

## AGE OF CHIVALRY.

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Chivalry flourished from the tenth to the fifteenth century, about the middle of the Middle Ages. After the fall of the Roman Empire, there was an age of anarchy and terror in Western Europe, which lasted for some centuries, the only redeeming feature in which was the Church, and the only places where might was not the only right, were the few cloisters scattered here and there. But this state of things did not last long. Now and then, some humane person would protect the feeble and redress the wrongs of the injured, in unison with the Church, which favored such men. These were the germs of the institution of Chivalry, and these strengthened and developed until, in 1095, at the Council of Clermont, Pope Urban, in preparing for the first Crusade, issued enactments recognizing Chivalry as a separate institution of Christendom, and charging certain duties upon its members.

Christendom then included Italy, Spain, France, England and part of Germany, and of these countries France was the centre, both in position—being surrounded by the others—and in prosperity of Chivalry. But, as Burke says in his speech against the execution of Marie Antoinette: "The age of Chivalry is gone, the glory of Europe is extinguished forever. Never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom." In the age of Chivalry men admired the strong arm, open hand and brave heart of a Robin Hood; in this, the Modern age, men admire the quick eye, steady hand and indomitable pluck of a Jesse James—and what is the difference? The difference is this—the institution of Chivalry has passed away, and other customs are the order of the day. Instead of the "cheap defence of nations," as some writer defines Chivalry, we have the dear defence; instead of war and the chase, we have learning and novel reading; instead of quarter-staff and back-gammon, we have lacrosse and cards. Still our virtues and vices are the same, but our customs are different. We travel towards the same goal, with the same feelings and impulses, but the features of the landscape are different.

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An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

## SHAKSPEAREAN ALPHABET.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF QUOTATIONS.

All superfluous branches we lop away that bearing boughs may live.

—[Richard II., act III., scene 4.

Brevity is the soul of wit.

—[Hamlet; act II., scene 2.

Calumny will sear virtue itself.

—[Winter's Tale; act II., scene 2.

Death remembered should be like a mirror,

Who tells us life's but a breath, to trust it, error.

Pericles; act I., scene 1.

Each present joy or sorrow seems the chief.

—[Poems.

Frailty thy name is woman.

—[Hamlet; act I., scene 2.

Gilded tombs do worms infold.

—[Merchant of Venice; act II., scene 7.

He is well paid that is well satisfied.

—[Merchant of Venice; act IV., scene 1.

It is the purpose that makes strong the vow.

—[Troilus and Cressida; act V., scene 3.

Jesters do oft prove prophets.

—[King Lear; act V., scene 3.

Kissing is as full of sanctity as the touch of holy bread.

—[As You Like It; act III., scene 4.

Life's but a walking shadow.

—[Macbeth; act II., scene 5.

Music oft hath such a charm as to make bad good and good provoke to harm.

—[Measure for Measure; act IV., scene 1.

New customs, though they be never so ridiculous, nay, let them be unmannerly, yet are followed.

—[Henry VIII.; act I., scene 3.

One doth not know how much an ill word doth empoison liking.

—[Much Ado About Nothing; act III., scene 1.

Praising what is lost makes the remembrance dear.

—[All's Well That Ends Well; act V., scene 3.

Queens in bondage are more vile than slaves in base servility.

—[First Henry VI.; act V., scene 3.

Rumor doth double, like the voice and echo, the number of the feared.

—[Second Henry IV.; act III., scene 1.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind.

—[Third Henry VI.; act V., scene 6.

The private wound is deepest.

—[Two Gentlemen of Verona; act V., scene 4.

Unneedful vows may heedfully be broken.

—[Two Gentlemen of Verona; act II., scene 6.

Vows to every purpose must not hold.

—[Troilus and Cressida.

Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend

Every man will be thy friend.

—[Poems.

Xperience is by industry achieved and perfected by the swift course of time.

—[Two Gentlemen of Verona; act I., scene 3.

Young blood doth not obey an old decree.

—[Loves Labor Lost; act IV., scene 3.

Zed, thou unnecessary letter.

—[King Lear; act II., scene 2.