices, many estates were confiscated, and many a proscribed cavalier found it expedient to purchase, at an enormous cost, the

protection of some eminent member of the victorious party. Thus not a few old and honourable families disappeared, and were heard of no more. 23. George Stephenson once said to Sir Joseph Paxton: "England is, and must be, a shopkeeper; and our docks and harbours are only so many wholesale shops, the doors of which should always be kept open." 24. According to Epicurus, the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, which a sensible man will no more believe, than that the accidental jumbling of the letters of the alphabet could fall by chance into a most ingenious and learned treatise of philosophy. 25. "Father," said a boy one day, "I saw an immense number of dogs, five hundred, I am sure, in our street last night." — 'Surely not so many,' said his father. "Well, there were one hundred, I am quite sure." — 'It could not be,' said the father, 'I don't think there are a hundred dogs in the village.' — "Well, papa, it could not be fewer than ten: this I am quite certain of." — 'I will not believe you saw even ten,' said the father; 'for you spoke as confidently of seeing five hundred, as of seeing this smaller number. You have contradicted yourself twice already, and now I cannot believe you.' — "Well, papa," said the disconcerted boy, "I saw at least our Dash, our neighbour's dog, and another." 26. A Bristol journal received the earliest antiquarian communications of Chatterton, then only a boy of fifteen, while much about the same time the first of his poems appeared in the *Town and Country Magazine*. 27. It is generally not the highest genius which is least inclined to avail itself of such assistance in its labours as study and pains-taking may procure. 28. A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down. 29. A great deal of virtue, at least of the outward appearance of it, is not so much to be ascribed to any fixed principle, as to the fear of what the world will say. 30. It is with benefits as with injuries, in this respect, that we do not so much weigh the accidental good or evil they do us, as that which they were designed to do us.

32.

1. One who trusts 'nobody, will not trust sycophants; one who does not value real glory will not value its counterfeit. 2. Of all Protestant countries, Scotland is certainly the one where the course of affairs has for the longest period been most favourable to the interests of superstition. 3. Lord Chatham said in his speech, alluding to the coalition of Fox and the Duke of Newcastle, "At Lyons I was taken to see the place where the two rivers meet; the one gentle, feeble, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth; the other a boisterous and impetuous torrent: but different as they are they meet at last." 4. The Swedish ambassador complained to Whitelocke that a treaty had been sent to be translated into Latin by one Milton, a blind man. 5. To start for one's self, and yet to be something great on one's own account, is better than having a

long string of dead ancestors. 6. If we work hard, and at the same time spend fast, we are nothing the better, except as it is better to be employed than to be idle. 7. In every country, and in none more than in England, there is a disposition to take the part of those who are unmercifully run down, and who seem destitute of all means of defence. 8. In sixteen hundred and sixty-one, an Act was passed which not only acknowledged the power of the sword to be solely in the King, but declared that in no extremity whatever could the two Houses be justified in withstanding him by force. 9. When Cromwell came (had come) to the Long Parliament, during the thirteen years which followed, he went through a political education of no common kind. 10. There are two classes of people to whom life seems one long holiday, the very rich and the very poor; the one because they need do nothing, the other because they have nothing to do: but there are none who understand better the art of doing nothing, and living upon nothing, than the poorer classes of Spain. 11. The world exists for the education of each man. There is no age or state of society, or mode of action in history, to which there is not something corresponding in his life. 12. I want to have a writing-desk, with some pens in it, and some notepaper and envelopes, and an inkstand that shuts with a spring, so that no ink can come out. 13. Make yourself completely master of what you have learned, and be always learning something new; you may then become an instructor of men. 14. A man must work at something or other all his life through; and the sooner he makes up his mind to it the better. 15. Almost every mechanical employment, it is said, has a tendency to injure some one or other of the bodily organs of the artisan. 16. The action of strong character seems to demand something firm in its material basis, as massive engines require, for their weight and for their working, to be fixed on a solid foundation. Accordingly, I believe it would be found that a majority of the persons most remarkable for decisive character have possessed great constitutional physical firmness. 17. St. Fiacre, or Fiachra, was an Irish saint of great renown, who established himself as a hermit at Meaux, some five-and-twenty miles from Paris. His tomb became a great place of pilgrimage, which was performed even by royal personages, such as Anne of Austria. The miracle-working shrine being frequented by many infirm persons who were unable to perform the pilgrimage on foot, carriages were kept for their convenience at an inn in a suburb of Paris, which had the sign of St. Fiacre; and now, long after the pilgrimages have ceased, the hired carriages of Paris retain the name of fiacres. 18. When the Triple Alliance was concluded, all discerning men considered it as a good omen for the English constitution and the reformed religion, that the Government had attached itself to Holland, and had assumed a firm and somewhat hostile attitude towards France. 19. The tendency of Asiatic civilization was to widen the distance between men and their deities; the tendency of Greek civilization was to diminish it. Thus it is, that in Hindostan all the gods had something monstrous about them, as Vishnu with four hands, Brahma with five heads, and the like.

But the gods of Greece were always represented in forms entirely human. In that country no artist would have gained attention, if he had presumed to portray them in any other shape. 20. If the pursuit of knowledge were nothing better than a mere amusement, it would deserve the preference over all other amusements, on many accounts. Of these, indeed, the chief is that it must almost of necessity become something better than an amusement, must invigorate the mind as well as entertain it, and refine and elevate the character; while it gives to listlessness and weariness their most agreeable excitement and relaxation. 21. Any uncommon exertion of strength, or perseverance in labour, is succeeded by a long interval of languor. 22. There is scarcely any man who would not rather accuse himself of great crimes, and of dark and tempestuous passions, than proclaim all his little vanities and wild fancies. 23. Egypt was not only far more thickly peopled than any other country in Africa, but probably more than any in the ancient world. 24. The man who is most sagacious in discovering the real truth in any subject, and who can, with the greatest perspicuity and quickness, both see and explain the grounds of it, is justly considered a man of the greatest understanding and discernment. 25. "Pray, of what did your brother die?" said Marquis Spinola one day to Sir Horace Vere. 'He died,' replied Vere, 'of having nothing to do.' — "Alas, Sir," said Spinola, "that is enough to kill any general of us all." 26. The emperor Julian had neither the simplicity, sincerity, and perfect truthfulness of the moral character of Marcus Aurelius, nor the sagacity and clearness which distinguished his understanding, and is chargeable indeed with acting in many respects in a spirit of affectation and blind prejudice that is anything but creditable to a philosopher. 27. During the dark ages which followed the downfall of the Roman Empire, Italy preserved, in a far greater degree than any other part of Western Europe, the traces of ancient civilization. 28. Every age and every nation has certain characteristic vices, which prevail almost universally, which scarcely any person scruples to avow, and which even rigid moralists faintly censure. 29. There is hardly any subject more exhausted, or which, at one time or other, has afforded more matter for argument and declamation, than that of the insufficiency of our enjoyments. 30. It is well worthy of remark that Brazil, the country where, of all others, physical resources are most powerful, where both vegetables and animals are most abundant, where the soil is watered by the noblest rivers, and the coast has the finest harbours — this immense territory, which is more than twelve times the size of France, contains a population not exceeding six millions of people. 31. Johnson says, that, if it be the object of comedy to make an audience laugh, it was better attained by Goldsmith's celebrated play of "She Stoops to Conquer" than by any other of the period. 32. I am sorry that we must part. I have always looked upon it as the worst condition of man's destiny, that persons are so often torn asunder, just as they become happy in each other's society. 33. When I was in Sogd, says an Arabian geographer, I saw a great building, like a palace, the gates of which were open and fixed back

to the wall with large nails. I asked the reason, and was told that the house had not been shut night or day, for a hundred years. Strangers may present themselves at any hour, and in whatever number; the master has amply provided for the reception of the men and their animals, and is never happier than when they tarry for some time. Nothing of the kind have I seen in any other country.

33.

1. You may live very comfortably in England, provided you have plenty of money. 2. The great fire of London in sixteen hundred and sixty-six broke out at a baker's shop near London Bridge, on the spot on which the monument now stands as a remembrance of those raging flames. It spread continually for three days, nor did it stop until the whole way from the Tower to Temple Bar was a desert, composed of the ashes of thirteen thousand houses and eighty-nine churches. 3. However cautious we may be, we cannot expect to pass through life without being occasionally in some danger. 4. Generally speaking, the climate of a place is warmer the nearer it is to the equator, and its temperature diminishes as its latitude is greater. 5. People are mistaken in thinking that the great-great-grandmothers of their great-great-grandmothers were superior women to their sisters and their wives. 6. Warren Hastings was quietly reappointed Governor-General when his original term of five years expired. The fearful dangers to which the public interests in every quarter were then exposed, made the East India Company unwilling to part with a Governor whose talents, experience, and resolution enmity itself was compelled to acknowledge. 7. The earth moves round the sun in an orbit of which the radius is fifty-nine millions of English miles, in three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, and she revolves on her axis in twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes. 8. The first effect produced by Addison's Narrative of his Travels in Italy was a general disappointment of the British public. In time, however, the judgment of the many was overruled by that of the few; and before the book was reprinted, it was so eagerly sought that it sold for five times the original price. It reads well: the style is pure and flowing, and we are now and then charmed by that singularly humane and delicate humour in which Addison excelled all men. 9. The force of gravitation acts in all directions, spreading out from a body, like rays from a luminous object: it is known to extend to the utmost limits of the solar system, and may be supposed to prevail in the most distant regions of space. 10. When the old lion was kicked by the ass, he complained with these dying words: "Alas! how grievous it is to suffer insults, even from the brave and the valiant; but to be spurned by so base a creature as this is, who is the disgrace of Nature, is worse than dying ten thousand deaths." 11. On my return from an excursion to the country I repaired to my lodgings, where I was astonished to find my brother-in-law, who had just arrived from Scotland. 12. Although Macaulay is of opinion that the

cause of king Charles the First was the cause of bigotry and tyranny, yet he cannot refrain from looking with complacency on the character of the honest old Cavaliers. 13. The electric fluid is capable of rending trees, walls, and rocks, and has often proved fatal to man, even when excited artificially in his experiments. 14. During his stay on the continent he did not neglect literary and scientific pursuits, but his attention seems to have been chiefly directed to statistics and diplomacy. 15. The jackdaw in the fable priding himself upon his borrowed feathers, was stripped by the peacocks, and driven back to his brethren, who punished him with general derision and disdain. 16. The cities of Mexico and Quito enjoy a delightful climate, and the table-lands of the Andes, the Decan. and many other districts in the countries near the equator, owe their temperate and salubrious climate to their elevation above the sea-level. 17. If we imagine the air to be perfectly still, while we on the surface are rapidly carried round by the earth's rotation, it is manifest that by striking against the air we should experience an east wind, a wind opposite to the direction in which we are moving. 18. What are you going to do to-night. — We shall first have some music, supper will be served up at nine o'clock, and after supper, I suppose, our young people will dance. 19. Bad habits are not eradicated in a moment. It is not strange, therefore, that an old offender should now and then relapse for a short time into wrong dispositions. 20. There is no arguing with Johnson, Goldsmith said; for when his pistol misses fire, he knocks you down with the but-end of it.

34.

1. I wish, Johnson says, there were some cure, like the lover's leap, for all heads of which some single idea has obtained an unreasonable and irregular possession. 2. It is told of Brutus that, when he fell on his sword after the battle of Philippi, he quoted a line of Euripides: "Oh virtue, I have followed thee through life, and I find thee at last but a shade." 3. I forget who it was that said: "Let me have the making of a nation's ballads, and I care little who makes its laws." 4. The citizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most humiliating concessions. 5. Lord Byron writes in a letter to Thomas Moore: "I have ever found that those I liked longest and best, I took to at first sight." 6. Lord Byron says of Constantinople: "I have seen the ruins of Athens, of Ephesus, and Delphi; I have traversed a great part of Turkey, and many other parts of Europe, and some of Asia; but I never beheld a work of nature or art which yielded an impression like the prospect on each side, from the Seven Towers to the end of the Golden Horn." 7. Lord Chesterfield said of Lord Tyrawley and himself, when both were old and infirm: "Tyrawley and I have been dead these two years, but we don't choose to have it known." 8. England has had many heroes, but never one who so entirely possessed the love of his fellow-countrymen as Nelson. 9. Macaulay once met Lady Charlotte Lindsay, the daughter

of Lord North, at a splendid entertainment given by Lord Grey. He was talking to her about the apartments and the furniture, when she said with a good deal of emotion: "This is an interesting visit to me. I have never been in this house for fifty years. It was here that I was born; I left it a child, when my father fell from power, in seventeen hundred and eighty-two; and I have never crossed the threshold since." 10. Douglas Jerrold was seriously disappointed with a certain book written by one of his friends, and had expressed his disappointment. When this friend of his meeting him one day thus alluded to his criticism, "I have heard you said, my recent publication was the worst book I ever wrote;" Jerrold replied: "No, I didn't, I said it was the worst book anybody ever wrote." 11. I have seen a robin so tame, that he would insist on living in-doors all winter. 12. Rousseau says: "I was born weak, ill treatment has made me strong." 13. A friend of mine once lent me a letter that somebody had written to him; but he wanted to have the letter back, and hoped it was to be met with again; he would not lose it for a thousand pounds. I laid my hand upon it soon afterwards, and gave it him. I believe I said, I was very glad to have found it. O then he did not know that it signified anything. So you see, when the letter was lost, it was worth a thousand pounds; and when it was found, it was not worth a farthing. 14. Johnson said of a gentleman who had lately died in Jamaica, "He will not, whither he is now gone, find much difference, I believe (I think), either in the climate or the company." 15. Washington Irving says: "From earliest boyhood, when, on the banks of the Hudson, I first pored over the pages of an old Spanish story about the wars of Granada, that city has ever been a subject of my waking dreams; and often have I trod in fancy the romantic halls of the Alhambra." 16. If life be displeasing in youth, what will it appear when age comes on? If it be at present indifferent, surely it will then be execrable. 17. In December eighteen hundred and twenty-one, Talma achieved one of his greatest triumphs in Jouy's tragedy of Sylla. Napoleon had then been dead only a few months. The actor, in order to recal the living image of his friend and patron, dressed his hair exactly after the well-remembered style of the deceased emperor, and his dictator's wreath was a fac-simile of the laurel crown in gold which was placed upon Napoleon's brow at Notre Dame. The intended identity was recognised at once with great excitement. The government thought of interdicting the play; but Talma was privately directed to curl his hair in future, and adopt a new head-dress. 18. In no modern society, not even in England during the reign of Elizabeth, has there been so great a number of men eminent at once in literature and in the pursuits of active life, as Spain produced during the sixteenth century. 19. "Every man," says Napoleon, "has his relative ideas; I had a taste for founding, and not one for possessing. My possession lay in glory and celebrity." 20. In order to rise to power, Octavius stuck at nothing: hypocrisy, meanness, treachery, cruelty, the most savage proscriptions, everything was brought into play. But the moment he beheld himself the undisputed master of the empire, the moment

he was honoured with the name of Augustus, he showed himself gentle, just, merciful, and actuated by feelings which till then none suspected him possessed of. 21. Sophocles composed more than a hundred dramatic pieces: seven only have come down to us, with a pretty considerable number of fragments belonging to those which have been lost. 22. The Chinese have had a long acquaintance with the art of printing from blocks or plates, instead of movable types, and among them it is to this day the only method in use. It was probably also the first form which the art of printing assumed in Europe, and which was then forgotten for many years, till it was revived in the middle of the sixteenth century. 23. A clergyman of the name of Denniston was deprived of his benefice in the year sixteen hundred and fifty-five, and not replaced till after the Restoration. He had, before leaving his charge, begun a discourse, and (had) finished the first head. At his return, in sixteen hundred and sixty-one, he took up the second, calmly introducing it with the remark that the times were altered, but the doctrines of the gospel were always the same. 24. It is told that a French lady, who stole a watch from a friend's house on the first of April, endeavoured, after detection, to pass off the affair as an April joke. On (her) denying that the watch was in her possession, a messenger was sent to her apartments, where it was found upon a chimney-piece. "Yes," said the adroit thief, "I think I have made the messenger a fine April fool." Then the magistrate said, she must be imprisoned till the first of April in the ensuing year as an April fool. 25. On all public solemnities, the Knights of the Garter take precedency of the Knights of the Bath. Nor is this surprising, since the order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward the Third, has now been in uninterrupted existence for these five centuries back, whereas that of the Bath, supposed to be instituted by Henry the Fourth, has lasted, since its revival under King George the First, only for some hundred and odd years. 26. The great productions of Athenian and Roman genius are indeed still what they were. But though their positive value is unchanged, their relative value, when compared with the whole mass of mental wealth possessed by mankind, has been constantly falling. 27. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the famous painter, told Boswell an anecdote of Johnson, about the time of their first acquaintance. When they were one evening together at the Miss Cotterells', the then Duchess of Argyle and another lady of high rank came in. Johnson, thinking that he and his friend were neglected by the Miss Cotterells, as low company of whom they were somewhat ashamed, grew angry; and resolving to shock their supposed pride, by making their great visitors imagine that his friend and he were low mechanics, he addressed himself in a loud tone to Mr. Reynolds, saying: "I wonder which of us two could get most money at his trade in one week, were we to work hard at it from morning till night." 28. A plain man finds his stomach out of order. He never heard Lord Bacon's name. But he proceeds in the strictest conformity with the rules laid down by that philosopher, and satisfies himself that minced pies have done the mischief. He says, "I ate minced

pies on Monday and Wednesday, and I was kept awake by indigestion all night; I did not eat any on Tuesday and Friday, and I was quite well; I ate very sparingly of them on Sunday; and was very slightly indisposed in the evening: but on Christmas-day I almost dined on them, and was so ill that I was in great danger. It cannot have been the brandy which I took with them; for I have drunk brandy daily for years without being the worse for it. From these facts I conclude that minced pies do not agree with me."

35.

1. He that would know what shall be, must consider what has been. 2. You say that your friend will be a gainer by the bargain, but that you yourself shall be a loser by it: do you really believe you shall? 3. I would rather see people mend their ways than stand and make speeches about them. 4. Farmers continue to plough and sow with the hope that some country will always be in want, and that they shall grow rich by supplying it. 5. Men of real merit will, if they persevere, at last reach the station to which they are entitled, and intruders will be ejected with contempt and derision. 6. Macaulay says in one of his essays: "The Roman Catholic Church may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." 7. Of the ten thousand clergymen of the Church of England, there is scarcely one who would not say that a man who should leave his country and friends to preach the Gospel among savages, and who should, after labouring indefatigably without any hope of reward, terminate his life by martyrdom, would deserve the warmest admiration. Yet we doubt whether ten of the ten thousand ever thought of going on such an expedition. 8. Curius Dentatus, having subdued the Samnites, said in an assembly, "I have taken such an extent of land that it would have been a desert, if I had not taken such a number of people; moreover, I have taken such a number of people, that they would have perished by famine, if I had not taken such an extent of land." 9. Lord Holland, being informed, when on his death-bed, that George Selwyn, who was very fond of seeing corpses and coffins, had been inquiring for him, said to his servant, "The next time Mr. Selwyn calls, show him up: if I am alive, I shall be delighted to see him; and if I am dead, he will be glad to see me." 10. The Duke of Wellington was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time when the captain of the vessel came to him and said, "It will soon be all over with us." — "Very well," answered the Duke, "then I shall not take off my boots." 11. We cannot wish that any work or class of works which has exercised a great influence on the human mind, and which illustrates the character of an important epoch in letters, politics, and morals, should disappear from the world. 12. A man who should act, for one day, on the supposition that all the people about him were influenced by the religion which they professed, would find him-

self ruined before night; and no man ever does act on that supposition in any of the ordinary concerns of life, in borrowing, in lending, in buying, or in selling. 13. The famous antiquary Selden, being asked in his old age, to whom he should leave his fortune, said he had no relation but a milk-maid, who would not know what to do with it. 14. "Bishop Law," says Dr. Paley, "is very fond of parentheses in the structure of his sentences; he will set a pair of hooks at a great distance one from the other, and then will have another parenthesis in the belly of that." Indeed, one of the bishop's books printing at Carlisle could not be finished, till a pound of parentheses had been brought on purpose all the way from Glasgow. 15. The will of an eccentric fellow contained the following passage: "I, Stephen Swain, of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, give to John Abbot, and Mary, his wife, sixpence each, to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the sheriffs should not be provided." 16. If there is a God, says Pascal, he is infinitely incomprehensible, since, having neither parts nor limits, he has no relation to us; we are, therefore, incapable of knowing either what he is, or whether he is. This being the case, who shall venture on the solution of such a question? 17. Cromwell assured his physicians, as the presumptuous fanatics by whom he was surrounded assured himself, that he should not die, whatever they might think from the symptoms of his disorder; for God was far above nature, and God had promised his recovery. 18. An English surgeon, having set the broken leg of an Arab, told him, he thought he groaned too much for a man of his tribe. "Do not think, Doctor," replied the patient, "I should have uttered one word of complaint, if my own high-bred colt, in a playful kick, had broken both my legs; but to have a bone broken by a brute of a jack-ass is too bad, and I will complain." 19. The Act of Settlement, passed in seventeen hundred and thirteen, provides that, whosoever shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown, shall join in communion with the Church of England, as by law established; and that, in case the Crown and imperial dignity of this realm shall hereafter come to any person not being a native of this kingdom of England, this nation be not obliged to engage in any war for the defence of any dominions or territories which do not belong to the Crown of England, without the consent of Parliament. 20. When that memorable bargain was concluded, by which the Scotch sold and the English bought their king, Charles said: "If I am sold by those Scots, I may justify them to all the world; they have not in this deceived me, for I never trusted (to) them farther than (to) men. I am only sorry they should do it, and that my price should be so much above my Saviour's! Better (that) others should betray me than myself, and that the price of my liberty should be my conscience." 21. Caligula was a downright sophist in his cruelty. As he was equally the descendant of Antony and Augustus, he said he should punish the consuls, if they celebrated the day of rejoicing appointed in remembrance of the victory of Actium; and (that) he should punish them, if they did not: and Drusilla, to whom he granted divine honours, having died, it became a crime to mourn

for her, because she was a divinity, and not to mourn for her, because she was his sister. 22. When the intermission of my studies allowed me leisure for recreation, I would very often steal away from all company, and spend four or five hours alone in the fields, and read in quiet. 23. Nothing can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. 24. How it chanced that England, a country conquered and enslaved by invaders, a country of which the soil had been portioned out among foreign adventurers, and of which the laws were written in a foreign tongue, a country given over to that worst tyranny, the tyranny of caste over caste, should have become the seat of civil liberty, the object of the admiration and envy of surrounding states, is one of the most obscure problems in the philosophy of history. 25. A gentleman laid a wager that he would furnish three horses, which should go ninety English miles in three hours. This he performed to the letter; but it was by starting all the three horses together, so that they had only thirty miles each to run within the three hours, an undertaking which they accomplished with the utmost ease. 26. On the night before the battle of Waterloo, a ball was given at Brussels. The Duke of Wellington had received intelligence of Napoleon's decisive operations, and it was intended to put off the ball; but, on reflection, it seemed highly important that the people of Brussels should be kept in ignorance as to the course of events, and the Duke not only desired that the ball should proceed, but the general officers received his commands to appear at it, each taking care to quit the apartment as quietly as possible at ten o'clock, and proceed to join his respective division *en route*.

36.

1. Throughout the whole of England there is hardly a single river-name which is not Celtic. 2. It has been said that the cruellest thing in cruelty is its tendency to make the sufferer cruel. 3. If your friend has offended you in his passion, and if he be willing to own his fault, accept his apology as that of one returning at once to reason and friendship. 4. A child, knows if an arm or a leg be distorted in a picture, if the attitude be natural, or grand, or mean, though he has never received any instruction in drawing, or heard any conversation on the subject, nor can himself draw with correctness a single feature. 5. If there be any truth established by the universal experience of nations, it is this, that to carry the spirit of peace into war is a weak and cruel policy. 6. We doubt, Macaulay says, whether any country of Europe, our own excepted, have at the present time reached so high a point of wealth and civilization as some parts of Italy had attained four hundred years ago. 7. The best portraits are perhaps those in which there is a slight mixture of caricature, and we are not certain that the

best histories are not those in which a little of the exaggeration of fictitious narrative is judiciously employed. 8. Supposing we were to be more Christian and less mystical, agreeing more about the spirit, and fighting less about the letter; I wonder whether we should present a very irreligious and indecent spectacle to the mass of mankind. 9. The feeling with which Macaulay and his sister regarded books, differed from that of other people in kind rather than in degree. When they were discoursing together about a work of history or biography, a bystander would have supposed that they had lived in the times of which the author treated, and had a personal acquaintance with every human being who was mentioned in his pages. The past was to them as the present, and the fictitious as the actual. 10. When Æsop first appeared amongst the slaves of Xanthus, the wife of the latter asked her husband in derision, whether it were a beast or a man that he had now brought home. Upon this Æsop, unable to repress a similar disposition, is said to have exclaimed, "From the mercies of fire, water, and a wicked woman, great Gods deliver us!" 11. The school-room of Winchester College has this motto inscribed on the wall: "Either learn or depart; a third course is open to you, and that is, submit to be flogged." 12. If the rent of two acres for three quarters of a year be one pound three and threepence, what will be the rent of five hundred and forty-seven acres for half-a-year? 13. If in the centigrade thermometer the freezing point is zero, and the boiling point is one hundred, and in Fahrenheit's the freezing point is thirty-two degrees, and the boiling point is two hundred and twelve; what degree of the former corresponds to sixty-eight degrees of the latter? 14. Whether there be one God, or many, what may be God's natural and what His moral attributes, in what relation His creatures stand to Him, whether He have ever disclosed Himself to us by any other revelation than that which is written in all the parts of the well ordered world which He has made, whether His revelation be contained in any permanent record, how that record should be interpreted, and whether it have pleased Him to appoint any unerring interpreter on earth; these are questions respecting which there exists the widest diversity of opinion, and respecting some of which a large part of our race has, ever since the dawn of regular history, been deplorably in error. 15. In talking with people, if you discern in them any unwillingness to speak upon the subject, avoid it immediately, provided that some higher interest do not oblige you to go on. 16. A man who, having left England when a boy, returns to it after thirty or forty years passed in India, will find, be his talents what they may, that he has much both to learn and to unlearn, before he can take a place among English statesmen. 17. Lord Byron thus describes his introduction to Ali Pacha: "He received me standing, a wonderful compliment from a Mussulman; and made me sit down on his right hand. His first question was, why, at so early an age, I left my country? He then said, the English minister, Captain Leake, had told him I was of a great family, and desired his respects to my mother; he said he was certain I was a man of birth, because

I had small ears, curling hair, and little white hands. He told me to consider him as a father whilst I was in Turkey, and said he looked on me as his own son. 18. If by correctness be meant the conforming to rules which have their foundation in truth and in the principles of human nature, then correctness is only another name for excellence. If by correctness be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, correctness may be another name for dulness and absurdity. 19. Swift was so incensed at a Catholic priest whom he met at a friend's house, and who smartly replied to his sarcastic interrogation, why the Catholic Church used pictures and images when the Church of England did not? with this retort: "Because we are old housekeepers, and you new beginners," that he quitted the room and refused to remain to dinner. 20. It has been said, that mutual cowardice keeps us in peace. Were one half of mankind brave, and one half cowards, the brave would be always beating the cowards. Were all brave, they would lead a very uneasy life; all would be continually fighting: but being all cowards, we go on very well. 21. A gentleman once told Dr. Johnson, that a friend of his, looking into the Dictionary which the Doctor had lately published, could not find the word ocean. "Not find ocean!" exclaimed our Lexicographer; "Sir, I doubt the veracity of your information." He instantly stalked (went) into his library; and, opening the work in question with the utmost impatience, at last triumphantly put his finger upon the subject of research, adding, "There, Sir; there is ocean!" The gentleman was preparing to apologize for the mistake; but Dr. Johnson good-naturedly dismissed the subject, with "Never mind it, Sir; perhaps your friend spells ocean with an s."

37.

1. The Valley of Vaucluse is celebrated for its beauty, yet how much of it has been owing to its being the residence of Petrarch! 2. We are not merely to consider whether what we say is reasonable in itself, or what we do blameless in itself; we are also to reflect whether such may be the opinion of others. This rule both for speech and action is not only good in itself, but cannot fail doing good to ourselves and others. 3. La Fontaine was admitted personally to present his fables to Louis the Fourteenth. He repaired for that purpose to Versailles; but after having delivered his compliment to the monarch with great propriety, he discovered that he had forgotten the book which he was to present to His Majesty. 4. There is, unquestionably, nothing to be found in the world which has undergone so little change as those great dogmas of which moral systems are composed. 5. In a free nation it is very often indifferent whether individuals reason well or ill; it is enough they do reason. So, also, in a despotic government, it is equally mischievous whether they reason well or ill; it is enough they do reason, for the principle of the government to take offence. 6. The Earl of Chatham was no speaker of set speeches; his few prepared discourses were

complete failures. "No man," says a critic who had often heard him, "ever knew so little what he was going to say." 7. We read that, when the Consul Mummius, after the taking of Corinth, was preparing to send to Rome some works of the greatest Grecian sculptors, he told the packers that, if they broke his Venus or his Apollo, he would force them to restore the limbs which should be wanting. 8. The seven sleepers of the legend, who closed their eyes when the Pagans were persecuting the Christians, and woke when the Christians were persecuting each other, found themselves in a world completely new to them. 9. James the Fifth, King of Scotland, died of a broken heart, in December fifteen hundred and forty-two, leaving the Crown to his infant daughter, Mary, during whose reign the great contest between the Aristocracy and the Church was to be finally decided. 10. I think it highly probable that Mr. Nicholls may be to blame, because I have seldom known a quarrel in which both parties were not to blame. But I see no evidence that he is so. 11. A usurer, being told his son would spend all he had got, replied: "He cannot take more pleasure in spending than I did in getting it." 12. Never do we feel so keenly the want of love, the necessity of being loved, and the sense of utter desertion, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are, as it were, pushed off upon the stream of life. 13. In seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, Nelson was despatched to the Mediterranean, with a small squadron, in order to ascertain, if possible, the object of the great expedition which at that time was fitting out, under Bonaparte, at Toulon. 14. "My Lives of the Poets are reprinting," Johnson wrote to Boswell, "and I have forgotten the author of Gray's character. Write immediately, and it may be perhaps yet inserted." 15. The early greatness of the Italian states and their early decline are principally to be attributed to the same cause, the preponderance which the towns acquired in the political system. 16. Whatever any man ardently desires he very readily believes he shall some time attain. Every man thinks the day coming in which he shall be gratified with all his wishes, in which he shall leave all those competitors behind who are now rejoicing like himself in the prospect of victory; the day is always coming to the servile in which they shall be powerful, to the obscure in which they shall be eminent, and to the deformed in which they shall be beautiful. 17. Nature seems to have formed races of men, as she has (those) of animals, for different kinds of drudgery. In France the shoe-blacks are all Savoyards, the porters of hotels all Swiss, and in Spain the carriers of water and bearers of burdens are all sturdy little natives of Galicia. 18. We are dying every day; every instant is stealing from us a portion of ourselves, and bringing us a step nearer to the grave. 19. On leaving the house of Madame de la Sablière, no longer to return to it, La Fontaine met Monsieur de Hervart in the street, who said to him in an earnest manner: "My dear La Fontaine, I was looking for you to request you would come and live at my house." — 'I was just going,' was La Fontaine's reply. 20. The Reverend Rowland Hill was very kind and charitable to the poor, but had a great dis-

like to dirt and slovenliness. On noticing anything of the kind, he would say: 'Here is a trifle for you to buy some soap and a scrubbing-brush; there is plenty of water to be had for nothing.' Good Mr. Whitefield used to say: "Cleanliness is next (akin) to godliness." 21. At the moment of the destruction of Pompeii by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79 (seventy-nine after Christ), a theatrical representation was being given in the Amphitheatre. A speculator, named Langini, taking advantage of that historical reminiscence, constructed a theatre on the ruins of Pompeii in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the opening of which he announced in the following terms: "After a lapse of eighteen hundred years, the theatre of the city will be reopened with 'La Figlia del Reggimento.' I solicit from the nobility and gentry a continuance of the favour constantly bestowed on my predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius, and beg to assure them that I shall make every effort to equal the rare qualities he displayed during his management." 22. Churchill was associated with Wilkes in the publication of the "North Briton," when a warrant was issued for the apprehension of its authors, printers, and publishers. He chanced to call on Wilkes, whilst he was debating with the officers who had come to arrest him. With much presence of mind, Wilkes addressed him as Mr. Thomson, saying: "Good morning, Mr. Thomson, how does Mrs. Thomson do to-day? Does she dine in the country?" Churchill was sharp enough to take the hint. He thanked Wilkes, said that Mrs. Thomson was waiting for him, that he had only come to ask how Mrs. Wilkes was, and took his leave. He hurried home, secured his papers, and retired to the country, whither no attempt was made to follow him.

38.

1. What can lead us to truth but truth itself? 2. When we see two great nations wage a long and obstinate war, it is frequently bad policy to imagine we can remain quiet spectators of the strife. 3. The most fatal error which (that) a poet can possibly commit, is that of attempting to philosophize too much. 4. An evil may be lessened, when it cannot be removed, by the application of remedies. 5. Virtue is not to be pursued as one of the means to fame, but fame to be expected as the only recompense that mortals can bestow on virtue. 6. No one can be high-minded without thinking better of himself, and worse of others, than he ought to think. 7. A man may have much gold and silver, many lands and houses, and yet be unhappy; as much food and air and exercise as is necessary, and yet be unhealthy; as many self-styled friends as he can desire, yet live and die friendless: so much do a man's happiness, health, and estimation depend upon himself. 8. A society, made brutal by oppression, rises madly on its masters, sweeps away all old laws and usages, and, when its first paroxysm of rage is over, sinks down passively under any form of polity which may spring out of the chaos. 9. Some writers, whose works will continue to delight and to instruct

mankind to the remotest ages, have been placed in such situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be to another; and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. 10. Industry may be sometimes disappointed. The race may not always be to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But, at the same time, it is certain that, in the ordinary course of things, without strength, the battle cannot be gained; without swiftness, the race cannot be run with success. 11. Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to the highest distinction, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers. We ought never to forget that entire idleness always borders, either on misery, or on guilt. 12. He who might have passed unblamed and upright through certain walks of life, by unhappily choosing a road where he meets with temptations too strong for his virtue, precipitates himself into shame here, and into endless ruin hereafter. 13. An acquaintance with the private biography of Goldsmith lets us into the secret of his gifted pages. There he shows himself the same kind, artless, good-humoured, excursive, sensible, whimsical, intelligent being that he appears in his writings. Scarcely an adventure or character is given in his works that may not be traced to his own partycoloured story. 14. When Paoli was invited by the Corsicans to come over to his native country, and take the command in the war against the Genoese, his father, who was too far advanced in years to take an active part himself, gave him his blessing and said: "My son, perhaps I may never see you more; but in my mind I shall ever be present with you. Your design is great and noble, and I doubt not but God will bless you in it. I shall devote to your cause the little remainder of my life, in offering up my prayers for your success." 15. Conviction and persuasion do not always go together. They ought, indeed, to go together, and would do so, if our inclination regularly followed the dictates of our understanding. 16. Though truth may be difficult to find, because, as the philosopher observes, she lives at the bottom of a well, yet we need not, like blind men, grope in open daylight. 17. The rage of contending factions may make good institutions useless; and intelligence, sobriety, industry, moral freedom, firm union, may supply in a great measure the defects of the worst representative system. 18. Nothing can show more strongly the general misgovernment of Spain than the sudden prosperity and power to which an eminent minister has sometimes been able to raise it, and the glory of such statesmen is a disgrace to its usual system of despotic rule. 19. Caesar was endowed with every great and noble quality that could exalt human nature, and give a man the ascendant in society: formed to excel in peace as well as in war; provident in counsel; fearless in action, and executing what he had resolved with amazing celerity; generous beyond measure to his friends; placable to his enemies; and for parts, learning, eloquence, scarcely inferior to any man. 20. In sixteen hundred and eighty-nine the Whigs and Tories were in a position closely

resembling that in which they had been twenty-eight years before. The party, indeed, which had then been undermost, was now uppermost; but the analogy between the situations is one of the most perfect that can be found in history. At the Restoration, those politicians who were peculiarly zealous for liberty assisted to re-establish monarchy: at the Revolution, those politicians who were peculiarly zealous for monarchy assisted to vindicate liberty. 21. "Sir, you had better not smoke," said a railway-guard to a traveller. — 'That is what my friends often tell me.' — "But you must not smoke!" — 'That is exactly what my medical adviser will suggest.' — "But you shall not smoke!" — 'That is what my wife always says.' 22. Speaking of marriage, some one said, the frogs in *Æsop* were extremely wise; they desired some water, but would not leap into the well, because they could not have got out again. 23. So many objections may be made to every thing, that nothing can overcome them but the necessity of doing something. 24. Lord Bacon wished to be at once a favourite at Court, and popular with the multitude. If any man could have succeeded in this attempt, a man of talents so rare, of judgment so prematurely ripe, of temper so calm, and of manners so plausible, might have been expected to succeed.

39.

1. Like the Nile, the Ganges overflows its banks periodically, and these inundations render its valley the most fertile part of India. 2. Forty-three years after the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland, James the Sixth ascended the throne of England, and was able to array the force of the southern country against the refractory barons of the northern. 3. In the fourteenth century, the houses in Edinburgh were mere huts, thatched with boughs, and were so slightly put together that, when one of them was destroyed, it only took three days to rebuild it. 4. When we think of the enjoyments we want, we should also think of the trouble from which we are free. 5. Peter the Great once declared that he considered an English admiral a happier man than a Czar of Muscovy. 6. The advances made in the knowledge of optics, and chiefly the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, do honour not only to philosophy, but to human nature. 7. To the encouragement afforded by Ferdinand and his queen to Columbus, may be attributed the discovery of the great continent of America; undoubtedly one of the most important events in the history of mankind. 8. The natural abilities of Henry the Eighth had been improved by study: and his esteem for literature may be inferred from the learned education which he gave to his children, and from the number of eminent scholars to whom he granted pensions in foreign states, and on whom he conferred promotion in his own. 9. Perhaps a more involuntary homage was never paid to genius, than that which was extorted from the sculptor Falconet, who, having presumed upon all occasions to censure the style of Michelangelo, without having had an opportunity of inspecting any of his works, at length obtained a sight of two of his statues, which

were brought into France by Cardinal Richelieu. "I have seen Michelangelo," exclaimed the French artist, "he is terrific." 10. There is no feeling so natural to the mind as benevolence, and a man must do much violence to himself, and suffer many a painful struggle, before he can tear away so great and noble a part of his nature. 11. When Macaulay's essay on Milton appeared in the Edinburgh Review, the effect on the author's reputation was instantaneous. Like Lord Byron, he awoke one morning, and found himself famous. 12. By the Peace of Paris, in seventeen hundred and sixty-three, the power of the French in America was utterly extinguished. They yielded to the English Canada, Cape Breton, and Louisiana to the east of the Mississippi, while the remainder of that province was acquired from them by Spain as an indemnity for Florida, which Spain gave up to England. 13. In early life Sir William Wyndham thought, and often spoke, with levity on sacred subjects. In seventeen hundred and fifteen, he was dining with a party at the Duke of Ormond's, at Richmond. The conversation turning on prayers, Wyndham said, that the shortest prayer he had ever heard of was that (the prayer) of a private (common) soldier just before the battle of Blenheim. "Oh God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul!" This story was followed by a general laugh. But Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, then first joining in the conversation, and addressing himself to Wyndham, said [with his usual grace and gentleness of manner, "Your prayer, Sir William, is indeed very short; but I remember another as short, but a much better (one), offered up likewise by a poor soldier in the same circumstances: "Oh God, if in the day of battle I forget Thee, do Thou not forget me!" — The whole company sat silent and abashed. 14. William Pitt being asked to what he principally ascribed the two qualities for which his eloquence was most conspicuous, namely the lucid order of his reasonings, and the ready choice of his words, answered that he believed he owed the former to an early study of the Aristotelian logic, and the latter to his father's practice of making him every day after reading over to himself some passage in the classics, translate it aloud and continuously into English prose. 15. Before the close of the fourteenth century, a few of the leading Scotch families had raised themselves to such pre-eminence, that it was evident, either that a deadly struggle must ensue between them and the crown, or else that the executive government would have to abdicate its most essential functions, and leave the country a prey to these headstrong and ferocious chiefs. 16. Knigge tells us that, having once offered a costly picture to his sovereign, he was honoured with a warm embrace, and his picture with one of the best places in the gallery. But only a year afterwards he stood by, when his Highness showed the picture to a foreign minister, and said, "It is really a fine piece, and I rather think that I bought it cheap!" 17. There is nothing for which a man finds it so hard to forgive another, as for having rendered him a service so great as to humiliate him. We are told a story of an officer, who, on the occasion of a grand review, where a man of high rank and station was in command, saved him by his

presence of mind and prompt ingenuity from the consequences of a blunder he had made in the arrangements of the troops. The general thanked him publicly in the warmest manner. The officer, however, said to his friends: "I am a ruined man; the general owes me his being saved from disgrace; believe me, he will never forgive me for having rendered him so important a service." And the result proved the truth of his predictions. 18. Dean Swift, who seldom gave a fee to the servants of those who sent him presents, once received a good lesson from a lad who very often brought him hares, partridges, and other game. One day this boy arrived with a pretty heavy basket containing fish, fruit, and game: he knocked at the door, which was opened by the dean himself. "Here," said the boy gruffly, "my master has sent you a basket full of (all kinds of) things." Swift, feeling displeased at the boy's rude manner, said to him, 'Come here, my lad, and I will teach you how to deliver a message a little more politely; come, imagine yourself Dean Swift, and I will be the boy.' Then, taking off his hat very politely, and addressing himself to the lad, he said, 'Sir, my master sends you a little present, and begs you will do him the honour to accept it.' — "Oh, very well, my good fellow," replied the boy, "tell your master I am much obliged to him, and there is half a crown for yourself." 19. In the Seven Years' War a cavalry captain was sent out to forage (on a foraging expedition, with a foraging party). At the head of his squadron he went to the district pointed out to him in a lonely valley, where there seemed to be nothing but brushwood. But he perceived a very humble cottage, at the door of which he knocked, and an old man with a white beard came out, and asked what he wanted. "Father," said the officer, "can you show me a field where my men can (may) forage?" — 'Yes,' replied the old man, 'only wait a few minutes,' as he offered to show them the way. They set off, and marched about a quarter of an hour, when they came to a beautiful barley-field. "This is what we are looking for (this is exactly the thing for us)," cried the captain. 'Have a moment's patience,' said the old man, 'and I will show you a better field.' They marched further on, and came at last to a field of oats, where they dismounted, filled their sacks, and then were about to ride off. But first the officer said to his conductor, "Good father, you gave yourself and us unnecessary trouble in making us march further on, you might have saved us some loss of time; the first field was better than this one." — 'That may be,' replied the old man, 'but it does not belong to me, and this field does.' — "You are a truly honest man," said the officer, "and I will take care that you shall be paid (to see you paid) the price of the oats we have taken."

40.

1. He who does not mind his own business, shall never be trusted with mine. 2. We are told that the Spartans, though they punished theft in the young men when it was discovered, looked

upon it as honourable if it succeeded. 3. It is a melancholy reflection, how easily and completely even the most intelligent classes of even the most intelligent people may sometimes be imposed upon. 4. Justice may be defined as that virtue which impels us to give to every person what is his due. In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practice of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. 5. In Holland the use of skates is in great favour; and it is (they are) even taken advantage of as a means of travelling, market-women having been known, for a prize, to go in this manner, thirty English miles in two hours. 6. Le Sack, the famous French dancing-master, asked a friend whether it were (was) true that Mr. Harley was made an earl and Lord Treasurer; and finding it confirmed said, "Well, I wonder what the devil the Queen could see in him; for I attended him two years, and he was the greatest dunce that ever I taught." 7. When Macaulay was at school, the pupils of his class got up a debating society. At the first meeting, a vote of censure was moved for upon one of his friends, the son of the famous Mr. Wilberforce. But young Wilberforce getting up said, "Mr. President, I beg to second the motion." By this means he escaped. 8. Literary productiveness has often arisen from the circumstance of its being a trade of light labour, and therefore resorted to, in preference to most other pursuits, by persons in humble life who are conscious of more mental talent than bodily strength. 9. Whenever a discovery is made without being (having been) anticipated, we say that it has been made by chance. On the other hand, the history of all discoveries that have been arrived at by philosophical investigation, attests the necessity of the experimenter proceeding in the institution of his experiments upon a previous idea of the truth to be evolved. 10. I dined on Saturday at Lord Essex's in Belgrave Square. I had been given to understand that his Lordship's cuisine was superintended by the first French artists, and that I should find there the choicest dainties and luxuries. What a mistake! His Lordship is luxurious indeed, but in quite a different way. Not a dish on his table but that (what) a true-born English country-gentleman of the old school, such as Sir Roger de Coverley, might have set before his guests. 11. All that a man gets by lying, is that he is not believed, or is at least suspected of an untruth, even when he speaks the truth. 12. Buffon's son having fallen into the water, when yet a boy of twelve years old (of age), was upbraided with fear. "So little afraid was I," replied he, "that, were I to be given to hope I should live, like grand-papa, a hundred years, I would consent to die on the instant, if I could add one year to my father's life. No, not the instant," said the boy checking himself, "I would ask a quarter of an hour to enjoy the pleasure of what I had done." 13. When Miss Reynolds once desired Dr. Johnson to dine at Sir Joshua's, her brother's, on a day fixed upon by herself, he readily accepted the invitation; yet, having doubts as to her guests, or as to her reasons for inviting him, he added, at the same time, "But I will not be made a show of." 14. In sixteen hundred and eighty-three, Burnet visited France, and was given to understand

that he might receive a pension, and that he might even enjoy the honour of conversing with Louis the Fourteenth, provided he would write a history of his reign; such history, it was carefully added, being on the side of the French king. 15. In Turkey, where very little attention is paid to the fortune, life, or honour of the subject, all disputes are, in one way or other, speedily put an end to. The way of putting a stop to them is immaterial, provided they are put a stop to. 16. A party of gentlemen, among whom there were Addison, Pope, Walpole, and other distinguished men, were debating whether a minister of state could be an honest man; and Craggs, who was then Secretary of State, said, it might do for a fortnight, but no longer. Then Mr. Whiston, a well-known clergyman, was appealed to for his opinion, who with much simplicity inquired: "Mr. Secretary, did you ever try it for a fortnight?" 17. A certain nobleman, remarkable for his ugliness, employed Hogarth to paint his portrait — a task which the artist executed with only too scrupulous fidelity. The peer was disgusted at so correct a representation of himself, and refused to pay for the picture. After numerous ineffectual negotiations on the subject, Hogarth addressed himself to his lordship in the following terms: "Mr. Hogarth's dutiful respects to Lord —; finding that his Lordship does not mean to have the picture which was drawn for him, Mr. Hogarth begs to mention his pressing necessities for the money. If, therefore, his Lordship does not send for it in three days, it will be disposed of, with the addition of a tail and other appendages, to Mr. Hare, the famous wild-beast man; Mr. Hare having given a conditional promise of exhibiting the picture on his Lordship's refusal." The trick (*ruse*) was successful; the price agreed on was paid for the picture, which was forthwith destroyed. 18. Pope has been denied imagination, variety, true poetic genius, and allowed scarcely anything beyond smoothness and correctness of versification. But Lord Byron pointedly observes, that Pope is the only poet whose very faultlessness has been urged as his reproach, and that he is only blamed as Aristides was banished because the Athenians were weary of hearing him called the Just. 19. John Wesley, when he came to Epworth, his own birthplace, applied to the curate for the use of the pulpit, (which had been) his father's for forty years; he was refused, and, attending the service, he heard, with great composure, a sermon against the evils of enthusiasm. But as the members of the congregation were separating, they were informed that Mr. Wesley, having been denied the church, intended to preach that evening in the churchyard. There he accordingly appeared, and there, standing upon his father's grave, he delivered a most affecting discourse, so that every eye was moistened, and every heart was moved.

41.

1. He that considers how soon he must close his life, will find nothing of so much importance as to close it well. 2. Better to undergo the stroke of death at once than to live in perpetual misery for fear of dying. 3. One constant effect of idleness is to nourish the passions, and, of course, to heighten our demands for gratification, while it unhappily withdraws from us the proper means of gratifying these demands. 4. A wise man does not always know when to begin, says the Persian poet, but a fool never knows when to stop. 5. After the murder of King Charles the First, says Southey in his *Book of the Church*, change followed change, but no change brought stability to the State, or repose to the nation, not even when the supreme and absolute authority was usurped by Cromwell, who of all others was the most worthy to have exercised it, had it lawfully devolved upon him. 6. Regulus chose to deliver himself up to a cruel death, rather than break his word pledged to the enemy. 7. Buffon thinks he can derive the dog, the jackal, the wolf, and the fox from a single one of the four species. 8. He commit such a mean action! No, no; he has too proud a spirit for that. 9. I would establish but one general rule to be observed in conversation, which is this, that men should not talk to please themselves, but those who hear them. 10. I had rather take the Darius whose empire Alexander conquered, for the son of Hystaspes, and make as many anachronisms as a Jewish chronologer, than sacrifice half my life to collect all the learned lumber that fills the head of an antiquary. 11. If we love our fellow-creatures, as we ought to do, we cannot fail to be courteous to them, and to avoid giving them, by word or look, unnecessary offence. 12. When Mr. Anson the traveller arrived at home from the East, the servant who had accompanied him came to ask his dismissal. The reason being demanded, he said he had nothing to complain of, but that, through all their common toils and dangers, his master had never addressed a word to him but in the way of command. 13. To forbear replying to an unjust reproach, and overlook it with a generous, or, if possible, with an entire neglect of it, is one of the most heroic acts of a great mind. 14. We must come to know that each admirable genius is but a successful diver in that sea whose floor of pearls is all our own. 15. One of Lord Byron's chief delights was, as himself states in one of his journals, after bathing in some retired spot, to seat himself on a high rock above the sea, and there remain for hours, gazing upon the sky and the waters. 16. Have you read the *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay* by his nephew George Otto Trevelyan? — No, Sir. — Then you have a great pleasure to come. 17. A rich man, who can live without exertion of any kind, is apt to lose the power even of that degree of exertion which is necessary for the acquisition of knowledge. 18. Peter the Great used often to say that he would willingly have lost one of his fingers to have had a good education in his youth. 19. The influence of Knox in promoting the Reformation has indeed been grossly exaggerated. Historians are too apt to ascribe vast results to individual

exertions, overlooking those large and general causes in the absence of which the individual exertion would be fruitless. 20. It would be absurd to run down a horse like a wolf. It would be still more absurd to let him run wild, breaking fences, and trampling down passengers. The rational course is to subjugate his will without impairing his vigour, to teach him to obey the rein, and then to urge him to full speed. When once he knows his master, he is valuable in proportion to his strength and spirit. 21. There is a secret shame which attends every act of inhumanity not to be conquered in the hardest natures, so that many a man will do a cruel act who at the same time will blush to look you in the face, and is forced to turn aside before he can have the heart to execute his purpose. 22. The true way to contentment is to know how to receive the certain vicissitudes of life, the returns of good and evil, so as neither to be exalted by the one nor overthrown by the other, but to bear ourselves towards everything which happens, with such ease and indifference of mind as to hazard as little as possible. 23. Xerxes wept, when he beheld his army, to think that in less than a hundred years those gallant soldiers would be all dead. 24. In sixteen hundred and eighty-nine, the great question, how the trade with the East should for the future be carried on, was referred to a Parliamentary Committee. The report was to have been made on the twenty-seventh of January sixteen hundred and ninety, but on that very day the Parliament ceased to exist. 25. Notwithstanding the many errors committed in education, there is hardly any education so bad as to be worse than none. 26. In the south of Brazil the soil possesses a fertility not to be found in any country of North America under a corresponding latitude. 27. The policy of wise rulers has always been to disguise strong acts (measures) under popular forms. 28. The German emperor Ferdinand the Second deliberately put his throne to hazard over and over again, rather than make the smallest concession to the spirit of religious innovation. 29. Captain Cook explored the coast of New-Zealand, which had not been visited by Europeans since it was discovered by Tasman in sixteen hundred and forty-two. He found the country to consist of two large islands; and the strait between them, which he was the first to trace, has deservedly received his name. 30. Mackenzie, the discoverer of that great river which bears his name, says in his journal: "It requires less time for a civilized people to deviate into the manners and customs of savage life, than for savages to rise into a state of civilization." Such was the case with not a few of the French or English men who accompanied the natives on their hunting parties; for so attached did they become to the Indian mode of life, as to lose all relish for their former habits, and their native homes. 31. While Cæsar, immersed in pleasures and oppressed with debts, was hardly able to show his head, Pompey was flourishing in the height of power and glory, and by the consent of all parties was placed at the head of the republic. This was the post (position) his ambition seemed to aim at, to be the first man in Rome, the leader, not the tyrant of his country; for he more than once had it in his power to have made

himself the master of it without any risk, if his virtue, or his phlegm (apathy), at least, had not restrained him.

42.

1. Xerxes told Leonidas to lay down his arms. "Come, and take them," was the proud reply of the Spartan. 2. The law of nature as well as religion forbids one man to injure another. 3. Plutarch says very finely that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies. 4. Circumstances make us know our worth, as they make us known to others. 5. Most men have their bright and their cloudy days; at least, they have days when they exert their powers, and days when they suffer them to repose. 6. Health, we know, is generally allowed to be the best of all earthly possessions, because it is that without which we have no satisfaction in any of the rest. 7. Anger and fury, though they add strength to the sinews of the body, yet are found to relax those of the mind, and to render all its efforts feeble and impotent. 8. At one period of his life Macaulay was known to say, if by some miracle of Vandalism all (the) copies of *Paradise Lost* and the *Pilgrim's Progress* were destroyed off the face of the earth, he would undertake to reproduce them both from recollection whenever a revival of learning came. 9. Differences which have once arisen from trifling causes, are generally found to be the stronger in proportion to the slightness of their origin. 10. No man can be said to enjoy health who is only not sick, except he feel within him a lively vigour (a lightsome and invigorating principle Add.) which will not suffer him to remain idle. 11. On his arrival at Delphi, then a place held sacred throughout Greece, *Æsop* found the inhabitants, whom he had expected to see deserving of the reputation they had acquired for piety, wisdom, and learning, deeply immersed in pride, avarice, and barbarism. He allowed his contempt and aversion to become publicly apparent, although clothed in his usual allegory. "I find," said he, "the curiosity that brought me hither to be exactly similar to the expectation of those who, whilst standing on the shore, see something at a distance which the wind and the waves are floating towards them; they imagine it to be of considerable bulk or value; but upon its approaching nearer, they discover it at last to be nothing more than a heap of floating sticks, weeds, and rubbish." 12. The system of Druidism, *Cæsar* says in his *Commentaries*, is thought to have been formed in Britain; and those who wish to be more accurately versed in it, for the most part, go thither in order to become acquainted with it. 13. Many people seem to think that, when they have once proved the moral and religious training of the people to be a most important object, it follows of course, that it is an object which the government ought to pursue. 14. Prince Maurice, in an engagement with the Spaniards, took twenty-four prisoners, one of whom was an Englishman. He ordered eight of these to be hanged, to retaliate a like sentence passed by Archduke Albert upon the same number of Dutchmen.

The fate of the unhappy victims was to be determined by drawing lots. The Englishman, Hazlewood by name, had the good fortune to escape; but seeing a Spaniard show the strongest symptoms of horror, when it came to be his turn to put his hand into the helmet, he offered for twelve crowns to stand his chance. The offer was accepted, and the Englishman was so fortunate as to escape a second time; whereupon he was heard to say that, as he daily hazarded his life for sixpence, he might certainly venture it for twelve crowns. 15. After the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Nelson presented the sword of the Spanish rear-admiral to the mayor and corporation of Norwich, saying that he knew no place where it could give him or his family more pleasure to have it kept, than in the capital city of the county where he was born. 16. Fox said of a speech of Lord Chatham, "It is generally allowed to be the finest speech that ever was made; and it was observed that, by his first two periods, he brought the House to a silence and attention that you might have heard a pin drop." 17. Fontenelle, hearing a nonsensical couplet sung at Mme. de Tencin's, fancied he understood it, and wished to have it sung over again to understand it fully. Mme. de Tencin stopped the singer, and said to Fontenelle: "Don't you see the couplet is mere nonsense?" — 'It is so very like all the verses I hear read or sung here,' maliciously replied the wit, 'that it is not surprising I should have been mistaken.' 18. So great was the reputation which Cromwell obtained abroad by the lofty tone of his government and the vigour of his arms, that an Asiatic jew is said to have come to England for the purpose of investigating his pedigree, thinking to discover in him the lion of the tribe of Judah. 19. In his whole life Nelson was never known to act unkindly towards an officer. If he was asked to prosecute one for ill behaviour, he used to answer that there was no occasion for him to ruin a poor devil who was sufficiently his own enemy to ruin himself. 20. Macaulay was utterly destitute of bodily accomplishments; he could neither swim, nor row, nor drive, nor skate, nor shoot, and very seldom did he cross a saddle (did he mount a horse). When in attendance at Windsor as a cabinet minister, he was informed that a horse was at his disposal. "If her Majesty wishes to see me ride," he said, "she must order out an elephant." The only exercise in which he can be said to have excelled was that of running through (threading) crowded streets with his eyes fixed upon a book. He might be seen in such thoroughfares as Oxford street and Cheapside walking as fast as other people walked, and reading a great deal faster than anybody else could read. 21. The slave of a magician saw his master wave his wand, and heard him give orders to the spirits who arose at the summons. The slave was tempted to steal the wand, and waved it himself in the air; but he had not observed that his master used the left hand for that purpose. The spirits thus irregularly summoned tore the thief to pieces, instead of obeying his orders. 22. The time when the earth was supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe, has passed away for ever, and modes of study only suited to that time will have to share the same fate. 23. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, coals were first

sent from Newcastle to London. In thirteen hundred and sixteen, (there) came a petition from Parliament to King Edward the Second, praying his Majesty, if he had any love for a fair garden, a clean face, or a clean shirt, to forbid all use of the new and pestilential fuel called coals. The king issued a proclamation, commanding all use of those dangerous coals (the dangerous nuisance of coals) to cease henceforth. But the blacksmiths and brewers were refractory; and his Majesty, being now very angry, ordered them to be heavily fined, and their fire-places and furnaces to be demolished. All this was accordingly done; still, it was done to no purpose. At length it was discovered that nobody had been choked, or seriously injured, and the black smoke was allowed to rise from numberless chimneys. 24. Napoleon the First, perceiving that the surgeon who attended the empress Marie Louise in child-bed (at her accouchement), was altogether unnerved by his emotions, said to him, "Compose yourself, imagine that you are assisting a poor woman in the Faubourg Saint Antoine." This was surely a far wiser course than that of the eastern king in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, who proclaimed that the physicians who failed to cure his daughter should have their heads chopped off. 25. The Empress Catharine the First, having married her daughter to the Duke of Holstein, was eager to recover Sleswick, which Denmark had formerly wrested from that duchy. "For myself," she said, "I could be content with clothes to keep me warm, and with bread to eat; but I am determined to see justice done to my son-in-law; and, for his sake, I would not scruple to put myself at the head of an army." 26. A reaper being at work in a field near the banks of a river, saw a man throw himself into the water. He ran directly to his assistance, plunged in, and brought him to the shore. Having left him and returned to his work, he very soon saw him again leap in. A second time the reaper jumped into the river, and, with difficulty, rescued him; he then recommended him to go home, and not attempt such a foolish action as to drown himself. The reaper then resumed his labour, but, in a short time, saw the same man hang himself to the bough of a tree. Finding him so determined to kill himself (to commit suicide), he resolved to take no more trouble about him, but to let him hang. Some time after, the relations of the man came in search of him, and, finding him hanging dead on the tree, they reproached the reaper, saying, that he must have seen him do it, and ought to have cut him down. "Not I, indeed," replied he, "I had already drawn him twice out of the river, and having left him quite drenched (dripping wet), I supposed he had hung himself up there to dry."

43.

1. The walking of man and of all animals is a falling forward. 2. During the last two hundred and fifty years, Protestantism has made no conquests worth speaking of. 3. There is no doing wrong without suffering wrong. 4. By doing nothing, and by knowing no-

thing, no power of doing good can be obtained. 5. We should always reserve and lay up something, so that, in the event of our being unable to work from sickness or old age, or any accident, we may not be in (suffer) want. 6. There is a manner of forgiving so divine, that you are ready to embrace the offender for having called it forth. 7. Scarcely any one ever thrives by cheating. If not punished by law, he is punished by his neighbours, who avoid dealing again with one who has once imposed on them. 8. Working comes as naturally as walking to sons who cannot remember a time when their fathers were idle. 9. Lord Byron, like Swift, instead of wishing to seem better, delighted in seeming worse than he was. 10. A man should never be ashamed to own he has been (he was) in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday. 11. He who hates another man for not being a Christian, is himself not a Christian. 12. To Arthur Pendennis obstacles seemed insurmountable, which would have vanished had he marched manfully upon them; and he preferred despairing to attempting to win gallantly the object of his desire. Many a young man falls by that species of vanity called shyness, who might, for the asking, have his way. 13. Pyrrhus, proposing to himself in discourse with Cineas one, and another, and another conquest, was asked what he would do after all that. "Then," said the king, "we will make merry." He was well answered, 'What hinders (prevents) your doing that in your present condition already?' 14. When Pope, at the age of five-and-twenty, complained of being weary of the world, he was told by Swift that he had not yet acted or suffered enough in the world to have become weary of it. 15. The use of travelling is to regulate (the) imagination by reality, and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are. 16. A man who has never seen the sun, says Calderon, cannot be blamed for thinking that no glory can exceed that of the moon. A man who has seen neither moon nor sun, cannot be blamed for talking of the unrivalled brightness of the morning star. 17. "What do you ask for this sketch?" said the painter Sir Joshua Reynolds to an old picture-dealer, whose portfolio he was looking over. 'Twenty pounds, your honour.' — "Twenty pence, I suppose, you mean?" — 'No, Sir. It is true I would have taken twenty pence for it this morning; but, if you think it worth looking at, all the world will think it worth buying.' 18. The Church of England has preserved, in a far greater degree than any of her Protestant sisters, the art of striking the senses and filling the imagination in which the Catholic Church so eminently excels. 19. When some one remarked on the death of Henry the Fourth, King of France, that he was killed for turning his religion, King James the First, who could not abide fighting, said, "No, he was killed for permitting duels in his kingdom." 20. Some of the greatest names in all departments of learning are those of persons who, unembarrassed by the care of obtaining a subsistence, have been (were) free to lead a life of contemplation, seeking no other advantage from their riches or their competence than that of being at liberty to devote their time and their powers of mind to labours of their own choosing. 21. It is throwing away

money to spend a thousand a year on the teaching of three boys, if they are to return from school only to find the older members of their family intent on amusing themselves at any cost of time and trouble, or sacrificing self-respect in ignoble efforts to struggle into a social grade above their own. 22. When Mr. Bradley, a distinguished astronomer, who had assisted Lord Chesterfield in the reformation of the calendar, worn down by his labours in the cause of science, was sinking under mortal disease, many of the common people ascribed his sufferings to a judgment from (of) Heaven, for having taken part in what they considered an impious undertaking. 23. Those facts, words, and persons that dwell in our memories, without our being able to say why, remain because they have a relation to us not the less real for being as yet unapprehended. 24. We are naturally inclined to believe what we read in books without questioning its accuracy; and historians, taking advantage of this disposition, have sought to gratify their own prejudices and the national vanity by misrepresenting facts, or by exaggerating the antiquity and warlike achievements (exploits) of their ancestors. 25. Anaxagoras owed the loss of his property to his being obliged to leave it in the hands of trustees. 26. Byron says: "Read the Italian translation of the German Grillparzer; the tragedy of Sappho is superb and sublime. There is no denying it." 27. The quarrel between Jupiter and Juno was the cause of Vulcan's being thrown headlong from the heights of heaven. Vulcan's lameness is said to have arisen from (the circumstance of) his having been thrown headlong from the battlements of heaven by his father Jupiter. 28. So far from recognising the merit of the ancient writers, the monks of the Middle Ages were unable to feel even the beauties of their style, and they trembled at the boldness of their inquiries. 29. On its being formally made known to Elizabeth that the sentence of death had been executed on the Queen of Scots, she showed the utmost grief and rage, and sent Davison to the Tower. 30. The Chancellor d'Aguesseau, finding that his wife always kept him waiting a quarter of an hour after the dinner-bell had rung, resolved to devote the time to writing a book on jurisprudence, and, putting the project in execution, in course of time produced a work in four quarto volumes. 31. Chantrey, a well-known sculptor, was dining one day with Samuel Rogers, author of the "Pleasures of Memory," when he took particular notice of an antique vase and a mahogany table on which it stood. On his inquiry, who made the table, Rogers made answer, "A common carpenter." — 'Do you remember the making of it?' asked Chantrey. "Certainly," said the poet in some surprise, "I was in the room while it was finished with the chisel, and gave the workman directions about placing it." — 'Yes,' said Chantrey, 'I was the carpenter. I remember the room well, and all the circumstances.' This curious story is honourable (is creditable, does honour) both to the talent which raised Chantrey, and to the magnanimity (good sense) which kept him from being ashamed of what he had been. 32. Among trials of animals one of the most amusing was that of a sow and her six young ones, at Laveguy, in fourteen hundred and fifty-seven, on a

charge of their having murdered and partly eaten a child. The sow was found guilty and condemned to death; but the (little) pigs were acquitted on account of their youth, the bad example of their mother, and the absence of direct proof as to their having been concerned in the eating of the child. 33. A dull country magistrate gave Johnson a long tedious account of his exercising his criminal jurisdiction, the result of which was his having sentenced four convicts to transportation. Johnson in an agony of impatience to get rid of such a companion, exclaimed, "I heartily wish, Sir, that I were a fifth."

44.

1. Health is the condition of the body when every organ or part of it is sound, and performs without difficulty the functions assigned to it. 2. He who, being master of the fittest moment to crush his enemy, magnanimously abstains from (forbears) doing so, is born to be a conqueror. 3. In the sixteenth century it was not at all unusual to see old Doctors of Divinity attending lectures side by side with young students. 4. The most cruel diseases, such as the plague, properly so called, and the leprosy of the Middle Ages, have entirely disappeared from the civilized parts of Europe, and it is scarcely possible that they should ever again be seen there. 5. The most rigid discipline that can be enforced within a religious society is a very feeble instrument of purification, when compared with a little sharp persecution from without. 6. The mind of man being naturally limited, it is impossible that all its faculties can operate at once; and the more any one predominates, the less room is there for the others to exert their vigour. 7. Charles the Second's contempt of flattery has been highly commended, but seems, when viewed in connection with the rest of his character, to deserve no commendation. 8. The long wars with England were favourable to the aristocracy of Scotland. For, as the invaders ravaged the southern parts of Scotland, which were also the only tolerably fertile parts, it was impossible that towns should flourish in the places which nature had appointed for them (appointed for them by nature). There being no large cities, there was no asylum for the citizens, and there could be no municipal spirit. There being no municipal spirit, the crown was deprived of that great resource, which enabled the English kings to curtail the power of the nobles, and to punish a lawlessness which long impeded the progress of society. 9. Dr. Johnson being asked by a lady what she should have her son taught first, answered, "Madam, to read, to write, to count; grammar, writing, and arithmetic are three things which, if not taught in very early life, are seldom or never (if ever) taught to any purpose, and without the knowledge of which no superstructure of learning or of knowledge can be built." 10. Words cannot, even when employed by such an artist as Homer or Dante, present to the mind images of visible objects quite so lively and exact as those which we carry away from looking on the works of the brush and the chisel. 11. A man asking

Diogenes what course he should take to be revenged of (on) his enemy, the philosopher answered, by becoming a good man. 12. A clan in Scotland means a numerous tribe of men, all bearing the same surname, and probably sprung from the same stock, united under one chieftain, whom they implicitly obey, continuing their allegiance from father to son. 13. Life is made up of little things; and that character is the best which does little but repeated acts of beneficence (benevolence), as that conversation is the best which consists in elegant and pleasing thoughts expressed in natural and pleasing terms. 14. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Popes (Supreme Pontiffs). That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. 15. It was not till released from the duty of reading Virgil as a task, that Gray could feel himself capable of enjoying the beauties of that poet. 16. It is not so much the being exempt from faults as the having overcome them that is an advantage to us, it being with the follies of the mind as with the weeds of a field, which, if destroyed and consumed upon the place of their birth, enrich and improve it (the soil) more than if none had ever sprung there. 17. All other circumstances being supposed equal, the inns will be best where the means of locomotion are worst. The quicker the rate of travelling, the less important is it that there should be numerous agreeable resting-places for the traveller. 18. There is a well-known anecdote of a silent man, who, riding over a bridge, turned about and asked (to ask) his servant if he liked eggs, to which the servant answered, 'Yes'; whereupon nothing more passed till next year, when, riding over the same bridge, he turned round to his servant once more with the question, "How?" to which the answer instantly given was, "Poached, Sir." 19. Tyrannicide, or the assassination of usurpers and oppressive princes, was highly extolled in ancient times, because it both freed mankind from many of these monsters, and seemed to keep the others in awe whom the sword could not reach. But history and experience having since convinced us that this practice increases the jealousy and cruelty of princes, a Timoleon and a Brutus, though treated with indulgence on account of the prejudices of their times, are now considered as very improper models for imitation. 20. Taking it for granted that sportsmen are as good as other folks on the score of humanity, the sports of the field, like everything else done in the fields, tend to produce or preserve health. 21. By the Habeas Corpus Act, the liberty of every Englishman was made as certain as law could make it, it being guaranteed that, if accused of crime, he instead of languishing in prison, as had often been the case, should be brought to a fair and speedy trial. 22. An East Indian tailor, who carried on his business in a small booth having an open window to the street, was one day busy making some very fine clothes. An elephant, passing along to the water, put in his trunk at the tailor's window, not meaning to do any harm. The tailor, from mere wan-

tonness pricked the trunk with his needle, whereupon the elephant hastily withdrew, and ran to the water-side. Taking up a great quantity of water into its (his) trunk and mouth, it (he) soon after reappeared at the tailor's window, and, discharging the whole at him, wet (wetted) him all over, spoiled the fine clothes he was working at, and made him a laughingstock to all his neighbours. 23. On his passage to Lisbon, in eighteen hundred and nine, Lord Byron was told by the captain of the vessel, that, being asleep one night in his berth, he was awakened by the pressure of something heavy on his limbs, and, there being a faint light in the room, could see, as he thought, distinctly, the figure of his brother, who was at that time in the naval service in the East Indies, dressed in his uniform, and stretched across the bed. Concluding it to be an illusion of the senses, he shut his eyes, and made an effort to sleep. But still the same pressure continued, and still, as often as he ventured to take another look, he saw the figure lying across him in the same position. To add to the wonder, on putting his hand forth to touch this form, he found the uniform, in which it appeared to be dressed, dripping wet. On the entrance of one of his brother officers, to whom he called out in alarm, the apparition vanished; but in a few months after he received the startling intelligence that on that night his brother had been drowned in the Indian seas. 24. The hopes of the Ten Thousand were greatly raised by the guides promising in five days to lead them to the summit of a mountain from whence they might discover the Black Sea. They marched forward with redoubled alacrity, all obstacles seeming to dwindle before them; and at the time agreed upon, the first soldiers in the van-guard, upon arriving at the summit of a ridge, beheld with inexpressible joy the long wished-for sight. There, rolling and flashing in the sun, they saw the broad waves of the Euxine; and, in the exultation of the moment, they raised a loud shout exclaiming, "The Sea, the Sea!" The rest of the soldiers, hearing the noise, but (being) unable to conjecture what occasioned it, imagined they were attacked by the enemy, and rushed up hastily to their assistance. These again, in their turn, when they beheld the glad waters, took up the cry, and repeated, "The Sea, the Sea!" till the whole army stood upon the summit of the mountain, embracing each other and their generals and officers with tears of delight.

45.

1. How much are real virtue and merit exposed to suffer the hardships of a stormy life! 2. Never do we witness the triumph of injustice without a feeling of dejection. 3. Life would be short indeed, did not hope prolong its duration. 4. The art of writing differs from the art of speaking, and seldom do we find men possessing equal superiority in either. 5. Every cause of pleasure does not give every man the same pleasure, nor does every cause of pain give every man the same pain; and therein lies the difference of sensibility. 6. In vain does man rear palaces and triumphal arches; time

crumbles them away in silence. 7. Seldom have those who have remorselessly indulged in crimes, been reclaimed to virtue. 8. How weary should we be of eternal sunshine! How gloomy would it be to grope through one's life in utter darkness! And yet what charm does each of these, by contrast, impart to the other! 9. A singular equality, it is said, may be observed between the great men of former ages and of our own time; nor can all the science, art, and philosophy of the nineteenth century avail to educate greater men than Plutarch's heroes were three or four and twenty centuries ago. 10. Let all the heroes of science meet together, says the Dutch physician Boerhaave; let them take bread and wine, the food that forms the blood of man, and by assimilation contributes to the growth of the body; let them try all their arts; they shall not be able from these materials to produce a single drop of blood: so much is the common act (activity) of nature beyond the utmost efforts of the most advanced science. 11. I thought, said Hume on the publication of the first portion of his History of England, that I was the only historian that had at once neglected present power, interest, and authority, and the cry of popular prejudices; and, as the subject was suited to every capacity, I expected proportional applause. But miserable was my disappointment! All classes of men and readers united in their rage against him who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles the First and the Earl of Strafford. 12. An attorney being asked what were the requisites for going to law, answered thus: "First, a good cause; next, a good purse; then, a good attorney; then again a good counsel, a good judge, a good jury, and last of all, good luck." 13. The more we study Buffon, the more we perceive how unweariedly and uninterruptedly he himself studied, and how easily his genius, as flexible (versatile) as it was powerful, accommodated itself to all the new ideas originating alternately either in the profound meditation of facts, or in the fascinating charms of views and combinations. 14. To no purpose do we possess the seeds of many great abilities, if they are suffered to lie dormant within us. It is not the latent possession, but the active exertion of them which gives them merit. 15. Never perhaps has the energy and effect of a single mind been more remarkably felt than in the sudden, through transient, reformation of Rome by the tribune Rienzi. 16. In vain are days set apart to celebrate successful occurrences, unless they influence a nation's morals. 17. Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover and mother of George the First, who died on the twenty-eighth of May seventeen hundred and fourteen, used to say that she should die happy if she could only live to have (see) "Here lies Sophia, Queen of England" engraved upon her coffin; and it is remarkable within how very few weeks her wish would have been fulfilled. For Queen Anne, whom she would have succeeded, died on the first of August of the same year. 18. Never, perhaps, were the most reasonable calculations of judicious and reflecting men more thoroughly or more happily falsified than at the death of Queen Anne. For no son ever succeeded his father with more apparent unanimity and quiet, than now a foreign and unknown prince was hailed as King of England.

19. How shortsighted is personal ambition! Like avarice, in its baser stages, it cannot part with present possession, even for the largest future returns. 20. There is, I believe, no higher duty, I am sure there is no greater pleasure, in history, than to vindicate the memory of a gallant and unfortunate enemy. 21. After the battle of the Brandywine, on the eleventh of September seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, the British General Sir William Howe threw himself between Washington and Philadelphia. On the morning of the twenty-sixth, the vanguard, headed by Earl Cornwallis, took peaceably (peaceably took) possession of that city, their band of music playing as they entered "God save the King." Thus did Philadelphia fall (thus fell Ph.), so long the seat of Congress, the capital in a manner of all the insurgent colonies, the centre of whatever was planned or perpetrated against the dominion of England. 22. Gustavus Adolphus seems to have been almost as free from faults, and as much adorned with excellencies of head and heart, as is compatible with the limited faculties of imperfect man. 23. One morning Louis the Fourteenth said to Marshal (Maréchal) de Grammont: "Marshal (Monsieur le Maréchal), please to look at this little madrigal, and tell me if you ever read anything so silly. Because it is known that I have lately been fond of poetry, they bring me all the nonsense that is written." — "Your Majesty is an excellent judge of everything; it is really the most silly and ridiculous stuff I ever read." The king laughed, and continued: "Must not the writer be a great fool?" — "There is certainly no other name for him," said the marshal. "Oh," cried the king, "how delighted I am that you have spoken your sentiments so freely! I am myself the author of it." — "Ah, Sir," cried the poor marshal, "what treason have I uttered! I entreat your Majesty to let me look at it again; I read it hastily." — "No, no, Marshal, the first sentiments are always the most natural."

46.

1. A child will never place his aims high and pursue them steadily, unless the parent has taught him what energy and elevation of purpose mean, not (no) less by example than by precept. 2. Bengal is bounded south by the Bay of Bengal and the district of Midnapore in Orissa, east by the Burmese empire, north by Nepal and Bootan, and west by the province of Bahar. Its area is estimated at rather more than ninety-seven thousand square miles, or upwards of eight thousand square miles more than Great Britain. 3. The history of the Palatinate is in a remarkable manner associated with that of the royal house of Stuart; for it was in the person of a princess of that race that ruin was introduced into a hitherto fortunate family. 4. At the period of the first colonization of America by Europeans, all that territory which extends eastward from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and northward from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay, appears to have been one vast and unbroken forest. 5. Between St. Helena and Ascension, an island or group of islands

is slowly being upheaved. Some centuries hence, their tops will doubtlessly be seen emerging from the waves. 6. A discourse that is read, moves us less than one that is spoken, as having less the appearance of coming warm from the heart. 7. It might be well for the followers of Wesley seriously to ponder (consider) whether, in still continuing apart from the established church of England, they do not keep up a distinction without a difference, whether, by joining that church, they would not best serve the cause of true religion, and disappoint the machinations of their common enemies. 8. The principal observatory for the transit of Venus was established by Captain Cook on the northern cape of Otaheite, which from thence was called Point Venus. A French circumnavigator, M. de Bougainville applied a similar appellation for quite a different reason, surnaming it a realm of love — *La Nouvelle Cythère*. 9. During the Middle Ages, the general state of insecurity rendered peaceful industry almost impossible in Scotland. Nowhere could a town be built, without being in danger of immediate destruction. The consequence was that, during many centuries, there were no manufactures; there was hardly any trade, and nearly all business was conducted by barter. 10. As an oath is designed for the security of the imposer (of him who imposes it), it is manifest that it must be interpreted and performed in the sense in which the imposer (he) intends it; otherwise it affords no security to him. 11. When we cannot enter into the motives of our benefactor, when his conduct and character appear unworthy of our approbation, let his services have been ever so great, our gratitude is always sensibly diminished. 12. Light penetrates the ocean visibly to a depth of eighty fathoms, or near five hundred feet, and doubtless as much lower down as animal or vegetable life descends. 13. The trees could not live without leaves, no (any) more than we could without a heart and lungs. 14. I thank my Maker, that in the midst of judgment he has remembered mercy. I humbly entreat my Redeemer to give me strength to lead henceforth a purer life than I have done hitherto. 15. Where there is mystery, it is generally supposed that there must also be evil. 16. I wonder how you will answer me a year hence, should I ask a favour it does not suit your convenience to grant. 17. Let a man pay ever so little attention to what is passing within him, he will soon convince himself that there is something there that judges him. 18. The very feelings which most powerfully impel other soldiers to desert, kept the (Scotch) Highlander to his standard. If he left it, whither was he to go? All his kinsmen, all his friends, were arrayed round it. To separate himself from it, was to separate himself for ever from his family, and to incur all the misery of that very homesickness which, in regular armies, drives so many recruits to abscond at the risk of stripes and of death. 19. A little ceremony is often necessary, a certain degree of firmness is absolutely so, and an outward modesty is extremely becoming: the knowledge of the world, and your own observations must, and alone can, tell you the proper quantities of each. 20. Boswell on one occasion, when supping with Dr. Johnson and two other gentlemen at a tavern, repeated a sentence from a speech of Lord Mansfield:

“My Lords, severity is not the way to govern either boys or men.” — ‘Nay,’ said Johnson, ‘it is the way to govern them. I know not whether it be the way to mend them.’ 21. It scarcely ever happens that any private man or body of men will invest property in a canal, a tunnel, or a bridge, but from an expectation that the outlay will be profitable to them. 22. Many thousands rise every morning without knowing how they are to subsist during the day; as many of them, where they are to lay their heads at night. All men, even the vicious themselves, know that wickedness leads to misery; but many, even among the good and the wise, have yet to learn that misery is almost as often the cause of wickedness. 23. So strong is the interest of a ruler to protect his subjects against all depredations and outrages except his own, so clear and simple are the means by which this end is to be effected, that men are probably better off under the worst governments in the world than they would be in a state of anarchy. 24. The reason that (why) a lofty spire or obelisk stands more securely on the earth than a pillar stands on the bottom of a moving waggon, is not that the earth is more at rest than the waggon, but that its motion is uniform. 25. Human life never stands still for any long time. It is by no means a fixed and steady object, like the mountain or the rock, which you always find in the same situation. 26. The globe goes round from west to east, and we go round with it. When some one says that he is where he was, he means only that he has moved at the same rate with all around him. When he says that he has gone a good way to the westward, he means only that he has not gone to the eastward quite so rapidly as his neighbours.

47.

1. Those who speak least, are generally supposed to think most, although this often proves to be false. 2. It has often been said that there is no virtue without sacrifices; but, surely, it is equally true that there are no sacrifices without virtue. 3. Generous actions often spring from error, but still we must prefer such error to a selfish and lazy wisdom. 4. It is the fate of mankind too often to seem insensible of what they may enjoy at the easiest rate (most easily). 5. In many cases, as Napoleon acutely observes in his private correspondence, even a bad general is better than two good ones. 6. Sir Walter Scott truly observes that there is nothing of which men in general are more easily persuaded than the extreme value of their own lives. 7. To have not once committed an imprudence, seems high praise; yet I doubt whether that praise ever yet belonged through life to the very first order of minds. 8. Every man has in his own life sins enough, in his own mind trouble enough, in his own fortune evils enough, and in the performance of his offices failings more than enough to entertain his own curiosity; so that curiosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and an evil mind. 9. Scarcely any private quarrel ever happens, in which the right and

wrong are so exquisitely divided that all the right lies on one side, and all the wrong on the other. 10. Colonel Turner, who was hanged for burglary, told the crowd at the gallows that his mind received great consolation from one reflection: he had always taken off his hat when he went into a church. 11. To be able readily to overlook and forgive an injury, is a mark of an amiable disposition. That very liability to err which all of us are under, strongly calls on us to be easy with each other in pardoning mutual offences. While revenge doubles the original evil, forgiveness takes it away. 12. In order to be entitled to esteem, every one who undertakes any service for another, must faithfully and carefully do the whole of what he undertakes. If the engagement refer to time, he must not spend a minute unnecessarily in idleness. 13. In the reign of Queen Anne it became evident that the object of the Jacobites had changed. Under William they wished to dethrone and expel the reigning monarch. Under Anne, on the contrary, their views were, in England at least, diverted to the hope of her succession. 14. The maxim, that governments ought to train the people in the way in which they should go, sounds well. But is there any reason for believing that a government is more likely to lead the people in the right way, than the people to fall into the right way of themselves? 15. If two countries, equal in all other respects, differ solely in this — that in one the national food is cheap and abundant, and in the other scarce and dear, the population of the former country will inevitably (certainly) increase more rapidly than the population of the latter. 16. The credulity of sailors is notorious, and may be easily accounted for. Meteorology has not yet been raised to (into) a science, and the laws which regulate winds and storms being in consequence still unknown, it naturally follows, that the class of men most exposed to their dangers should be precisely the class which is most superstitious. 17. If we witness a just or honest action, our sense of justice is pleased, and this raises a kind feeling; whereas, if we witness a very wickedly unjust action, our sense of justice is sure to be offended, and we then feel angry. 18. If we begin to push a vessel of water along a table, the water is at first thrown up behind, and, when the motion ceases, it perhaps dashes over the brim in front. If we turn the vessel round its centre horizontally, and observe the motion of the water by means of any mote which may rest on its surface, we shall see that the water at first does not turn with the vessel, and acquires a rotatory motion gradually only, as the outer parts successively drag the inner parts along with them; but when the rotatory motion has been acquired by the fluid, it still continues, though we stop that of the vessel. 19. It is sometimes said that nothing can be easier than to read well, if persons understand what they are reading. But where, then, are the good readers who find it so easy? Or where, in other words, are the people of understanding? For certainly many of our readers would be utterly unable to understand themselves, were not the sense of what they utter conveyed to their minds through the medium of sight. 20. When we happen to be in circumstances of a difficult or dangerous nature, the habit of attentive observation generally

proves of great use. In any perplexing affair which we encounter in life, if we have attentively studied the numberless little circumstances that bear upon the case, we shall be more likely to come off unharmed, than if we had paid no attention to the subject. 21. The following anecdote we have on Macaulay's own authority, who, in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, writes from Malvern to one of his friends: The other day I was overtaken by a hearse, as I was strolling along, and reading the night expedition of Diomede and Ulysses. 'Would you like a ride, Sir?' said the driver. 'Plenty of room.' I could not help laughing. "I dare say I shall want such a carriage some day or other. But I am not ready yet." The fellow, with the most consummate professional gravity, answered. 'I meant, Sir, that there was plenty of room on the box.' 22. Nothing can be more certain than that the character can be sustained and strengthened only by its own energetic action. The will, which is the central force of character, must be trained to habits of decision; otherwise it will neither be able to resist evil, nor to follow good. Decision gives the power of standing firmly, when to yield (yielding), however slightly, might be only the first step in a downhill course to ruin. 23. The laws of Lycurgus prohibited trade and manufactures. The Spartans, therefore, continued to form a national force long after their neighbours had begun to hire soldiers. 24. Men are most likely to form just opinions when they have no other wish than to know the truth, and are exempt from all influence, either of hope or fear. 25. A worthy clergyman used to say: "I never pay my debts, and for the best of (all) reasons, because I never have any debts to pay." 26. James Bickerstaff, a native of Ireland, and the author of several theatrical pieces of considerable merit, was obliged to leave the country on suspicion of a capital crime. As his flight seemed to confirm the report of his guilt, some one happened to remark in Dr. Johnson's hearing that he had long been a suspected man. "By those who look close to the ground dirt will be seen," was the lofty reply: "I hope I see things from a greater distance." 27. A native of Otaheite, named Omai, embarked with Captain Cook, and came over to England. He was not long in acquiring some knowledge of the English language, and, on reaching England, was presented to the King. Doctor Johnson was struck with the elegance of his behaviour, and accounted for it thus: "He had passed his time, while in England, only in the best company; so that all he had acquired of English (our) manners was genteel." 28. A man whom a lady knew to be a confirmed liar, one day related in her presence a fact the truth of which she denied. "You are overhasty," some one whispered to her, "in denying the fact: it unfortunately happens to be true." — "If it happens to be true," replied she, 'why does the gentleman tell it?' 29. In most circumstances, a gentle behaviour is more likely to enable us to attain our ends, than a harsh, or proud, or threatening demeanour. The reason is, that, when we try to do anything by force with our fellow-men, we are sure to raise a feeling of resistance in them. They do not like to be reminded of their inferiority by a haughty tone of command, and, if obliged to obey, only obey with

reluctance. If, on the contrary, we try gentle means, we do not offend the pride of the other party, and he does what we want him to do with good will, and therefore satisfactorily. 30. James Mac Ardell, the engraver, having taken a very good print from the portrait of Rubens, came with it one morning to Sir Joshua Reynolds, to inquire if he could inform him particularly (exactly) of the many titles to which Rubens had a right, in order to inscribe them properly under his print. Dr. Johnson happening to be in the room with Sir Joshua at the time, interfered rather abruptly, saying, "Pooh! pooh! put his name under the print, Peter Paul Rubens; that is fully (quite) sufficient, and more than all the rest." This advice was accordingly followed.

48.

1. Many weak men in high military posts, who do not tremble at danger, tremble at the idea of responsibility, thinking more of shunning failure than of gaining success. 2. Precocity of genius has always a certain attraction for the world, partly on account of a kindly feeling towards the young, but principally owing to a love of the marvellous, which leads most of us to run after that which is new and wonderful. 3. Washington said the inhabitants of Massachusetts, "Notwithstanding all the public virtue which is ascribed to these people, there is no nation under the sun that I ever came across, which pays greater adoration to money than they do. 4. It is sometimes observed in ordinary (common) life that parents, from no fault of their own, are exposed to a succession of griefs on account of their children. 5. It is an old and true distinction, that things may be above our reason (comprehension), without being contrary to it. 6. No man ought to be severely censured for not being beyond his age in virtue. 7. When De Witt had been torn to pieces by the infuriated rabble, no hope was left to the Dutch Commonwealth, save in the dauntless, the ardent, the indefatigable, the unconquerable spirit which glowed under the frigid demeanour of the young Prince of Orange. 8. Southey, who was second to none in the mastery of English composition, once said, "He who uses a Latin or French phrase where a pure old English word does as well, ought to be hung (hanged), drawn, and quartered for high treason against his mother tongue. 9. It was a favourite exercise among the Greek sophists to write panegyrics on characters proverbial for depravity. One professor of rhetoric sent to Isocrates a panegyric on Busiris, that fabulous king of Egypt who was slain by Hercules for his cruelty to foreigners; and Isocrates wrote another which has come down to us. 10. Pain ought never to be inflicted except for the sake of some good. It is mere foolish cruelty to provide penalties which torment the criminal without preventing the crime. 11. Henry the Fourth found it necessary to choose between his religion and his crown. In spite of his clear hereditary right, in spite of his eminent personal qualities, he saw that, unless he reconciled himself to the Church of

Rome, he could not count even on the fidelity of those gallant gentlemen whose impetuous valour had turned the tide of battle at Ivry. 12. Lying is an offence against humanity; for, where there is no regard to (for) truth, there can be no safe society between man and man. And it is an injury to the speaker, for, besides the disgrace which it brings upon him, it occasions so much baseness of mind, that he can scarcely tell truth, or avoid lying, even when he has no colour of necessity for it; and, in time, he comes to such a pass that, as other people cannot believe he speaks truth, so he himself scarcely knows when he tells a falsehood. 13. They who crouch to those who are above them, always trample on those who are below them. 14. Everything that results from nature alone, says Cunningham, lies out of (beyond) the province of instruction: and no rule that I know of will serve to give a fine form, a fine voice, or even those fine (delicate) feelings which are amongst the first properties of an actor. 15. A very material part of our happiness or misery arises from the connection we have with those around us. 16. In the second century before Christ, Greece contained only one nation of warriors, the savage highlanders of Ætolia, who were some generations behind their countrymen in civilization and intelligence. 17. Among those who have contributed to the advancement of learning, many have risen to eminence in opposition to all the obstacles which external circumstances could throw in their way, amidst the tumult of business, the distresses of poverty, or the dissipation of a wandering and unsettled state. 18. There is a wide distinction between the confidence which becomes a man, and the simplicity that disgraces a fool. 19. A man with great talents, but void of discretion, is like Polyphemus in the fable, strong and blind, endued with an irresistible force, which, for want of sight, is of no use to him. 20. To do whatever you do to the utmost perfection, ought to be your aim; if you can reach (attain) perfection, so much the better; but at least, by attempting it, you will get much nearer than if you never attempted it at all. 21. According to one of the laws of Solon, the Athenians carried out the bodies of the dead before sunrise. 22. By poetry we mean the art of employing words, in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the imagination, the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by means of colours. 23. Henry the Third, King of France, promised to oppose heresy even at the risk of his life; for he said he could not find a prouder grave than amidst the ruins of heresy. 24. By the Edict of Nantes, for the first time, a catholic government granted to heretics a fair share of civil and religious rights. If it is considered by itself, it is merely an evidence of the enlightened principles of the king; but when we look at its general success, and at the cessation of religious war which followed it, we cannot fail to perceive that it was part of a vast movement, in which the people themselves participated. 25. Religious zeal had become so feeble in England by the middle of the sixteenth century, that even intelligent foreigners were struck by the peculiarity. The same nation which, during the Crusades, had sacrificed innumerable lives in the hope of planting the Christian standard in the heart of

Asia, was now indifferent to the religion of even its own sovereign.

26. It is no exaggeration to say that, but for the hostility of the City, Charles the First would never have been vanquished, and that, without the help of the City, Charles the Second could scarcely have been restored.

27. A gentleman laid a wager that he would stand for a whole day on London Bridge with a trayful of sovereigns fresh from the mint, and be unable to find a purchaser for them at a penny a piece. Not one was disposed of.

28. St. Dunstan, while Abbot of Glastonbury, had in his cell a forge at which he manufactured crosses and other articles for the use or ornament of the church. One night when he was at work, as usual, the devil came in the shape of a man, and, looking in at the window, begged him to beat a piece of iron into a certain form. Dunstan, suspecting his visitor, seized him by the nose with his red-hot tongs, and caused him so much (put him to such) pain, that his roaring was heard for miles around.

29. A notorious quack of the name of Rock happened to be one day in a coffeehouse, when a gentleman expressed his surprise that a certain physician of great abilities had but little practice, while such a fellow as Rock was making a fortune. "Oh," said the quack, "I am Rock, and I shall soon explain the matter to you. How many wise men, do you think, are in (among) the multitude that pass along this street?" — 'About one in twenty,' replied the other. "Well, then," said Rock, "the (those) nineteen come to me, when they are sick, and the physician is welcome to the twentieth."

30. In eighteen hundred and eleven, Lord Byron wrote to his mother from Athens, "I am so convinced of the advantages of looking at mankind instead of reading about them, and of the bitter effects of staying at home with all the prejudices of an islander, that I think there should be a law amongst us, to set (send) our young men abroad, for a term, among the few allies our wars have left us."

31. At a literary dinner Thomas Campbell the poet asked leave to propose a toast, and gave the health of Napoleon Bonaparte. The war was at its height, and the very mention of Napoleon's name, except in conjunction with some uncomplimentary epithet, was in most circles regarded as an outrage. A storm of groans broke out, and Campbell with difficulty could get a few sentences heard. "Gentlemen," said he, "you must not mistake me. I admit that the French Emperor is a tyrant. I admit that he is a monster. I admit that he is the sworn foe of our nation, and, if you will, of the whole human race. But, gentlemen, we must be just to our great enemy. We must not forget that he once shot a bookseller." The guests, of whom two out of three lived by their pens, burst into a roar of laughter, and Campbell sat down in triumph.

32. Once, as Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter, was gazing on one of Titian's master-pieces, the Last Supper in the Refectory of the Escorial, an old monk came up to him, and said, "I have sat daily in sight of that picture for now nearly threescore years. During that time my companions have dropped off one after another — all who were my seniors, all who were of my own age, and many or most of those who were younger than myself — nothing has been unchanged around me except those

figures, large as life, in yonder painting — and I look at them till I sometimes think that they are the realities and we the shadows!"

49.

1. A man is generally more inclined to feel kindly towards one on whom he has conferred favours, than towards one from whom he has received them. 2. It was not till about the year sixteen hundred and fifty-eight that stage-coaches for the conveyance of travellers were established in England. So rough and badly kept were the roads at that period, and indeed up to the beginning of the present century, that rapid travelling was quite out of the question. Although stage-coaches were a manifest improvement on waggons, yet they were not allowed without a struggle to drive the latter off the roads. 3. Behring, a Dane by birth, was sent by Peter the Great to explore the eastern shores of Asia. He crossed Siberia, and, having constructed a small vessel on the coast of Kamtschatka, he discovered the strait which separates Asia from America. On his return from a second expedition, his ship was wrecked, and the hardy sailor, surrounded by the snow and ice of an arctic winter, perished miserably of cold, hunger, and fatigue, on an island which bears his name. 4. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the state of the students at Cambridge is described to us, on the very best authority, as most wretched. Many of them dined on pottage made of a farthing's worth of beef with a little salt and oatmeal, and literally nothing else. 5. The Phœnicians established a vast colonial empire. The Mediterranean coast-line of three continents was thickly dotted over with their settlements, which extended beyond the pillars of Hercules, as far as the river Senegal to the south, and as far as Britain to the north. 6. We sometimes do a book too much honour, reading out of it better things than the author (actually) wrote, reading, as we say, between the lines. 7. Nothing can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards great writers with whose minds he holds daily communion. When we apply the faculties of the mind to acquire new ideas, and discover, or think we discover, interesting truths in moral or physical science, the pleasure we feel may be called a pleasure of the intellect. 8. Doctor Whateley, Archbishop of Dublin, once said, "If you want to know how to train children, ask a gamekeeper how he trains his dogs, and you will gain many good suggestions. Do not ask the same man how he trains his children, for (it is) ten to one (that) he will act with them on a totally opposite plan. 9. Within fifty years from the day on which Luther publicly renounced communion with the Papacy, and burned the bull of Leo the Tenth before the gates of Wittenberg, Protestantism attained its highest ascendancy. 10. Two adventurous monks travelling in China hit upon the ingenious plan of hiding some eggs of the silk-worm in the hollow tops of their walking-sticks. They were thus able to spread abroad for the benefit of mankind at large what the

jealous Chinese had so long guarded. Hastening home they laid their prize at the feet of the Emperor Justinian in his palace at Constantinople, on the fourth of January five hundred and thirty-six. In course of time the warm countries along the northern shores of the Mediterranean, Greece, Italy, and France, produced millions of silkworms, and covered thousands of acres with (the) mulberry-trees, on the leaves of which they live. In England, however, the manufacture was not practised till sixteen hundred and four. 11. Even after the subversion of liberty, when the severity and haughtiness of ancient manners began to abate, commerce did not rise into high estimation among the Romans. The trade of Greece, Egypt, and the other conquered countries, continued to be carried on in its usual channels, after they were reduced into the form of Roman countries. 12. My accuracy as to facts, said Macaulay, I owe to a cause which many men would not confess. It is due to my love of castle-building. The past is in my mind soon constructed into a romance. 13. Though, in geographical extent, Greece was a small country, it contained within itself a greater variety of tribes and classes than any other region inhabited by one people and subject to one political system. 14. With nations, as with individuals, the harmony and free development of life can only be attained by exercising its principal functions boldly and without fear. 15. Every enjoyment by which no one is injured, is innocent; and every innocent enjoyment is praiseworthy, because it assists in diffusing that spirit of content and satisfaction which is favourable to the practice of benevolence towards others. 16. In (the year) thirteen hundred and thirty-six, Edward the Third equipped a numerous army against Scotland, devastated the Lowlands and great part of the Highlands, and destroyed everything he could find as far as Inverness. 17. In France the right of coining money was exercised, during the Middle Ages, by many persons independently of the crown, and was not abrogated until the sixteenth century. 18. Calumny and detraction are sparks, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves. 19. When, upon the surrender of a town in Ireland, the catholic governor insisted upon an article for liberty of conscience, Cromwell said, he meddled with no man's conscience; but, if by liberty of conscience the governor meant the liberty of the mass, he had express orders from the Parliament of England against admitting any such liberty at all. 20. One of the Directors of the South Sea Company had been foolish enough to boast that his horses should feed on gold. After the crisis, a facetious Member of Parliament alluding to this braggardism, observed that he might now feed on it himself, and should have just as much gold as he could eat, and no more. 21. There was great rejoicing all over the land (country), when the Lords of the Council went down to Hatfield, to hail the Princess Elizabeth as the new Queen of England. Weary of the barbarities of Mary's reign, the people looked (forward) with hope and gladness to the new sovereign. The nation seemed to wake from a horrible dream; and Heaven, so long hidden by the smoke of the fires that roasted men and women to death, appeared to brighten once more. 22. Nelson once said: "There is no way of dealing

with a Frenchman but to knock him down: to be civil to Frenchmen is only to be laughed at, when they are enemies. 23. The advancing fame of Reynolds the painter was shown by his advancing profits. In seventeen hundred and fifty-eight, we find one of his friends mention in a letter, "Mr. Reynolds has within these few days raised his prices to twenty guineas a head." Years rolled on, and fame increased, until at last Sir Joshua, in his old age, received from Horace Walpole (not without some reluctance in the latter) a thousand guineas for his fine picture of the three Ladies Waldegrave. 24. There is a tradition widely diffused over the country, to the effect that St. Paul's clock on one occasion struck thirteen at midnight, with the extraordinary result of saving the life of a sentinel accused of sleeping at his post. He was tried by a court martial, on a charge of having fallen asleep when on duty upon the terrace at Windsor. He absolutely denied the fact, and solemnly declared, as a proof of his having been awake at the time, that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen, the truth of which was much doubted by the court because of the great distance. But while he was under sentence of death, several persons came forward and deposed on oath (made an affidavit) that the clock actually did strike thirteen instead of twelve; whereupon the soldier was pardoned. 25. Sheridan was once staying at the house of (with) an elderly maiden lady in the country, who wanted more of his company than he was willing to give. One day when she proposed to take a stroll with him, he excused himself on account of the badness of the weather. Shortly afterwards she met him sneaking (stealing) out alone. "So, Mr. Sheridan," said she, "it has cleared up." — 'Just a little, madam (ma'am),' was his answer, 'enough for one, but not enough for two.' 26. A councillor of a provincial parliament had a brother a mathematician. "How unworthy is my brother!" cried the councillor, "the brother of a councillor of the parliament in Bretagne, to sink into a mathematician!" That mathematician was Descartes. 27. An amusing anecdote is told of Leibnitz when at sea in a tempest off the Italian coast. The sage captain attributed the storm to the presence of the heretical German, and began to deliberate with the crew on the propriety of throwing the Lutheran Jonah over board. Leibnitz, with much presence of mind, got hold of a rosary, and began to tell his beads with vehement (ardent) devotion. The ruse (trick) saved him.

50.

1. If we except the century which elapsed between Cicero's first public appearance and the death of Tacitus about the year one hundred and twenty after Christ, there was no time at which Greece had not writers, equal or superior, to their Roman contemporaries. 2. The Thames was formerly by no means confined to its present bed, but both above and below the City spread out into broad marshes, where the varying channels of the river inclosed numerous islands. 3. In sixteen hundred and nine, a hardy seaman, Hendrick

Hudson, traced the then unknown coast-line of New-England; he discovered and sailed up the majestic river, which has since come to bear his name. 4. Wesley wrote as follows from South Carolina: "I had observed much and heard more of the cruelty of masters towards (to) their negroes; but now I received an authentic account of some horrid instances thereof. I saw myself that (the) giving a slave to a child of its own age to tyrannize over, to abuse and beat out of sport, was a common practice; nor is it strange that being thus trained up in cruelty they should arrive at such perfection in it." 5. A writer of our own day has computed that within the space of fifty years three First Lords of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State, two Keepers of the Privy Seal, and four First Lords of the Admiralty were appointed from among the sons and grandsons of the first Countess Temple. 6. The great plagues by which Europe has at different periods been scourged, have, for the most part, proceeded from the East, which is their natural birthplace, and where they are most fatal. Indeed, of those cruel diseases now existing in Europe, scarcely one is indigenous; and the worst of them were imported from tropical countries in and after the first century of the Christian era. 7. It is reported of Diogenes that, when Alexander came to see him, and promised to give him whatever he would ask, the cynic only answered, "Take not from me what thou canst not give me, but stand from between me and the light." 8. Lord Sandwich, when he presided at the Board of Admiralty, paid no attention to any memorial that extended beyond a single page. "If any man," said he, "will draw up his case, and will put his name to the bottom of the first page, I will give him an immediate reply; where (if) he compels me to turn over the page, he must wait (await) my pleasure." 9. Macaulay's literary celebrity sometimes occasioned ridiculous applications. "A clergyman," he mentions in one of his letters, "writes to me to say that he has forgotten a verse of my Horatius, and begs me to write it (out) for him; as if there was (were) nobody in the kingdom, except me to apply to. What strange begging letters I receive! A fellow has written to me telling me that he is a painter, and adjuring me, as I love the fine arts, to hire or buy him a cow to paint from." 10. Louis the Fourteenth never indulged himself, nor would he permit any of his family to indulge themselves, in raillery against private individuals. 11. As soon as Rienzi deserved the fate, he adopted the suspicions and maxims, of a tyrant. 12. Some one has wittily said, "I look upon an able statesman out of business (office) like (as) a huge whale that will endeavour to overturn the ship unless he has an empty cask to play with." 13. However criminal they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another, and to every person to whom they have once professed it, they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. 14. A man who uses his best endeavours (who endeavours to the best of his abilities) to live according to the dictates of virtue and right reason, has two perpetual sources of cheerfulness, in the consideration of his own nature, and of that Being on whom he has a dependence (on whom he depends). 15. Persons who have long

been harassed with business and care, sometimes imagine that, when life declines, they cannot make their retirement from the world too complete. 16. It was at Marseilles, they say, that Virgil formed the plan, and collected the materials, of all those excellent pieces which he afterwards finished. 17. There are few instances of particular virtue more engaging (pleasing) than those of the heroic cast; and, if we take the testimony of an ancient philosopher, there is not an object in this world which God can be supposed to look down upon with greater pleasure than that of a good man involved in misfortunes, surrounded on all sides with difficulties, yet cheerfully bearing up his head, and struggling against them with firmness and constancy of mind. 18. They who have considered our nature, affirm that shame and disgrace are two of the most insupportable evils of human life: the courage and spirit of many have mastered other misfortunes, and borne up against them; but the wisest and best of souls have not been a match for these; and we have many a tragical instance on record what greater evils have been run into merely to avoid this one. 19. The usual fault of a barbarous period is not so much the absence as the false direction of learning and research, which waste themselves (are wasted) on subjects either beneath the notice, or above the comprehension, of man. 20. The feeling that a persecuted man ought to be upheld, prevails in England more perhaps than in any other country, and this feeling should never be referred to without high respect and praise, often as it led, or may lead, to the support of unworthy objects.

51.

1. No one is so high but he may feel the courtesy of the most humble, nor is any one so humble but he may win applause by courtesy. 2. It is the custom of the Mahometans, if they see any printed or written paper on (upon) the ground, to take it up and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of the Koran. 3. Heartlessness is not one of the evils against which it is the business of government to guard. A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a workhouse, and cannot be questioned (tried) before any tribunal for his baseness and ingratitude. 4. Riches are sought after, both for the necessary purposes of life, and for the enjoyment of pleasure. 5. The best way in the world for a man to seem to be anything, is really to be what he would seem to be. Besides, it is many times as troublesome to make good the pretence of a good quality as to have it. 6. No man can be eloquent without good sense; for fools can persuade none but fools. 7. A great writer is the friend and benefactor of his readers, and they cannot but judge of him under the influence of friendship and gratitude. 8. As no motion is naturally retarded, so neither is any motion naturally, and without external agency, accelerated, although this was at first supposed to be the case with

the motion of falling bodies. 9. Cowper, the celebrated poet, alluding to his ballad of John Gilpin, says, "Strange as it may seem, the most ludicrous lines I ever wrote, have been written in the saddest mood, and, but for that saddest mood, perhaps, had never been (would never have been) written at all. 10. The league between virtue and nature engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. There is no such thing as concealment. Commit a crime, and the earth is made of glass. Commit a crime, and it seems as if a coat of snow fell on the ground, such as reveals in the woods the track of every partridge, and fox, and squirrel, and mole. 11. It being granted that God governs the world, it will follow also that he does it by means suitable to the nature of the things that he governs; moreover, man being by nature a free moral agent, capable of deviating from his duty, as well as performing it (capable of deviating from, as well as performing, his duty), it is necessary that he should be governed by laws. 12. Of the great battles which have changed the world's history, few are more important than the defeat of the Magyars by the emperor Otho in the year nine hundred and fifty-five. This battle, regarded as to the magnitude of its results, can only be compared with the overthrow of the Saracens by Charles Martel. The one rescued Christianity, the other saved civilization. The Magyar host, like that of the Saracens, was all but exterminated. 13. "I never," says Jefferson, "heard either General Washington or Dr. Franklin speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, as they knew that the little ones would follow of themselves." 14. A country schoolmaster was met by a certain nobleman, who asked his name and vocation. Having declared (given) his name, he added, "And I am master of this parish." — 'Master of this parish,' observed the peer, 'how can that be?' — "I am master of the children of the parish," said the man; "the children are masters of their mothers, the mothers are rulers of their fathers, and consequently I am master of the whole parish." 15. Richard the First was known to his contemporaries as the lion; an appellation conferred upon him an account of his fearlessness, and the ferocity of his temper. Hence it was said that he had the heart of a lion, and the title *Cœur-de-Lion* not only became indissolubly connected with his name, but actually gave rise to a story, repeated by innumerable writers, according to which he slew a lion in a single combat, or, driving his arm down the throat, when the jaws were opened, and grasping the heart, forcibly tore it out through the mouth together with a part of the entrails. 16. In Ireland the labouring classes have for more than two hundred years fed principally on potatoes, which were introduced into their country late in the sixteenth, or early in the seventeenth century. Now the potato is cheaper than any other food equally wholesome. Consequently, in a country where men live on potatoes, the population will increase very fast, and that has actually been the case in Ireland. 17. It is the intention of God, says Doctor Paley, that the produce of the earth be applied to the use of man; this intention cannot be fulfilled without establishing property; it is consistent, therefore, with his will

that property be established. The land cannot be divided into separate property without leaving it to the law of the country to regulate that division; it is consistent, therefore, with the same will that the law should regulate the division, and consequently consistent with the will of God, or right, that I should possess that share which these regulations assign me. 18. Greece has ever been for me, Lord Byron writes in one of his letters, as it must be for all men of any feeling or education, the promised land of valour, of the arts, and of liberty; nor did the time I passed in my youth in travelling among her ruins at all chill my affection for the birthplace of heroes. 19. The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is seven hundred feet in the side of its base, and five hundred in perpendicular height, and stands on eleven acres of ground. Its weight is, therefore, twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty millions of pounds, at a medium height of one hundred and twenty-five feet; consequently, it would be raised by the effort of about six hundred and thirty chaldrons of coal, a quantity consumed in some founderies in a week. 20. It is creditable to Charles the Second that, ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope. He saw little in men but what was hateful. Yet he did not hate them. Nay, he was so far humane that it was highly disagreeable to him to see their sufferings or to hear their complaints. This, however, is a sort of humanity which, though amiable and laudable in a private man whose power to help or hurt is bounded by a narrow circle, has in princes often been rather a vice than a virtue. 21. Everything good lies midway between extremes. Virtue is nothing but a just temper between propensities any one of which, if indulged to excess, becomes vice. Nay, the perfection of the Supreme Being himself consists in the exact equilibrium of attributes, none of which could preponderate without disturbing the whole moral and physical order of the world. 22. At the time of the Restoration the Quakers were popularly regarded as the most despicable of fanatics. By the Puritans they were treated with severity here, and were persecuted to the death in New-England. Nevertheless, the public, which seldom makes nice distinctions, often confounded the Puritan with the Quaker. 23. Macaulay, speaking of the progress that his country has made in modern times, thus describes the blessings of freedom. In consequence partly of our geographical, and partly of our moral position, we have, during several generations, been exempt from evils which have elsewhere impeded the efforts, and destroyed the fruits, of industry. While every part of the Continent, from Moscow to Lisbon, has been the theatre of bloody and devastating wars, no hostile standard has been seen here but as a trophy. While revolutions have taken place all around us, our government has never once been subverted by violence. During a hundred years there has been in our island no tumult of sufficient note to be called an insurrection. The law has never been borne down either by popular fury or by regal tyranny. Public credit has been held sacred. The administration of justice has been pure. Even in times which might by Englishmen be justly called evil times, we have enjoyed what almost every other

nation in the world would have considered as an ample measure of civil and religious freedom.

52.

1. It used to be observed, several centuries ago, that, as the English always had the better of the French in battles, so the French always had the better of the English in treaties. 2. Almost every man, when sick, forms an earnest resolution of amendment, and his progress in recovery may be accurately traced, day after day, by the slackening of his good intentions. 3. The wish of (for) retirement, strong and sincere as it was in Washington, seems the more remarkable, since it was not with him, as with so many other great men, prompted in any degree by the love of literature. 4. The young are not happy but when enjoying pleasure, the old are happy when free from pain. 5. As every climate has its peculiar diseases, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations. 6. If a pair of common fire-tongs, suspended by a cord from the top, be made to turn by the twisting or untwisting of the cord, the legs will separate from each other with (a) force proportioned to the speed of rotation, and will again collapse when the turning ceases. 7. When Johnson first began to write, he had to struggle with all the bitterness of poverty. There were nights when he had no resting-place to lay his head. There were days when he had no money to buy food. 8. True it is that a student well acquainted with the history of the next generation, can easily discern in the proceedings of the last Parliaments of Elizabeth the germ of great and ever memorable events. But to the eye of a contemporary nothing of this appeared. 9. Speak well of the absent whenever you have a suitable opportunity. Never speak ill of them, or of anybody, unless you are sure they deserve it, and unless it is necessary for their amendment, or for the safety and benefit of others. 10. It is not till our more pressing wants are sufficiently supplied, that we can attend to the calls of curiosity; so that in every age scientific refinement has been the latest effort of human industry. 11. Fishing is very pleasant, and I see no harm in it, nor in shooting, so long as no thoughtless or wanton cruelty is perpetrated, and you take care to kill everything directly. 12. Difficult as the siege of Gibraltar must be under any circumstances, it is absolutely hopeless when the besiegers are not masters of the sea. 13. George the Second had highly proved (signalized) his personal courage at the battle of Oudenarde, as a volunteer, and displayed it again as a sovereign at Dettingen. 14. Boniface the Eighth, the fiercest and most high-minded of the Roman Pontiffs, while bestowing kingdoms, and citing great princes to his judgment-seat, was seized in his palace by armed men, and so foully outraged that he died mad with rage and terror. 15. Though a sense of moral good and evil be deeply impressed on the heart of man, it is not of sufficient power to regulate his life. 16. Long as we have been familiar with the ocean, it is only about eighty years that any positive study was

directed to its various interesting phenomena. 17. Whether zeal or moderation be the point we aim at, let us keep fire out of the one, and frost out of the other. 19. No sooner had the Society of Jesus been founded, in (the year) fifteen hundred and forty, than zealous catholics in every country flocked into it. 20. The end for which a hospital is built, is the relief of the sick, not the beautifying of the street. To sacrifice the health of the sick to splendour of architectural effect, to place the building in a bad air only that it may present a more commanding front to a great public place, to make the wards hotter or cooler than they ought to be, in order that the columns and windows of the exterior may please the passers-by, would be monstrous. But if, without any sacrifice of the chief object, the hospital can be made an ornament of the metropolis, it would be absurd not to make it so. 21. The wider the sphere of popular dominion, the louder does the cry of faction inevitably grow; and the unreasonableness of the demands rises in the same proportion as the power to arrest them fails. The truth is that, so long as ignorance is not allowed to trample down education and intellect — that is, so long as order and property are in any degree preserved; so long it is still possible to make complaints against the “privileged few”. Anything short of anarchy may be railed at as aristocracy. 22. Often as the superiority of British courage has been proved against France upon the seas, it was never more conspicuous than in the battle of Trafalgar. 23. Sir William Temple declares the letters of Phalaris the best letters in the world. He knows, he says, that some learned men, such as Politian, have doubted the genuineness of these letters; but of such doubts he speaks with the greatest contempt. Now it is perfectly certain, first, that the letters are very bad; secondly, that they are spurious; and thirdly, that, whether they be bad or good, spurious or genuine, Temple could know nothing of the matter; in as much as he was no more able to construe a line of them than to decipher an Egyptian obelisk. 24. The crew of the *Theseus* had taken part in a mutiny in England, and some danger was apprehended from the temper of the men. This was one reason why Nelson was removed to her (to that ship). He had not been on board many weeks, before a paper, signed in the name of all the ship’s company was dropped on the quarter-deck, containing these words: “Success attend Admiral Nelson! God bless Captain Miller! We thank them for the officers they have placed over us. We are happy and comfortable, and will shed every drop in our veins to support them; and the name of the *Theseus* shall be immortalized as high as her captain’s.” 25. In the fourth century the Roman power began to decay, and, after the seat of government was removed to Constantinople, the remote provinces were gradually left to their own resources. 26. Mr. Montagu, the biographer of Lord Bacon, cannot believe that so extraordinary a man could be guilty of a bad action; as if history were not made up of the bad actions of extraordinary men; as if all the most noted destroyers and deceivers of our species, all the founders of arbitrary governments and false religions, had not been extraordinary men; as if nine-tenths of the calamities which

have befallen the human race had any other origin than the union of high intelligence with low desires. 27. No sooner had France placed Stanislaus on the Polish throne, than Russian troops, with the assistance of Sweden, displaced him. 28. The Americans have often claimed the battle of Bunker's Hill as a victory. Yet considering that the British were left in possession of the ground, and maintained it for several months to come, and considering also that of six pieces of artillery which the Americans brought into action, they carried away but one, there can surely be no question that according to the rules of war they must be considered as defeated. 29. There is no harm at all in inquiring what course a stone thrown into the air would take, if the law of gravitation did not operate. But the consequences would be unpleasant, if the inquirer, as soon as he had finished his calculation, were to begin to throw stones about in all directions, without considering that his conclusion rests on a false hypothesis, and that his projectiles, instead of flying away through infinite space, will speedily return in parabolas, and break the windows and heads of his neighbours. 30. It was at Rome, says Gibbon, on the fifteenth of October seventeen hundred and sixty-four, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing their vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the first idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind. 31. "God grant," Macaulay writes on the first of January eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, "that, if my dear little circle is to be diminished this year by any death, it may be mine! Not that I am weary of life. I am far from insensible to the pleasure of having fame, rank, and this opulence which has come so late." 32. Many of the Tories had been willing to concur in the exclusion of James the Second and his son, so long as the throne was (were) held by other members of his family, but were most reluctant to admit so wide a departure from the hereditary line as the establishment of the House of Hanover. 33. When, in seventeen hundred and fifteen, the Earl of Stanhope, who had been Commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain, went on an embassy to Vienna, a body of ten thousand excellent cavalry, deemed the best in Europe, was reviewed before him by Prince Eugene, who asked him, if he thought that any ten thousand British horse could beat those Austrians. "I cannot tell, Sir," answered Stanhope, "whether they could or not (or no), but I know that five thousand would try." 34. Although female acting was introduced in the reign of Charles the Second, yet handsome young men were often put into petticoats. On one occasion, the king, coming before his usual time to a tragedy, found the actors not ready to begin, when his Majesty, not choosing to have as much patience as his good subjects, sent to know the meaning of it; upon which the manager came forward and fairly stated that the queen was not shaved yet. 35. We are told that the children of a Dutch spectacle-maker, while playing in their father's shop, having got possession of two lenses, happened to hold them up at some distance from each other, and to look through them at the weather-cock on the top of the steeple; when, surprised at seeing it apparently so

much nearer and larger than usual, they called to their father to come and witness the phenomenon; after observing which he was not long in fabricating the first telescope. 36. A lady was followed by a beggar, who very importunately asked her for alms. She refusing him, he quitted her, saying with a profound sigh, "Yet the alms (that) I asked you for, would have prevented me (from) executing my present resolution!" The lady was alarmed lest the man should make some rash attempt on his own life. So she called him back, gave him a shilling, and asked him the meaning of what he had just said. "Madam," said the fellow laying (as he laid) hold of the money, "I have been begging all day in vain, and but for your timely assistance I should have been compelled to work." 37. Coleridge the poet, when a young man, visiting the Lake District, halted (stopped) at the door of a wayside inn at the moment when (that) the postman was delivering a letter to the barmaid. Upon receiving it, she turned it over and over in her hand, and then asked the postage of it. The postman demanded a shilling. With a deep sigh the girl handed the letter back, saying she was too poor to pay the required sum. The young poet at once offered to pay the postage, and, in spite of the girl's resistance, which he deemed quite natural, did so. The postman had scarcely left the place, when the girl expressed that she had learned all she was likely to know from the letter; that she had only been practising a preconceived trick, she and her brother having agreed that a few hieroglyphics on the back of a post-letter should tell her all she wanted to know, whilst the letter would contain no writing. "We are so poor," she added, "that we have invented this method of corresponding and franking our letters." Sir Rowland Hill, the founder of the penny-post system, having heard of this incident, introduced it into his first pamphlet on postal reform.



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