Commentary & Principles on Jane Austen’s Pride & Prejudice

Volume I

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Chapter 1: Bingley Arrives in Meryton

Summary: We are introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, of Longbourn Estate. Mrs. Bennet has interesting news that a wealthy gentleman from the north is about to move in to a nearby estate. She immediately plans to marry him to one of her five daughters. She asks her husband to call on the new neighbor Bingley as soon as he arrives. She reminds him of their daughters, while he teases her by feigning disinterest in the newcomer.

1. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

2. However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighbourhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families that he is considered as the rightful property of some one or other of their daughters.

3. "My dear Mr. Bennet," said his lady to him one day, "have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?"

The comments were written as 3 sets. Two of them are translated into Tamil. The second set is not yet translated. In the next edition it will also be included.
obstacle
13. Negative energy destroys by its initiative

14. In a vastly positive atmosphere as in this story,
negative energy by its initiative removes the negative
obstacles including its own exuberant existence

15. Authority prevails

16. Authority is social, cultural, organisational,
financial, parental, adult, etc

17. Change needs the breaking of authority

18. It is done clandestinely, subconsciously

19. Authority comes into existence by giving or taking

20. Responsibility lies with oneself even when the
initiative is with others

21. Formal life, as in church going, is not so much
religious, as a sanction by the population of the
social authority of religion

22. An atmosphere of freedom unleashes Self-invitation

23. Word of mouth is more powerful than an
advertisement in The New York Times

24. Gossip belongs to the vital body

25. There is only one body

26. Everyone is susceptible to gossip

27. Social existence is energised by news

28. News travels fast as each takes initiative to go and
meet another to pass on the news

29. Any communication receives a dose of addition from
the giver of the information

30. Embellishment is inevitable because the energy for
the news to travel comes from that expansion

4. Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.

5. "But it is," returned she; "for Mrs. Long
has just been here, and she told me
all about it."

6. Mr. Bennet made no answer.

7. "Do not you want to know who has
taken it?" Cried his wife impatiently.

8. "You want to tell me, and I have no
objection to hearing it."

9. This was invitation enough.

10. "Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs.
Long says that Netherfield is taken by
a young man of large fortune from the
north of England; that he came down
on Monday in a chaise and four to see
the place, and was so much delighted
with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris
immediately; that he is to take
possession before Michaelmas, and
some of his servants are to be in the
house by the end of next week."

5
31. He who receives any information has the power of listening which he can use either to listen or to make himself scarce.

32. Women hear more of the local news than men.

33. News spreads through women. Men are passive recipients.

34. Essentially rumour carries correct news.

35. Interest does not miss occasions of attraction.

36. A neighbourhood is a social cultural unit with a dynamic personality where news from one end to another goes instantaneously.

37. Every institution like marriage is the reinforcement of the social structure.

38. Marriage for the woman is profession for Man.

39. Marriage of a daughter is a social goal that is actively present.

40. Man is property to woman.

41. A woman conceding that right to another is an indication of her society’s maturity to the point of physically recognising another.

42. It takes centuries for the woman to evolve as a wife.

43. No one wants any man to have any view when they think of his usefulness. They grant none to him.

44. Each man wants to be the social determinant himself.

45. To think and act as if the entire society exists to serve himself as he chooses is the expansive evolutionary emotion of selfishness in the period of its growth, survival, and development.

46. Rights are granted to one by his imagination.

47. Any act or thought lends itself to be generalized.

48. Good fortune is the repository of social authority saturated with the power of social functioning.

49. Truth exists at all levels from Matter to Spirit. Jane Austen here speaks of social truth.
50. Universal acknowledgement brings universal power. Acknowledgement is power.

51. People enter a new neighbourhood as they have the greatest chance to make a mark there, the environment being new.

52. A neighbourhood lives off many fixed truths fixed in their minds.

53. Man is instinctively interested in what his wife knows.

54. “The only way to treat a woman is to be soft” — British saying.

55. Fortune is Man.

56. Exhaustive utilisation is the characteristic of power.

57. People starved of attention are creative in providing occasions for attention.

58. No one can feel attention is enough at some point.

59. Not fully sharing one’s enthusiasm is to be tiresome.

60. Man wishes others to think his own thoughts.

61. The process of thinking considers alternates, accepts one and rejects the other.

62. Man rejects and disapproves of his thoughts in others.

63. Sarcasm is the source of sourness.
18. "Design! Nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes."

19. "I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them by themselves, which perhaps will be still better, for as you are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley might like you the best of the party."

20. "My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do not pretend to be any thing extraordinary now. When a woman has five grown-up daughters she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty."

64. Sarcasm stings

65. Man who is incapable of seeking pleasant relationship stings

66. No one likes exposure

67. It is not exposure that hurts, but its recognition by another

68. Initiative interferes

69. Expectation postpones

70. Non-stop initiative is the trait of the physical

71. Man disapproving or disagreeing with his own thoughts in others is his effort at identification with others

72. Caustic humour is humour at others' expense, but it is really at one's own expense. It is indelicate insensitivity

73. Neglected people intentionally prolong the conversation by pretending not to understand

74. Offended people constantly refer to the qualities that offend

75. Women are not sacred possessions in material societies

76. Shameful facts can be flattering

77. Flattery never fails

78. A woman cannot cease to think of her beauty, regardless of age

79. Man is shrewd enough to see others' motives

80. Mr. Bennet sees that Mrs. Bennet values her own beauty in that of her daughters

81. Man's self-awareness of his defects makes him ridicule it but he reveals subconsciously to himself

82. Ignorance takes offence as a compliment.

To see the aspect of compliment alone in an otherwise offensive remark is the intelligence of...
In such cases a woman has not often much beauty to think of."

"Ignorance partial knowledge can hurt
to make one speak of his defects is a talent
Spirit of contradiction is present everywhere
to speak out all one thinks is lack of culture
Initiative is reinforced by insistence
Man acts in spite of self-awareness
canvassing for a thing beyond acceptance spoils the work
Imitation is social instruction
Imitation is socially dynamic
Insistence is the intelligence of the body
Parents are partial
Self interest readily rises on all occasions
Selfishness expresses as preference to oneself
Married life is a field where one tries to dominate the other.
All human relationship is an occasion for domination.

But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighbourhood.

"But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account, for in general, you know, they visit no new-comers. Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him if you do not."

"You are over-scrupulous surely. I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses of the girls: though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy."

82. Folly is aware of its greatness even in offence
83. Partial knowledge can hurt
84. To make one speak of his defects is a talent
85. Spirit of contradiction is present everywhere
86. To speak out all one thinks is lack of culture
87. Initiative is reinforced by insistence
88. Man acts in spite of self-awareness
89. Canvassing for a thing beyond acceptance spoils the work
90. Imitation is social instruction
91. Imitation is socially dynamic
92. Insistence is the intelligence of the body
93. Insensitivity, sarcasm, spirit of contradiction go together
94. Insistence of insensitivity is coarse
95. Parents are partial
96. Self interest readily rises on all occasions
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"In such cases a woman has not often much beauty to think of."
"I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving her the preference."

99. Rivalry rarely escapes protest. The last born is the mother’s pet. The husband avoids the child that expresses the wife.
100. Attachment can see all that it wants.
101. Liking is irrational.
102. Boisterousness is physicality’s good humour.
103. Handsome appearance attracts.
104. Good humour attracts.
105. One who prefers resents others’ preference.
106. Attachment can see all that it wants.
107. Self-awareness helps achieve.
108. Vicarious abuse is the politeness of perversity.
109. Vicarious self-praise is the blind spot of better manners.
110. A parent who prefers a child is cruel.
111. Parental authority must mould the character of children.

They have none of them much to recommend them," replied he; "they are all silly and ignorant, like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters."

26 "One relates to see if domination is possible."

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28 "Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way! You take delight in vexing me. You have no compassion on my poor nerves."

116. Weak defence moves one step down

117. As pleasantness is a human medium, unpleasantness too serves as a human medium

118. Poor nerves are superstitious

119. One who contracts to live a higher social life finds his nerves taxed. He is always nervous

120. Nerves that expand before marriage, contract after marriage

121. People suffer if their low consciousness is not approved

122. Success expands nerves, failure contracts them

123. To accept an idea by refusing it is the spirit of contradiction

124. One who has money, education, status does not acquire culture automatically. By an assiduous cultivation, culture is acquired

29 "You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends. I have heard you mention them with consideration these twenty years at least."

130. Women are downright practical-minded

30 "Ah! You do not know what I suffer."

131. Women are practical to the last detail of life

31 "But I hope you will get over it, and live to see many young men of four thousand a year come into the neighbourhood."

132. Generalisation can be used to contradict a particular idea

32 "It will be no use to us if twenty such should come, since you will not visit them."

133. Women are practical to the last detail of life
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32. "Depend upon it, my dear, that when there are twenty, I will visit them all."

33. "A wider agreement in theory negatives a single action"

34. Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that the experience of three-and-twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character. Her mind was less difficult to develop. She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was discontented she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news.

132. Mrs. Bennet protests to the maximum but within limits. Ultimately she obeys her husband which was the culture of the collective at that time

133. Information, understanding, liberality of mind, self-restraint can generate culture by a conscious attempt to acquire values

134. Wealth gives an opportunity to acquire culture, not culture

135. More wealth than culture can sustain results in an uncertain temper

136. Knowledge that requires intelligence cannot be acquired by experience

137. Sarcasm is the intelligence of poverty

138. Caprice is the emotion of one who has an inner struggle

139. Reserve is due to culture or shame

140. Contentment of low consciousness is steady nerves

141. Uncertain temper is the result of more energy and less self-control

142. Nervousness is the discontentment of the less developed mind

143. Human determination is fulfilled by the social atmosphere

144. Even the subtle atmosphere can do it

145. Compensation by an opposite value is a rule

146. The woman is fulfilled in the marriage of her daughters
Chapter 2: Mr. Bennet calls on Bingley

Summary: Elizabeth and three of her sisters, Kitty, Mary, and Lydia are introduced. After Mr. Bennet's early teasing over visiting Bingley, it is revealed that he was first in line to meet Bingley, and subsequently the rest of the chapter is spent considering when Bingley will visit the Bennets in return.

1. Mr. Bennet was among the earliest of those who waited on Mr. Bingley. He had always intended to visit him, though to the last always assuring his wife that he should not go; and till the evening after the visit was paid she had no knowledge of it. It was then disclosed in the following manner: --

Observing his second daughter employed in trimming a hat, he suddenly addressed her with --

2. "I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Lizzy."

3. "We are not in a way to know what Mr. Bingley likes," said her mother resentfully, "since we are not to visit."

4. "But you forget, mama," said Elizabeth, "that we shall meet him at the assemblies, and that Mrs. Long has promised to introduce him."

5. He who protests will readily do it

6. Secrecy ministers to the capacity of possessiveness

7. Secrecy is the source of selfish pleasure

8. Secrecy acquires power only when others are aware of the existence of a secret

9. Through secrecy one tries to acquire a power he does not have

10. Suggestion is the most powerful method of communication

11. A suggestion that contains an expectation loses its power

12. The physical is impervious to suggestions

13. The oblivious physical is unaware of the subtle

14. Mrs. Bennet missed that suggestion

15. Final accomplishment is indicated by the subtle communication

16. Too subtle a suggestion misses its purpose

17. Lizzy too missed it

18. Younger generation is less cynical
19. Intelligence is not frustrated like ignorance. It tries to devise other methods.

20. Penetration perceives.

21. In a positive atmosphere, people are forced to act against their low characters. People are forced to act against their low characters.

22. Jealousy overrides courtesy.

23. Age is unbelieving.

24. One evaluates another as oneself.

25. To expect another to act like oneself is to be narrow-minded.

26. No man can be the only source of success to another.

27. Life is alive on all sides, if one is not blind.

28. One’s action need not be circumscribed by his situation.

29. A selfish person can act selflessly for selfish reasons.

30. You cannot employ a method for which you have no faculty.

31. Mr. Bennet is not subtle enough to make a suggestion work.

32. Secrecy generates self-enjoyment.

33. Physical mind faced with incomprehension turns abusive.

34. Incapacity to contain an emotion bursts out as anger.

5. "I do not believe Mrs. Long will do any such thing. She has two nieces of her own. She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I have no opinion of her.”

6. "No more have I,” said Mr. Bennet; “and I am glad to find that you do not depend on her serving you.”

7. Mrs. Bennet deigned not to make any reply, but, unable to contain herself, began scolding one of her daughters.

8. "Don't keep coughing so Kitty, for Heaven's sake! Have a little compassion on my nerves. You tear them to pieces.”

35. Inner inability is outer abuse.

36. Inability evokes the life response of a weakness.

37. To abuse another for one’s weakness is not lack of culture but it is the culture of barbarians.

38. Weak minds straining to think cough.

39. A subtle suggestion that is crude will evoke the physical response of a cough.
9. "Kitty has no discretion in her coughs," said her father; "she times them ill."
   "Oh, my dear father! Miss Bennet's absence has made me so much in want of her advice that I have no idea of what to do in the matter."

10. "I do not cough for my own amusement," replied Kitty fretfully. "I wish you had been here to keep my father from getting a fit of the gout."

11. "When is your next ball to be, Lizzy?"
   "To-morrow fortnight."

12. "Aye, so it is," cried her mother; "and Mrs. Long does not come back till the day before; so it will be impossible for her to introduce him, for she will not know him herself."

13. "I honour your circumspection. A fortnight's acquaintance is certainly very little. One cannot know what a man really is by the end of a fortnight. But if we do not venture somebody else will; and after all, Mrs. Long and her nieces must stand their chance; and, therefore, as she will think it an act of kindness, if you decline the office, I will take it on myself."

14. "Impossible, Mr. Bennet, impossible, when I am not acquainted with him myself; how can you be so teasing?"

15. "I honour your circumspection. A fortnight's acquaintance is certainly very little. One cannot know what a man really is by the end of a fortnight. But if we do not venture somebody else will; and after all, Mrs. Long and her nieces must stand their chance; and, therefore, as she will think it an act of kindness, if you decline the office, I will take it on myself."
57. Years of acquaintance are not enough to predict a man, even oneself, in new weighty affairs.

58. He who does not hesitate to compete for a favour is not a gentleman.

59. Competing as others, one becomes a member of the crowd.

60. Man is generous in conceding what is not his own.

61. Refraining from competition out of inability can be considered as an act of kindness.

17. The girls stared at their father. Mrs. Bennet said only, "Nonsense, nonsense!"

18. "What can be the meaning of that emphatic exclamation?" Cried he. "Do you consider the forms of introduction, and the stress that is laid on them, as nonsense? I cannot quite agree with you there. What say you, Mary? For you are a young lady of deep reflection, I know, and read great books and make extracts."

19. Mary wished to say something very sensible, but knew not how.

72. Reading does not improve intelligence.

73. Reading can give you information, not experience.

74. Experience comes out of assimilating the information in the apperceptive mass.

75. Extracts will help quoting, not explaining.

76. Memory of experience is different from memory of reading.

16
20 "While Mary is adjusting her ideas," he continued, "let us return to Mr. Bingley."
21 "I am sick of Mr. Bingley," cried his wife.
22 "I am sorry to hear that; but why did not you tell me so before? If I had known as much this morning I certainly would not have called on him. It is very unlucky; but as I have actually paid the visit, we cannot escape the acquaintance now."
23 The astonishment of the ladies was just what he wished; that of Mrs. Bennet perhaps surpassing the rest; though, when the first tumult of joy was over, she began to declare that it was what she had expected all the while.
24 "How good it was in you, my dear Mr. Bennet! But I knew I should persuade you at last. I was sure you loved your girls too well to neglect such an acquaintance. Well, how pleased I am! And it is such a good joke, too, that you should have gone this morning, and never said a word about it till now."
25 "I agree with you, I was not a bit disappointed."
77. Ideas adjust themselves in the mind
78. Physicality is never appreciated by physicality
79. Disgust is lack of comprehension
80. Practical jokes are unsavoury
81. The delay in the first communication delays the first proposal
82. Intelligence is not born in one generation. To catch a suggestion subtle intelligence is needed
83. His daughters too do not pick up his subtle suggestion
84. One needs an intelligence to successfully surprise dull people
85. Surprise is for the subtle
86. Surprise surpasses existence
87. The most disappointed is most surprised
88. Astonishment is in proportion to one’s ignorance
89. The physical understands a direct explanation
90. The dullest is most enthusiastic
91. Wisdom after the event is for the slow witted
92. Success makes the detestable sweet
93. The possessive physical claims all the credit to itself
94. Love means material results now
95. Physicality is not angry as long as results are there
96. Intensity of any emotion by its definition is short lived
97. Stupidity takes the credit to itself of everyone’s
"Now, Kitty, you may cough as much as you choose," said Mr. Bennet; and, as he spoke, he left the room, fatigued with the raptures of his wife.

"What an excellent father you have, girls!" Said she, when the door was shut. "I do not know how you will ever make him amends for his kindness; or me either, for that matter. At our time of life it is not so pleasant, I can tell you, to be making new acquaintance every day; but for your sakes, we would do any thing. Lydia, my love, though you are the youngest, I dare say Mr. Bingley will dance with you at the next ball."
123. Mrs. Bennet is not yet a wife except in the social sense. She is a bundle of raw untamed female energy that is shameless.

124. Man fixes the result first and searches for qualification.

27. "Oh!" Said Lydia stoutly, "I am not afraid; for though I am the youngest, I'm the tallest."

28. The rest of the evening was spent in conjecturing how soon he would return Mr. Bennet's visit, and determining when they should ask him to dinner.

125. The present is fleeting. Mind constructs out of the past.

Chapter 3: ‘Tolerable’

Summary: Bingley returns Mr. Bennet’s visit and the Bennets invite him to dinner, but he declines as he has business in town. When he returns for a ball, he brings his sisters and a friend, Darcy. The first introduction of Darcy is not favorable as the Meryton folk observe that he is rich and attractive but too proud. He makes his own comments on Elizabeth, that she is not quite “handsome enough” for his tastes, turning down Bingley's suggestion that he ask her to dance. Jane, meanwhile dances with Bingley. Bingley's interest in Jane excites Mrs. Bennet.

1. Not all that Mrs. Bennet, however, with the assistance of her five daughters, could ask on the subject was sufficient to draw from her husband any satisfactory description of Mr. Bingley. They attacked him in various ways -- with barefaced questions, ingenious suppositions, and distant surmises; but he eluded

2. Secrecy, when sought, becomes more secretive.
the skill of them all, and they were at last obliged to accept the second-hand intelligence of their neighbour, Lady Lucas. Her report was highly favourable. Sir William had been delighted with him. He was quite young, wonderfully handsome, extremely agreeable, and, to crown the whole, he meant to be at the next assembly with a large party. Nothing could be more delightful! To be fond of dancing was a certain step towards falling in love; and very lively hopes of Mr. Bingley's heart were entertained.

2. "If I can but see one of my daughters happily settled at Netherfield," said Mrs. Bennet to her husband, "and all the others equally well married, I shall have nothing to wish for."

3. Secrecy, when it wants to preserve its secrecy, has a way of becoming stronger by external attack.

4. The more you try to elicit, the more it is resisted.

5. Sama, dhana, beda, dhandam are seen in bared faced questions, ingenious suppositions and distant surmises.

6. Bare faced questions, ingenious suppositions, and distant surmises are the products of ignorant imagination.

7. Secrecy creates intensity in relationships, though negative.

8. Secrecy makes the other seek you.

9. Ability to imagine the result in the beginning exhausts the imagination.

10. Expectation, in its nascent stages, has a way of more than fulfilling itself.

11. To be expecting to be loved is to grow young in spirit.

12. To be fond of dancing is a step towards falling in love.

13. Dancing is the physical expression of vital interest.

21. The weak waits for the other to take the initiative.

22. The weak cannot act on their own.

2. "If I can but see one of my daughters happily settled at Netherfield," said Mrs. Bennet to her husband, "and all the others equally well married, I shall have nothing to wish for."

3. In a few days Mr. Bingley returned Mr. Bennet's visit, and sat about ten minutes with him in his library. He had entertained hopes of being admitted to a sight of the young ladies, of
whose beauty he had heard much; but he saw only the father. The ladies were somewhat more fortunate, for they had the advantage of ascertaining from an upper window that he wore a blue coat, and rode a black horse.

An invitation to dinner was soon afterwards dispatched; and already had Mrs. Bennet planned the courses that were to do credit to her housekeeping, when an answer arrived which deferred it all. Mr. Bingley was obliged to be in town the following day, and, consequently, unable to accept the honour of their invitation, etc. Mrs. Bennet was quite disconcerted. She could not imagine what business he could have in town so soon after his arrival in Hertfordshire; and she began to fear that he might be always flying about from one place to another, and never settled at Netherfield as he ought to be. Lady Lucas quieted her fears a little by starting the idea of his being gone to London only to get a large party for the ball; and a report soon followed, that Mr. Bingley was to bring twelve ladies and seven gentlemen with him to the assembly. The girls grieved over such a number of ladies, but were comforted the day before the ball by hearing that instead of twelve he had brought only six with him from London -- his five sisters and a cousin. And when the party entered the assembly room it consisted of only five altogether -- Mr. Bingley, his two sisters, the husband of the eldest, and another young man.
42. Life responds more to the energy in the action than to the thought in it
The power of energy in the action is determined by the power of its value

43. To Mrs. Bennet her own importance is the only thing that exists

44. Imagination takes wings when interest is great

45. Mind sees everything from its point of view

46. The child is seen in the parent

47. Lady Lucas consoles Mrs. Bennet as Charlotte advises Lizzy

48. People’s knowledge has the power of determination

49. Comfort here is pure self-centred petty selfishness

50. Selfishness limits others’ world to its own

51. Selfishness exists in several varieties

52. Knowledge is power

53. The strong opinion of Meryton ladies abridges the twelve ladies into five and finally to two

54. The power of thought, whether right or wrong, will prevail

55. Any lady instinctively hates another lady

56. A lady likes to be adored by all men present with undivided attention

57. Man can handle a wife, but can never handle a mother-in-law
Mr. Bingley was good-looking and gentlemanlike; he had a pleasant countenance, and easy, unaffected manners. His sisters were fine women, with an air of decided fashion. His brother-in-law, Mr. Hurst, merely looked the gentleman; but his friend Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien, and the report, which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year. The gentlemen pronounced him to be a fine figure of a man, the ladies declared he was much handsomer than Mr. Bingley, and he was looked at with great admiration for about half the evening, till his manners gave a disgust which turned the tide of his popularity; for he was discovered to be proud, to be above his company, and above being pleased; and not all his large estate in Derbyshire could then save him from having a most forbidding, disagreeable countenance, and being unworthy to be compared with his friend.

At first sight is a person known essentially.

One's looks reveal.

Exceeding folly is excessive goodness.

Absence of individuality is unaffected manners.

Air, fashion and dress matter in public.

Air decides how fine a woman is.

Tallness is striking.

Report does not follow; it accompanies a VIP.

News of wealth travels fast.

Interested reports do not wait even for a few minutes.

Knowledge of one's wealth gives beauty to the figure.

£10,000 a year is the fine figure of a man.

Wealth makes one good looking.

The richer the man the more handsome he is.

Social smallness looking up to social greatness is admiration.

The tiniest of men equates himself to the greatest of men.

Two people are compared by what they are to oneself.

Values are reflections of likes and dislikes.

Measure of satisfaction is determined by the measure of expectation.

Values are recognized by comparison.

In the absence of comparison high values are lost sight of.

The secret of popularity is self-adulation.

Admiration is the expansiveness of the unformed.

Pleasant exterior may be hollow inside.

The merest exterior is taken for the inmost content.

Pride pricks.

The unseen possibility becomes a wonder.

Man is indifferent to the unattainable.

One’s own prestige is more valued than another man’s property.
6. Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principal people in the room; he was lively and unreserved, danced every dance, was angry that the ball closed so early, and talked of giving one himself at Netherfield. Such amiable qualities must speak for themselves. What a contrast between him and his friend! Mr. Darcy danced only once with Mrs. Hurst and once with Miss Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady, and spent the rest of the evening in walking about the room, speaking occasionally to one of his own party. His character was decided. He was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and everybody hoped that he would never come there again. Amongst the most violent against him was Mrs. Bennet, whose dislike of his general behaviour was sharpened into particular resentment, by his having slighted one of her daughters.

87. Indifference issues out of inaccessibility
88. Unavailability alters its character
89. Man does not care for the opportunities lost
Nor does he care for the opportunities availed of
His asserts against great opportunities when they are
out of his reach
He will sacrifice any degree of self-respect to secure
any small advantage

90. The vital man can never know the mental man

91. The unformed takes the form of the vessel into which
it is poured

92. Life is intense interchange

93. Availability is amiability

94. Wealth making itself available to all is amiability

95. Bourgeois goes out seeking social approval

96. The neo-rich like to be ever present in social gatherings

97. Superiors are supercilious

98. Inaccessibility and exclusiveness are hallmarks of superiority

99. Superiority enjoys its superiority by the nearness of inferiority

100. Vanity seeks no solitude. It seeks isolation in company

101. Inaccessibility never wants to see superiority. Superiority enjoys near inferiors but keeps aloof

102. Respectable people will avoid a proud man

103. Untouchability in India is social aloofness in England

104. Social attitudes are decided by social benefit, not by the intrinsic value

105. People cannot decide one’s character. Their opinion can be decided
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7. Elizabeth Bennet had been obliged, by the scarcity of gentlemen, to sit down for two dances; and during part of that time Mr. Darcy had been standing near enough for her to overhear a conversation between him and Mr. Bingley, who came from the dance for a few minutes, to press his friend to join it.

8. "Come, Darcy," said he, "I must have you dance. I hate to see you standing about by yourself in this stupid manner. You had much better dance."

106. Lasting friendships are ones of violent contrasts

107. Contrast sustains the relationship

108. Character is self-revealing

109. The wife is subtly aware of her husband’s success a year later and now loudly protests against it

110. The greatest final beneficiary will be most violent in opposing

111. Resentment is organised dislike

112. Pleasant exterior makes for popularity

113. Liveliness attracts

114. Psychological liveliness is excess energy

115. Social liveliness is an active interchange

116. Unreserved behaviour is self-giving

117. Popularity is to accept a population at their level

118. Intensity longs for eternity

119. Amiability is universal indulgence

120. Goodness shines by contrast

121. Any value prefers to preserve it

122. Earliest events indicate the ultimate outcome

123. The best is ejected out of the ordinary

124. Complements have something in common

125. Vital dislike is physical detachment

126. Violence is reverse of attraction

127. Intense feelings always find excuses

128. Eligible men are ever scarce

129. Darcy and Elizabeth were all by themselves, for different reasons

130. Do as I do

131. Strength asserts, weakness conforms

132. Conservatism insists on conformity

133. Darcy attends all balls having found the first insupportable

134. Man refuses vehemently what he will soon court

135. No event occurs by itself without an initiative from oneself

136. Darcy’s later interference is suggested by Bingley’s interference

137. A weak man unsuccessfully interfering with a strong man invites the strong man to successfully interfere with him
9. "I certainly shall not. You know how I detest it, unless I am particularly acquainted with my partner. At such an assembly as this it would be insupportable. Your sisters are engaged, and there is not another woman in the room whom it would not be a punishment to me to stand up with."

"The stupid calls another or all others stupid.
Weakness knowing its weakness cannot but take initiative.

10. "I would not be so fastidious as you are," cried Bingley, "for a kingdom! Upon my honour, I never met with so many pleasant girls in my life as I have this evening; and there are several of them you see uncommonly pretty."

"You are dancing with the only handsome girl in the room," said Mr. Darcy, looking at the eldest Miss Bennet.

11. "Oh! She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is very pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. Do let me ask my partner to introduce you."

12. "One who hates an activity will be later forced to seek its help when it will refuse to serve him. Superiority is in its elements when giving offence.

13. Participating in activities one disapproves of will create situations that will humble him.

14. Bingley is in love with the whole sex.
Bingley first spoke of Elizabeth to Darcy.
Darcy interfered with Bingley’s marriage – injury in return of a reward.
Rudeness appreciates value by abuse.
He who is slighted by everyone talks of slight.
Beauty is valuable. Even extraordinary beauty cannot by itself get a girl married.
12 "Which do you mean?" And turning round, he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till catching her eye, he withdrew his own and coldly said, "She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me; and I am in no humour at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men. You had better return to your partner and enjoy her smiles, for you are wasting your time with me."

14 Mr. Bingley followed his advice. Mr. Darcy walked off; and Elizabeth remained with no very cordial feelings towards him. She told the story, however, with great spirit among her friends; for she had a lively, playful disposition, which delighted in anything ridiculous.

151. One's behaviour is determined by the environment they find themselves in.
152. Darcy does not mind speaking audibly 'tolerable' as long as it does not attract attention.
153. Luck chases Man. Man runs away from luck.
154. There is no giving without taking.
155. Smallness waxes eloquent about the value of everything and everyone.
156. Subsequent actions create their base in present circumstances.
157. Man refuses luck not without knowing it.
158. Luck is condemned on its first perception.
159. Present conversation is the present version of future conversation.
160. Man refuses now what he will run after later.
161. The small advising the great gracefully cherishes the snubbing.
162. Submissiveness takes advice.
163. Failures turn into opportunities by the attitude of reception.
164. Excessive cheerful energy becomes playfulness.
165. Liveliness is expanding life-energy.
166. Laughing at abuse is strength.
167. Liveliness and playful disposition is psychological strength.
168. Wisdom delights in the ridiculous.
169. Strength is not easily hurt.
170. Liveliness taunts petulance with recognition.
171. The ridiculous hurts incomprehension.
172. Absurdity delights liveliness.
173. The ridiculous is unconventional.
The evening altogether passed off pleasantly to the whole family. Mrs. Bennet had seen her eldest daughter much admired by the Netherfield party. Mr. Bingley had danced with her twice, and she had been distinguished by his sisters. Jane was as much gratified by this as her mother could be, though in a quieter way. Elizabeth felt Jane's pleasure. Mary had heard herself mentioned to Miss Bingley as the most accomplished girl in the neighbourhood; and Catherine and Lydia had been fortunate enough to be never without partners, which was all that they had yet learnt to care for at a ball. They returned, therefore, in good spirits to Longbourn, the village where they lived, and of which they were the principal inhabitants. They found Mr. Bennet still up. With a book he was regardless of time; and on the present occasion he had a good deal of curiosity as to the event of an evening which had raised such splendid expectations. He had rather hoped that all his wife's views on the stranger would be disappointed; but he soon found that he had a very different story to hear.

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174. Courage rises when challenged
175. Cheerfulness is a sure foundation of success
176. Mr. Bennet’s family is always cheerful
177. The atmosphere is rendered pleasant by pleasant initiatives
178. Attention is admiration
179. People admire what the leader admires
180. Gratification comes from recognition
181. Either giving or receiving can give gratification
182. Gratification is contagious
183. Biological relationship helps emotional contagion
184. Accomplishment catches attention
185. Emotional understanding is instantaneous
186. Goodwill feels another’s pleasure
187. To delight in another’s triumph is self-giving
188. Goodwill is to feel in others’ sensation
189. Each in its own way shares the atmosphere
190. One is oblivious of the wonders when saturated
191. All are equal in inner capacity
192. Thwarting another is selfish triumph
193. Jealousy is limited to one’s emotional circle
194. What one does not care for does not excite jealousy
195. Energy expressed is good spirit
196. Excessive energy is good spirits
197. The principal inhabitant is socially pivotal
198. Energy in everyone energises the rest
199. Mind’s energy is absorbed by thoughts written about
200. One cares for what he ridicules
201. Good deal of curiosity can go with ridicule
202. Indifference is unexpressed expectation
203. Contraries go together
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204. Expectation brings the opposite
205. The success of the daughter is a greater fulfillment to
206. Psychological gratification can cancel the
accomplishment
207. The new event raises expectations
208. The opposite of expectation occurs in a weak
atmosphere
209. To delight in another’s joy is spiritual
210. Recognition reconciles
211. Occupation is the ultimate joy for the youth
212. Occupation does not oust expectation
213. Mr. Bennet’s expectation of disappointment comes
true later
214. Spite against the wife overcomes the welfare of
children
215. Speech is energy that cannot be contained
216. Delight issues out of human contact or human
relationship
217. One wants his success to be witnessed
218. Not the enjoyment but its recognition by those who
matter is important
219. Man wants his success to be witnessed by his master
220. Mrs. Bennet wants him to sanction her triumph
221. Sense of success in mind repeats as work non-stop
222. Enjoyment exhausts
223. The greatest is seen at first sight. The next best
comes as a second
224. In positive attitude, the smallest becomes the greatest
225. One who admires me should admire none else
226. Small minds are exclusive
227. No detail escapes the interested mind
228. Selfishness likes any gain to be exclusive to oneself
229. In positive attitude, the smallest becomes the greatest
230. One who admires me should admire none else
231. Selfishness never shares any shade of success

"Oh! My dear Mr. Bennet," as she
entered the room, "we have had a
most delightful evening, a most
excellent ball. I wish you had been
there. Jane was so admired, nothing
could be like it. Everybody said how
well she looked; and Mr. Bingley
thought her quite beautiful, and
danced with her twice. Only think of
that my dear; he actually danced with
her twice! And she was the only
creature in the room that he asked a
second time. First of all he asked Miss
Lucas. I was so vexed to see him
stand up with her! But, however, he
did not admire her at all: indeed,
obody can, you know; and he
seemed quite struck with Jane as she
was going down the dance. So he
inquired who she was, and got
introduced, and asked her for the two
next. Then the second third he danced
with Miss King, and the two fourth with
Maria Lucas, and the two fifth with
Jane again, and the two sixth with
Lizzy and the Boulangers."
233. As an animal mates away from the sight of others, enjoyment of any type is not even to be seen by another pair of eyes.

234. Constant admiration of the self is the vital exercise for growth.

235. To think low of another implies you are higher in consciousness.

236. He who can see that all others are high in consciousness, is of the higher consciousness.

237. One way of raising one’s consciousness is to discover the higher element in others.

238. He who finds only higher consciousness in others has no low consciousness in him.

239. Higher consciousness sees higher consciousness in others.

240. To see the lower consciousness of others as higher consciousness, one must possess Divine consciousness.

241. She who tasted a little of the high will not readily accept the offer of the low.

242. Man aspires for the highest he ever enjoyed.

243. Accepting the lowest available is survival.

244. One can receive to survive, grow, develop, evolve or form luck, grace or super grace.
"If he had had any compassion for me," cried her husband impatiently, "he would not have danced half so much! For God's sake, say no more of his partners. O that he had sprained his ankle in the first dance!"

"Ah! My dear," continued Mrs. Bennet, "I am quite delighted with him. He is so excessively handsome! And his sisters are charming women. I never in my life saw any thing more elegant than their dresses. I dare say the lace upon Mrs. Hurst's gown -- "

Here she was interrupted again. Mr. Bennet protested against any description of finery. She was therefore obliged to seek another branch of the subject, and related, with much bitterness of spirit and some exaggeration, the shocking rudeness of Mr. Darcy.
"But I can assure you," she added, "that Lizzy does not lose much by not suiting his fancy; for he is a most disagreeable, horrid man, not at all worth pleasing. So high and so conceited that there was no enduring him! He walked here, and walked there, fancying himself so very great! Not handsome enough to dance with! I wish you had been there, my dear, to have given him one of your set downs. I quite detest the man."

268. It is not Darcy’s rudeness that is shocking, but Mr. Bennet’s rudeness.

269. When strength is not recognized, weakness is attacked.

270. Life acts vicariously.

271. Darcy’s slight of Lizzy is a reflection of the husband’s mocking the wife.

272. The most worthy is most abused.

273. Mrs. Bennet abuses Darcy.

274. A man can give a set down to another man thinks Mrs. Bennet.

275. It was a period when women were in fetters.

276. Mrs. Bennet’s excitement turns to bitterness against Darcy.

277. Excitement and bitterness are the same.

278. Mrs. Bennet’s description of Darcy is a self-portrayal.

279. Mrs. Bennet’s abuse of Darcy was an inverse prelude of her speechless admiration in the end.

280. Man flares up when a defect in his strongest point is pointed out.
Chapter 4: The First Ball is Discussed

Summary: In each other’s confidence, Jane tells Elizabeth that she admires Bingley and enjoys his sisters’ company as well. Elizabeth is not so easily charmed and finds her sister too easy to impress. She finds Bingley’s sisters proud. Miss Bingley, the unmarried of his sisters is to live with him in Netherfield and the friendship between Darcy and Bingley is revealed to be rather deep with Bingley having a high regard for Darcy’s intelligence.

1. When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr. Bingley before, expressed to her sister how very much she admired him.

2. "He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners! -- so much ease, with such perfect good-breeding!"

3. "He is also handsome," said Elizabeth; "which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete."

4. Confidence is the acme of intimacy
To share one’s joy, confidence is necessary
to share one’s sorrows, intimacy and confidence are necessary
Mutual confidence creates power
Breeding makes for smooth relationships
Wishful thinking has no limits
Evaluation of another is according to the suitability of the self
4. "I was very much flattered by his asking me to dance a second time. I did not expect such a compliment."

5. "Did not you? I did for you. But that is one great difference between us. Compliments always take you by surprise, and me never. What could be more natural than his asking you again? He could not help seeing that you were about five times as pretty as every other woman in the room. No thanks to his gallantry for that. Well, he certainly is very agreeable, and I give you leave to like him. You have liked many a stupider person."

6. "Dear Lizzy!"

7. "Oh! You are a great deal too apt, you know, to like people in general. You never see a fault in anybody. All the world are good and agreeable in your eyes. I never heard you speak ill of a human being in my life."

8. "I would wish not to be hasty in censuring any one; but I always speak what I think."

9. Compliments come when unexpected

10. Not expecting made him ask

11. Absence of rivalry or jealousy entitles one to receive the very best in the circumstances

12. Good will is powerful

13. Elizabeth’s expectation is good will

14. Capacity not to see a fault in another is to think one has no faults

15. Stupidity is agreeable

16. Stupidity is attractive to men and women

17. Stupidity with good manners is extremely popular

18. Hesitation to censure is a spiritual quality

19. Incapacity to censure is capacity to accomplish

20. Jane could never conceive she was stupid. She is oblivious

21. Honest blindness to other’s follies is pure goodness
9. "I know you do; and it is that which makes the wonder. With your good sense to be so honestly blind to the follies and nonsense of others! Affectation of candour is common enough; -- one meets it everywhere. But to be candid without ostentation or design -- to take the good of everybody's character and make it still better, and say nothing of the bad -- belongs to you alone. And so you like this man's sisters too, do you? Their manners are not equal to his."

10. "Certainly not -- at first. But they are very pleasing women when you converse with them. Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house; and I am much mistaken if we shall not find a very charming neighbour in her."

32. Elizabeth is all perception. That drives people away.
33. Sometimes stupidity is an asset. Subtlety benefits society.
34. Affection of candour eliminates friends, gains society.
35. To be candid without ostentation or design is truth of character.
36. To recognise the good, be oblivious of the bad is noble.
37. Jane's candour is of the purity of a simpleton, does not carry weight of personality.
38. When you relate to a person without thinking, you don't see their faults.
39. Sense of harmony refuses to see the defects of others.
40. Spirit that blinds refuses to see the folly of others.
41. Inability to see others' weakness is spiritual, unwillingness to see is rational.
42. To improve upon others' goodness is psychic.
43. Perceptive penetration can be on the right side too.
44. Affectation requires some cleverness.
45. Cleverness or clownishness can practise affectation.
46. Absence of discrimination prevents affectation.
47. Manners endorsed by character become behaviour.
48. One can have conversational manners without having real manners.
49. Eternal passivity makes for an excellent neighbour.
50. Passivity that is active makes the neighbour culturally creative.
51. Jane is not shrewd enough to see the affectation of Caroline.
52. Hence she was her victim.
53. You see what you seek to see.
54. Taking another as he presents can be innocent or ignorant.
55. Inability to see is ignorance; unwillingness to see is innocence.
56. Jane takes Caroline's words for facts, becoming a willing victim.
57. Jane could marry only when she undeceived herself of Caroline
58. Completion of a work needs the removal of folly
59. The eldest child is dull
60. Inability to think meanly of others makes one a gentleman
61. Ready approval makes for easy victims
62. True listening is in silence
63. To be open-minded, the conviction must be in silence
64. Silent Mind offers creative Silence. Its listening is creative
65. Silent Mind is capable of creative listening
66. Silent listening is not conviction
67. Listening in silence without conviction is to suspend judgement
68. Observation observes on the surface
69. Pliancy of temper prevents fixities
70. Quickness of observation demands excessive vital energy in the Mind
71. A second child is alert
72. Quickness of observation demands excessive vital energy in the Mind
73. Temper is pliant when vital has mental knowledge
74. Judgement needs silent energy in great measure
75. Judgement with any attention to oneself cannot be fair
76. Not to approve of a thing is different from not being disposed to approve of it
77. A judgment unassailed by any attention to herself is impartial
78. To have a judgement unassailed by any attention to herself is rationality that is unfailing except when charmed
79. Cultivation can make for fine ladies
80. Excess vital energy is good humour in a positive individual
81. Behaviour can please all; character never escapes observation
82. Good behaviour is calculated to please in general
83. To be able to please when one chooses is manners
84. To be pleasant all the time is character
85. Pride or conceit does not permit a pleasant character; it can permit a pleasant behaviour
86. Pride and conceit can go hand in hand with good humour and agreeableness
87. Several well formed characteristics can be harboured in one’s behaviour
88. Amiability and conceit can coexist
89. Education gives behaviour, not character
90. First private seminary can produce fine cultivated specimens
91. Spending more than they ought, gives a social strength of steady domination
92. Liberal spending gives a generous character
93. Association with people of rank is status
94. Association with people or rank gives good manners, not good character
95. Thinking well of themselves is self-conceit
96. Thinking well of themselves and meanly of others develops hypocrisy
97. To think meanly of others is not to be cultured
98. One who is aware of the respectability of his own family is not respectable
99. Family prestige is in one’s blood
100. Recent wealth will not bring family tradition
101. First generation of wealth remembers the respectability of their families
102. To think low of the fortune from trade is a superstition
103. Money is more easily inherited than values or character
104. Easiness of temper is laziness of character

12 Mr. Bingley inherited property to the amount of nearly an hundred thousand pounds from his father, who had intended to purchase an estate, but did not live to do it. Mr. Bingley intended it likewise, and sometimes made choice of his county; but as he was now provided with a good house...
and the liberty of a manor, it was doubtful to many of those who best knew the easiness of his temper, whether he might not spend the remainder of his days at Netherfield, and leave the next generation to purchase.

His sisters were very anxious for his having an estate of his own; but, though he was now established only as a tenant, Miss Bingley was by no means unwilling to preside at his table -- nor was Mrs. Hurst, who had married a man of more fashion than fortune, less disposed to consider his house as her home when it suited her. Mr. Bingley had not been of age two years, when he was tempted by an accidental recommendation to look at Netherfield House. He did look at it, and into it, for half an hour -- was pleased with the situation and the principal rooms, satisfied with what the owner said in its praise, and took it immediately.

Between him and Darcy there was a very steady friendship, in spite of a great opposition of character. Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, and ductility of his temper, though no disposition could offer a greater contrast to his own, and though with his own he never appeared dissatisfied. On the one hand, Darcy had related ness and a refined, serious temper, though apparently unimpressed by wealth or the lack of it; the other was casual, non-serious. To him his status and Darcy are important, not work, and not even Jane.

105. Laziness meeting comfort stays there forever
106. Easiness of temper can hardly hold on to the property
107. An estate bought may bring status, not respectability
108. Not money, but landed estate carried prestige then in England
109. Easiness of temper does not exert
110. Estate makes one a gentleman, not wealth
111. Acquiring an estate does not automatically acquire status
112. More than men, women are anxious for status
113. Not only appearance of status is readily acceptable, but they canvass for status
114. Bingley is casual, non-serious. He will be pliable
115. To him his status and Darcy are important, not work, and not even Jane
116. Second generation of neo-rich cannot exert, as they have no strength
117. Mr. Bingley will choose his wife as he selected Netherfield
118. Easiness of temper is averse to penetrating examination
119. To accept another’s version is to have a pliant temper
120. Steady friendship is enduring submissiveness
121. Bingley and Jane are only subplots. Elizabeth and Darcy are the main plots
122. It is not reliance but dependence
123. Darcy’s approval is the sanction of causal plane for Bingley
strength of Darcy’s regard Bingley had the firmest reliance, and of his judgment the highest opinion. In understanding, Darcy was the superior. Bingley was by no means deficient, but Darcy was clever. He was at the same time haughty, reserved, and fastidious, and his manners, though well-bred, were not inviting. In that respect his friend had great advantage. Bingley was sure of being liked wherever he appeared, Darcy was continually giving offence.

The manner in which they spoke of the Meryton assembly was sufficiently characteristic. Bingley had never met with pleasanter people or prettier girls in his life; everybody had been most kind and attentive to him; there had been no formality, no stiffness; he had soon felt acquainted with all the room; and as to Miss Bennet, he could not conceive an angel more beautiful. Darcy, on the contrary, had seen a collection of people in whom there was little beauty and no fashion, for none of whom he had felt the smallest interest, and from none received either attention or pleasure. Miss Bennet he acknowledged to be pretty, but she smiled too much.
Mrs. Hurst and her sister allowed it to be so; but still they admired her and liked her, and pronounced her to be a sweet girl, and one whom they should not object to know more of. Miss Bennet was therefore established as a sweet girl, and their brother felt authorised by such commendation to think of her as he chose.

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158. Smiling too much expresses lack of weight in the character.

159. A comment brings out the character of the one who comments.

160. Sweetness is a poise of the soul.

161. Sweetness is the knowledge of love.

162. Women accepting another woman’s beauty is rare.

163. Jane’s sweetness is something unmistakable.

164. Bingley waits to be authorised by his sisters to love Jane.

165. Bingley was authorised to think well of Jane shows the extent to which Bingley is pliable. He can never be a hero.

166. A submissive person will be dominated by anyone around.
Chapter 5: The Lucases

Summary: Sir William and Lady Lucas have a quite large family. Their oldest daughter Charlotte is one of Elizabeth’s best friends and the chapter shows the conversations between Charlotte and the Bennet daughters as they discuss Darcy and his pride. Charlotte feels his wealth justifies his pride.

1. Within a short walk of Longbourn lived a family with whom the Bennets were particularly intimate. Sir William Lucas had been formerly in trade in Meryton, where he had made a tolerable fortune, and risen to the honour of knighthood by an address to the King, during his mayoralty. The distinction had perhaps been felt too strongly. It had given him a disgust to his business, and to his residence in a small market town; and, quitting them both, he had removed with his family to an house about a mile from Meryton, denominated from that period Lucas Lodge, where he could think with pleasure of his own importance, and, unshackled by business, occupy himself solely in being civil to all the world. For, though elated by his rank, it did not render him supercilious; on the contrary, he was all attention to everybody. By nature inoffensive, friendly, and obliging, his presentation at St. James’s had made him courteous.

1. Intimacy between families develops out of compatibility, submissiveness, culture, and desire not to dominate.
2. Intimacy is proximity.
3. Trade is a social activity where one relates to another in the context of a product honestly.
4. Trade brings power, honour, wealth and status.
5. Trade that gives wealth may not give status.
6. Status acquired, not having come by itself will be no real status.
7. The minimum in a field satisfies most.
8. The minimum is raised to the maximum by any one of the following: 1) Organisation 2) not deserting the field 3) by a greater aspiration.
9. Though service is rewarded, it was rewarded for the rich.
10. Anyone who comes near the king, the seat of power, shares his power.
11. Disgust of a field that raised one does not bring reputation to him in the new situation.
12. Man kicks away the ladder by which he rose.
13. Distancing from others is a form of status.
14. Disgust of trade that elevated him makes him disgusting.
2. Lady Lucas was a very good kind of woman, not too clever to be a valuable neighbour to Mrs. Bennet. They had several children. The eldest of them, a sensible, intelligent young woman, about twenty-seven, was Elizabeth's intimate friend.

15. The business that raised him instead of receiving gratitude receives disgust.

16. Rank by itself cannot elevate one.

17. Names of the houses are symbols of prestige.

18. He, who is aware of his importance, will not be important in the community.

19. One who wishes to be civil to all the world for its own sake, is certainly not civilised.

20. Man dwells constantly on his small achievement.

21. The small saturates itself with self-adulation.

22. By pleasing others Lucas pleases himself.

23. Empty smallness is elated.

24. Small strength becomes supercilious by rising.

25. Being civil to all can be manners, not a profession.

26. Superciliousness is the result of elevation of an empty personality.

27. Attentiveness to all given will have the minimum result.

28. Its maximum result will come when attention is received, not given.

29. Energy in him expresses positively pleasing others.

30. Goodness rewarded is inoffensive.

31. He who has received no offence can be inoffensive.

32. Bingley is inoffensive by nature as well as his position.

33. Being inoffensive not only attracts people but wealth too.

34. Sir Lucas is an inoffensive Collins for which reason Charlotte married him.

35. Inoffensiveness of an ignorant man will be received as ignorance.

36. A good man’s raising in the society makes him courteous.

37. Good parents when they are really good, bring luck to their children.

38. Insensible parents beget sensible children.

39. A good kind woman is incapable of malice.

40. Lady Lucas, to preserve her new status, is obliged to
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3. That the Miss Lucases and the Miss Bennets should meet to talk over a ball was absolutely necessary; and the morning after the assembly brought the former to Longbourn to hear and to communicate.

4. "You began the evening well, Charlotte," said Mrs. Bennet, with civil self-command, to Miss Lucas. "You were Mr. Bingley's first choice."

5. "Yes; but he seemed to like his second better."

6. "Oh! You mean Jane, I suppose, because he danced with her twice. To be sure that did seem as if he admired be good

41. Even she is not incapable of spreading Lydia’s elopement
42. Real kindness and goodness is helpless against human nature
43. Cleverness, in the last resort, prevents good fortune
44. For a sensible intelligent person luck may be delayed, but when it comes it is solid good luck
45. By 27 a girl at that time goes out of the marriage market
46. Charlotte’s intimacy with Elizabeth brings Longbourn to her
47. Intimacy in friendship is brought about in many ways. One of them is the capacity to appreciate the other’s endowments
48. Common interests, when shared copiously in detail, enrich life
49. A ball is the real centre of social existence of women
50. The less important goes to the weighty neighbour
51. A ball is more lived before and after
52. Manners can be acquired and practiced by any character of any intensity
53. Civil Self-command is a social virtue, however thin it is
54. To please another at least by speech is not easily acquired
55. Miss Lucas speaks the truth in the same strain
56. Raise in social status, obliges one to be courteous
57. It is good will that returns a genuine compliment to a polite one
58. Miss Lucas is incapable of competition
59. Without goodwill, good speech is impossible
60. Jane’s beauty was striking. So Bingley readily chose her
61. His marrying her readily in the end is shown by this ready choice
62. The unreserved good opinion of Charlotte expresses the value of sincerity
63. Sincerity is a value that takes one to the causal plane
64. What Mrs. Bennet believed she saw
65. Affections are skin deep
her -- indeed I rather believe he did --
I heard something about it -- but I
hardly know what -- something about
Mr. Robinson."
"Why, I overheard him say, Mr. Bingley,
Mr. Bingley, I believe he did say it: 
earlier he mentioned it here. Mr. Meryton, Mr. 
Bingley, please excuse me, it is Mr. Robinson.
I heard something about Mr. Robinson."

66. To accept a compliment and enjoy it gives a further
life to it
67. Admiration extracted is counter productive

7. "Perhaps you mean what I overheard
between him and Mr. Robinson: did
not I mention it to you? Mr. 
Robinson's asking him how he liked
our Meryton assemblies, and whether
he did not think there were a great
many pretty women in the room, and
which he thought the prettiest? And
his answering immediately to the last
question -- 'Oh! The eldest Miss
Bennet, beyond a doubt; there cannot
be two opinions on that point.'"

68. It was not a period where the culture of not
overhearing was born
69. Robinson elicits Bingley’s opinion; she does not wait
for him to speak, not in taste
70. Bingley’s good opinion of Jane is unequivocal
71. To explain the obvious is the way stupidity discovers
its intelligence

8. "Upon my word! Well, that was very
decided indeed -- that does seem as if
-- but, however, it may all come to
nothing, you know."

72. To enjoy a truth or compliment more fully than it
permits stands in the way of its higher
accomplishment
73. A shallow character’s satisfaction disrupts work
74. Population desires that the newly arrived VIP
admire the locality
75. Opinions expressed too fully lose their power of
accomplishment
76. Pretended modesty speaks out the truth involuntarily
77. Mrs. Bennet’s ‘It may all come to nothing’ becomes
initially true
9. "My overhearings were more to the purpose than yours, Eliza," said Charlotte. "Mr. Darcy is not so well worth listening to as his friend, is he? Poor Eliza! To be only just tolerable."

10. "I beg you would not put it into Lizzy's head to be vexed by his ill-treatment, for he is such a disagreeable man, that it would be quite a misfortune to be liked by him. Mrs. Long told me last night that he sat close to her for half an hour without once opening his lips."

11. "Are you quite sure, ma'am? Is not there a little mistake?" Said Jane. "I certainly saw Mr. Darcy speaking to her."

78. One index of culture is the attitude to overhearing

79. Charlotte overhears. It is one reason why her value of good will is diluted

80. He who does good to another slightly compensates it before or after

81. Charlotte's reporting 'tolerable' is not in good taste

82. Mrs. Bennet too is sensitive

83. Later, Lizzy says it is a misfortune to like him

84. One desists from overhearing when the desire not to intrude into one's privacy becomes a sensitivity

85. Social development has several cultural landmarks of which the inability to overhear is one

86. A human situation lends itself to infinite interpretations since the situation and the observer are infinite

87. The outer reflects the inner is an absolute rule. The more you insist on it, the greater is the self-awareness as well as life-awareness

88. Aloofness is indicative of superiority

89. Even Mrs. Bennet is sensitive to her speaking so.

90. Meryton does not enjoy high manners

91. Not to speak without introduction is British culture

92. Jane finds no fault in Darcy

93. Easy access is a measure of politeness

94. One desists from overhearing when the desire not to intrude into one's privacy becomes a sensitivity

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"Ay -- because she asked him at last how he liked Netherfield, and he could not help answering her; -- but she said he seemed very angry at being spoken to."

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"Miss Bingley told me," said Jane, "that he never speaks much, unless among his intimate acquaintance. With them he is remarkably agreeable."

"I do not believe a word of it, my dear. If he had been so very agreeable, he would have talked to Mrs. Long. But I can guess how it was: everybody says that he is eat up with pride, and I dare say he had heard somehow that Mrs. Long does not keep a carriage, and had come to the ball in a hack chaise."

"I do not mind his not talking to Mrs. Long," said Miss Lucas, "but I wish he had danced with Eliza."

12. What one is to everyone inevitably is manners, not when it is selective

13. Mrs. Long speaks without introduction, a rude manner

14. I do not believe a word of it, my dear. If he had been so very agreeable, he would have talked to Mrs. Long. But I can guess how it was: everybody says that he is eat up with pride, and I dare say he had heard somehow that Mrs. Long does not keep a carriage, and had come to the ball in a hack chaise."

15. "I do not mind his not talking to Mrs. Long," said Miss Lucas, "but I wish he had danced with Eliza."

16. Nowhere is evil seen without a small admixture of good

17. While in love, one does not like to hear anything adverse about anything related to the lover, even distantly

18. Jane justifies Darcy’s behaviour. Her wanting to be flawless makes her think the world is flawless

19. Harmony of the weak reflects weakness, not harmony

20. Standards of evaluation vary, sometimes totally misses the point

21. More than one interpretation is possible for any event

22. One who does not speak to strangers visits assemblies as a vulgar ostentation

23. Opinions once formed try for self-justification

24. Reasoning stretches beyond reality-limitlessly

25. False reasoning reinforces itself more from its own point of view

26. Mrs. Bennet has a fertile imagination about her not having a carriage

27. Affectionate solicitude is one relationship of a sensible person to one who is strong and bright in some ways

28. Miss Lucas has great goodwill towards Lizzy, but indelicate

29. There are grades of offences in people who are impolite

30. Popularity of one and notoriety of another are
16 "Another time, Lizzy," said her mother, "I would not dance with him, if I were you."

17 "I believe, ma'am, I may safely promise you never to dance with him."

18 "His pride," said Miss Lucas, "does not offend me so much as pride often does, because there is an excuse for it. One cannot wonder that so very fine a young man, with family, fortune, everything in his favour, should think highly of himself. If I may so express it, he has a right to be proud."

111. Mrs. Bennet persisting in denouncing Darcy, confirms in the subtle plane her wedding

112. Offended dignity seeks revenge but it invites it in a greater measure

113. Children, though of a different type, readily agree with their parents

114. One is affected not so much by the act, as the person who commits the act

115. Offence is sensitivity touched negatively

116. Any act can be fully justified from the point of view of the actor

117. No one can have a right to certain offences

118. Any offence will be tolerated from certain persons

119. Any act can change its character in changed circumstances

120. Miss Lucas is not offended by a wealthy man’s pride. She marries a stupid man for his wealth unoffended by his stupidity

121. Money is social power. It excuses even arrogance

122. The rights in the society are the collection of individual attitudes

123. Emotional rationality confines itself to emotions experienced

124. Information, opinions, and knowledge press for expression

125. Pedantry is to speak what one has read

126. That which distinguishes vanity from pride is discrimination
Charlotte admires family and fortune. They come to her as wealth and patronage.

Also family and fortune came to Elizabeth who scorned it in a greater measure. The same result can issue for opposite reasons.

Mind can be rational, not emotions.

Ideas of Mind press for expressions.

Darcy’s offence to Eliza finds justification from neglected Mary.

Self-complacency, Self-esteem, Pride, Vanity are the grades in self-evaluation.

Mary is given to contemplation.

Her distinguishing vanity and pride explain her experience.

A rich man evokes the aspiration of others to become rich.

By virtue of something being a common failing, it can be understood but not allowed.

Weaknesses like pride survive because they are widespread.

Pride is one’s own opinion about himself.

Vanity is what one wants others to think of himself.

Man aspires for prestige.

Money is the symbol of prestige.

The only value for Money is use value.

Aspiration is for dissipation in the young Lucas.
22 "Then you would drink a great deal more than you ought," said Mrs. Bennet; "and if I were to see you at it, I should take away your bottle directly."

146. To deprive another of pleasure even in imagination is jealousy

147. Even as a thought Mrs. Bennet could not concede prosperity to another

148. Mrs. Bennet would not suffer anyone else enjoying Mrs. Lucas's company; the fact that the Lucas's were not Bennets was sufficient to justify Mrs. Bennet's jealousy.

149. Imaginary positions are intensely real to excitable personalities

150. Physical personalities cannot stop quarrelling unless separated

151. Contentions physical continue as long as the scène lasts

152. Mrs. Bennet and the young Lucas are of the same level

153. Imaginary ideas and discussion will last till imagination is there

23 The boy protested that she should not; she continued to declare that she would, and the argument ended only with the visit.

"அவரால் வெள்ளாட்சியை கொண்டு வருகையே அவருடன் மீண்டும். அவர்களை வெள்ளாட்சியை வருகை விளக்கி, அவர்களுடையது போது அவர்களை வைத்து விளக்கி."

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Chapter 6: Balls in Meryton

Summary: The Bennet sisters spend more time with Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst, although Bingley's sisters are largely disinterested in being with anyone but Jane and Elizabeth. Elizabeth and Charlotte discuss Jane's budding relationship with Bingley and the two disagree over how Jane should show her feelings, with Elizabeth agreeing with Jane's coy approach and Charlotte thinking she should be more expressive, lest nothing come of it. Darcy begins to show a bit more interest in Elizabeth. Beyond his early observations that she was just tolerable, he begins to find her much more interesting and when he requests her to dance with him, she turns him down. It is here that Miss Bingley discovers that Darcy has an interest in Elizabeth.

1. The ladies of Longbourn soon waited on those of Netherfield. The visit was returned in due form. Miss Bennet's pleasing manners grew on the good will of Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley; and though the mother was found to be intolerable, and the younger sisters not worth speaking to, a wish of being better acquainted with them was expressed towards the two eldest. By Jane, this attention was received with the greatest pleasure; but Elizabeth still saw superciliousness in their treatment of everybody, hardly excepting even her sister, and could not like them; though their kindness to Jane, such as it was, had a value as arising in all probability from the influence of their brother's admiration. It was generally evident whenever they met, that he did admire her; and to her it was equally evident that Jane was yielding to the preference which she had begun to entertain for him from the first, and was in a way to be very much in love; but she considered with pleasure that it was not likely to be discovered by the world in general, since Jane united, with great strength of feeling, a composure of temper and a uniform cheerfulness of manner which would guard her from the suspicions of the impertinent. She mentioned this to her friend Miss Lucas.

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1. Social visits are between the same sexes
2. Thoughts reinforced by friendship become ideas that guide life
3. To be civil is on the surface; to be cultured is real; it is deep down
4. Social existence is forged on the links between families
5. Within limits shallow goodness wins laurels
6. Sweetness evokes good will
7. Real goodness overcomes really exhibitionist excitement
8. Pleasing manners is good will
9. Manners of a person who desires to please are pleasing
10. Absence of cultivated manners, removes the possibility of better relationship
11. Goodness and liveliness attract in spite of obstacles
12. There are several ways of receiving attention paid
13. Sense attracts; sensibility impresses
14. Recognition of real worth is pleasure in the depths
15. Fastidious fashion never touches a fabulous character
16. Bingley's admiration weighed with the sisters
17. So, it is obvious they changed their attitude because of Mrs. Bennet’s pushy behaviour.

18. Clarity of thought clearly penetrates.

19. Elizabeth is penetratingly perceptive. It prevents from emotions taking shape.

20. Evident admiration of Jane was enough for good friendship, not for wedding.

21. Jane is happy with herself and relates to others from there.

22. Lizzy relates to people with lively understanding.

23. Any trait, especially negative ones, such as superciliousness, is transparent.

24. Temperament communicates to sensations.

25. To like a person in spite of his defects is either innate goodness which cannot entertain it or ignorance that cannot be penetrated.

26. Their kindness to Jane was not due to Bingley’s admiration but to Jane’s innate sweetness arising out of passive goodness.

27. Admiration is the rising of lively emotions in excess.

28. Admiration can lead to love but that settles down as admiration is intensely powerful and lasting.

29. One expression of impertinence is unfounded suspicion.

30. Preference maturing into admiration does not have the strength of love.

31. Physical life or social life can only survive if one is on guard.

32. Greater caution will entail a loss.

33. Jane’s anxiety to hide her admiration undermined her chances.

34. Composure of temper wins friends, not a lover.

35. Desire to suppress love will result in love being hindered.

36. The suspicion of the impertinent is the sure instrument of social comprehension.
37. The suspicious of the impertinent is divination of the real intention.

38. Creation of an impression and gaining your desert do not go together.

39. Hiding one’s love from the public, one may end up hiding it from its object. (E.Ø.P.

40. Jane’s unrealistic dissimulation is the cause of the scandal later.

41. In the same context different people may have different goals.

42. In the same situation there can be opposite goals.

43. Man can fully withdraw into himself, thinking his life to be a secret while it will be publicly known. (U.Ø.P.

44. Attachment is a physical bondage socially sanctioned.

45. Nothing can be taken for granted, not even attachment.

46. Charlotte’s common sense is eminently practical, but will yield only minimum result, rather negative result. Such common sense can never take one to the heights of idealistic success.

47. Charlotte goes by non-romantic realism. She gets a husband of that description.

48. Trying to fix, one may fix a wooden idol.

49. Gratitude is positive attachment.

50. Jane lives in a world of illusions. Even she was richly rewarded by the atmosphere.

51. Charlotte is practical, Elizabeth is deeply romantic. Both are equally rewarded as the intensity of Darcy’s Love is powerful and passionate.

52. Accomplishment cannot leave anything to chance.

53. Human love needs encouragement in love.

54. In romance the inner intensity brings the object of love. Marriage needs the affection to be shown.

55. Without vitality there can be no attachment.

56. Even vanity and jealousy can create attachments.

57. Attachment thrives on vanity.

58. Vanity is negative attachment.

59. Love thrives on encouragement.
3. "But she does help him on, as much as her nature will allow. If I can perceive her regard for him, he must be a simpleton, indeed, not to discover it too."

4. "Remember, Eliza, that he does not know Jane's disposition as you do."
5. "But if a woman is partial to a man, and does not endeavour to conceal it, he must find it out."

"..."

6. "Perhaps he must, if he sees enough of her. But, though Bingley and Jane meet tolerably often, it is never for many hours together; and as they always see each other in large mixed parties, it is impossible that every moment should be employed in conversing together. Jane should therefore make the most of every half-hour in which she can command his attention. When she is secure of him, there will be leisure for falling in love as much as she chuses."

7. "Your plan is a good one," replied Elizabeth, "where nothing is in question but the desire of being well married; and if I were determined to get a rich husband, or any husband, I dare say I should adopt it. But these are not Jane's feelings; she is not acting by design. As yet, she cannot even be certain of the degree of her own regard, nor of its reasonableness. She has known him only a fortnight. She danced four dances with him at Meryton; she saw him one morning at his own house, and has since dined in company with him four times. This is not quite enough to make her understand his character."

77. A woman’s partiality to a man is more felt than seen."

78. "Perhaps he must, if he sees enough of her. But, though Bingley and Jane meet tolerably often, it is never for many hours together; and as they always see each other in large mixed parties, it is impossible that every moment should be employed in conversing together. Jane should therefore make the most of every half-hour in which she can command his attention. When she is secure of him, there will be leisure for falling in love as much as she chuses."

79. To act within nature is to be safe.

80. "Your plan is a good one," replied Elizabeth, "where nothing is in question but the desire of being well married; and if I were determined to get a rich husband, or any husband, I dare say I should adopt it. But these are not Jane's feelings; she is not acting by design. As yet, she cannot even be certain of the degree of her own regard, nor of its reasonableness. She has known him only a fortnight. She danced four dances with him at Meryton; she saw him one morning at his own house, and has since dined in company with him four times. This is not quite enough to make her understand his character."

81. While Man very much longs for something, he wants it to be thrust on him.

82. Laws of life, if altered, will fail.

83. A law of life yields results only if the subtle atmosphere is appropriate which appears to be a compromise.

84. Happiness in security can yield all other happiness.

85. Jane would not have married Bingley if she had tried to be explicit.

86. Man should propose is a rule that honours the biological reality.

87. Knowing one's feelings towards oneself is not done by the duration of time spent together – David Copperfield was oblivious of Agnes.
8. "Not as you represent it. Had she merely dined with him, she might only have discovered whether he had a good appetite; but you must remember that four evenings have been also spent together -- and four evenings may do a great deal."

9. "Yes; these four evenings have enabled them to ascertain that they both like Vingt-un better than Commerce; but with respect to any other leading characteristic, I do not imagine that much has been unfolded."

10. "Well," said Charlotte, "I wish Jane success with all my heart; and if she were married to him to-morrow, I should think she had as good a chance of happiness as if she were to be studying his character for a twelvemonth. Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance. If the dispositions of the parties are ever so well known to each other, or ever so similar before-hand, it does not advance their felicity in the least. They always continue to grow sufficiently unlike afterwards to have their share of vexation; and it is better to know as

88. Liking matures into love by intimacy that is prolonged
89. Intimacy requires privacy
90. General conversation never conveys personal preferences
91. Charlotte talks of fixing Bingley, securing him, downright practical. She gets Collins who suits that description best
92. As Elizabeth later refuses Lydia getting all their sisters husbands, she now flatly rejects this mercenary attitude which is fully reflected in Darcy’s ideal attitude. True ideal realises itself
93. Charlotte is not ashamed of giving a mercenary advice to Lizzy. She is not ashamed of marrying a stupid man for his money
94. Generous goodwill of magnanimity, supreme commonsense of ripe age and stupid shameless mercenary practicality dwell together in Charlotte
95. Bingley spent four evenings with Jane but never disclosed his irresistible interest. He certainly is not violently in love with her as lovers cannot wait

96. Happiness in marriage, if left to itself, is entirely by chance
97. Charlotte’s intense good will might be the subtle influence of Longbourn coming to her later
98. Charlotte has the strategy of mature practical wisdom that can abridge a year in a fortnight
99. Happiness in marriage is not entirely by chance
100. Marriage ensures security; not happiness
101. Marriage induces one to be what he is not
little as possible of the defects of the person with whom you are to pass your life."

"The best way to avoid a marriage is to avoid the person with whom you are to pass your life."

"Marriage is an arrangement to experience vexation in the unconscious seeking of the real complement.

Neither knowledge of the other person or ignorance will help in marriage.

After marriage parties discover the other side of the spouse.

Man enjoys vexation more than felicity is a subconscious truth.

Charlotte knows people act exactly opposite to their understanding.

Elizabeth does not.

Even known partners, known to be alike, continue to grow unlike so that there will be sufficient energy to hold them together.

Elizabeth does not honour the social reality in marriage.

Equilibrium in life demands what goes out should exactly in equal measure come in.

Dislike is stronger liking.

One can be ardently in love with another without its being known at all.

Elizabeth was oblivious of Darcy’s interest in her, observing Jane and Bingley.

Darcy’s love was not known outside which justifies the obstacles he met with.

11 "You make me laugh, Charlotte; but it is not sound. You know it is not sound, and that you would never act in this way yourself."

12 Occupied in observing Mr. Bingley’s attentions to her sister, Elizabeth was far from suspecting that she was herself becoming an object of some interest in the eyes of his friend. Mr. Darcy had at first scarcely allowed her to be pretty; he had looked at her without admiration at the ball; and when they next met, he looked at her only to criticise. But no sooner had he made it clear to himself and his friends that she had hardly a good feature in her face, than he began to find it was rendered uncommonly intelligent by the beautiful expression of her dark eyes.

13 The recent future escapes one’s mouth in one form or another.

14 Equilibrium in life demands what goes out should exactly in equal measure come in.

15 Elizabeth was totally dedicated to Jane’s happiness which made life give her the very best in her circumstances.

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56
her figure to be light and pleasing; and in spite of his asserting that her manners were not those of the fashionable world, he was caught by their easy playfulness. Of this she was perfectly unaware; -- to her he was only the man who made himself agreeable nowhere, and who had not thought her handsome enough to dance with.

What attracts is not necessarily a pretty face
12. Shallow persons fall for a face
13. Strong characters are attracted by character not by beauty
14. Darcy’s discovery of Elizabeth’s features led him to discover her eyes. Here is a parallel to their actual wedding overcoming initial reluctance
15. Eyes express strength of character
16. Dark eyes are of deep characters
17. Not having one good feature, Elizabeth is still powerfully attractive
18. Handsome face prevents seeing the character
19. Each positive factor is balanced by a negative trait
20. A lively temperament has a figure that is light and pleasing
21. Lightness of figure indicates a free soul
22. A pleasing figure is that of a happy personality
23. Manners of the fashionable world have no content, but they do matter
24. Fashionable world gives a countenance
25. Elizabeth’s easy playfulness is wealth; it is psychological wealth
26. Mr. Bennet lived that long on the strength of Elizabeth’s personality
27. Easy playfulness is of inner freedom and is strikingly charming
28. An adverse comment rankles even as a pleasant remark touches deeply
29. Darcy does not think of the impropriety of listening to Elizabeth’s conversation. It is ungentlemanly (gentleman) to listen to others without fail
30. Life never fails to offer its early hints to what is going to happen later
13. He began to wish to know more of her, and as a step towards conversing with her himself, attended to her conversation with others. His doing so drew her notice. It was at Sir William Lucas’s, where a large party were assembled.
14. “What does Mr. Darcy mean,” said she to Charlotte, “by listening to my

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conversation with Colonel Forster?"

"That is a question which Mr. Darcy only can answer."

"But if he does it any more I shall certainly let him know that I see what he is about. He has a very satirical eye, and if I do not begin by being impertinent myself, I shall soon grow afraid of him."

On his approaching them soon afterwards, though without seeming to have any intention of speaking, Miss Lucas defied her friend to mention such a subject to him; which immediately provoking Elizabeth to do it, she turned to him and said –

"Did not you think, Mr. Darcy, that I expressed myself uncommonly well just now, when I was teasing Colonel Forster to give us a ball at Meryton?"

"With great energy; but it is a subject which always makes a lady energetic."

Elizabeth sees satire in Darcy’s eyes of love. Intense longing of an unwilling attitude takes on the appearance of satire

Vehement dislike is the opposite of intense attraction

Her alternatives are impertinence or fear which later proves to be abundantly true

Impertinence is suppressed fear

Even when pointed out, the charge of overhearing has not hurt Darcy

Darcy is oblivious of Eliza’s insinuation

It was a period when overhearing was prevalent in England

Even when pointed out, the charge of overhearing has not hurt Darcy

Darcy is oblivious of Eliza’s insinuation

It was a period when overhearing was prevalent in England
20. "You are severe on us."
   "Darcy is unaware of his severity on women who are women."

21. "It will be her turn soon to be teazed," said Miss Lucas. "I am going to open
   the instrument, Eliza, and you know what follows."
   "Miss Lucas is bent upon Darcy appreciating
   Elizabeth, a great act of magnanimity.

150. Miss Lucas is bent upon Darcy appreciating
   Elizabeth, a great act of magnanimity.

151. Good intention can have bad results
   Good intention with immediate bad results can end
   at last in great wonders
   Good intention with immediate bad results can end
   at last in great wonders.

152. Good intention can have bad results
   Good intention can have bad results.

153. "Miss Lucas is bent upon Darcy appreciating
   Elizabeth, a great act of magnanimity.

154. Very conventional people can have unconventional urges
   Very conventional people can have unconventional urges.

22. "You are a very strange creature by
   way of a friend! -- always wanting me
   to play and sing before anybody and
   everybody! If my vanity had taken a
   musical turn, you would have been
   invaluable; but as it is, I would really
   rather not sit down before those who
   must be in the habit of hearing the
   very best performers." On Miss
   Lucas's persevering, however, she
   added, "Very well; if it must be so, it
   must." And gravely glancing at Mr.
   Darcy, "There is a fine old saying,
   which everybody here is of course
   familiar with -- 'Keep your breath to
   cool your porridge' -- and I shall keep
   mine to swell my song."

23. Her performance was pleasing,
   though by no means capital. After a
   song or two, and before she could
   reply to the entreaties of several that
   she would sing again, she was
   eagerly succeeded at the instrument
   by her sister Mary, who having, in
   consequence of being the only plain
   one in the family, worked hard for
   knowledge and accomplishments.

155. Average performances can be more pleasing than
   capital ones in certain contexts
   Average performances can be more pleasing than
   capital ones in certain contexts.

156. Simple performances can sometimes excel excellent
   ones by the disposition of the audience
   Simple performances can sometimes excel excellent
   ones by the disposition of the audience.

157. Accumulated skills urge for expression
was always impatient for display.

Mary had neither genius nor taste; and though vanity had given her application, it had given her likewise a pedantic air and conceited manner, which would have injured a higher degree of excellence than she had reached. Elizabeth, easy and unaffected, had been listened to with much more pleasure, though not playing half so well; and Mary, at the end of a long concerto, was glad to purchase praise and gratitude by Scotch and Irish airs, at the request of her younger sisters, who, with some of the Lucases, and two or three officers, joined eagerly in dancing at one end of the room.

Mr. Darcy stood near them in silent indignation at such a mode of passing the evening, to the exclusion of all conversation, and was too much engrossed by his own thoughts to perceive that Sir William Lucas was his neighbour, till Sir William thus began –

Reputation can be planned for by capacity with success

Ruse can bring in all the reputation

Genuine reputation in the greatest measure can arise for an ideal that has no inner content

There are reputations reversing at some level

There are others that break only at the last level

Neglect creates talents in Mary

Impatience to display in Mary is her mother

Pedantry is absence of taste

Physical or personality defects compensate talents.

There is no one in whom talents are not in potential.

Potentially everyone is a genius

Impatience is awareness of insignificance

Vanity turns into pedantry and conceits

A higher degree of excellence is incapable of display

Less talents of a higher character are better appreciated

Society is pleased by behaviour not by talents

As interest increases, dislike also increases in a negative atmosphere outer or inner

What is charming to Mr. Lucas causes indignation to Darcy

Darcy is angry that his love is not responded to
26. “What a charming amusement for young people this is, Mr. Darcy! There is nothing like dancing after all. I consider it as one of the first refinements of polished societies.”

27. “Certainly, sir; and it has the advantage also of being in vogue amongst the less polished societies of the world. Every savage can dance.”

28. Sir William only smiled. “Your friend performs delightfully,” he continued after a pause, on seeing Bingley join the group; “and I doubt not that you are an adept in the science yourself, Mr. Darcy.”

29. “You saw me dance at Meryton, I believe, sir.”

30. “Yes, indeed, and received no inconsiderable pleasure from the sight. Do you often dance at St. James’s?”

31. “Never, sir.”

173. Politeness for politeness’ sake evokes impoliteness.

174. Low culture is exhibitionist.

175. Familiarity of the low prods the proud conceit.

176. Darcy’s anger at Lucas’s intimacy comes back to him as intense violent abuse at his proposal.

177. The first refinement for Lucas is a savage endowment for Darcy.

178. No gentleman is capable of Darcy’s vituperation.

179. For the neo-rich inadvertence is intimacy with superior society.

180. Each truth is accompanied by its opposite.
32. "Do you not think it would be a proper compliment to the place?"
   "It is a compliment which I never pay to any place if I can avoid it."

33. "You have a house in town, I conclude?"

34. "He who compliments himself by visiting a high place feels he is complimenting the place."

35. Mr. Darcy bowed.

36. "It is noteworthy that Elizabeth refuses with determination the first fond introduction of Lucas, presaging her response to Darcy’s proposal."

37. He paused in hopes of an answer; but his companion was not disposed to make any; and Elizabeth at that instant moving towards them, he was struck with the notion of doing a very gallant thing, and called out to her – "My dear Miss Eliza, why are not you dancing? -- Mr. Darcy, you must allow me to present this young lady to you as a very desirable partner. You cannot refuse to dance, I am sure, when so much beauty is before you."

38. "My dear Miss Eliza, why are not you dancing? -- Mr. Darcy, you must allow me to present this young lady to you as a very desirable partner. You cannot refuse to dance, I am sure, when so much beauty is before you."

39. It is noteworthy that Elizabeth refuses with determination the first fond introduction of Lucas, presaging her response to Darcy’s proposal.
given it to Mr. Darcy, who, though extremely surprised, was not unwilling to receive it, when she instantly drew back, and said with some discomposure to Sir William –

"Indeed, sir, I have not the least intention of dancing. I entreat you not to suppose that I moved this way in order to beg for a partner."

Mr. Darcy, with grave propriety, requested to be allowed the honour of her hand, but in vain. Elizabeth was determined; nor did Sir William at all shake her purpose by his attempt at persuasion.

"You excel so much in the dance, Miss Eliza, that it is cruel to deny me the happiness of seeing you; and though this gentleman dislikes the amusement in general, he can have no objection, I am sure, to oblige us for one half-hour."

"Mr. Darcy is all politeness," said Elizabeth, smiling.

the introduction

194. To prove the other man wrong is a constant joy.

What one most needs she most avoids

One is disconcerted when her intention is divined

Man’s willingness to dance, in spite of his disinclination to dance, is a subtle proposal to the lady

A happy proposal cannot be gravely requested with success

Positive grave propriety is offended by its gravity

Sir Lucas’ persistence is equalled only by his impenetrable dullness

Sir Lucas’ effort at introduction is the forerunner to Charlotte’s effort to bring Darcy to Elizabeth

It is an obligation to do what one does not like

To expect to overcome an insult by politeness is moonshine

An apology can neutralise an insult, if not reverse it

63
43 "He is indeed; but considering the inducement, my dear Miss Eliza, we cannot wonder at his complaisance -- for who would object to such a partner?"

206. A polite offer can be politely refused

44 Elizabeth looked archly, and turned away. Her resistance had not injured her with the gentleman, and he was thinking of her with some complacency, when thus accosted by Miss Bingley –

207. Saturated goodness does not offend even in refusal

208. Archness and sweetness cannot try to offend as any of its attempts will fail

209. Actually Eliza’s refusal sends Darcy into a reverie of her fine eyes

210. In love, a rival can never escape

45 "I can guess the subject of your reverie.”

211. To guess one’s thoughts, one must be in tune with his thoughts

212. Darcy’s love for Elizabeth was not noticed even by Caroline

213. Dullness tries to attract by offence

214. Even passionate love can be kept closed in the heart

215. No one, not even the lover, can know another man’s thoughts

216. A lover hastens to endorse the thoughts of his beloved

217. The cultured do not resent the uncultured

218. Sensitivity is the index of the unripe culture

219. Unflattering society is insipid

220. Cultured societies are silent

221. One is annoyed in a society of his own level

222. Nothingness generates self-importance

223. Caroline’s self-importance is offended by the self-importance of the Assembly

224. In a weak position life responds with the opposite

225. Man describes himself in describing others

226. While in love, one cannot miss a single small opportunity

227. What attracts Miss Bingley is Darcy’s focus on Elizabeth
48. "Your conjecture is totally wrong, I assure you. My mind was more agreeably engaged. I have been meditating on the very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow."

228. Lovers love to speak out their love occasionally, especially to a rival

229. Conjectures of wishful thinking are always wrong

230. A lover’s mind can be agreeably engaged after a refusal

231. A woman’s curiosity about a rival is insatiable and impatient

232. Caroline was the only person to whom Darcy speaks of Eliza. It was because she was in love with him

233. Lovers are sensitive about their love; still they itch to talk of them

234. Eyes express the soul

235. Serious Romance defies one’s strength if he has to speak

50. "Miss Elizabeth Bennet."

51. "Miss Elizabeth Bennet!" Repeated Miss Bingley. "I am all astonishment. How long has she been such a favourite? -- and pray, when am I to wish you joy?"

52. "That is exactly the question which I expected you to ask. A lady’s imagination is very rapid; it jumps from admiration to love, from love to matrimony, in a moment. I knew you would be wishing me joy."

53. "Nay, if you are so serious about it, I shall consider the matter as absolutely settled. You will have a charming mother-in-law, indeed; and, of course, she will be always at Pemberley with

244. Rationality, common sense, fairness, justice, utility have never prevailed against love

245. God makes up His offence by more offence.
Stupidity acts like God

Darcy courted Mrs. Bennet in Elizabeth
Mrs. Bennet at Pemberly is a powerful incentive to drop Elizabeth

To take advantage of Darcy’s silence is a losing game for Miss Bingley
The weak are satisfied in giving utterance to their aspirations
Once the speech commissions itself, it does not need an audience
Fourteen amorous visits, until the marriage of Mr. Bingley

Chapter 7: Jane goes to Netherfield

Summary: The two youngest Bennet sisters, Kitty and Lydia, visit their aunt Mrs. Phillips in Meryton. A military regiment is stationed in Meryton and in due time the two become acquainted with the officers in the regiment. Jane is invited to Netherfield to have supper with Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst, and is advised by her mother to go on horseback so that if there is rain, she will be invited to stay longer. In the course of the three mile ride, Jane is soaked in the rain and falls ill. So she has to stay back at Netherfield. Elizabeth visits her and ends up staying at Netherfield herself at the request of her sister.

Mr. Bennet's property consisted almost entirely in an estate of two thousand a year, which, unfortunately for his daughters, was entailed, in default of heirs male, on a distant relation; and their mother's fortune, though ample for her situation in life, could but ill supply the deficiency of his. Her father had been an attorney in Meryton, and had left her four thousand pounds.

1. Eighteenth century was a period when many had no rights of which women were one

2. A woman with property loves to think that everyone lives on her property even if it is a small portion of the whole

3. All female children show the physical domination of Mrs. Bennet
2. She had a sister married to a Mr. Phillips, who had been a clerk to their father, and succeeded him in the business, and a brother settled in London in a respectable line of trade.

3. The village of Longbourn was only one mile from Meryton; a most convenient distance for the young ladies, who were usually tempted thither three or four times a week, to pay their duty to their aunt and to a milliner's shop just over the way. The two youngest of the family, Catherine and Lydia, were particularly frequent in these attentions; their minds were more vacant than their sisters', and when nothing better offered, a walk to Meryton was necessary to amuse their morning hours and furnish conversation for the evening; and however bare of news the country in general might be, they always contrived to learn some from their aunt. At present, indeed, they were well supplied both with news and happiness by the recent arrival of a militia regiment in the neighbourhood; it was to remain the whole winter, and Meryton was the headquarters.

4. For an attorney to have saved £5000 to a daughter which comes to £15,000 in savings, her father seemed to have been very successful.

5. Her insistence and extravagance are thus explained.

6. The younger girls being out without Jane’s marriage while Sir Lucas’ girls are not out, shows Mrs. Bennet unconventional and assertive.

7. The part always wants to claim the complete rights of the whole.

8. Apart from income property gives status, right, strength and well being.

9. Woman having freedom to go out makes the society prosperous.

10. Unconventional families have a danger of the family breaking down; also they get opportunities others do not get.

11. A vacant mind can readily fall a prey to any temptation.

12. It is vacant minds that create conventional society.

13. Vacant mind in a woman grows into a docile wife.

14. Vacant mind in a low society creates dynamic individuals.
15. Imagination filled with possibility is excitement that is endless
16. Incessant talk is ever present excitation to the nerves
17. Walking that is physical, fills the empty physical mind
18. Arrival of militia to a village is arrival of luck
19. There seems to be no cultural inhibition to chase the officers

4. Their visits to Mrs. Philips were now productive of the most interesting intelligence. Every day added something to their knowledge of the officers’ names and connections. Their lodgings were not long a secret, and at length they began to know the officers themselves. Mr. Philips visited them all, and this opened to his nieces a source of felicity unknown before. They could talk of nothing but officers; and Mr. Bingley’s large fortune, the mention of which gave animation to their mother, was worthless in their eyes when opposed to the regimentals of an ensign.

5. After listening one morning to their effusions on this subject, Mr. Bennet coolly observed –

20. Physicality expands by the thought of fortune
21. Small reality possessed is more real than a great possibility that is distant
22. Mr. Bennet who cannot abuse Mrs. Bennet abuses his daughters
6. “From all that I can collect by your manner of talking, you must be two of the silliest girls in the country. I have suspected it some time, but I am now convinced.”

7. Catherine was disconcerted, and made no answer; but Lydia, with perfect indifference, continued to express her admiration of Captain Carter, and her hope of seeing him in the course of the day, as he was going the next morning to London.

8. “I am astonished, my dear,” said Mrs. Bennet, “that you should be so ready to think your own children silly. If I wished to think slightly of anybody's children, it should not be of my own, however.”

23. Mr. Bennet abuses their daughters which is the only discipline to which he subjects them

24. Mr. Bennet is not part of Lydia’s scheme

25. Empty minds have effusions, have no room for advice or correction

26. Total physicality is totally indifferent to values, even abuse

27. Catherine is capable of disconcerted response

28. Mind occupied with entertainment has no energy to answer unrelated questions

29. An indirect criticism directly touches the concerned person

30. Mrs. Bennet was not sorry, but astonished

31. She is entirely oblivious of the situation he speaks against

32. While Mr. Bennet regrets the emptiness of his children, Mrs. Bennet is fond of that very emptiness

33. Physicality is oblivious of mental defects

34. Insensible Mrs. Bennet causes problems. Sensible husband is helpless

35. What is silly to him is cleverness to her

36. It was a superstition of that century that the husband and wife should have same sentiment

37. Mrs. Bennet could not comprehend Mr. Bennet’s sallies

38. Mrs. Bennet justifies her daughters’ infatuation of the officers

39. Mrs. Bennet is shameless to refer to her silly youth

40. Mrs. Bennet declared that she is the standard to all, unable to see how low she is. Man’s opinion of himself is always the highest

41. Obstacles in marriage are always what one seeks to rise socially through wedding

42. Age is aware of the shortcoming of youth. To be proud of it and set it as a standard is the capacity to slide back

43. Mrs. Bennet at £2000 a year aims at £5000 for her children which are the characteristics of seeking
9. "If my children are silly, I must hope to be always sensible of it."
   "Well, nobody can say that Mr. Bennet at the time of his wedding was anything but silly."  
   Subconsciously she expects young men as foolish as Mr. Bennet at the time of his wedding.

10. "Yes -- but as it happens, they are all of them very clever."
    "But, sir, as we have always been used to think them clever, we think them clever, 
    and we shall not change our minds about them now, I dare say."

11. "This is the only point, I flatter myself, on which we do not agree. I had hoped that our sentiments coincided in every particular, but I must so far differ from you as to think our two youngest daughters uncommonly foolish."

12. "My dear Mr. Bennet, you must not expect such girls to have the sense of their father and mother. When they get to our age I dare say they will not think about officers any more than we do. I remember the time when I liked a red coat myself very well -- and, indeed, so do I still at my heart; and if a smart young colonel, with five or six thousand a year, should want one of my girls, I shall not say nay to him; and I thought Colonel Forster looked very becoming the other night at Sir William's in his regimentals."

44. Subconsciously she expects young men as foolish as Mr. Bennet at the time of his wedding.

45. He could not bring himself to describe her silly nature.

46. Children who miss education become silly.

47. There is very little parents can do with grown up silly children.

48. Good health is cleverness to Mrs. Bennet.

49. What is silly to one is clever to the other.

50. One brilliant superstition of that century was the alliance of the husband and wife.

51. The husband and wife are poles apart in physical realities.

52. Mrs. Bennet finds nothing wanting in her own personality.

53. Lydia is, literally, in her own world.

54. The heights of her illusion are simultaneously illustrated by the emptiness of Lydia’s prattle.

55. Foolish children are born to foolish as well as bright parents.

56. Age brings restraint, not culture or wisdom.

57. In alliance one expects to move up the social ladder.

58. For those with at least one endowment alliance is a great opportunity to rise in the society.

59. Man wants to correct in the end what cannot be corrected even in the beginning.
12 "Mama," cried Lydia, "my aunt says that Colonel Forster and Captain Carter do not go so often to Miss Watson's as they did when they first came; she sees them now very often standing in Clarke's library."

"It is from Miss Bingley," said Jane, and then read it aloud.

14 Mrs. Bennet was prevented replying by the entrance of the footman with a note for Miss Bennet; it came from Netherfield, and the servant waited for an answer. Mrs. Bennet's eyes sparkled with pleasure, and she was eagerly calling out, while her daughter read—

"Well, Jane, who is it from? What is it about? What does he say? Well, Jane, make haste and tell us; make haste, my love."

15 "Those were days when boys did not write to girls, but the mother expects it. She was one who was anxious to capitalize on vulgarity

16 "It is from Miss Bingley," said Jane, and then read it aloud.
17. "My dear Friend, -- If you are not so compassionate as to dine to-day with Louisa and me, we shall be in danger of hating each other for the rest of our lives, for a whole day's tête-à-tête between two women can never end without a quarrel. Come as soon as you can on the receipt of this. My brother and the gentlemen are to dine with the officers. -- Yours ever, "CAROLINE BINGLEY."

18. "With the officers!" Cried Lydia. "I wonder my aunt did not tell us of that." "Oh, dear, did not tell us of that?" Asked Mrs. Bennet. "Oh, dear, did not tell us of that?" asked Lydia. "Oh, dear, did not tell us of that?"

19. "Dining out," said Mrs. Bennet; "that is very unlucky." "Dining out," said Mrs. Bennet; "that is very unlucky."

20. "Can I have the carriage?" Said Jane. "Can I have the carriage?" Asked Jane.

21. "No, my dear, you had better go on horseback, because it seems likely to rain; and then you must stay all night." "No, my dear, you had better go on horseback, because it seems likely to rain; and then you must stay all night."
87. Mrs. Bennet spoils Jane’s chances, but rain and fever oblige her
Mrs. Bennet’s scheme cancels the entire prospect
Mrs. Bennet is one who can hardly wait for the results. Note it prolongs the duration of maturity
Elizabeth’s shrewdness sees through the holes of her mother’s plot
Dominating characters speak for submissive ones

22. “That would be a good scheme,” said Elizabeth, “if you were sure that they
would not offer to send her home.”

23. “Oh! But the gentlemen will have Mr. Bingley’s chaise to go to Meryton; and
the Hursts have no horses to theirs.”

24. “I had much rather go in the coach.”

25. “But, my dear, your father cannot
spare the horses, I am sure. They are
wanted in the farm, Mr. Bennet, are not they?”

26. “They are wanted in the farm much
tofter than I can get them.”

27. “But if you have got them to-day,” said
Elizabeth, “my mother’s purpose will
be answered.”

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results. Note it prolongs the duration of maturity
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mother’s plot

91. Dominating characters speak for submissive ones

92. The conflict in the psychological make up of the
parents is seen again in that of Jane and her mother.
The story deals with their progress
93. Mrs. Bennet was in her young days successful with
Mr. Bennet with her tricks or ploys
94. Such ploys never succeed more than once. Their
initial success is by their energy

95. Difference is a mild protest

96. Mrs. Bennet is capable of transparent tricks

97. An energetic dynamic person exhausts all her
opportunities

98. Mrs. Bennet draws on all the areas of her power

99. Small people cannot succeed in vast projects as they
exhaust all their energies in small tricks leaving the vast
strategies devoid of energy

100. Submission can be sarcastic

101. Elizabeth, who violently differs from her mother,
ever protests sufficiently
28. She did at last extort from her father an acknowledgment that the horses were engaged: Jane was therefore obliged to go on horseback, and her mother attended her to the door with many cheerful prognostics of a bad day. Her hopes were answered: Jane had not been gone long before it rained hard. Her sisters were uneasy for her, but her mother was delighted. The rain continued the whole evening without intermission: Jane certainly could not come back.

103. Pride and Prejudice is the story of uncouth, uncultured, bumptious Mrs. Bennet reaching her fulfilment bulldozing her way through life. Mrs. Bennet’s fulsome energy has a streak of idealism in it. Accomplishment has a streak of idealism in it. No accomplishment can confine itself within the bounds of convention. Idealism and dissipation have too much in common. Accomplishment has a streak of idealism in it. Efficiency is to exhaust one’s energy. Energy is supplied by understanding. Mrs. Bennet extorted from her father a promise. Mrs. Bennet appears to oblige her husband. If so, he was a party to the ploy and to its fiasco. Life does oblige strong wishes. How far it will continue depends on the respective directions. Her hopes were answered. It rained. The subconscious decision can compel the external atmosphere. Life is an interchange of various propensities. What delights one can render another uneasy. Accomplishment has a streak of idealism in it. No accomplishment can confine itself within the bounds of convention.
118. It rains as Life Response. Intensity, right and wrong, evokes response
119. An intense idea brought rain, but it cannot win Bingley
120. Initiative deprives one of the privilege of living in the moment
121. To be a British husband it requires a greater discipline than to be a gentleman
122. Marriage can begin with extreme opposites and compel people to work out a harmony at the expense of marriage
123. In one sense, marriage is responsibility without authority to the husband
124. Marriage tries to achieve differing personal goals in a social context
125. Nature attracts the complement, not necessarily the opposite
Complements can be opposites, similar, dissimilar or any other thing as long as they are complements
Complements develop along a line of growth or in the reverse
It can be sideways, directly, indirectly or obliquely as it can be naturally, in concert, against the grain, a mix, a blend, personality of the partners, the norm, or a mix, and the reverse.

126. The reader must be able to see fate, fixity, atavism, social pressure, natural propensities, Marvel, ideal, dissipation or adventure in Bennet’s family
127. To see it as the adventure of the Eternal Self in the context of Time is rewarding
128. The most obvious disclosure is that of the witness Purusha in the person of Mr. Bennet
129. It is obvious the Purusha can become Ishwara
130. Uncontrollable instincts are offered an unlimited scope here
131. Man lived on one meal only, the dinner
132. The family is an economic unit of division of labour
133. The animal in Man outlived the period of weaning away of the young ones. In modern life the animal has come back with a vengeance.

134. Bingley’s sisters do like Jane more than as a friend.

135. Had it not been for Elizabeth’s love of Darcy, the sisters might have approved of Jane’s marriage with Bingley.

136. Strongly felt wishes are scarcely spoken.

137. Mr. Bennet is more interested in picking holes in his wife’s schemes than in the work on hand.
33 Elizabeth, feeling really anxious, was determined to go to her, though the carriage was not to be had; and as she was no horsewoman, walking was her only alternative. She declared her resolution.

34 “How can you be so silly,” cried her mother, “as to think of such a thing, in all this dirt! You will not be fit to be seen when you get there.”

35 “I shall be very fit to see Jane -- which is all I want.”

36 “Is this a hint to me, Lizzy,” said her father, “to send for the horses?”

37 “No, indeed. I do not wish to avoid the walk. The distance is nothing when one has a motive; only three miles. I shall be back by dinner.”

145. Children are the field for the parents’ combat

146. Affection responds to unspoken wishes

147. Anxiety can be vicarious

148. It is Darcy’s passion that brings Elizabeth to Netherfield, not the illness of Jane

149. Eliza is unconsciously responding to Darcy’s subconscious desire

150. Jane on horse back was a ploy. A wider scheme draws Elizabeth there

151. Eliza’s interest in Jane is total but her response exceeds it

152. Disapproval of a course in a child makes her your daughter

153. A woman challenges her lover by disclosing the seamy side of her life

154. Her conscious effort is to put up her best side

155. Strong love of one can make another by his side fall in love also

156. Mr. Bennet is unwilling to send the horses even to Lizzy

157. Mr. Bennet meanly suspects his daughter

158. He could not take her advice later as he has that suspicious nature

159. Lizzy is unwilling to take the horses from her father as an obligation

160. For a determined person, circumstances and instruments will not stand in the way

161. Those who press for their accomplishment, simultaneously take care that the rival does not achieve
Determined personalities in conflict are offered enough compromising social circumstances to pursue their ways.

Man’s resentment of his rival extends to thwart his own supporters.

Subconscious attraction is the sea if the conscious attraction is the local tank.

Subconscious attraction always finds oneself physically close to his object of attraction.

Understanding invariably finds utterance.

Those who have vested interests in a project, though unconscious themselves, will always be physically at any place of significance.

Mary’s comment is more in reference to her own thoughts.

The elders and youngsters are in two different worlds.

If we make haste, said Lydia, as they walked along, “perhaps we may see something of Captain Carter before he goes.”

If we make haste,

Lydia and Kitty are shameless. Her family permits her.

Haste is the strategy of dynamic energy.
In Meryton they parted; the two youngest repaired to the lodgings of one of the officers' wives, and Elizabeth continued her walk alone, crossing field after field at a quick pace, jumping over stiles and springing over puddles with impatient activity, and finding herself at last within view of the house, with weary ankles, dirty stockings, and a face glowing with the warmth of exercise.

Elizabeth’s urge has a resemblance of Darcy’s urge

Elizabeth is utterly unconscious of her appearance. Her mind was full of Jane

For a girl to forget her appearance is to be far more mental than vital

Accepting the lover at her worst display is true acceptance

Informality is a revolution to conventionality

Conventional is a ball while naturalness is childbirth

She was shewn into the breakfast-parlour, where all but Jane were assembled, and where her appearance created a great deal of surprise. That she should have walked three miles so early in the day, in such dirty weather, and by herself, was almost incredible to Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley; and Elizabeth was convinced that they held her in contempt for it. She was received, however, very politely by them; and in their brother's manners there was something better than politeness; there was good-humour and kindness. Mr. Darcy said very little, and Mr. Hurst nothing at all. The former was divided between admiration of the brilliancy which exercise had given to her complexion, and doubt as to the occasion's justifying her coming so far alone. The latter was thinking only of his breakfast.

The culture of the community is very much in evidence when the low meet the high

An invitation for dinner extended to five days stay. It indicates the result at the end of a year -- there were two weddings

When one is inside a social cocoon, any ordinary action will be incredible to him

People are valued not for what they are, but for what they do

Good humour and kindness are real inner values while politeness is external behaviour

To Bingley's sisters appearance is all

Caroline and Elizabeth are London and Longbourn

They evaluate her by her looks – contemptuously

Interest expresses as good humour and kindness

Darcy not only not felt contempt but saw brilliancy.

Did Darcy conjecture that Elizabeth came to see him?

Lovers see anything in terms of Love

He who says very little, may feel and think much more

He who says nothing, may have nothing to deny at
Her enquiries after her sister were not very favourably answered. Miss Bennet had slept ill, and though up, was very feverish, and not well enough to leave her room. Elizabeth was glad to be taken to her immediately; and Jane, who had only been withheld by the fear of giving alarm or inconvenience from expressing in her note how much she longed for such a visit, was delighted at her entrance. She was not equal, however, to much conversation, and when Miss Bingley left them together, could attempt little beside expressions of gratitude for the extraordinary kindness she was treated with.

When breakfast was over they were joined by the sisters; and Elizabeth began to like them herself, when she saw how much affection and solicitude they shewed for Jane. The apothecary came, and having examined his patient, said, as might be supposed, that she had caught a violent cold, and that they must endeavour to get the better of it; advised her to return to bed, and promised her some draughts.
advice was followed readily, for the feverish symptoms increased, and her head ached acutely. Elizabeth did not quit her room for a moment, nor were the other ladies often absent: the gentlemen being out, they had, in fact, nothing to do elsewhere.

When the clock struck three Elizabeth felt that she must go, and very unwillingly said so. Miss Bingley offered her the carriage, and she only wanted a little pressing to accept it, when Jane testified such concern in parting with her, that Miss Bingley was obliged to convert the offer of the chaise into an invitation to remain at Netherfield for the present. Elizabeth most thankfully consented, and a servant was dispatched to Longbourn to acquaint the family with her stay and bring back a supply of clothes.

211. Doctor’s examination raises the temperature.

212. The sisters’ invitation to Eliza to stay is half-real. Instinctively they liked Jane. Instinctively they disliked Lizzy. It may be due to Lizzy’s attitude or penetrating perception.

213. Ideas unintended do not implement themselves.

214. Politeness is a bar to sincere action.

215. By unthinking default one ends up doing the opposite.

216. Sick room is the best place to develop intimacy.

217. Service of the sick creates tenderness.

218. Solicitude is the spirit of service.

219. The body longs to stay near the beloved.
Summary: Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst do not fully appreciate Elizabeth and take the opportunity to jab at her behavior and lack of manners whenever she is not around. They voice their empathy for Jane as well because of her family and lack of connections. They worry for her chances of making a good match. That evening, the Bingleys, Hursts, and Darcy have a card game in which more details regarding Pemberley – Darcy’s own estate – and his sister are revealed.

1. At five o'clock the two ladies retired to dress, and at half-past six Elizabeth was summoned to dinner. To the civil enquiries which then poured in, and amongst which she had the pleasure of distinguishing the much superior solicitude of Mr. Bingley's, she could not make a very favourable answer. Jane was by no means better. The sisters, on hearing this, repeated three or four times how much they were grieved, how shocking it was to have a bad cold, and how excessively they disliked being ill themselves; and then thought no more of the matter; and their indifference towards Jane when not immediately before them, restored Elizabeth to the enjoyment of all her original dislike.

1. Genuine feeling makes itself unmistakably felt
2. Manners are extremely pleasing at their own level
3. It may not be equally pleasing when truer feelings are called for
4. Bingley’s solicitude is superior because of his love for Jane
5. The sisters are indifferent when not before her because it is out of politeness
6. Elizabeth has an inward satisfaction of her own understanding
7. It is this which attracts the sisters’ action against Jane
2. Their brother, indeed, was the only one of the party whom she could regard with any complacency. His anxiety for Jane was evident, and his attentions to herself most pleasing, and they prevented her feeling herself so much an intruder as she believed she was considered by the others.

She had very little notice from any but him. Miss Bingley was engrossed by Mr. Darcy, her sister scarcely less so; and as for Mr. Hurst, by whom Elizabeth sat, he was an indolent man, who lived only to eat, drink, and play at cards; who, when he found her prefer a plain dish to a ragout, had nothing to say to her.

3. When dinner was over she returned directly to Jane, and Miss Bingley began abusing her as soon as she was out of the room. Her manners

8. Love sees discomfort as death – death of Love

9. Whatever the circumstance, true feelings are always seen

10. Truth of any situation is always fully recognized

11. A woman in love can know nothing other than the man she is in love with while in his presence

12. Bingley’s attentions to Jane are taken as advances to her

13. Politeness can be real or artificial, not love

14. Attention atones for shortcomings

15. Jane was sweet as she was naïve

16. One of the indelicacies is to be an unwanted guest

17. The culture of a person exactly will be seen in his treatment of a guest

18. Elizabeth carried too great a clarity to be liked by women

19. In the presence of a rich man no one else will receive any attention

20. To Caroline Darcy was an object of love

21. To Louisa Darcy was a repository of status

22. Man can totally lose himself in the contemplation of greatness or even money and be oblivious of his own existence

23. Love attracts; desire to possess without love repels

24. Interest in eating leaves very little energy for other things

25. Indolence indulges gluttony

26. Eating, drinking and playing at cards may still qualify one as an aristocrat

27. A glutton appreciates another glutton

28. Discussing the absentee is a disgusting behaviour

29. Discussion of the absentee is universal

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were pronounced to be very bad indeed, a mixture of pride and impertinence; she had no conversation, no style, no taste, no beauty. Mrs. Hurst thought the same, and added—

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4. "She has nothing, in short, to recommend her, but being an excellent walker. I shall never forget her appearance this morning. She really looked almost wild."

5. "She did indeed, Louisa. I could hardly keep my countenance. Very nonsensical to come at all! Why must she be scampering about the country, because her sister had a cold? Her hair, so untidy, so blowsy!"

30. Not to abuse a man in his absence, one should either love him or fear him

31. Liking blinds; jealousy creatively reveals

32. The strongest argument for hating is jealousy

33. Inability to criticise is culture

34. Culture comes not out of wealth, but by tradition

35. Politeness in behaviour is not culture

36. Independence is described as pride

37. Man compares himself with others on his own strong point or the weakest point of the other

38. Submission is in behaviour as well as in thought

39. Non-submissiveness is taken to be impertinence

40. To accuse others of not having the endowments they don’t have is naïve folly

41. Dislike describes a personality empty of values

42. Caroline is original, her sister toes her line

43. Louisa never thinks, she only feels, taking the cue not from the spoken words of Caroline, but from the inner sensations felt

44. "A snob who readily subscribes is more detestable than the original culprit"

45. Meaness describes a personality by his weakness

46. The capacity for observation is fully developed in women especially when they study a rival

47. Caroline is unable to contain her jealousy. Her jealousy is not even weighty

48. Weakness finds its strength in conformity

49. In culpable behaviour, the snob who readily subscribes is more detestable than the original culprit
6. "Yes, and her petticoat; I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, I am absolutely certain; and the gown which had been let down to hide it, not doing its office."

7. "Your picture may be very exact, Louisa," said Bingley; "but this was all lost upon me. I thought Miss Elizabeth Bennet looked remarkably well when she came into the room this morning. Her dirty petticoat quite escaped my notice."

8. "You observed it, Mr. Darcy, I am sure," said Miss Bingley; "and I am inclined to think that you would not wish to see your sister make such an exhibition."

9. "Certainly not."

10. "To walk three miles, or four miles, or five miles, or whatever it is, above her ankles in dirt, and alone, quite alone! What could she mean by it? It seems to me to shew an abominable sort of conceived independence, a most country-town indifference to decorum."

11. "It shews an affection for her sister that is very pleasing," said Bingley. "Each man's seeing is according to his prejudice."

50. Each man's seeing is according to his prejudice

51. The observation of a man and a woman of the same object varies as much as the inner and outer, or rational or irrational.

52. Each person sees what he is interested in

53. Caroline drags Darcy into the conversation while he is silent.

54. It always has the opposite result.

55. An argument is easily won with one when it is related to his sensitive issue.
"I am afraid, Mr. Darcy," observed Miss Bingley, in a half-whisper, "that this adventure has rather affected your admiration of her fine eyes."

"Not at all," he replied; "they were brightened by the exercise." A short pause followed this speech, and Mrs. Hurst began again –

"I have an excessive regard for Jane Bennet; she is really a very sweet girl, and I wish with all my heart she were well settled. But with such a father and mother, and such low connections, I am afraid there is no chance of it."

"I think I have heard you say that their uncle is an attorney in Meryton."

"Yes; and they have another, who lives somewhere near Cheapside."

"A man in love can never see any defect in his woman."

"If a girl's matrimonial prospects are determined by her family, girls who distinguish themselves overcome the defects of their families."

Their low opinion of Mr. Bennet's family reflects the truth. It was provoked on this occasion because of Darcy's partiality for Elizabeth.

A woman in love sees anything with reference to her man.
17. "That is capital," added her sister, and they both laughed heartily.

18. "If they had uncles enough to fill all Cheapside," cried Bingley, "it would not make them one jot less agreeable."

19. "But it must very materially lessen their chance of marrying men of any consideration in the world," replied Darcy.

20. To this speech Bingley made no answer; but his sisters gave it their hearty assent, and indulged their mirth for some time at the expense of their dear friend’s vulgar relations.

21. With a renewal of tenderness, however, they repaired to her room on leaving the dining-parlour, and sat with her till summoned to coffee. She was still very poorly, and Elizabeth would not quit her at all, till late in the evening, when she had the comfort of seeing her asleep, and when it appeared to her rather right than pleasant that she should go down stairs herself. On entering the drawing-room she found the whole party at loo, and was immediately invited to join them; but suspecting them to be playing high, she declined it, and making her sister the excuse, said she would amuse herself for the short time she could stay below, with a book. Mr. Hurst looked at her with astonishment.

20. While it is no objection to Bingley that her uncle is an attorney, it is a serious objection to Darcy, and the vivacity of Elizabeth’s approbation, and the importance of the measure in which she was engaged, appeared to determine him to put aside all scruple, and express his sentiments with his utmost freedom.

71. Bingley’s vehemence shows his great attraction for Jane

72. Affection felt deeply, unmistakably expresses itself

73. Mind weighs the pros and cons. Emotions directly endorse

74. There is no struggle in Bingley. Darcy grapples with a conflict

75. Darcy too speaks the bare facts about Jane’s family without betraying his interest in Elizabeth

76. Friendship that is true, but not emotionally full, loves to speak ill in his absence

77. Dear friends’ vulgar relations are a reality of the changing society.

78. Bingley’s silence is because of his anger

79. His sisters truly loved Jane, but were disappointed by her status. They take it out on the other

80. Guilty conscience compensates

81. Pleasant moves work better than the right ones

82. Fever in those days could be fatal. Jane’s recovery could be attributed to Elizabeth’s and Bingley’s affection, her illness to her mother’s initiative

83. They sat there till summoned which shows the genuine interest

84. Jane’s illness is more out of the fear of embarrassment. Also the mother is in her

85. Elizabeth’s formality is a reflection of Darcy’s attempted formality with her

86. Already, we can say, it is a subconscious response to each other

87. Social differences as cultural ones appear in various forms
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88. In the rich mixing with the poor, the difference emerges at all points as in the card game

89. Difference in status will find its expression at all points

90. Excuses are transparent

91. The offender cannot know the offence as the offended feels

92. Marked difference from oneself, right or wrong, astonishes

93. Preference for reading is astonishing to Mr. Hurst

94. Miss Bingley’s dig is at Eliza’s poverty

95. Attitudes are transparent

96. Praise that is blame is unpardonably impolite to a guest

97. Elizabeth never leaves herself undefended

98. Even her resourcefulness is insufficient to compensate her low status

99. It is a creative intelligence pleasantly expanding that can do it

100. Questions that expose one’s weakness are resented

22. “Do you prefer reading to cards?” Said he; “that is rather singular.”

23. “Miss Eliza Bennet,” said Miss Bingley, “despises cards. She is a great reader, and has no pleasure in anything else.”

24. “I deserve neither such praise nor such censure,” cried Elizabeth; “I am not a great reader, and I have pleasure in many things.”

25. “In nursing your sister I am sure you have pleasure,” said Bingley; “and I hope it will soon be increased by seeing her quite well.”

101. Uniform politeness to a guest is good manners

102. Full attention and ready compliance make a good host

103. Human relationship is one of exchange of energies. It is a mixture of positive and negative energies or higher and lower energies. Either way, there is an equilibrium

104. One who shields from sarcasm is a dear friend of solicitude

105. Bingley is all solicitude. Offers his services to her

106. Caroline is sarcastic; Bingley is supportive and
Elizabeth thanked him from her heart, and then walked towards a table where a few books were lying. He immediately offered to fetch her others— all that his library afforded.

"And I wish my collection were larger for your benefit and my own credit; but I am an idle fellow, and though I have not many, I have more than I ever look into."

"I am astonished," said Miss Bingley, "that my father should have left so small a collection of books. What a delightful library you have at Pemberley, Mr. Darcy!"

"It ought to be good," he replied; "it has been the work of many generations."

"And then you have added so much to it yourself, you are always buying books."

"I cannot comprehend the neglect of a family library in such days as these."
33. "Neglect! I am sure you neglect nothing that can add to the beauties of that noble place. Charles, when you build your house, I wish it may be half as delightful as Pemberley."

34. "I wish it may."

35. "But I would really advise you to make your purchase in that neighbourhood, and take Pemberley for a kind of model. There is not a finer county in England than Derbyshire."

36. "With all my heart; I will buy Pemberley itself if Darcy will sell it."

37. "I am talking of possibilities, Charles."

38. "Upon my word, Caroline, I should think it more possible to get Pemberley by purchase than by imitation."

39. Elizabeth was so much caught by what passed as to leave her very little attention for her book; and soon laying it wholly aside, she drew near the card-table, and stationed herself between Mr. Bingley and his eldest sister, to observe the game.

117. Darcy is Bingley’s idol. Pemberley is his model. Weakness adoring strength adores everything about him.

118. Playing to the gallery is more with youngsters

119. The entire conversation is such

120. If Bingley could buy Pemberley it should cost less than £100,000 which is Bingley’s inheritance

121. To offer to buy another’s property is indelicate

122. It is true a place like Pemberley cannot be got up overnight

123. A great accomplishment cannot be easily imitated

124. Caroline’s advances to Darcy are insistent, vulgar, repetitious, provoking, but she enjoys each time she speaks. The physical is oblivious, coarse and crude. For all these, her education is finest
There was an upheaval of waves of admiration that Lizzy could not read.

Excessive interest is intrusion in exhibition.

Caroline wishes to know Georgiana’s height in comparison to her.

Darcy has Elizabeth in mind and compares it to her.

In praising Georgiana Caroline praises Darcy.

A person’s character is always seen whether he speaks or not.

Lazy Bingley is amazed at the ladies’ exertion.

All young ladies accomplished! My dear Charles, what do you mean?

It is worthwhile making an exhaustive list of various phenomena as the results indicate. It may widen our perspective.
b) Darcy’s interest in Lizzy

How Mary is left out in the cold

Why Darcy pays Wickham

Reasons for Wickham’s successful scandal

The role of £5000 of Mrs. Bennet

Collins’ wedding

Mrs. Phillips’ gossip

The role of Netherfield servants

Gardiners visit to Lambton

The role of Mrs. Reynolds

Caroline’s prodding of Darcy, its pattern, its result and how she entirely reversed is a special study

-- Her faith in her status, money, beauty, gave her energy to pursue Darcy

-- The very fact Bingley has not evinced interest is an indication of a negative result for Caroline

-- To value one’s own strength is the mental attitude

-- Maybe the charm of abuse of Eliza overtook the charm for Darcy

-- That love, attachment, attraction, passion are powerful is perhaps not known to Caroline

-- The marriage of Louisa is a warning to Darcy

-- The lady ignores a biological rule
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Caroline wishes to accomplish by breaking Jane’s possibilities, while Charlotte unthinkingly helps Jane and Elizabeth.

She could rally back on the strength of her money.

Her warning Eliza against Wickham helps her retain her relationship.

-- Her genuine affection for Jane shows she is not bad at heart

-- Her poking Eliza with the militia at Pemberley made the elopement possible

-- Her equipment is on the surface. Pemberley needs content.

-- No married sister in England at that period lived with a brother as Louisa does. Caroline’s credibility is thus lost.

-- It is not known whether she did it to oblige Darcy more than pursue her own inclination

-- Caroline is the leader in spite of being younger.

-- A man can overlook the boorishness of a parent while a lady cannot equally do so

-- Mrs. Bennet’s energy is a threat to Caroline’s energyless life

45 “Yes, all of them, I think. They all paint tables, cover screens, and net purses. I scarcely know any one who cannot do all this, and I am sure I never heard a young lady spoken of for the first time, without being informed that she was very accomplished.”
“Your list of the common extent of accomplishments,” said Darcy, “has too much truth. The word is applied to many a woman who deserves it no otherwise than by netting a purse or covering a screen. But I am very far from agreeing with you in your estimation of ladies in general. I cannot boast of knowing more than half a dozen, in the whole range of my acquaintance, that are really accomplished.”

Nor I, I am sure,” said Miss Bingley. “Then,” observed Elizabeth, “you must comprehend a great deal in your idea of an accomplished woman.”

“Yes, I do comprehend a great deal in it.”

“Oft Certainly,” cried his faithful assistant, “no one can be really esteemed accomplished who does not greatly surpass what is usually met with. A woman must have a thorough knowledge of music, singing, drawing, dancing, and the modern languages, to deserve the word; and besides all this, she must possess a certain something in her air and manner of walking, the tone of her voice, her address and expressions, or the word will be but half deserved.”

Caroline’s description undermines Elizabeth. A direct wholehearted compliment can be missed or taken as condemnation. Accomplishment is more in culture than in capacity. The list of accomplishments of young ladies is pitiable, showing the cultural outlook of the period. Surely the list shows what a lady was meant for. Caroline’s description is a commentary on Elizabeth.
“All this she must possess,” added Darcy, “and to all this she must yet add something more substantial, in the improvement of her mind by extensive reading.”

“I am no longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplished women. I rather wonder now at your knowing any.”

“Are you so severe upon your own sex as to doubt the possibility of all this?”

“I never saw such a woman. I never saw such capacity, and taste, and application, and elegance, as you describe united.”

Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley both cried out against the injustice of her implied doubt, and were both protesting that they knew many women who answered this description, when Mr. Hurst called them to order, with bitter complaints of their inattention to what was going on.

Darcy has in mind Elizabeth as the most accomplished woman.

Darcy feels Elizabeth to be very wise and learned which Elizabeth misses.

Elizabeth’s comment eliminates the sisters from the accomplishment.

This strongly stings the sisters who violently defend themselves.

Compliments turning into condemnation still brings the contending parties closer in feeling.

One way to attract is self-depreciation.

Implied doubt is more stinging than open attack.

Disorder is restored to order by discipline.
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forward. As all conversation was thereby at an end, Elizabeth soon afterwards left the room.

55. "Eliza Bennet," said Miss Bingley, when the door was closed on her, "is one of those young ladies who seek to recommend themselves to the other sex by undervaluing their own; and with many men, I dare say, it succeeds. But, in my opinion, it is a paltry device, a very mean art."

164. Any comment can be perversely turned against the speaker.

165. Caroline is thoroughly prejudiced against Lizzy and is mean to her.

166. Those who describe an accusation rarely see it describes his own act.

56. "Undoubtedly," replied Darcy, to whom this remark was chiefly addressed, "there is meanness in all the arts which ladies sometimes condescend to employ for captivation. Whatever bears affinity to cunning is despicable."

167. Darcy’s comment touches Caroline of which he was oblivious. He was anxious to hide his interest in Elizabeth.

168. It is a subtle warfare each having a dig at the other.

169. Jealous people in anger cause more harm than good by their anger to their cause.

57. Miss Bingley was not so entirely satisfied with this reply as to continue the subject.

170. Darcy’s reply to Caroline chastises Caroline, not Eliza.

58. Elizabeth joined them again only to say that her sister was worse, and that she could not leave her. Bingley urged Mr. Jones’s being sent for immediately; while his sisters, convinced that no country advice could be of any service,
recommended an express to town for one of the most eminent physicians. This she would not hear of; but she was not so unwilling to comply with their brother's proposal; and it was settled that Mr. Jones should be sent for early in the morning, if Miss Bennet were not decidedly better. Bingley was quite uncomfortable; his sisters declared that they were miserable. They solaced their wretchedness, however, by duets after supper, while he could find no better relief to his feelings than by giving his housekeeper directions that every possible attention might be paid to the sick lady and her sister.

Fever is the emotional temperature of the audience. Elizabeth knows her limits. Bingley, being truly in love, is quite uncomfortable. Bingley’s sisters are genuinely interested in Jane but also want to put up behaviour. Duets cannot solace sorrow about ill health, especially joyful ones. The disturbed atmosphere outside the sick room causes deterioration of the patient inside. Platitudes must be listened to, not acted upon. The best solace to a patient is greater attention.
Summary: Mrs. Bennet, Kitty, and Lydia visit Jane — and it is generally decided that she should not yet return home as she is not quite well. Lydia mentions to Bingley that he had made mention of a ball being held at his own estate, to which he agrees. Mrs. Bennet gets into an argument with Darcy before she leaves with her younger daughters. Bingley sisters once again laugh at the Bennet family. Darcy, however does not join in.

1. Elizabeth passed the chief of the night in her sister’s room, and in the morning had the pleasure of being able to send a tolerable answer to the enquiries which she very early received from Mr. Bingley by a housemaid, and some time afterwards from the two elegant ladies who waited on his sisters. In spite of his amendment, however, she requested to have a note sent to Longbourn, desiring her mother to visit Jane, and form her own judgment of her situation. The note was immediately dispatched, and its contents as quickly complied with. Mrs. Bennet, accompanied by her two youngest girls, reached Netherfield soon after the family breakfast.

1. Jane subconsciously is the mother in the rich sense of the word
2. Her illness is her desire to stay at Netherfield
3. Attention to a sick person can increase the sickness or cure it. It depends on the quality of interest
4. Love is abiding interest, though interest by itself is not love
5. Interest is impatient
6. Polite manners are formal and are not dogged by any interest
7. Age has experience
8. Experience is efficiency
9. The adult authority prevails. Experience is with age
10. Fever in those days could be fatal. So, she sends for her mother whose visit was fatal to Jane’s chances
11. Mrs. Bennet is the most active character in the story, though her character is vulgar
12. Mrs. Bennet was so anxious to bring her daughters there, not knowing the result
13. Undeveloped people seek company in action
14. Developed personalities rely exclusively on themselves
2. Had she found Jane in any apparent danger, Mrs. Bennet would have been very miserable; but being satisfied on seeing her that her illness was not alarming, she had no wish of her recovering immediately, as her restoration to health would probably remove her from Netherfield. She would not listen, therefore, to her daughter's proposal of being carried home; neither did the apothecary, who arrived about the same time, think it at all advisable. After sitting a little while with Jane, on Miss Bingley's appearance and invitation, the mother and three daughters all attended her into the breakfast-parlour. Bingley met them with hopes that Mrs. Bennet had not found Miss Bennet worse than she expected.

3. "Indeed I have, sir," was her answer. "She is a great deal too ill to be moved. Mr. Jones says we must not think of moving her. We must trespass a little longer on your kindness."

4. "Removed!" Cried Bingley. "It must not be thought of. My sister, I am sure, will not hear of her removal."

15. A ploy often works immediately at the cost of lasting good

16. Abundant energy can never remain unemployed

17. Mrs. Bennet is crude in her motives of action

18. Jane was sensitive. Mrs. Bennet was anything but sensitive

19. Illness in youth is physical but is mostly overcome by the excess physical energy and endless vital optimism

20. Adult illness is the vital overcoming the physical

21. Illness in old age is physical vitality giving way

22. Energy, particularly efficiency, must be fully exhausting itself at all times

23. Man moves by his subconscious ideas

24. Bingley is candid. Mrs. Bennet is full of intrigues

25. In a given atmosphere everyone tends to think according to the leader

26. Politeness to uncultured folks explodes into absurd vulgarities
“You may depend upon it, madam,” said Miss Bingley, with cold civility, “that Miss Bennet shall receive every possible attention while she remains with us.”

Mrs. Bennet was profuse in her acknowledgments.

“I am sure,” she added, “if it was not for such good friends, I do not know what would become of her, for she is very ill indeed, and suffers a vast deal, though with the greatest patience in the world, which is always the way with her, for she has, without exception, the sweetest temper I ever met with. I often tell my other girls they are nothing to her. You have a sweet room here, Mr. Bingley, and a charming prospect over that gravel walk. I do not know a place in the country that is equal to Netherfield. You will not think of quitting it in a hurry, I hope, though you have but a short lease.”

Profusion of acknowledgement is out of cultural shallowness.

Polite words not backed with polite emotions expose oneself.

Man thinks high of his family and expects them to go with his ideals.

The obvious uttered means the opposite.

Empty manners and their reciprocation soon break the relationship.

A relationship is sustained by true emotional energy.

False relationship has no energy and severs the relationship.

Mrs. Bennet thinks aloud totally inadvertently.

Praising one’s children is vicarious praise.

Whatever physical people touch, they feel it is theirs.
8. "Whatever I do is done in a hurry," replied he; "and therefore if I should resolve to quit Netherfield, I should probably be off in five minutes. At present, however, I consider myself as quite fixed here."

9. "That is exactly what I should have supposed of you," said Elizabeth. "... and I should have thought you could do it better another time."

10. "You begin to comprehend me, do you?" Cried he, turning towards her. "... I wish I might take this for a compliment; but to be so easily seen through, I am afraid, is pitiful."

11. "Oh! Yes -- I understand you perfectly." "... That is as it happens. It does not necessarily follow that a deep, intricate character is more or less estimable than such a one as yours."

12. "I wish I might take this for a compliment; but to be so easily seen through, I am afraid, is pitiful."

42. One generally receives subtle news of what is going to happen.

43. Hurry is a sign of efficiency for small people.

44. Bingley is unthinking more than thoughtless.

45. To respond positively to those thoughts is goodness or culture.

46. To respond negatively to them is lack of culture, even perversity.

47. Those who are not master of themselves respond casually.

48. The casual comment has some unexpressed energy in it and it fulfils itself.

49. Bingley's 'I should be off in five minutes' comes true.

50. Elizabeth could not refrain from making a somewhat inadvertent comment.

51. One does anticipate others wishes and thoughts.

52. Bingley was sorry he was seen through. That is one reason for his quitting Netherfield.

53. To see your characterisation is correct is a triumph.

54. It is pleasing to know you are understood.
14. “Lizzy,” cried her mother, “remember where you are, and do not run on in the wild manner that you are suffered to do at home.”

15. “I did not know before,” continued Bingley immediately, “that you were a studier of character. It must be an amusing study.”

16. “Yes; but intricate characters are the most amusing. They have at least that advantage.”

17. “The country,” said Darcy, “can in general supply but few subjects for such a study. In a country neighbourhood you move in a very confined and unvarying society.”

18. “But people themselves alter so much, that there is something new to be observed in them for ever.”

55. Mrs. Bennet wants to restrain Lizzy

56. Mrs. Bennet who was oblivious of where she was, reminds her daughter of it

57. Pure exhibitionism

58. Mrs. Bennet puts down Lizzy for no fault of hers

59. Dull people resent intelligent remarks

60. One in love loves all around her

61. It is not good manners to study the character of your host

62. Darcy’s comment shows a desire to join the conversation with Elizabeth

63. Darcy makes an unsavoury, almost offensive statement unintentionally

64. Conversation brings out the speaker’s character, not so much the subject. Darcy’s comment on the country. It is his stiffness that is responded to, not what he said

65. A man in love cannot stand his love relating to others pleasantly

66. Life gives Elizabeth occasion to study intricate characters

67. The infinity is in the infinitesimal
“Yes, indeed,” cried Mrs. Bennet, offended by his manner of mentioning a country neighbourhood. “I assure you there is quite as much of that going on in the country as in town.”

Mrs. Bennet is offensive, a subconscious awareness of Darcy’s mind.
"Ay -- that is because you have the right disposition. But that gentleman," looking at Darcy, "seemed to think the country was nothing at all."

To come into a house and abuse the inmates, one must have the domineering will of a tyrant.

Next Mrs. Bennet openly abuses Darcy.

To keep countenance one should be a perfect gentleman.

Women are less delicate and more impolite to other women than men.
96. The triumph over a rival has few equals

97. Man feels a greater joy in the rival’s humiliation than in his own triumph

98. A strong person can divert a weak one, not the other way around

99. A weak man who tries to divert a strong person to avoid an embarrassment will increase the embarrassment

100. Weak submissiveness is mistaken to be genteel behaviour

101. One rule is he who takes unfair advantage will be at a great disadvantage at the end

102. It requires established culture inherited NOT to take advantage of others

103. When somebody has an idea how to delight, life completes it

104. In a particular atmosphere, it will prevail. Any strategy will ultimately serve the aim of the atmosphere

105. Elizabeth’s attempt to mollify Darcy was used directly to insult him more

106. Each man is proud of what he has. He thinks the world is anxious to know all about him. He readily spreads his wares before anyone for this purpose. It never occurs to low people that their wares are objects of shame. To feel shame is a measure of progress

107. Bingley directly confirms his love for Jane in trying NOT to be offended by her display. Darcy does the same thing unobserved. Mrs. Bennet senses their attitude and like Oliver Twist asks for more
27. "Yes, she called yesterday with her father. What an agreeable man Sir William is, Mr. Bingley -- is not he? So much the man of fashion! So genteel and so easy! -- He has always something to say to everybody. -- That is my idea of good breeding; and those persons who fancy themselves very important, and never open their mouths, quite mistake the matter."

28. "Did Charlotte dine with you?"

29. "No, she would go home. I fancy she was wanted about the mince-pies. For my part, Mr. Bingley, I always keep servants that can do their own work; my daughters are brought up differently. But everybody is to judge for themselves, and the Lucases are very good sort of girls, I assure you. It is a pity they are not handsome! Not that I think Charlotte so very plain -- but then she is our particular friend."

30. "She seems a very pleasant young woman," said Bingley.

106. The weak beneficiary will be on the warpath

109. A future present to an uncultured person will evoke intense abuse from him now

110. Efforts in an adverse atmosphere will yield adverse results

111. Mrs. Bennet insistently calling Charlotte plain on every possible occasion enabled Longbourn to go to her

112. Any uncalled for abuse will take your property to him whom you abuse

113. Those of whom we have good opinion will be a source of benefit to us later

114. Even when one intensely tries to spoil a thing, the very intensity can, because of the atmosphere, make it a success

115. Comparison is odious

116. It is mean to claim superiority especially at the expense of others

117. A gentleman always looks at the better side
“Oh! Dear, yes; -- but you must own she is very plain. Lady Lucas herself has often said so, and envied me Jane's beauty. I do not like to boast of my own child, but to be sure, Jane -- one does not often see anybody better looking. It is what everybody says. I do not trust my own partiality. When she was only fifteen, there was a gentleman at my brother Gardiner's in town so much in love with her that my sister-in-law was sure he would make her an offer before we came away. But, however, he did not. Perhaps he thought her too young. However, he wrote some verses on her, and very pretty they were."

Physical characters are oblivious. They overdo their defects.

Beauty matters much in marriage, but beauty alone rarely gets a groom.

Because a mother speaks of her daughter being plain, it does not permit another to say so.

Uncalled for one calling another plain, it is an offence.

Those who say ‘I do not like to boast’ are boasting.

Beauty is an asset, money is a virtue, education is welcome but no one quality by itself can accomplish a work, say wedding

A mother boasting of her daughter’s beauty is postponing her wedding

Any virtue of one, if taken note of by himself, the world will not take note of

Any endorsement of a person is taken note of only when it is incomplete

“And so ended his affection,” said Elizabeth impatiently. “There has been many a one, I fancy, overcome in the same way. I wonder who first discovered the efficacy of poetry in driving away love!”

Writing good verses can exhaust one’s love for the lady

It is true a poem can drive away love, as only that much emotion was there. Elizabeth is profound

Elizabeth is an irresistible character.
33. "I have been used to consider poetry as the food of love," said Darcy. "In a companionable and agreeable manner Darcy was always allotted a place among the polished and accomplished in his sphere of society."

34. "Of a fine, stout, healthy love it may. Everything nourishes what is strong already. But if it be only a slight, thin sort of inclination, I am convinced that one good sonnet will starve it entirely away." "Of a fine, stout, healthy love it may. Everything nourishes what is strong already. But if it be only a slight, thin sort of inclination, I am convinced that one good sonnet will starve it entirely away."

Darcy only smiled; and the general pause which ensued made Elizabeth tremble lest her mother should be exposing herself again. She longed to speak, but could think of nothing to say; and after a short silence Mrs. Bennet began repeating her thanks to Mr. Bingley for his kindness to Jane, with an apology for troubling him also with Lizzy. Mr. Bingley was unaffectedly civil in his answer, and forced his younger sister to be civil also, and say what the occasion required. She performed her part indeed without much graciousness, but Mrs. Bennet was satisfied, and soon afterwards ordered her carriage. Upon this signal, the youngest of her daughters put herself forward. The two girls had been whispering to each other during the whole visit, and the result of it was, that the youngest should tax Mr. Bingley with having promised on his first coming into the country to give a ball at Netherfield.
As the person expects, others respond in the opposite way. The response is determined by the temperament of the first person, or the one who replies. It is an equilibrium of both their temperaments. It is worth examining psychologically.

Mercenary people are satisfied with a show of respect. Young persons reveal what the older ones conceal. The father and the mother precede and succeed in the children. The last child is always the mother’s favourite. Animal spirits demand favours by accusation.

Lydia was a stout, well-grown girl of fifteen, with a fine complexion and good-humoured countenance; a favourite with her mother, whose affection had brought her into public at an early age. She had high animal spirits, and a sort of natural self-consequence, which the attentions of the officers, to whom her uncle’s good dinners and her own easy manners recommended her, had increased into assurance. She was very equal, therefore, to address Mr. Bingley on the subject of the ball, and abruptly reminded him of his promise; adding, that it would be the most shameful thing in the world if he did not keep it. His answer to this sudden attack was delightful to their mother’s ear —
37. "I am perfectly ready, I assure you, to keep my engagement; and when your sister is recovered, you shall, if you please, name the very day of the ball. But you would not wish to be dancing while she is ill."

38. Lydia declared herself satisfied. "Oh! Yes -- it would be much better to wait till Jane was well, and by that time most likely Captain Carter would be at Meryton again. And when you have given your ball," she added, "I shall insist on their giving one also. I shall tell Colonel Forster it will be quite a shame if he does not."
Chapter 10: Darcy pays Attention to Elizabeth

Summary: As Jane continues recovering, with the women reading, writing, and playing music, Darcy asks Elizabeth to dance. She once again turns him down, unwilling to allow him "the pleasure of despising" her. Miss Bingley grows increasingly jealous of Darcy's attention to Elizabeth, a girl she finds beneath her.

1. The day passed much as the day before had done. Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley had spent some hours of the morning with the invalid, who continued, though slowly, to mend; and in the evening Elizabeth joined their party in the drawing-room. The loo-table, however, did not appear. Mr. Darcy was writing, and Miss Bingley, seated near him, was watching the progress of his letter and repeatedly calling off his attention by messages to his sister. Mr. Hurst and Mr. Bingley were at piquet, and Mrs. Hurst was observing their game.

163. You cannot ask a lover to criticise his lady love with no other pathos than herفرقية.  

All days are the same. What changes is the Man who makes such days.  

1. Routine days speak of absence of excess energy.  

2. Physical intimacy shows affection.  

3. Men not entering Jane’s room shows the etiquette of those times.  

4. Gentlemen are not ashamed of total idleness.  

5. True affection does not exclude low criticism.  

6. To be an unwelcome guest to one at home even if the others enjoy your company is an embarrassment to be avoided.  

7. In a culture where privacy is sacred, one watches over his shoulder his writing a letter. They are not exceptions but contradictions.
2. Elizabeth took up some needlework, and was sufficiently amused in attending to what passed between Darcy and his companion. The perpetual commendations of the lady, either on his handwriting, or on the evenness of his lines, or on the length of his letter, with the perfect unconcern with which her praises were received, formed a curious dialogue, and was exactly in unison with her opinion of each.

3. "How delighted Miss Darcy will be to receive such a letter!"
   "How many letters you must have occasion to write in the course of the year! Letters of business, too! How odious I should think them!"

4. He made no answer.

5. "You write uncommonly fast."
   "You are mistaken. I write rather slowly."

6. "Observers of a game enjoy the game equally well the player himself."

7. "To sit in a group and be watching is a common pastime as man is gregarious.

8. "To draw an unwilling person into conversation, conversation will be of no use.

9. "Toadying never wins respect. It is a sure way to lose the little one has.

10. "Toodling is a constant irritation as Love is a constant inspiration.

11. "Caroline is squeamish.

12. "The small talk is elegant.

13. "A lost cause clamours enough to destroy its little chances.

14. "A snob is oblivious of the slights or even snubs.

15. "Physical mind repeats what it spoke a minute ago.

16. "Jealousy is a constant irritation as Love is a constant inspiration.

17. "To draw an unwilling person into conversation, conversation will be of no use.

18. "A Man may be speaking to one all the time while all his interest is in another to whom he does not speak.


20. "A snob is oblivious of the slights or even snubs.

21. "When interest and employment are divided, one becomes beside the point.

22. "Flattery leads to contradictions.

23. "Praise misses facts, sees them upside down.

24. "When interest and employment are divided, one becomes beside the point."
8. "It is fortunate, then, that they fall to my lot instead of to yours."
"It is fortunate, then, that they fall to my lot instead of to yours."

9. "Pray tell your sister that I long to see her."
"Pray tell your sister that I long to see her."

10. "I have already told her so once, by your desire."
"I have already told her so once, by your desire."

11. "I am afraid you do not like your pen. Let me mend it for you. I mend pens remarkably well."
"I am afraid you do not like your pen. Let me mend it for you. I mend pens remarkably well."

12. "Thank you -- but I always mend my own."
"Thank you -- but I always mend my own."

13. "How can you contrive to write so even?"
"How can you contrive to write so even?"

14. He was silent.
He was silent.

15. "Tell your sister I am delighted to hear of her improvement on the harp; and pray let her know that I am quite in raptures with her beautiful little design for a table, and I think it infinitely superior to Miss Grantley's."
"Tell your sister I am delighted to hear of her improvement on the harp; and pray let her know that I am quite in raptures with her beautiful little design for a table, and I think it infinitely superior to Miss Grantley's."

25. Love is blind
"Love is blind"

26. Caroline never gets a single encouragement
"Caroline never gets a single encouragement"

27. It is a truism that the folly of a fool sounds great in his own ears, as it emerges as his own talk expressing his own thoughts. What is enjoyed is not the intelligence of his words, but the fact it is his own voice, the product of a self-creative genius
"It is a truism that the folly of a fool sounds great in his own ears, as it emerges as his own talk expressing his own thoughts. What is enjoyed is not the intelligence of his words, but the fact it is his own voice, the product of a self-creative genius"

28. The balance of energies found in this page can be compared with that of another similar conversation at a few other places in the story
"The balance of energies found in this page can be compared with that of another similar conversation at a few other places in the story"

29. One does not forget a rival all his life
"One does not forget a rival all his life"
16 “Will you give me leave to defer your raptures till I write again? At present I have not room to do them justice.”

17 “Oh! It is of no consequence. I shall see her in January. But do you always write such charming long letters to her, Mr. Darcy?”

18 “They are generally long; but whether always charming, it is not for me to determine.”

19 “It is a rule with me that a person who can write a long letter with ease cannot write ill.”

20 “That will not do for a compliment to Darcy, Caroline,” cried her brother, “because he does not write with ease. He studies too much for words of four syllables. Do not you, Darcy?”

21 “My style of writing is very different from yours.”

22 “Oh!” Cried Miss Bingley, “Charles writes in the most careless way imaginable. He leaves out half his words, and blots the rest.”

30. One can be in raptures, if he chooses, about a table

31. There is an instinctive urge to compliment a rich man

32. One belittles another to praise another

33. Praise by comparison hurts
“My ideas flow so rapidly that I have not time to express them -- by which means my letters sometimes convey no ideas at all to my correspondents.”

34. Pleading humility is an easy way to escape blame.

23 "My ideas flow so rapidly that I have not time to express them -- by which means my letters sometimes convey no ideas at all to my correspondents."

35. Elizabeth describes Bingley’s naïve behaviour as humility.

24 "Your humility, Mr. Bingley," said Elizabeth, "must disarm reproof."

36. Darcy’s stricture is, to say the least, uncharitable.

25 "Nothing is more deceitful," said Darcy, "than the appearance of humility. It is often only carelessness of opinion, and sometimes an indirect boast."

37. Showing off before the ladies is a pardonable weakness in youth.

26 "And which of the two do you call my little recent piece of modesty?"

38. Darcy, who wants Elizabeth’s praises, cannot stand her praising Bingley.

27 "The indirect boast; for you are really proud of your defects in writing, because you consider them as proceeding from a rapidity of thought and carelessness of execution, which if not estimable, you think at least highly interesting. The power of doing anything with quickness is always much prized by the possessor, and often without any attention to the imperfection of the performance. When you told Mrs. Bennet this morning that if you ever resolved on quitting Netherfield you should be gone in five minutes, you meant it to be a sort of panegyric, of compliment to yourself -- and yet what is there so very laudable in a precipitance which must leave very necessary business..."
 undone, and can be of no real advantage to yourself or any one else?"

"I dare say you believed it; but I am by no means convinced that you would be gone with such celerity. Your conduct would be quite as dependant on chance as that of any man I know; and if, as you were mounting your horse, a friend were to say, 'Bingley, you had better stay till next week,' you would probably do it, you would probably not go -- and at another word, might stay a month."

48. To show off before the ladies is a constant European behaviour
49. To attract his love in all that he does is a constant pre-occupation of a lover
50. The submissive man submits in all his activities

"Nay," cried Bingley, "this is too much, to remember at night all the foolish things that were said in the morning. And yet, upon my honour, I believed what I said to myself to be true, and I believe it at this moment. At least, therefore, I did not assume the character of needless precipitance merely to shew off before the ladies."

"I have long been in the habit of making myself agreeable to men in every thing that I saw to be proper; and my principal character is, that I think everything I do is proper."

28

29
30. “You have only proved by this,” cried Elizabeth, “that Mr. Bingley did not do justice to his own disposition. You have shewn him off now much more than he did himself.”

51. Elizabeth responds to Darcy’s unexpressed intention by addressing him

52. An idea or statement admits of opposite interpretations

53. Bingley was overwhelmed by Elizabeth’s resourcefulness

54. The helpless admire unsolicited help

55. Any behaviour permits any interpretation within limits

56. Darcy has succeeded in drawing Elizabeth into his conversation but is unyielding

57. Even a strong desire cannot overcome character

58. Even abuse is sweet out of the mouth of his lover

31. “I am exceedingly gratified,” said Bingley, “by your converting what my friend says into a compliment on the sweetness of my temper. But I am afraid you are giving it a turn which that gentleman did by no means intend; for he would certainly think the better of me if, under such a circumstance, I were to give a flat denial, and ride off as fast as I could.”

59. Elizabeth responds to Darcy’s unexpressed intention by addressing him

60. An idea or statement admits of opposite interpretations

61. Bingley was overwhelmed by Elizabeth’s resourcefulness

62. Any behaviour permits any interpretation within limits

63. Darcy has succeeded in drawing Elizabeth into his conversation but is unyielding

64. Even a strong desire cannot overcome character

65. Even abuse is sweet out of the mouth of his lover

32. “Would Mr. Darcy then consider the rashness of your original intention as atoned for by your obstinacy in adhering to it?”

66. Elizabeth responds to Darcy’s unexpressed intention by addressing him

67. An idea or statement admits of opposite interpretations

68. Bingley was overwhelmed by Elizabeth’s resourcefulness

69. Any behaviour permits any interpretation within limits

70. Darcy has succeeded in drawing Elizabeth into his conversation but is unyielding

71. Even a strong desire cannot overcome character

72. Even abuse is sweet out of the mouth of his lover

33. “Upon my word I cannot exactly explain the matter -- Darcy must speak for himself.”

73. Elizabeth responds to Darcy’s unexpressed intention by addressing him

74. An idea or statement admits of opposite interpretations

75. Bingley was overwhelmed by Elizabeth’s resourcefulness

76. Any behaviour permits any interpretation within limits

77. Darcy has succeeded in drawing Elizabeth into his conversation but is unyielding

78. Even a strong desire cannot overcome character

79. Even abuse is sweet out of the mouth of his lover
"You expect me to account for opinions which you choose to call mine, but which I have never acknowledged. Allowing the case, however, to stand according to your representation, you must remember, Miss Bennet, that the friend who is supposed to desire his return to the house, and the delay of his plan, has merely desired it, asked it without offering one argument in favour of its propriety."

To yield readily -- easily -- to the persuasion of a friend is no merit with you.

To yield without conviction is no compliment to the understanding of either.

You appear to me, Mr. Darcy, to allow nothing for the influence of friendship and affection. A regard for the requester would often make one readily yield to a request without waiting for arguments to reason one into it. I am not particularly speaking of such a case as you have supposed about Mr. Bingley. We may as well wait, perhaps, till the circumstance occurs before we discuss the discretion of his behaviour thereupon. But in general and ordinary cases between friend and friend, where one of them is desired by the other to change a resolution of no very great moment, should you think ill of that person for complying with the desire, without waiting to be argued into it?"
71. "Wait and hope are the two words into which the wisdom of ages is abridged.

72. A circumstance is exactly of what you are inwardly apprehensive.

73. Discretion relates to only wise men.

74. Resolution is Will.

75. Desire need not be complied with.

76. He who is willing can be argued into any situation.

77. A lover delights to find his love clever or intelligent.

38. "Will it not be advisable, before we proceed on this subject, to arrange with rather more precision the degree of importance which is to appertain to this request, as well as the degree of intimacy subsisting between the parties?"

39. "By all means," cried Bingley; "let us hear all the particulars, not forgetting their comparative height and size; for that will have more weight in the argument, Miss Bennet, than you may be aware of. I assure you that, if Darcy were not such a great tall fellow, in comparison with myself, I should not pay him half so much deference. I declare I do not know a more awful object than Darcy, on particular occasions, and in particular places; at his own house especially, and of a Sunday evening, when he has nothing to do."

40. Mr. Darcy smiled; but Elizabeth thought she could perceive that he was rather offended, and therefore checked her laugh. Miss Bingley warmly resented the indignity he had received, in an expostulation with her brother for talking such nonsense.
41 "I see your design, Bingley," said his friend. "You dislike an argument, and want to silence this."

42 "Perhaps I do. Arguments are too much like disputes. If you and Miss Bennet will defer yours till I am out of the room I shall be very thankful; and then you may say whatever you like of me."

43 "What you ask," said Elizabeth, "is no sacrifice on my side; and Mr. Darcy had much better finish his letter."

44 Mr. Darcy took her advice, and did finish his letter.  

45 When that business was over, he applied to Miss Bingley and Elizabeth for the indulgence of some music. Miss Bingley moved with alacrity to the pianoforte; and, after a polite request that Elizabeth would lead the way, which the other as politely and more earnestly negatived, she seated

82. The lover loves to lose to his love  

83. Darcy is good at arguments which he resorted to in the proposal. It is a place where attitude, not arguments, work  

84. Darcy’s domination over Bingley is total. He says he is without conviction  

85. Without doing anything intentionally Darcy made Elizabeth speak at length  

86. The subconscious fulfils itself  

87. Those who cannot argue resent an argument  

88. The presence of an acrimonious person can lead any innocent argument into annoyance  

89. In suggesting Darcy finish the letter, already we see the wife in action. It is exactly like a married wife Elizabeth talked to Darcy in her dance  

90. The rational end to which the conversation ends reflects the end of the story  

91. A lover loves to obey the most distant wishes of his love  

92. Darcy, a little later, offers to dance with Elizabeth. This he does as he subconsciously submitted to her wishes of writing the letter  

93. Darcy was eager to take her advice as a lover would  

94. A singing lover is an angel in the eyes of a lover  

95. One does not look for talents in a lady’s singing when he is in love with her  

96. Her song is celestial because it is she who is singing
Mrs. Hurst sang with her sister; and while they were thus employed, Elizabeth could not help observing, as she turned over some music books that lay on the instrument, how frequently Mr. Darcy's eyes were fixed on her. She hardly knew how to suppose that she could be an object of admiration to so great a man; and yet that he should look at her because he disliked her was still more strange. She could only imagine, however, at last, that she drew his notice because there was a something about her more wrong and reprehensible, according to his ideas of right, than in any other person present. The supposition did not pain her. She liked him too little to care for his approbation.

After playing some Italian songs, Miss Bingley varied the charm by a lively Scotch air; and soon afterwards Mr. Darcy, drawing near Elizabeth, said to her –

46. Darcy’s looks stay on Elizabeth and she reacts to it by refusing to sing or dance, recognition of the woman of the man’s seeking.

47. Life that develops is never without subtle hints. Elizabeth could see Darcy’s eyes on her.

48. Darcy was untouched by Miss Bingley’s musical charms. Elizabeth was totally attractive. His wanting to dance with her was such an occasion.

49. A lady sings wonderfully to please her lover not knowing his mind was pleasantly lost in another woman and that this pleasing song has served as a pleasant background to his own indulgence.

50. The greatest of surprises will certainly have announced themselves in some fashion.
48. "Do not you feel a great inclination, Miss Bennet, to seize such an opportunity of dancing a reel?"

49. She smiled, but made no answer. He repeated the question, with some surprise at her silence.

50. "Oh!" Said she, "I heard you before, but I could not immediately determine what to say in reply. You wanted me, I know, to say 'Yes,' that you might have the pleasure of despising my taste; but I always delight in overthrowing those kind of schemes, and cheating a person of their premeditated contempt. I have, therefore, made up my mind to tell you, that I do not want to dance a reel at all -- and now despise me if you dare."

51. "Indeed I do not dare."

52. Elizabeth, having rather expected to affront him, was amazed at his gallantry; but there was a mixture of sweetness and archness in her manner which made it difficult for her to affront anybody, and Darcy had never been so bewitched by any woman as he was by her. He really believed that, were it not for the inferiority of her connexions, he should be in some danger.

103. Darcy’s proposal can be seen in several initial acts of advance. His direct offer to dance only with her, her considered refusal on his reminding her is a miniature subtle proposal in inversion. Darcy’s proposal was of great interest, and Jane, Elizabeth, and Mr. Bingley were all affected by it. At any rate, Jane, Elizabeth, and Mr. Bingley were all affected by it. Jane, Elizabeth, and Mr. Bingley were all affected by it.

104. The offence she implied in his looks should have melted away by his offer.

105. Romantic love rises in its intensity by refusal.

106. She goes silent by her subconscious consent in spite of conscious disapproval.

107. Silence indicates indecision because of conflict.

108. Her character prevails which pleases Darcy more than the dance.

109. Prejudice takes the expression of ardent love as a ruse to despise.

110. Invitation to despise is invitation to adore.

111. He dare not despise her, not from gallantry but as a fact of his love.

112. A mixture of sweetness and archness in her prevents her from offending anyone. Till the end she is unable to offend Wickham who callously ruined her family.
114. Love cannot offend, nor sweetness nor goodness 

115. A mixture of archness and sweetness can bewitch a man, but a woman can be bewitching to a lover with no endowment at all. In the absence of any endowment the romance can be more intense 

116. No inferior status ever stood in the way of love 

117. A developed mind is sweet even in differing 

118. Darcy sees how much he has gone out to her 

53 Miss Bingley saw, or suspected enough to be jealous; and her great anxiety for the recovery of her dear friend Jane received some assistance from her desire of getting rid of Elizabeth. 

54 She often tried to provoke Darcy into disliking her guest, by talking of their supposed marriage, and planning his happiness in such an alliance.
"I hope," said she, as they were walking together in the shrubbery the next day, "you will give your mother-in-law a few hints, when this desirable event takes place, as to the advantage of holding her tongue; and if you can compass it, do cure the younger girls of running after the officers. -- And, if I may mention so delicate a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses."

56 "Have you anything else to propose for my domestic felicity?"

"Upon the condition of your uncle and aunt Phillips being placed in the gallery at Pemberley. Put them next to your great-uncle the judge. They are in the same profession, you know; only in different lines. As for your Elizabeth's picture, you must not attempt to have it taken, for what painter could do justice to those beautiful eyes?"

57 "Oh! Yes. Do let the portraits of your uncle and aunt Phillips be placed in the gallery at Pemberley. Put them next to your great-uncle the judge. They are in the same profession, you know; only in different lines. As for your Elizabeth's picture, you must not attempt to have it taken, for what painter could do justice to those beautiful eyes?"

132. Criticism of a rival helps the Man to overcome the defects of his love in his subconscious.

133. Even Darcy's sarcasm energises her folly.

134. When the lady love of a Man is attacked by her rival, he becomes more devoted to his lover.

135. Life sets limits to stupidity and acts to prevent it.

136. Physical intelligence becomes physical arrogance when thwarted.
58. "It would not be easy, indeed, to catch their expression, but their colour and shape, and the eye-lashes, so remarkably fine, might be copied."

59. At that moment they were met from another walk by Mrs. Hurst and Elizabeth herself.

60. "I did not know that you intended to walk," said Miss Bingley, in some confusion, lest they had been overheard.

61. "You used us abominably ill," answered Mrs. Hurst, "running away without telling us that you were coming out."

62. Then, taking the disengaged arm of Mr. Darcy, she left Elizabeth to walk by herself. The path just admitted three. Mr. Darcy felt their rudeness and immediately said, --

63. "This walk is not wide enough for our party. We had better go into the avenue."

58. "अपमानदीरा, आपको मानिसकी युक्ति के रूप में एक अनुभव मिलता है, जब आप अपने मानस को अपने दिन के लिए अनुभव करते हैं। आपने भले ही अपने बाईक के लिए एक अनुभव करते हैं, अंततः आपको अपने मानस के साथ एक अनुभव मिलता है।"

60. "अपमानदीरा, आपको मानिसकी युक्ति के रूप में एक अनुभव मिलता है, जब आप अपने मानस को अपने दिन के लिए अनुभव करते हैं। आपने भले ही अपने बाईक के लिए एक अनुभव करते हैं, अंततः आपको अपने मानस के साथ एक अनुभव मिलता है।"

62. "When your comment is overheard by the person concerned, it means it will be later fulfilled in his favour."

63. "This walk is not wide enough for our party. We had better go into the avenue."
But Elizabeth, who had not the least inclination to remain with them, laughingly answered, -- But Elizabeth, who had not the least inclination to remain with them, laughingly answered, --

Elizabeth laughs when left out. This is what charms Darcy. Elizabeth laughs when left out. This is what charms Darcy.

Elizabeth’s gaiety was partly due to Darcy’s constant superior attention. Elizabeth’s gaiety was partly due to Darcy’s constant superior attention.

He who laughs at being isolated will be swarmed around by the same persons later. He who laughs at being isolated will be swarmed around by the same persons later.

They are charmingly grouped excluding Elizabeth. It clearly indicates their coming together to act against Jane. They are charmingly grouped excluding Elizabeth. It clearly indicates their coming together to act against Jane.

Running is natural for her. An Indian girl cannot conceive of running. Running is natural for her. An Indian girl cannot conceive of running.
Chapter 11: Jane Recovers

Summary: With Jane feeling better, she arrives in the drawing room and spends a few hours of the evening talking with Bingley. In an attempt to draw Darcy's attention, Miss Bingley asks Elizabeth to walk with her. Darcy and Elizabeth analyse their characters. She comments that his problem is a "propensity to hate everybody" and he responds by saying that she tries to "willfully misunderstand".

1. When the ladies removed after dinner, Elizabeth ran up to her sister, and seeing her well guarded from cold, attended her into the drawing-room, where she was welcomed by her two friends with many professions of pleasure; and Elizabeth had never seen them so agreeable as they were during the hour which passed before the gentlemen appeared. Their powers of conversation were considerable. They could describe an entertainment with accuracy, relate an anecdote with humour, and laugh at their acquaintance with spirit.

2. But when the gentlemen entered, Jane was no longer the first object; Miss Bingley's eyes were instantly turned towards Darcy, and she had something to say to him before he had advanced many steps. He addressed himself directly to Miss Bennet, with a polite congratulation; Mr. Hurst also made her a slight bow, and said he

1. Professions of pleasure soothe the nerves, true or untrue
2. Politeness is circumstantial
3. Alertness is to remain on the first object of attention
4. Powers of conversation enables one to become a very agreeable literary companion
5. Conversation is not mere communication
6. Power of conversation is so far removed as ordinary speech is different from inarticulate sound
7. One needs well-developed powers of mind to describe an entertainment with accuracy
8. To see an entertainment is different from describing it accurately
9. To laugh at an acquaintance with spirit inoffensively is a high mark of education and culture
10. Presence of a VIP in the room deprives all the rest even a modicum of attention
11. Salutation can be formal, empty or warm
12. The sisters are intrinsically mercenary, polite on the
was 'very glad'; but diffuseness and warmth remained for Bingley’s salutation. He was full of joy and attention. The first half-hour was spent in piling up the fire, lest she should suffer from the change of room; and she removed at his desire to the other side of the fireplace, that she might be farther from the door. He then sat down by her, and talked scarcely to any one else. Elizabeth, at work in the opposite corner, saw it all with great delight.

Bingley was violently in love as he scarcely talked to anyone else.

Jane fully absorbed Bingley’s attention.

Capacity to be uncivil to another is one indication of being violently in love.

To receive attention is joy, to enjoy another’s success is delight.

When tea was over, Mr. Hurst reminded his sister-in-law of the card-table -- but in vain. She had obtained private intelligence that Mr. Darcy did not wish for cards; and Mr. Hurst soon found even his open petition rejected. She assured him that no one intended to play, and the silence of the whole party on the subject seemed to justify her. Mr. Hurst had therefore nothing to do but to stretch himself on one of the sofas and go to sleep. Darcy took up a book; Miss Bingley did the same; and Mrs. Hurst, principally occupied in playing with her bracelets and rings, joined now and then in her brother’s conversation with Miss Bennet.

Indolence, in the absence of exercise, goes to sleep.

The card game is an active version of sleeping on the sofa.

The subtle atmosphere is built up by private information.

It was not a cheerful gathering of pleasant friends, but a polite gathering of those who were compulsorily thrown together.

Conversation is indispensable for idle gatherings.
Miss Bingley's attention was quite as much engaged in watching Mr. Darcy's progress through his book, as in reading her own; and she was perpetually either making some inquiry, or looking at his page. She could not win him, however, to any conversation; he merely answered her question, and read on. At length, quite exhausted by the attempt to be amused with her own book, which she had only chosen because it was the second volume of his, she gave a great yawn and said, "How pleasant it is to spend an evening in this way! I declare after all there is no enjoyment like reading! How much sooner one tires of anything than of a book! When I have a house of my own, I shall be miserable if I have not an excellent library."

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**27.** One in love watching his beloved will not be deterred by shame

**28.** A lady whose eyes involuntarily turn to her man will not be smitten by social shame

**29.** To Caroline, ‘Darcy’ comprises of all the population of the house

**30.** A dominant personality pervades his own people

**31.** For one in love, there exists only one object in the world

**32.** For a man to be indifferent to a lady’s constant advances is a socially demeaning annoyance of subconscious pleasure

**33.** A lady who should be sought after, frustrated in her advances, not only loses her interest but her energies

**34.** It is a wretched state to seek attention. It is worse still if the efforts meet with failure

**35.** Thinking loud is the habit of one who lives in oneself

**36.** A small mind’s ploys backfire

**37.** Even that failure resulting in a yawn will yield unseen pleasure in the pursuit of the man
5. No one made any reply. She then yawned again, threw aside her book, and cast her eyes round the room in quest of some amusement; when, hearing her brother mentioning a ball to Miss Bennet, she turned suddenly towards him and said -- "By the bye, Charles, are you really serious in meditating a dance at Netherfield? I would advise you, before you determine on it, to consult the wishes of the present party; I am much mistaken if there are not some among us to whom a ball would be rather a punishment than a pleasure."

6. "If you mean Darcy," cried her brother, "he may go to bed, if he chuses, before it begins -- but as for the ball, it is quite a settled thing; and as soon as Nicholls has made white soup enough, I shall send round my cards."

38. Interest that is not evoked by a book can be evoked by the physical movement of walking

39. Active expressive attention precedes silent unexpressed love

40. Bingley is more than willing to please Jane by giving a ball

41. The joy of negativism is a source of fulfillment

42. Caroline’s great yawn shows her violent love is on the surface mind as love knows no tiredness of any description

43. While yawning, she describes the evening as pleasant. Yawning represents lack of environmental response, while pleasure shows deep down she is pleasantly engaged

44. He who has organised his occupation will never be bored

45. Even submissive people when their own personality is touched defy everyone and everything

46. When one’s own interest is involved, not even the weak characters allow interference

47. A submissive person asserts within limits

48. Man is more interested in preventing others to do something than in his own doing anything

49. Caroline is against the ball to prevent Darcy from dancing with Eliza
7. "I should like balls infinitely better," she replied, "if they were carried on in a different manner; but there is something insufferably tedious in the usual process of such a meeting. It would surely be much more rational if conversation instead of dancing made the order of the day."

8. "Much more rational, my dear Caroline, I dare say, but it would not be near so much like a ball."

9. Miss Bingley made no answer, and soon afterwards got up and walked about the room. Her figure was elegant, and she walked well; but Darcy, at whom it was all aimed, was still inflexibly studious. In the desperation of her feelings, she resolved on one effort more, and turning to Elizabeth, said—

"Miss Eliza Bennet, let me persuade you to follow my example, and take a turn about the room. I assure you it is very refreshing after sitting so long in one attitude."

50. One man’s pleasure is another man’s punishment

51. It is this ball that brought Darcy and Lizzy together. Caroline is perceptive of that
Elizabeth was surprised, but agreed to it immediately. Miss Bingley succeeded no less in the real object of her civility: Mr. Darcy looked up. He was as much awake to the novelty of attention in that quarter as Elizabeth herself could be, and unconsciously closed his book. He was directly invited to join their party, but he declined it, observing that he could imagine but two motives for their choosing to walk up and down the room together, with either of which motives his joining them would interfere. What could he mean? She was dying to know what could be his meaning – and asked Elizabeth whether she could at all understand him?

"Not at all," was her answer; "but depend upon it, he means to be severe on us, and our surest way of disappointing him will be to ask nothing about it."

Miss Bingley, however, was incapable of disappointing Mr. Darcy in anything, and persevered, therefore, in requiring an explanation of his two motives.

The atmosphere has a personality. If something fails once, the insistent energy that collects picks it up as soon as it can.
One in love loves to know how she is evaluated by the Man in every speech of his.

There is another feminine instinct that abjectly submits to Man’s domination.

It is not in Caroline’s power to punish Darcy.

Admiration annihilates the power to punish.

Elizabeth talks with energy; her energy comes from neglect.

Intimacy gives the liberty to be severe or silly.

Miss Bingley is submissive even in love. Lizzy is defiant. It is that which is seen as liveliness by Darcy.

Submissiveness is insipid. Non-compliance is attractive by its energy.

Humour and joke puts even greatness into a human perspective.

The whims of one, the inconsistencies of another divert an idle company pleasantly.

Darcy’s study of life has made him selfish and mean. One who studies indirectly confirms his own character.

Two people who vastly differ are united in one motive from which the difference issues.

No speech or thought of a lover will be devoid of one touch of his love.

13 "I have not the smallest objection to explaining them," said he, as soon as she allowed him to speak. "You either chuse this method of passing the evening because you are in each other's confidence, and have secret affairs to discuss, or because you are conscious that your figures appear to the greatest advantage in walking; -- if the first, I should be completely in your way, and if the second, I can admire you much better as I sit by the fire."
"Oh! Shocking!" Cried Miss Bingley. "I never heard anything so abominable. How shall we punish him for such a speech?"

"Well, I am sure to, " said Elizabeth. "We can all plague and punish one another. Tease him -- laugh at him. Intimate as you are, you must know how it is to be done."

"But upon my honour I do not. I do assure you that my intimacy has not yet taught me that. Tease calmness of temper and presence of mind! No, no -- I feel he may defy us there. And as to laughter, we will not expose ourselves, if you please, by attempting to laugh without a subject. Mr. Darcy may hug himself."

"Mr. Darcy is not to be laughed at!" Cried Elizabeth. "That is an uncommon advantage, and uncommon I hope it will continue, for it would be a great loss to me to have many such acquaintance. I dearly love a laugh."

"Desire to please without strength is squeamish. Conventional people are aghast to defy conventions. Elizabeth’s daring to laugh at Darcy is interesting to him. To be able to laugh is to be cheerful. To enjoy being laughed at is broadminded. To be able to laugh at Darcy is to be cheerful. To enjoy being laughed at by Darcy is broadminded.

"Nothing so easy, if you have but the inclination," said Elizabeth. "We can all plague and punish one another. Tease him -- laugh at him. Intimate as you are, you must know how it is to be done."

"But upon my honour I do not. I do assure you that my intimacy has not yet taught me that. Tease calmness of temper and presence of mind! No, no -- I feel he may defy us there. And as to laughter, we will not expose ourselves, if you please, by attempting to laugh without a subject. Mr. Darcy may hug himself."

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To enjoy being laughed at by Darya is broadminded. To be able to laugh at Darya is to be cheerful. To enjoy being laughed at by Darya is broadminded.
Humour defies all definitions of personality

To render a solemn event to ridicule is a joke

Elizabeth taunts him with implied folly

The ridiculous side of wisdom and goodness comes out in her moves

Culture demands that one permits others to laugh at his folly

Not to laugh at folly and nonsense is good manners

To laugh at folly and nonsense is to offer pleasant company

To laugh with others who laugh at our folly is to get out of folly

To tell a person he is without folly is to accuse him of folly

Darcy takes the occasion to make his strength felt, not knowing he is completely vulnerable

One who tries to avoid a weakness is one fully endowed with it

Vanity and pride are mistaken for each other

In rare cases men consider vanity a virtue

Perhaps that is not possible for any one. But it has been the study of my life to avoid those weaknesses which often expose a strong understanding to ridicule.

Such as vanity and pride.

Yes, vanity is a weakness indeed. But pride -- where there is a real superiority of mind, pride will be

"Miss Bingley," said he, "has given me credit for more than can be. The wisest and the best of men -- nay, the wisest and best of their actions -- may be rendered ridiculous by a person whose first object in life is a joke."

"Certainly," replied Elizabeth -- "there are such people, but I hope I am not one of them. I hope I never ridicule what is wise or good. Follies and nonsense, whims and inconsistencies, do divert me, I own, and I laugh at them whenever I can. But these, I suppose, are precisely what you are without."

"Such as vanity and pride."

"Yes, vanity is a weakness indeed. But pride -- where there is a real superiority of mind, pride will be
always under good regulation."

95. Pride is really understood by many as a virtue even when they recognise it as a defect
96. To justify pride under any guise, one must be incurably proud
97. It is folly in Darcy to defend pride in the name of superiority of mind
98. Darcy fully played himself into a trap constructed by him
99. No argument can be of avail with one who justifies pride
100. One’s painstaking efforts can directly serve the rival’s purpose
101. Elizabeth’s ridicule is totally a success
102. Even in a perverse context the subconscious urges are fulfilled
103. This is the earliest occasion for Darcy to grow self-critical
104. Man does not acknowledge his faults except to his love
105. Man sees his blatant defects as defects mankind has not cured
106. To make a virtue of one’s vices is Man’s claim to survival
107. In the eyes of his love Man loves to present himself as an ideal person

23 Elizabeth turned away to hide a smile.

24 "Your examination of Mr. Darcy is over, I presume," said Miss Bingley;

25 "I am perfectly convinced by it that Mr. Darcy has no defect. He owns it himself without disguise."

26 "No," said Darcy, "I have made no such pretension. I have faults enough, but they are not, I hope, of understanding. My temper I dare not vouch for. It is, I believe, too little yielding -- certainly too little for the convenience of the world. I cannot forget the follies and vices of others so soon as I ought, nor their offences against myself. My feelings are not puffed about with every attempt to move them. My temper would perhaps be called resentful. My good opinion once lost is lost for ever."

90. Elizabeth turned away to hide a smile.

91. Pride is really understood by many as a virtue even when they recognise it as a defect

92. To justify pride under any guise, one must be incurably proud

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27 “That is a failing indeed!” Cried Elizabeth. “Implacable resentment is a shade in a character. But you have chosen your fault well. I really cannot laugh at it. You are safe from me.”

28 “There is, I believe, in every disposition a tendency to some particular evil -- a natural defect, which not even the best education can overcome.”

29 “And your defect is a propensity to hate everybody.”

30 “And yours,” he replied, with a smile, “is wilfully to misunderstand them.”

31 “Do let us have a little music,” cried Miss Bingley, tired of a conversation in which she had no share. "Louisa, you will not mind my waking Mr. Hurst.”

108. Temperamental defects are not removed by education, but by culture

109. Darcy and Elizabeth describe each other while she is directly accusing him, he pleads, by implication, not to be misunderstood

110. Love tempers hatred into misunderstanding

111. It is an intolerable situation to see your lover more intimate with another before your very eyes

112. Social manners are endlessly resourceful

113. Caroline is baffled by the level of the discussion and she can be no part of it as she is no intellectual

114. Vanity is the imbalance of insufficiency

115. Pride is the inflexible structure of uncultured selfishness

116. No sensible man can ever justify Pride

117. Darcy betrays his insufficiency pathetically before Elizabeth

118. To a selfish man, he is himself the standard

119. Darcy is indelicate not to know his Pride

120. Obviously Elizabeth is the more cultivated among all of them

121. There is no show of politeness towards a sleeping gentleman
Her sister made not the smallest objection, and the pianoforte was opened; and Darcy, after a few moments' recollection, was not sorry for it. He began to feel the danger of paying Elizabeth too much attention.

122. He is afraid of what attracts him most

123. When one's heart's desire comes his way copiously, one feels the danger

Chapter 12: Jane and Elizabeth leave Netherfield

Summary: With Jane's recovery complete, she and Elizabeth decide to return home. Darcy notes that he has been paying too much attention to Elizabeth and decides to speak with her less. The Bennet sisters return home to a mother who is not entirely happy that Jane has returned, having wanted her to stay with Bingley for as long as possible. Kitty and Lydia are full of news of the military officers in Meryton.

In consequence of an agreement between the sisters, Elizabeth wrote the next morning to her mother, to beg that the carriage might be sent for them in the course of the day. But Mrs. Bennet, who had calculated on her daughters remaining at Netherfield till the following Tuesday, which would exactly finish Jane's week, could not bring herself to receive them with pleasure before. Her answer, therefore, was not propitious, at least not to Elizabeth's wishes, for she was impatient to get home. Mrs. Bennet sent them word that they could not possibly have the carriage before Tuesday; and in her postscript it was added that, if Mr. Bingley and his sister pressed them to stay longer, she could spare them very well. Against staying longer, however, Elizabeth was positively
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Volume 1: Chapter 12

resolved -- nor did she much expect it would be asked; and fearful, on the contrary, as being considered as intruding themselves needlessly long, she urged Jane to borrow Mr. Bingley's carriage immediately, and at length it was settled that their original design of leaving Netherfield that morning should be mentioned, and the request made.

She constantly takes insistent initiatives. They all contribute to cancel the work. She is extremely foolish. Throughout the story it is in evidence everywhere. Her wish is genuine and sincere. Its strength is greater than that of her folly. So, in the end three daughters are married not by her initiatives, but in spite of them.

Smallness readily acts according to its understanding, especially in refusing.

An illiberal mind sees vulgar initiative as a capital strategy.

Children who resent lack of culture in the parents have an abundance of them.

The subconscious, when its purpose is served, will be impatient to quit.

Trespassing into hospitality is indelicate indeed.

Hospitality, being a guest, courtesy, to be delicately pleasant are native cultural endowments not easily acquired or even transmitted.

To every foolish initiative Life has occasions that can countermand.

To offer one's own advantage as if it is advantageous to the other is crass folly.

A right decision is always supported by circumstances.

Elizabeth's impatience to go home is a right urge.

An advantage arising entirely out of chance, is an occasion for man to use it as patrimony.

No advantage is without an attending disadvantage.

Luck is there in the disadvantaged part.

Action initiated by one man's liking can fully serve the purpose of another man's liking.

Politeness proposes the opposite to the intention.
The master of the house heard with real sorrow that they were to go so soon, and repeatedly tried to persuade Miss Bennet that it would not be safe for her -- that she was not enough recovered; but Jane was firm where she felt herself to be right.

To Mr. Darcy it was welcome intelligence; Elizabeth had been at Netherfield long enough. She attracted him more than he liked -- and Miss Bingley was uncivil to her, and more teasing than usual to himself. He wisely resolved to be particularly careful that no sign of admiration should now escape him, nothing that could elevate her with the hope of influencing his felicity; sensible that if such an idea had been suggested, his behaviour during the last day must have material weight in confirming or crushing it. Steady to his purpose, he scarcely spoke ten words to her through the whole of Saturday, and though they were at one time left by themselves for half an hour, he adhered most conscientiously to his book, and would not even look at her.

Darcy feels a relief in spite of a greater longing for Elizabeth. Contrary emotions cause opposite impulses. Elizabeth insists on going in response to insistent attraction from Darcy. Darcy’s inner struggle was because he could not acknowledge his love yet. He wishes Elizabeth not to know of his love now. His conscious detachment now rears its head later as her conscious refusal. Darcy’s studied avoidance – not speaking one word when left alone with her for half an hour – now enabled life to keep him aloof from her after the Pemberley visit for more than 30 or 45 days. Our acts are unconscious. Our only conscious act is to turn our face away from Grace. Our failure is the occasion of Grace that compels us to shed our defects. Woman in love will accept a man who seeks her knowing her wrong side but that is possible only when she offers it to him. She would want the man to love her for her wrong side but that is possible only when she offers it to him.

Grace gives unasked Mind refuses. Mind has the fear that Grace may overwhelm it. Our acts are unconscious. Our only conscious act is to turn our face away from Grace. Our failure is the occasion of Grace that compels us to shed our defects. Woman in love will accept a man who seeks her knowing her wrong side but that is possible only when she offers it to him.
5. On Sunday, after morning service, the separation, so agreeable to almost all, took place. Miss Bingley’s civility to Elizabeth increased at last very rapidly, as well as her affection for Jane; and when they parted, after assuring the latter of the pleasure it would always give her to see her either at Longbourn or Netherfield, and embracing her most tenderly, she even shook hands with the former. Elizabeth took leave of the whole party in the liveliest spirits.

6. They were not welcomed home very cordially by their mother. Mrs. Bennet wondered at their coming, and thought them very wrong to give so much trouble, and was sure Jane would have caught cold again; but their father, though very laconic in his expressions of pleasure, was really glad to see them; he had felt their importance in the family circle. The evening conversation, when they were all assembled, had lost much of its animation, and almost all its sense, by the absence of Jane and Elizabeth.

7. They found Mary, as usual, deep in the study of thorough bass and human nature; and had some new extracts to admire, and some new observations of thread-bare morality to listen to. Catherine and Lydia had information for them of a different sort. Much had been done and much had significance lies wholly in the main plot

36. It is freedom that makes Elizabeth lively

37. A dying flame becomes brighter. Caroline’s civility to Elizabeth rapidly increases

38. Courtesy and culture prevail over jealousy and dislike if the offending events offer to recede

39. To Mrs. Bennet what is inconvenient is wrong

40. The father, mother, the five daughters in three groups each belong to a separate entity. The first time their unity arose was when Lydia ran away. It was a unity in sorrow, but still a unity. That led to all good events

41. It is a pity that the battlefield for the parents is the lives of their children

42. Even after an event is over it requires courteous manners to accept the fait accompli with social grace.

43. The mother thinks of marriage, the father the evening conversation, the other daughters gossip

44. Neglect leads to concentration in Mary

45. It is a pity to be neglected; it is a psychological tragedy to accept that neglect as inevitable
been said in the regiment since the preceding Wednesday: several of the officers had dined lately with their uncle, a private had been flogged, and it had actually been hinted that Colonel Forster was going to be married.

Chapter 13: Collins Writes to Mr. Bennet

Summary: Mr. Bennet announces, after some playfulness in withholding the name, that his cousin Collins has written to him announcing his trip to Longbourn. He is the heir to Mr. Bennet’s estate because Mr. Bennet has no sons. Collins is a man of the church and has been given an important patronage. Mr. Bennet and Elizabeth feel Collins might be lacking in sense, from reading his letter. When he arrives, they find their conjecture was right. It is soon realized that he intends to marry one of the Bennet girls.

1. “I hope, my dear,” said Mr. Bennet to his wife, as they were at breakfast the next morning, “that you have ordered a good dinner to-day, because I have reason to expect an addition to our family party.”

47. Empty heads are filled with useless information
48. Families can exist with no emotional centre

Incoming undefined information takes each mind to its own interest

Convention compels one to call a hated wife ‘my dear’
2. "Who do you mean, my dear? I know of nobody that is coming, I am sure, unless Charlotte Lucas should happen to call in -- and I hope my dinners are good enough for her. I do not believe she often sees such at home."

3. "The person of whom I speak is a gentleman, and a stranger."

4. Mrs. Bennet's eyes sparkled. "A gentleman and a stranger! It is Mr. Bingley, I am sure. Why, Jane -- you never dropt a word of this; you sly thing! Well, I am sure I shall be extremely glad to see Mr. Bingley. -- But -- good lord! How unlucky! There is not a bit of fish to be got to-day. Lydia, my love, ring the bell. I must speak to Hill this moment."

5. "It is not Mr. Bingley," said her husband; "it is a person whom I never saw in the whole course of my life."

6. This roused a general astonishment; and he had the pleasure of being eagerly questioned by his wife and five daughters at once.

7. Mrs. Bennet is full of energy ready to explode into activity.

8. Mr. Bennet has to create little occasions for small pleasure.

9. "Expectation of pleasure evokes all round response simultaneously."

10. An expectant person expects endlessly.

11. The only amusement for Mr. Bennet is to expose his wife before his children.

12. It is a family full of happy energy unoccupied.
7. After amusing himself some time with their curiosity, he thus explained. "About a month ago I received this letter; and about a fortnight ago I answered it, for I thought it a case of some delicacy, and requiring early attention. It is from my cousin, Mr. Collins, who, when I am dead, may turn you all out of this house as soon as he pleases."

8. "Oh! My dear," cried his wife, "I cannot bear to hear that mentioned. Pray do not talk of that odious man. I do think it is the hardest thing in the world, that your estate should be entailed away from your own children; and I am sure, if I had been you, I should have tried long ago to do something or other about it."

9. Jane and Elizabeth attempted to explain to her the nature of an entail. They had often attempted it before, but it was a subject on which Mrs. Bennet was beyond the reach of reason, and she continued to rail bitterly against the cruelty of settling an estate away from a family of five daughters, in favour of a man whom nobody cared anything about.

13. An indolent man who enjoys no domestic felicity needs some amusement.

14. To enjoy the suspense of another is for an unbalanced personality.

15. Country life is not conducive to correspondence.

16. He who takes 15 days to reply to a letter is certainly tamastic.

17. Mr. Bennet is indolent. He replies to a letter after 15 days. No wonder in a lazy atmosphere no marriages take place.

18. Indolence goes with caustic sarcasm.

19. Oppressive practical jokes arise from a morbid personality.

20. Not being capable of listening to an idea is nervous sensitivity.

21. Ignorant Mrs. Bennet takes exception to the entail. Vehemence comes from ignorance.

22. Lack of understanding makes lack of reason violent.

23. A man is odious not by what he is but by what he is to us.

24. Entrenched ignorance is entertaining.

25. Those who vehemently oppose can reverse when the situation changes.

26. How many times one can change sides is limitless.

27. Mrs. Bennet is offended not by Mr. Collins, but by her own position.

28. The desire of a wife to fully dominate a husband can alienate her from his own property.

29. People regret most the problems of their own creation.

30. People who complain against life are those who created the problem.

31. One is beyond the reach of reason when he is unable to understand facts.

32. One can explain to ignorance, not to people of
10 "It certainly is a most iniquitous affair," said Mr. Bennet, "and nothing can clear Mr. Collins from the guilt of inheriting Longbourn. But if you will listen to his letter, you may perhaps be a little softened by his manner of expressing himself."

11 "No, that I am sure I shall not; and I think it was very impertinent of him to write to you at all, and very hypocritical. I hate such false friends. Why could not he keep on quarrelling with you, as his father did before him?"

12 "Why, indeed; he does seem to have had some filial scruples on that head, as you will hear."

13 "Hunsford, near Westerham, Kent, 15th October, My dear Mr. Bennet," Mrs. Bennet, 15th, October

14 "DEAR SIR, -- The disagreement subsisting between yourself and my late honoured father always gave me much uneasiness, and since I have had the misfortune to lose him, I have frequently wished to heal the breach; but for some time I was kept back by my own doubts, fearing lest it might seem disrespectful to his memory for me to be on good terms with any one, with whom it had always pleased him to be at variance. -- "There, Mrs. Bennet." -- My mind, however is now understanding.

33. Mrs. Bennet was beyond not reason but simple facts Mrs. Bennet's nature was not irritable, as Mrs. Bennet.

34. To accuse another for what one is, is the characteristic of stupidity

35. People do not ask for what is right, but what is convenient.

36. What is inconvenient to her is impertinence in him.

37. To keep Collins away, she will want him to maintain the quarrel.

38. The earliest symptons prove true in the end. Life is unfailing.

39. Mr. Collins's goodwill to Mr. Bennet's family finally made him a relation of Lady Catherine.

40. The small that is low delights in squeamish snobbishness.

41. The very mouth that speaks of Lady Catherine will delight in it.

42. Volubility is the hallmark of a mind devoid of ideas.

43. Stupidity offers explanations the other man never needs.

44. Self-consciousness is marked in characters who are incapable of knowing others.
made up on the subject, for having received ordination at Easter, I have been so fortunate as to be distinguished by the patronage of the Right Honourable Lady Catherine de Bourgh, widow of Sir Lewis de Bourgh, whose bounty and beneficence has preferred me to the valuable rectory of this parish, where it shall be my earnest endeavour to demean myself with grateful respect towards her Ladyship, and be ever ready to perform those rites and ceremonies which are instituted by the Church of England. As a clergyman, moreover, I feel it my duty to promote and establish the blessing of peace in all families within the reach of my influence; and on these grounds I flatter myself that my present overtures of goodwill are highly commendable, and that the circumstance of my being next in the entail of Longbourn estate will be kindly overlooked on your side, and not lead you to reject the offered olive-branch. I cannot be otherwise than concerned at being the means of injuring your amiable daughters, and beg leave to apologise for it, as well as to assure you of my readiness to make them every possible amends -- but of this hereafter. If you should have no objection to receive me into your house, I propose myself the satisfaction of waiting on you and your family, Monday, November 18th, by four o'clock, and shall probably trespass on your hospitality till the Saturday se'nnight following, which I can do without any inconvenience, as Lady Catherine is far from objecting to my occasional absence on a Sunday, provided that some other clergyman is engaged to do the duty of the day. -- I remain, dear sir, with respectful compliments to your lady and daughters, your well-wisher and friend, “William Collins.”

Parental quarrels are not pleasant reminders in life

Self praise is given to folly well placed

Disagreement rises over property or women

Brothers as a rule fight with each other

My enemies’ friends are my enemies is no good logic of life

Filial scruples helped him to miss Elizabeth

The quarrel between the parents prevails

Erstwhile disagreements are best not mentioned

Displeasure of one generation dissolves in the next.

Bounty received from nobility urges him to be noble

Clownishness, deceit, meanness are some traits that cannot be compensated in the personality by money or wealth

Collins is not one who can be married by any normal girl

Ordination is for the pulpit, not for life

One who speaks of his own work to people not connected with it are people too small to that place

Letter written in offensive language cannot deliver the presents even if the intentions are pious and good

Consciousness of one’s profession means he is professionally unqualified

An excessive rhetoric implies lack of inner content

His letter tries to excel his position and attitude

Sensitivity demands not mentioning sensitive topics
64. Excessive apology is a crude offence

65. Mr. Bennet’s sarcastic comments are not in the best of taste

66. The first impression is the best impression

67. In knowing how one’s interests are affected, people are generally keen

68. Even stupid people never miss the possible benefit

69. Mrs. Bennet, physical as she is, readily recognises her benefit in him

70. Shrewdness consists in seeing selfish benefit
17 "Though it is difficult," said Jane, "to guess in what way he can mean to make us the atonement he thinks our due, the wish is certainly to his credit."

18 Elizabeth was chiefly struck with his extraordinary deference for Lady Catherine, and his kind intention of christening, marrying, and burying his parishioners whenever it were required.

19 "He must be an oddity, I think," said she, "I cannot make him out. There is something very pompous in his style. - And what can he mean by apologizing for being next in the entail? - We cannot suppose he would help it if he could. - Can he be a sensible man, sir?"

20 "No, my dear; I think not. I have great hopes of finding him quite the reverse. There is a mixture of servility and self-importance in his letter, which promises well. I am impatient to see him."

71. Jane is excellent to see only the positive side of an issue
72. Jane’s innocence springs from ignorance
73. Jane’s confusion is a direct revelation of her stupid innocence
74. Absence of penetration can be there for several reasons besides stupidity
75. Elizabeth is capable of knowing his character from the letter
76. Collins’s artificiality comes home to Elizabeth directly
77. Elizabeth at once gets a sense of his personality
78. One who values rituals cannot be a man of ideas
79. Only the one who values apologies will apologize for no fault of his
80. Servility readily joins self-importance
81. Self importance thrives on servility
21 "In point of composition," said Mary, "his letter does not seem defective. The idea of the olive branch perhaps is not wholly new, yet I think it is well expressed."

22 To Catherine and Lydia, neither the letter nor its writer were in any degree interesting. It was next to impossible that their cousin should come in a scarlet coat, and it was now some weeks since they had received pleasure from the society of a man in any other colour. As for their mother, Mr. Collins's letter had done away much of her ill-will, and she was preparing to see him with a degree of composure which astonished her husband and daughters.

23 Mr. Collins was punctual to his time, and was received with great politeness by the whole family. Mr. Bennet indeed said little; but the ladies were ready enough to talk, and Mr. Collins seemed neither in need of encouragement, nor inclined to be silent himself. He was a tall, heavy-looking young man of five-and-twenty. His air was grave and stately, and his manners were very formal. He had not been long seated before he complimented Mrs. Bennet on having so fine a family of daughters; said he had heard much of their beauty, but that in this instance fame had fallen short of the truth; and added, that he did not doubt her seeing them all in

82. Mary misses his character, sees the composition 83. Trying to know the world from reading ends in a fiasco
84. To be able to value the composition excluding the content, one must be inexperienced
85. Interest is confined to one's own context
86. To know Kitty and Lydia are outside the context of Collins is to know the family
87. Empty heads love empty aspects
88. That Mr. Bennet was astonished at the change in his wife shows what an uxorious husband he is
89. Good will or ill will is decided by self-interest
90. Even meaningless men in England are punctual. A certain value becomes a national trait when the least of them honours it
91. Mr. Collins may be a buffoon. But he too is punctual
92. In Collins one sees how the externals leave the inner character untouched.
93. In receiving and sendoffs Mr. Bennet's family comes out in full
94. Politeness and conscientiousness need a seat of culture. In their absence it makes him obsequious
95. Rank is valued more than the wealth. When both
due time well disposed of in marriage. This gallantry was not much to the taste of some of his hearers; but Mrs. Bennet, who quarrelled with no compliments, answered most readily — "Incomparable! Incomparable!" Mrs. Bennet, who quarrelled with no compliments, answered most readily — "Incomparable! Incomparable!"

"You are very kind, sir, I am sure; and I wish with all my heart it may prove so, for else they will be destitute enough. Things are settled so oddly."

"You allude, perhaps, to the entail of this estate."

"Ah! Sir, I do indeed. It is a grievous affair to my poor girls, you must confess. Not that I mean to find fault with you, for such things I know are all chance in this world. There is no knowing how estates will go when once they come to be entailed."

"To court the topics one should avoid is coarse courtesy."

"As the course of events proved, her deep concern, though explained inappropriately, was honoured by life."

"Words do not wait in an untempered Mind."

"Collins too, instead of avoiding the entail, elaborates on it.

96. Volubility goes with energy of stupidity.

97. Compliments readily come to the mind that expects much of them.

98. Fame usually outshines the truth.

99. Thick-skinned people love compliments.
27. "I am very sensible, madam, of the hardship to my fair cousins, and could say much on the subject, but that I am cautious of appearing forward and precipitate. But I can assure the young ladies that I come prepared to admire them. At present I will not say more, but perhaps when we are better acquainted -- -- "

28. He was interrupted by a summons to dinner; and the girls smiled on each other. They were not the only objects of Mr. Collins's admiration. The hall, the dining-room, and all its furniture were examined and praised; and his commendation of everything would have touched Mrs. Bennet's heart, but for the mortifying supposition of his viewing it all as his own future property. The dinner too in its turn was highly admired; and he begged to know to which of his fair cousins the excellence of its cookery was owing. But here he was set right by Mrs. Bennet, who assured him with some asperity that they were very well able to keep a good cook, and that her daughters had nothing to do in the kitchen. He begged pardon for having displeased her. In a softened tone she declared herself not at all offended; but he continued to apologise for about a quarter of an hour.

106. Mr. Collins' words do not come through experience
107. Mrs. Bennet involuntarily embarrasses Collins
108. To open an unpleasant topic and apologize for it is awkward manners

109. It is worthwhile finding the significance of life interfering like this. At this point, life does not permit their combined folly beyond this.

110. The atmosphere of the house does not permit embarrassment beyond a limit
111. In differing contexts, appreciation can change into criticism
112. Collins' compliments on the food make the girls cooks
113. Folly takes flattery as appreciation
114. The impulse of the low towards the high expands in appreciation
115. The compliment of the low can become an insult to the high
116. Lack of culture not only rubs on the wrong side but offends by offering an intellectual explanation for that rubbing
117. Culture of the low reveals itself as unintentional offence to the high
118. Culture absorbs the uncultured by remaining unoffended by their unintended inadvertence

119. An offence delivered cannot be withdrawn
Chapter 14: Collins at Longbourn

Summary: Collins goes on and on about his patroness the Lady Catherine de Bourgh and her residence in Rosings Park. He tells the Bennets how he is exceptionally well suited at flattering Lady de Bourgh and her daughter. Mr. Bennet is not impressed and finds his cousin rather silly.

1. During dinner Mr. Bennet scarcely spoke at all; but when the servants were withdrawn, he thought it time to have some conversation with his guest, and therefore started a subject in which he expected him to shine, by observing that he seemed very fortunate in his patroness. Lady Catherine de Bourgh's attention to his wishes, and consideration for his comfort, appeared very remarkable. Mr. Bennet could not have chosen better. Mr. Collins was eloquent in her praise. The subject elevated him to more than usual solemnity of manner, and with a most important aspect he protested that "he had never in his life witnessed such behaviour in a person of rank -- such affability and condescension, as he had himself experienced from Lady Catherine. She had been graciously pleased to approve of both the discourses which
he had already had the honour of preaching before her. She had also asked him twice to dine at Rosings, and had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her pool of quadrille in the evening. Lady Catherine was reckoned proud by many people he knew, but he had never seen anything but affability in her. She had always spoken to him as she would to any other gentleman; she made not the smallest objection to his joining in the society of the neighbourhood, nor to his leaving his parish occasionally for a week or two, to visit his relations. She had even condescended to advise him to marry as soon as he could, provided he chose with discretion; and had once paid him a visit in his humble parsonage; where she had perfectly approved all the alterations he had been making, and had even vouchsafed to suggest some herself, - some shelves in the closets up stairs."

5. What releases one’s eloquence is his heart.

6. Collins’ praise issues out of the sense of wonder he had not yet outlived.

7. His sense of elevation is nascent. The education of Oxford raised him from his status of non-entity as much as he now feels the gap between him and Lady Catherine.

8. Condescension was a value of aristocracy not in democracy.

9. He is a snob in the sense that he is pleased by pleasing her.

10. To him, her pleasure is an act of grace that descends from nobility.

11. Mr. Collins is a clownish buffoon devoid of not only good manners but the capacity for common sense.

12. Lady Catherine’s greatness is the living centre of his human existence. He feels all the privilege all the time of being a snob.

13. Arrogance is affability when the power of arrogance shapes the unformed substance in him.

14. He has not seen any pride in her. His motto is, “It is a joy to die for greatness.”

15. ‘He had never seen’ is a common meaningless phrase to express one’s sense of wonder. Collins had not seen any of the world. In his mouth it is absurd.

16. Attention can pass for affection.

17. Collins is incapable of knowing the difference between deference and neglect. Lady Catherine is
incapable of good behaviour towards anyone. In this combination of circumstance, Collins is doubly ridiculous.

18. Personologies expand at their weakest points
19. Education without culture makes one pompous
20. The outer social strength of rank pleasantly fills the inner vacuum
21. Man excels himself in appreciating his own value
22. Rank accords equality at the table
23. Officiousness is rank’s smallness
24. To talk of a subject not related to the hearer is unmannerly. Collins is boorish

25. Lady Catherine’s advice to Collins to marry is no condescension but officious interference
26. No one can ask another to marry according to her ideas. This only shows the absurdity of her personality
27. She is officious, silly, and pompous
28. To Mrs. Bennet, Lady Catherine is agreeable
29. Man constantly compares with himself any news that comes to him

2. "That is all very proper and civil, I am sure," said Mrs. Bennet, "and I dare say she is a very agreeable woman. It is a pity that great ladies in general are not more like her. Does she live near you, sir?"

3. "The garden in which stands my humble abode, is separated only by a lane from Rosings Park, her ladyship’s residence."

30. He prides in the proximity of his residence to hers.
4. "I think you said she was a widow, sir? Has she any family?"

"Ah!" Cried Mrs. Bennet, shaking her head, "then she is better off than many girls. And what sort of young lady is she? Is she handsome?"

"She is a most charming young lady indeed. Lady Catherine herself says that, in point of true beauty, Miss De Bourgh is far superior to the handsomest of her sex; because there is that in her features which marks the young woman of distinguished birth. She is unfortunately of a sickly constitution, which has prevented her making that progress in many accomplishments, which she could not otherwise have failed of, as I am informed by the lady who superintended her education, and who still resides with them. But she is perfectly amiable, and often condescends to drive by my humble abode in her little phaeton and ponies."

5. "She has one only daughter, the heiress of Rosings, and of very extensive property."

"How Mrs. Bennet inferred that Catherine is a widow is not known."

6. "Has she been presented? I do not remember her name among the ladies. It is a wonder Mr. Bennet could know if Lady Anne was presented."
9. "Her indifferent state of health unhappily prevents her being in town; and by that means, as I told Lady Catherine myself one day, has deprived the British court of its brightest ornament. Her ladyship seemed pleased with the idea; and you may imagine that I am happy on every occasion to offer those little delicate compliments which are always acceptable to ladies. I have more than once observed to Lady Catherine, that her charming daughter seemed born to be a duchess, and that the most elevated rank, instead of giving her consequence, would be adorned by her. These are the kind of little things which please her ladyship, and it is a sort of attention which I conceive myself peculiarly bound to pay."

10. "You judge very properly," said Mr. Bennet, "and it is happy for you that you possess the talent of flattering with delicacy. May I ask whether these pleasing attentions proceed from the impulse of the moment, or are the result of previous study?"

37. Mr. Collins is elated by his sycophancy
38. The normal tendency is to evaluate another by one’s own standard
39. An admirer is obviously oblivious
40. Man imagines to his credit the lost opportunities
41. A clown is one who compliments himself on his blemishes
11 "They arise chiefly from what is passing at the time, and though I sometimes amuse myself with suggesting and arranging such little elegant compliments as may be adapted to ordinary occasions, I always wish to give them as unstudied an air as possible."

12 Mr. Bennet's expectations were fully answered. His cousin was as absurd as he had hoped, and he listened to him with the keenest enjoyment, maintaining at the same time the most resolute composure of countenance, and, except in an occasional glance at Elizabeth, requiring no partner in his pleasure.

46. One symptom of stupidity is its pride over things others will be ashamed of

47. Even fools appreciate the value of the moment

48. A trick that works yields great pleasure

A trap that catches the prey is jubilant

A ruse that is successful is gratifying

There are men who do not know the joy of not using a ruse

It is a greater joy to save one from becoming a prey to a play

To capture another in a trap of opportunity is elevating

To lead one to Light is a privilege

To be the Light in which another can shed his darkness is no mean privilege

Knowledge is Light, is its origin

49. Culture does not resort to ruses; if resorted to, it soon cloys

50. His mean stratagem fully worked. Think of this in the context of Darcy and Caroline resorting to a ruse and Wickham’s scandal

51. ‘Nothing can come to us that is not in us.’ Analyse this conversation in the light of 1) his proposal 2) his
wedding, 3) Elizabeth’s visit to Hunsford, 4) Darcy’s proposal to Elizabeth, 5) Collins’ two letters on Lydia and Darcy, 6) His hiding from Lady Catherine at Meryton

12 By tea-time, however, the dose had been enough, and Mr. Bennet was glad to take his guest into the drawing-room again, and, when tea was over, glad to invite him to read aloud to the ladies. Mr. Collins readily assented, and a book was produced; but on beholding it (for everything announced it to be from a circulating library) he started back, and begging pardon, protested that he never read novels. Kitty stared at him, and Lydia exclaimed. Other books were produced, and after some deliberation he chose Fordyce’s Sermons. Lydia gaped as he opened the volume, and before he had, with very monotonous solemnity, read three pages, she interrupted him with –

52. To take advantage of one’s ignorance or lack of culture is mean

53. Form without content enjoys empty forms embellished

54. The satisfaction of fulfilled expectation is real. Mr. Bennet is not magnanimous to enjoy at the expense of Mr. Collin’s lack of upbringing

55. Pleasure shared is pleasure doubled

56. To entertain a guest is a cultural exercise

57. Culture develops by devising cultured living for the leisure hours

58. The physical presence of the other sex exercises a cultural influence

59. Giving a novel to a clergyman is inappropriate

60. The reading ended abruptly

61. Vast differences in culture do not permit even a slight compromise

62. In those days, novel reading was looked upon as dissipation

63. Lydia’s elopement is foreshadowed by this event

64. In the absence of governess children learn good manners by their own personal effort which can be better

65. Manners is denying oneself rough impulses

66. To generate sweet speaking impulses by the force of circumstances, one learns good manners which directly becomes an expression of formed settled culture

67. A clown treated well justifies his clownishness
68. The most boorish in the family readily announces the failure of boorishness.

69. A clown’s offer of clumsy good will can directly bring in ten times greater luck.

70. Good will from any quarter can, ultimately, be only good will.

71. To know what life offers by what it presents is life knowledge.

72. Good will attracts good will; it also permits ill-will.

73. The first meeting on the road, perhaps, indicates the family being dragged to the road.

74. Monotonous solemnity can only organise monstrously dull dead uniformity.

75. The lack of culture expresses as lack of restraint in the children.

76. Lydia knows no discipline of any kind.

77. Not to be offended by ignorance is a degree of culture.

78. Indelicacy pampered is indecorous.

79. Visits of guest expose vulnerable families.

80. Mr. Bennet has no implicit authority at home; it has to be enforced.

81. Lydia's unabashed indecorous behaviour is seen here.

82. Mature culture accommodates all shades of behavior. A family that collectively absorbs such shocks from outside or inside is of course traditionally rich in culture.

14 "Do you know, mama, that my uncle Philips talks of turning away Richard; and if he does, Colonel Forster will hire him. My aunt told me so herself on Saturday. I shall walk to Meryton to-morrow to hear more about it, and to ask when Mr. Denny comes back from town."

15 Lydia was bid by her two eldest sisters to hold her tongue; but Mr. Collins, much offended, laid aside his book, and said—

16 "I have often observed how little young ladies are interested by books of a serious stamp, though written..."
solely for their benefit. It amazes me, I confess; for, certainly, there can be nothing so advantageous to them as instruction. But I will no longer importune my young cousin."

"..."

Then, turning to Mr. Bennet, he offered himself as his antagonist at backgammon. Mr. Bennet accepted the challenge, observing that he acted very wisely in leaving the girls to their own trifling amusements. Mrs. Bennet and her daughters apologised most civilly for Lydia’s interruption, and promised that it should not occur again, if he would resume his book; but Mr. Collins, after assuring them that he bore his young cousin no ill-will, and should never resent her behaviour as any affront, seated himself at another table with Mr. Bennet, and prepared for backgammon.

87. He who is stung by the expressed ignorance is oblivious of the implied one

88. Offence received cannot be neutralised by apologies offered

89. Generosity in forgiving is psychological grace

90. Authority can control, not civilise the brute
Chapter 15: Meeting at Meryton

Summary: Collins decides he will ask for Jane’s hand in marriage, but is dissuaded when Mrs. Bennet tells him that there is another to whom Jane is likely to be engaged. Quickly, Collins decides on Elizabeth. The Bennet sisters, accompanied by Collins take a walk to Meryton where they run into Denny, one of Lydia and Kitty’s officer friends. He has with him Wickham, a recently commissioned corps member. All the girls find Wickham appealing. As the group meets and converses, Bingley and Darcy arrive. Elizabeth takes note of both Darcy and Wickham’s change in color at meeting each other, Darcy appears to be angry with the officer. The sisters move on with Collins to visit Mrs. Phillips, who invites them to dinner the next day.

1. Mr. Collins was not a sensible man, and the deficiency of nature had been but little assisted by education or society; the greatest part of his life having been spent under the guidance of an illiterate and miserly father; and though he belonged to one of the universities, he had merely kept the necessary terms, without forming at it any useful acquaintance. The subjection in which his father had brought him up had given him originally great humility of manner; but it was now a good deal counteracted by the self-conceit of a weak head, living in retirement, and the consequential feelings of early and unexpected prosperity. A fortunate chance had recommended him to Lady Catherine de Bourgh when the living of Hunsford was vacant; and the respect which he felt for her high rank, and his veneration for her as his patroness, mingling with a very good opinion of himself, of his authority as a clergyman, and his rights as a rector, made him altogether a mixture of pride and obsequiousness, self-importance and humility.

1. Education can give information, not culture
2. A university has an academic atmosphere larded with the culture of her tradition. It is for one to receive it
3. Education cannot compensate for deficiency of nature
4. University education by itself cannot make one a gentleman
5. Society educates is true, it educates the personality in its own ways
6. Parental guidance is composed of 75% of authority and 25% of their follies
7. An illiterate father having an educated son inverts the complex of poverty
8. Miserliness in a parent is infection, if not in money, but at least in generosity
9. The subjection of humility can release itself as volubility
The self-conceit of a weak head in life tends to place itself at the disposal of conceited arrogance.

Self-importance expressing humility makes one clownish.

Self-conceit is the result of prosperity without commensurate culture, particularly education.

Fortune is excess of energy in a person because of a social or psychological disequilibrium.

The educational effort of a weak illiterate mind attracts luck of prosperity.

Submission is not humility.

Submission under authority creates self-conceit.

He who falsely praises another will have a good opinion about himself.

Mixtures of the opposite qualities are found in fresh efforts of the low.

Ownership of a good house inflates the pride of physical security.

Man, who kneels before a lady seeking her hand, wants her to value his pride.

Simple man’s humility is self-appreciation.

Even genuine help or offer of help by a low man hurts.

He who is capable of help does not offer it.

One should not seek help; nor should he offer it.

When a right occasion arises for help and help is around, then one can seek it and the other can offer it.

One can be evaluated by the help he offers or accepts.

Generosity comes from excess of benevolence. Here it is assumed generosity, ignorant of the situation of the recipient.

Mr. Collins takes all his decisions on his own without reference to the opinion of the other persons.

Generosity trying to express through selfishness finds itself cancelled.
3. His plan did not vary on seeing them. Miss Bennet's lovely face confirmed his views, and established all his strictest notions of what was due to seniority; and for the first evening she was his settled choice. The next morning, however, made an alteration; for in a quarter-of-an-hour's tête-à-tête with Mrs. Bennet before breakfast, a conversation beginning with his parsonage-house, and leading naturally to the avowal of his hopes, that a mistress for it might be found at Longbourn, produced from her, amid very complaisant smiles and general encouragement, a caution against the very Jane he had fixed on. "As to her younger daughters she could not take upon her to say -- she could not positively answer -- but she did not know of any prepossession; her eldest daughter, she must just mention -- she felt it incumbent on her to hint, was likely to be very soon engaged."

31. One's choice is made by life, not by him
32. England is not a country where, in matters of marriage, there is any seniority rule either for men or women
33. Mrs. Bennet's assumption about the possible engagement of Jane postponed it

4. Mr. Collins had only to change from Jane to Elizabeth -- and it was soon done -- done while Mrs. Bennet was stirring the fire. Elizabeth, equally next to Jane in birth and beauty, succeeded her of course.

34. Expectations form themselves in a trice
35. The quick arrangements between Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Collins explain themselves when Elizabeth refuses and Jane is disappointed. Life does not permit us to take it for granted. What is the indication of life here for Collins? Some of the girls evincing interest in him would be that indication. A distant trace of it is seen from Mary only.
5. Mrs. Bennet treasured up the hint, and trusted that she might soon have two daughters married; and the man whom she could not bear to speak of the day before, was now high in her good graces.

6. Lydia's intention of walking to Meryton was not forgotten; every sister except Mary agreed to go with her; and Mr. Collins was to attend them, at the request of Mr. Bennet, who was most anxious to get rid of him, and have his library to himself; for thither Mr. Collins had followed him after breakfast, and there he would continue, nominally engaged with one of the largest folios in the collection, but really talking to Mr. Bennet, with little cessation, of his house and garden at Hunsford. Such doings discomposed Mr. Bennet exceedingly. In his library he had been always sure of leisure and tranquillity; and though prepared, as he told Elizabeth, to meet with folly and conceit in every other room in the house, he was used to be free from them there; his civility, therefore, was most prompt in inviting Mr. Collins to join his daughters in their walk; and Mr. Collins, being in fact much better fitted for a walker than a reader, was extremely well pleased to close his large book, and go.

36. Mr. Collins and Mrs. Bennet planned the marriage of Elizabeth according to social norms. It was done breaking the social sphere.

37. In a rich positive atmosphere the planning of small minds is broken according to the atmosphere.

38. As Collins takes Elizabeth into his scheme, Wickham enters the picture.

39. One does not relate to another, but to what he can do.

40. Expectation of an event either postpones it or cancels it.
In pompous nothings on his side, and civil assents on that of his cousins, their time passed till they entered Meryton. The attention of the younger ones was then no longer to be gained by him. Their eyes were immediately wandering up in the street in quest of the officers, and nothing less than a very smart bonnet indeed, or a really new muslin in a shop window, could recall them.

But the attention of every lady was soon caught by a young man, whom they had never seen before, of most gentlemanlike appearance, walking with an officer on the other side of the way. The officer was the very Mr. Denny, concerning whose return from London Lydia came to inquire, and he bowed as they passed. All were struck with the stranger's air, all wondered who he could be; and Kitty and Lydia, determined if possible to find out, led the way across the street, under pretence of wanting something in an opposite shop, and fortunately had just gained the pavement when the two gentlemen, turning back, had

Conversations carried on for courtesy's sake deliver no purpose.

New muslin in a shop and the new face of an officer are equal to the younger girls.

Note Collins comes with the girls. They run into Wickham while Darcy and Bingley soon join them. All these four men are to marry. Only Charlotte is not there. There is a significance in the absence of Charlotte as in the presence of these men.
reached the same spot. Mr. Denny addressed them directly, and entreated permission to introduce his friend, Mr. Wickham, who had returned with him the day before from town, and he was happy to say had accepted a commission in their corps. This was exactly as it should be; for the young man wanted only regimentals to make him completely charming. His appearance was greatly in his favour; he had all the best part of beauty, a fine countenance, a good figure, and very pleasing address. The introduction was followed up on his side by a happy readiness of conversation -- a readiness at the same time perfectly correct and unassuming; and the whole party were still standing and talking together very agreeably, when the sound of horses drew their notice, and Darcy and Bingley were seen riding down the street. On distinguishing the ladies of the group the two gentlemen came directly towards them, and began the usual civilities. Bingley was the principal spokesman, and Miss Bennet the principal object. He was then, he said, on his way to Longbourn on purpose to inquire after her. Mr. Darcy corroborated it with a bow, and was beginning to determine not to fix his eyes on Elizabeth, when they were suddenly arrested by the sight of the stranger, and Elizabeth, happening to see the countenance of both as they looked at each other, was all astonishment at the effect of the meeting. Both changed colour; one looked white, the other red. Mr. Wickham, after a few moments, touched his hat -- a salutation which Mr. Darcy just deigned to return. What could be the meaning of it? -- It was impossible not to long to know.

53. Wickham’s appearance electrifies the girls. He is from Pemberley though now in the army
54. Upbringing is all
55. The pleasant exterior of Pemberley wins hands down in Meryton
56. Being the son of a steward, Wickham had no occasion to play a role in Pemberley. He assimilates the best of upbringing with the humblest of attitudes. He was far more handsome than Darcy and far more pleasing than Bingley
57. Personality is expressed in his air
58. Those struck with beauty are more ready to accept it instantaneously than to know everything about its origin
59. When someone is sought, as a rule, he is met with
60. The uniform which makes the soldier ugly is taken to be an ornament of beauty
61. Pleasing address is the externals of character
62. Fine countenance is the pleasant exterior
63. Happy readiness of conversation is willing emotions to go out
64. Very agreeable feeling is the excess energy enjoying the expression
65. All the four gentlemen who are to marry in the story meet here
66. Note the simultaneity of Wickham and Darcy meeting the girls
67. It was only Elizabeth who saw the exchange between Darcy and Wickham
68. Conscious turning away from one’s love creates an opening in her to turn towards another
69. When one turns away from another, she turns towards you to oblige the rule
70. Elizabeth falls for the captivating softness of Wickham which is helped by Darcy’s indecision about fixing his look on her
71. Darcy catches sight of Wickham when he chooses NOT to fix his eyes on her
72. Anger in one raises fear in another

73. Thoughts can be hidden, not emotions

74. It is the subconscious interest that catches sight of an event and again the subconscious interest that longs to know

75. The looks of Elizabeth, Darcy, Wickham almost converge at the first moment

76. Bingley is not a part of the scheme. He does not notice Darcy and Wickham saluting each other.

Elizabeth is the centre of it. She took full notice of it.
Mr. Denny and Mr. Wickham walked with the young ladies to the door of Mr. Philips's house, and then made their bows, in spite of Miss Lydia's pressing entreaties that they would come in, and even in spite of Mrs. Philips' throwing up the parlour window and loudly seconding the invitation.

Mrs. Philips was always glad to see her nieces; and the two eldest, from their recent absence, were particularly welcome, and she was eagerly expressing her surprise at their sudden return home, which, as their own carriage had not fetched them, she should have known nothing about, if she had not happened to see Mr. Jones's shop-boy in the street, who had told her that they were not to send any more draughts to Netherfield because the Miss Bennets were come away, when her civility was claimed towards Mr. Collins by Jane's introduction of him. She received him with her very best politeness, which he returned with as much more, apologising for his intrusion, without any previous acquaintance with her, which he could not help flattering himself, however, might be justified by his relationship to the young ladies who introduced him to her notice. Mrs. Philips was quite awed by such an excess of good breeding; but her contemplation of one stranger was soon put an end to by exclamations and inquiries about the other; of whom, however, she could only tell her nieces what they already knew, that Mr. Denny had brought him from London, and that he was to have a lieutenant's commission in the -- -- shire. She had been watching him the last hour, she said, as he walked up and down the street, and had Mr. Wickham appeared, Kitty and Lydia would certainly have continued the occupation, but unluckily no one passed the window now except a few what is to come in recent future if not the ultimate result.

Those involved in the first event will be there at the end.

Lydia was the first to invite Wickham into the house of Phillips. We realise its significance at the end. The basic attraction emerges as attention.

Mrs. Bennet's family is very affectionate. Mrs. Phillips's invitation is ready and solicitous.

Every small incident is a carrier of news.

Apology is the manners of the absurd.

Village news spreads through Jones' shop boy.

Apology is the courtesy of the aborigines.

Awkward absurdity is excessive good breeding to the uninformed.

Excessive expression excites the awe of the inexperienced.

Window dressing and news gathering go together.

Failure to excite sympathy from whom it is sought is pathetic.
of the officers, who, in comparison with the stranger, were become "stupid, disagreeable fellows." Some of them were to dine with the Philipses the next day, and their aunt promised to make her husband call on Mr. Wickham, and give him an invitation also, if the family from Longbourn would come in the evening. This was agreed to, and Mrs. Philips protested that they would have a nice comfortable noisy game of lottery tickets, and a little bit of hot supper afterwards. The prospect of such delights was very cheering, and they parted in mutual good spirits. Mr. Collins repeated his apologies in quitting the room, and was assured with unwearying civility that they were perfectly needless.
12. As they walked home, Elizabeth related to Jane what she had seen pass between the two gentlemen; but though Jane would have defended either or both, had they appeared to be wrong, she could no more explain such behaviour than her sister.

13. Mr. Collins on his return highly gratified Mrs. Bennet by admiring Mrs. Philips's manners and politeness. He protested that, except Lady Catherine and her daughter, he had never seen a more elegant woman; for she had not only received him with the utmost civility, but had even pointedly included him in her invitation for the next evening, although utterly unknown to her before. Something, he supposed, might be attributed to his connection with them, but yet he had never met with so much attention in the whole course of his life.
Chapter 16: Wickham’s Tale

Summary: The Bennet girls and Collins arrive at Mrs. Phillips’ for dinner. Wickham is present. Wickham and Elizabeth engage in a long evening of conversation in which Wickham speaks a lot of falsehood about Darcy. He speaks of his childhood in Pemberley where he grew up with Darcy as his father was steward to Darcy’s father and that in the will Wickham was to receive the position of a clergyman in a rectory Darcy’s family oversees. However, Darcy did not honor the will. This angers Elizabeth no end. Wickham informs Elizabeth that Darcy is Lady Catherine de Bourgh’s nephew and is intended to marry Miss de Bourgh. Elizabeth is taken in by Wickham’s charm and believes his lies.

1. As no objection was made to the young people’s engagement with their aunt, and all Mr. Collins’s scruples of leaving Mr. and Mrs. Bennet for a single evening during his visit were most steadily resisted, the coach conveyed him and his five cousins at a suitable hour to Meryton; and the girls had the pleasure of hearing, as they entered the drawing-room, that Mr. Wickham had accepted their uncle’s invitation, and was then in the house.

   1. Artificial scruples are the offensive culture of the uncultivated
   2. Mr. Collins scruples to leave home for one evening
   3. Mr. Collins is so full of self-importance that he is oblivious of the complete sway of Wickham over the female hearts
   4. A convenience like coach becomes a status symbol
   5. The Bennet girls are all out though the eldest is not married
   6. Grooms too come from unusual level
   7. Youth looks for pleasure; age, for comfort
When this information was given, and they had all taken their seats, Mr. Collins was at leisure to look around him and admire, and he was so much struck with the size and furniture of the apartment, that he declared he might almost have supposed himself in the small summer breakfast-parlour at Rosings; a comparison that did not at first convey much gratification; but when Mrs. Phillips understood from him what Rosings was, and who was its proprietor -- when she had listened to the description of only one of Lady Catherine's drawing-rooms, and found that the chimney-piece alone had cost eight hundred pounds, she felt all the force of the compliment, and would hardly have resented a comparison with the housekeeper's room.

In describing to her all the grandeur of Lady Catherine and her mansion, with occasional digressions in praise of his own humble abode, and the improvements it was receiving, he was happily employed until the gentlemen joined them; and he found in Mrs. Phillips a very attentive listener, whose opinion of his consequence increased with what she heard, and who was resolving to retail it all among her neighbours as soon as she could. To the girls, who could not listen to their cousin, and who had nothing to do but to wish for an instrument, and examine their own

In ironic modesty is the hallmark of the self-conceited small man.

Capacity to listen raises the listener in the eyes of the speaker.

Physicality is attracted to physical features.

Comparison is with the best one knows.

The total attention of Mrs. Phillips is completely won forever by the comparison of her drawing room to one room of Rosings.

Mrs. Philips was so self-absorbed that the high reputation and charm of Wickham entirely lost on him.

Ironic modesty is the hallmark of the self-conceited small man.

To describe a work in terms of its cost means either the work is new or for the person it is a new experience.

Comparison with the great is compliment.

Mr. Collins carries artificial formalities beyond limits.

Mr. Collins was so self-absorbed that the high reputation and charm of Wickham entirely lost on him.

Ironic modesty is the hallmark of the self-conceited small man.

Capacity to listen raises the listener in the eyes of the speaker.

Wealth being the organisation of social power carries status.

Volubility is well served by a descriptive speech.

Humility is a boast in one incapable of it.

Attentive listening makes for good friendship.

News that flatters spreads fast.

Time is interest.
indifferent imitations of china on the mantelpiece, the interval of waiting appeared very long. It was over at last, however. The gentlemen did approach, and when Mr. Wickham walked into the room, Elizabeth felt that she had neither been seeing him before, nor thinking of him since, with the smallest degree of unreasonable admiration. The officers of the -- shire were in general a very creditable, gentlemanlike set, and the best of them were of the present party; but Mr. Wickham was as far beyond them all in person, countenance, air, and walk, as they were superior to the broad-faced, stuffy uncle Philips, breathing port wine, who followed them into the room.

24. Nothing enriches the atmosphere as the arrival of the beloved
25. At first sight of Wickham, Elizabeth inwardly justifies her constant thoughts of him as not unreasonable
26. Lydia’s elopement explains her initiative in the light of the integrity of the officers described here
27. The integrity of Army Officers is the integrity of the society
28. Nothing charms like a handsome face
4. Mr. Wickham was the happy man towards whom almost every female eye was turned, and Elizabeth was the happy woman by whom he finally seated himself; and the agreeable manner in which he immediately fell into conversation, though it was only on its being a wet night, and on the probability of a rainy season, made her feel that the commonest, dullest, most threadbare topic might be rendered interesting by the skill of the speaker.

5. With such rivals for the notice of the fair as Mr. Wickham and the officers, Mr. Collins seemed likely to sink into insignificance; to the young ladies he certainly was nothing; but he had still at intervals a kind listener in Mrs. Philips, and was, by her watchfulness, most abundantly supplied with coffee and muffin.

6. When the card-tables were placed, he had an opportunity of obliging her in return, by sitting down to whist.

7. "I know little of the game at present," said he, "but I shall be glad to improve myself, for in my situation of life - " Mrs. Philips was very thankful for his

29. To be the chosen by the chosen is a privilege.

30. A topic can be interesting by itself or the delivery or the speaker.

31. That the commonest, dullest, most threadbare topic can be rendered interesting is because the infinity is in the infinitesimal.

32. To the ladies Wickham was superior to everyone in his superlative grace.

33. Empty embellishment changes to the opposite when the atmosphere changes.

34. It is striking that Wickham and Darcy instinctively were attracted by Elizabeth.

35. Elizabeth was to pass through the disillusionment of Wickham to deserve Darcy.

36. A well bred man readily falls into conversation as we see Colonel Fitzwilliam.

37. Charm of conversation does not depend upon the topic, but the speaker.

38. To be attractive to young ladies is an endowment to young men.


40. Captivating manners capture the imagination.

41. Physical company is made meaningful by plentiful eating and drinking. Physicality is fulfilled by vitality.

42. To be unaware of total neglect, one must be totally self-absorbed.

43. An insignificant man is oblivious of his insignificance.

44. Physicality values food better than attention.

45. A significant man is full of his significance.

46. If eating and drinking is lower vital, card game is higher vital.

47. People refused to listen lest they should be convinced.
compliance, but could not wait for his reason.

"Mr. Wickham did not play at whist, and with ready delight was he received at the other table between Elizabeth and Lydia. At first there seemed danger of Lydia's engrossing him entirely, for she was a most determined talker; but being likewise extremely fond of lottery tickets, she soon grew too much interested in the game, too eager in making bets and exclaiming after prizes, to have attention for any one in particular. Allowing for the common demands of the game, Mr. Wickham was therefore at leisure to talk to Elizabeth, and she was very willing to hear him, though what she chiefly wished to hear she could not hope to be told -- the history of his acquaintance with Mr. Darcy. She dared not even mention that gentleman. Her curiosity, however, was unexpectedly relieved. Mr. Wickham began the subject himself. He inquired how far Netherfield was from Meryton; and after receiving her answer, asked in an hesitating manner how long Mr. Darcy had been staying there.

8. Mr. Wickham did not play at whist, and with ready delight was he received at the other table between Elizabeth and Lydia. At first there seemed danger of Lydia's engrossing him entirely, for she was a most determined talker; but being likewise extremely fond of lottery tickets, she soon grew too much interested in the game, too eager in making bets and exclaiming after prizes, to have attention for any one in particular. Allowing for the common demands of the game, Mr. Wickham was therefore at leisure to talk to Elizabeth, and she was very willing to hear him, though what she chiefly wished to hear she could not hope to be told -- the history of his acquaintance with Mr. Darcy. She dared not even mention that gentleman. Her curiosity, however, was unexpectedly relieved. Mr. Wickham began the subject himself. He inquired how far Netherfield was from Meryton; and after receiving her answer, asked in an hesitating manner how long Mr. Darcy had been staying there.

48. Once you are charmed about a person, it is difficult to be away from him.

49. See the end in the beginning.

50. The very first meeting of Wickham with Elizabeth is not planned for, but did not come off all by itself. Both she and he availed of the circumstances to engage in the game, too eager in making bets and exclaiming after prizes, to have attention for any one in particular. Allowing for the common demands of the game, Mr. Wickham was therefore at leisure to talk to Elizabeth, and she was very willing to hear him, though what she chiefly wished to hear she could not hope to be told -- the history of his acquaintance with Mr. Darcy. She dared not even mention that gentleman. Her curiosity, however, was unexpectedly relieved. Mr. Wickham began the subject himself. He inquired how far Netherfield was from Meryton; and after receiving her answer, asked in an hesitating manner how long Mr. Darcy had been staying there.

51. It is extremely significant especially in view of Lydia's initiative at the end that Lydia is on the point of entirely engrossing Wickham, indicating the future.

52. The very first to meet Wickham were Lydia and Elizabeth, indicating the future.

53. Elizabeth's notice of the greeting between Darcy and Wickham brings the latter to her.

54. Elizabeth making Wickham talk of Darcy on his own is the best example of Silent Will, though Elizabeth does it many times with him and others also.

55. A willing listener is a conversational asset.

56. Silent will achieves simultaneously.

57. Silent Will of Elizabeth makes Wickham talk of Darcy.

58. She who is in love dared not mention his name.

59. The weight of the personality is forbidding. One dared not mention his name freely.

60. Wickham's interest in Darcy was greater than in Elizabeth.

61. Wickham makes Elizabeth spell out her view of Darcy by surreptitiously introducing the subject and his attitude.
9. "About a month," said Elizabeth; and then, unwilling to let the subject drop, added, "He is a man of very large property in Derbyshire. I understand, which Elizabeth overlooked.

10. "Yes," replied Wickham; "his estate there is a noble one. A clear ten thousand per annum. You could not have met with a person more capable of giving you certain information on that head than myself; for I have been connected with his family in a particular manner from my infancy."

11. Elizabeth could not but look surprised.

12. "You may well be surprised, Miss Bennet, at such an assertion, after seeing, as you probably might, the very cold manner of our meeting yesterday. Are you much acquainted with Mr. Darcy?"

13. "As much as I ever wish to be," cried Elizabeth warmly. "I have spent four days in the same house with him, and I think him very disagreeable."
"I have no right to give my opinion," said Wickham, "as to his being agreeable or otherwise. I am not qualified to form one. I have known him too long and too well to be a fair judge. It is impossible for me to be impartial. But I believe your opinion of him would in general astonish — and perhaps you would not express it quite so strongly anywhere else. Here you are in your own family."

"Upon my word I say no more here than I might say in any house in the neighbourhood, except Netherfield. He is not at all liked in Hertfordshire. Everybody is disgusted with his pride. You will not find him more favourably spoken of by any one."

"I cannot pretend to be sorry," said Wickham, after a short interruption, "that he or that any man should not be estimated beyond their deserts; but with him I believe it does not often happen. The world is blinded by his..."
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fortune and consequence, or frightened by his high and imposing manners, and sees him only as he chuses to be seen."

"I should take him, even on my slight acquaintance, to be an ill-tempered man." Wickham only shook his head.

"It is not for me to be driven away by Mr. Darcy. If he wishes to avoid seeing me, he must go. We are not on friendly terms, and it always gives me pain to meet him, but I have no reason for avoiding him but what I might proclaim to all the world -- a sense of very great ill-usage, and

17 I should take him, even on my slight acquaintance, to be an ill-tempered man. Wickham only shook his head.

18 I wonder," said he, at the next opportunity of speaking, "whether he is likely to be in this country much longer."

19 "I do not at all know; but I heard nothing of his going away when I was at Netherfield. I hope your plans in favour of the -- -- shire will not be affected by his being in the neighbourhood."

20 "Oh! No -- it is not for me to be driven away by Mr. Darcy. If he wishes to avoid seeing me, he must go. We are not on friendly terms, and it always gives me pain to meet him, but I have no reason for avoiding him but what I might proclaim to all the world -- a sense of very great ill-usage, and

90. Till she repeats her resentment and dislike in so many words, so many times, Wickham bides his time to see whether his scandal will reach his ears.

91. The art of conversation can get all the information one wants; what is greater is to make another espouse the attitude you want.

92. Opinions offer an infinite freedom; not actions.

93. His interest is to know how long Darcy will stay to know whether his scandal will reach his ears.

94. Elizabeth is anxious that Wickham should not go away because of Darcy.

95. Readily she expresses her anxiety that his stay should not be determined by Darcy's staying. It is her first expression of strong interest.

96. Dislike does not lead you to avoid one; but disgust does.

97. Fear does it for opposite reasons.

98. His diplomatic answer of fair courage is later.
most painful regrets at his being what he is. His father, Miss Bennet, the late Mr. Darcy, was one of the best men that ever breathed, and the truest friend I ever had; and I can never be in company with this Mr. Darcy without being grieved to the soul by a thousand tender recollections. His behaviour to myself has been scandalous; but I verily believe I could forgive him anything and everything, rather than his disappointing the hopes and disgracing the memory of his father."

"I thought -- it occurred to me that he had a deep interest in the subject and was listening with all his heart; but the delicacy of it prevented further inquiry."

Elizabeth found the interest of the subject increase, and listened with all her heart; but the delicacy of it prevented further inquiry. Mr. Wickham began to speak on more general topics, Meryton, the neighbourhood, the society, appearing highly pleased with all that he had yet seen, and speaking of the latter recalled by her as a marked act of deceit.

99. His captivating softness, as she called it, has already won her fully. Neither Mr. Bennet who called him a pleasant fellow nor Mrs. Gardiner who discovered him to be mercenary saw enough in him to warn Elizabeth.

100. He triumphantly asserts his independence only to swallow it soon.

101. An incapacity of action will express itself triumphantly as its opposite.

102. He takes on himself a most gentlemanly nobility.

103. His poise is one of offended dignity.

104. Even when scandalously sinned against, he claims to noble behaviour.

105. Loyalty to the father and dislike of the son do not go together.

106. A thousand tender recollections when they do not serve the purpose can be easily forgotten or turn into the opposite.

107. To mercenary people, the only concrete reality is material benefits, not sacred memories.

21 Mr. Wickham began to speak on more general topics, Meryton, the neighbourhood, the society, appearing highly pleased with all that he had yet seen, and speaking of the latter.

108. Delicacy overcoming overwhelming emotional interest speaks of high culture.

109. Elizabeth’s interest increases. It is not in Wickham. Really it is her interest in Darcy of which she is unaware.

110. Prevented by delicacy she refrained from asking about Darcy. It became Silent Will and he spoke the news she very much wanted.

111. He and she are now united by the common dislike of Darcy.

112. (The illusion he has created later was the cause for her self-finding. Had he been true to her and refrained from falsehood, there is no chance of her
especially with gentle but very intelligible gallantry.

overcoming her charm for him, in favour of Darcy.  

Wrong people serve the cause wrongly. As the present atmosphere is strong, he was exposed. In a weak atmosphere he would have prevailed forever.)

The high intensity of a relationship, even in conversation, does not abruptly end. It slowly subsides.

It was the prospect of constant society, and good society," he added, "which was my chief inducement to enter the -- -- shire. I knew it to be a most respectable, agreeable corps, and my friend Denny tempted me farther by his account of their present quarters, and the very great attentions and excellent acquaintance Meryton had procured them. Society, I own, is necessary to me. I have been a disappointed man, and my spirits will not bear solitude. I must have employment and society. A military life is not what I was intended for, but circumstances have now made it eligible. The church ought to have been my profession -- I was brought up for the church, and I should at this time have been in possession of a most valuable living, had it pleased the gentleman we were speaking of just now."

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It is a psychological comfort to know that the other man needs some of our endowments.

Apart from flattery, a man values himself more when the value of his environment is recognized. His implicit flattery of Meryton, her uncle, etc. are obvious once we know his character, not before he is exposed. But Elizabeth is a willing victim who glorifies in his martyrdom.

Eliciting sympathy has an immediate effect in people having grievances.

I am a disappointed man – She is tolerable.

It is a psychological comfort to know that the other man needs some of our endowments.

Worming oneself into another’s favour is an art in itself.
25. "Yes -- the late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. He was my godfather, and excessively attached to me. I cannot do justice to his kindness. He meant to provide for me amply, and thought he had done it; but when the living fell it was given elsewhere."

26. "Good heavens!" Cried Elizabeth; "but how could that be? -- How could his will be disregarded? -- Why did not you seek legal redress?"

27. "There was just such an informality in the terms of the bequest as to give me no hope from law. A man of honour could not have doubted the intention, but Mr. Darcy chose to doubt it -- or to treat it as a merely conditional recommendation, and to assert that I had forfeited all claim to it by extravagance, imprudence -- in short, anything or nothing. Certain it is, that the living became vacant two years ago, exactly as I was of an age to hold it, and that it was given to another man; and no less certain is it, that I cannot accuse myself of having really done anything to deserve to lose it. I have a warm, unguarded temper, and I may perhaps have sometimes spoken my opinion of him, and to him, too freely. I can recall nothing worse. But the fact is, that we are very different sort of men, and that he hates me."

124. Wickham avoids mentioning Darcy’s name and evokes a deep endorsement of his emotion.

125. As emotional receptivity is fully prepared, he readily delivers his story of the living, godfather, letting down

126. Psychological injury wins total sympathy

130. He wriggles out of the situation which escapes her attention

133. She thinks of legal redress; he escapes through the doors of informality. The poisonous seed is sown. It has readily sprouted

134. One who fabricates events can also fabricate escape doors

135. (Darcy) ‘He hates me,’ says Wickham, and does not say, ‘I hate him’. Very diplomatic

136. Wickham speaks of a man of honour

137. He is ‘spotless’

138. He tells her how she just then feels about him

139. Having accused him of the worst treachery, he declares he has nothing more that is worse
140. To disclose one’s weaknesses before an accusation is brought forward is thought to be great defence, but it is a poor one, as the very value put forward is undermined by this.

28. “This is quite shocking! -- He deserves to be publicly disgraced.”

29. “Some time or other he will be -- but it shall not be by me. Till I can forget his father, I can never defy or expose him.”

30. Elizabeth honoured him for such feelings, and thought him handsomer than ever as he expressed them.

141. In other words, Elizabeth was totally won over emotionally.

142. He shocked her to say Darcy must be exposed. Thus in a few minutes he achieves a consummate victory, though temporary.

143. This shocks her, and she wants to publicly expose Darcy. Thus in a few minutes he achieves a consummate victory, though temporary.

144. (Note her words ‘must be publicly exposed’ come true of Wickham when he ran away with Lydia. Words uttered have a way of becoming true though in a different fashion.)

145. He makes Darcy a shade worse, saying that he could not escape exposure and himself a shade nobler that he will not expose him.
"But what," said she, after a pause, "can have been his motive? -- what can have induced him to behave so cruelly?"

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"A thorough, determined dislike of me -- a dislike which I cannot but attribute in some measure to jealousy. Had the late Mr. Darcy liked me less, his son might have borne with me better; but his father's uncommon attachment to me irritated him, I believe, very early in life. He had not a temper to bear the sort of competition in which we stood -- the sort of preference which was often given me."

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"I had not thought Mr. Darcy so bad as this -- though I have never liked him, I had not thought so very ill of him. -- I had supposed him to be despising his fellow-creatures in general, but did not suspect him of descending to such malicious revenge, such injustice, such inhumanity as this!"

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resentments, of his having an unforgiving temper. His disposition must be dreadful."

"I will not trust myself on the subject," replied Wickham, "I can hardly be just to him."

Elizabeth was again deep in thought, and after a time exclaimed, "To treat in such a manner the godson, the friend, the favourite of his father!" -- She could have added, "A young man too, like you, whose very countenance may vouch for your being amiable" -- but she contented herself with, "And one, too, who had probably been his own companion from childhood, connected together, as I think you said, in the closest manner!"

"We were born in the same parish, within the same park, the greatest part of our youth was passed together; inmates of the same house, sharing the same amusements, objects of the same parental care. My father began life in the profession which your uncle, Mr. Phillips, appears to do so much credit to -- but he gave up everything to be of use to the late Mr. Darcy, and devoted all his time to the care of the Pemberley property. He was most highly esteemed by Mr. Darcy, a most intimate, confidential friend. Mr. Darcy..."

156. Quickly Wickham dissociates himself from her description

157. Wickham takes one further noble step of impartiality

158. She was fully captivated, taken in, lost forever

159. She almost feels that her judgment of Darcy is based on Wickham's handsome face

160. To convert a paid service into service to a cause is pernicious

161. To endorse a dishonest story is dishonest

162. Physical proximity never brings legal rights

163. The same experience gives two people two different values

164. Professional affinity is a patronage
often acknowledged himself to be under the greatest obligations to my father's active superintendance, and when, immediately before my father's death, Mr. Darcy gave him a voluntary promise of providing for me, I am convinced that he felt it to be as much a debt of gratitude to him as of affection to myself."

"How strange!" Cried Elizabeth. "How abominable! -- I wonder that the very pride of this Mr. Darcy has not made him just to you! -- If from no better motive, that he should not have been too proud to be dishonest, -- for dishonesty I must call it."
grievance against Darcy without actually knowing what the grievance is

175. Having won her favour, Wickham builds his theory of pride

176. Even now she does not condemn Darcy. She only wonders how it will do him good

177. Falsehood cannot stand on its own legs. It needs the support of some truth

178. Good comes out of evil

179. Tradition created lives very long after the founder

180. The closeness of the relationship is the cause to do harm

181. In an established structure, any formal occasional act can become a permanent reality

182. Debts of gratitude not caused by material reasons are evanescent

183. Linguistic felicity can present anything as anything else

184. An estate is nothing devoid of its tradition

185. A brother can be proud of a brotherly pride

186. A guardian is one in whom the psychological refuge is secured

187. Even Wickham had to admit Darcy’s brotherly affection

40 "Can such abominable pride as his have ever done him good?"

41 "Yes. It has often led him to be liberal and generous -- to give his money freely, to display hospitality, to assist his tenants, and relieve the poor. Family pride, and filial pride -- for he is very proud of what his father was -- have done this. Not to appear to disgrace his family, to degenerate from the popular qualities, or lose the influence of the Pemberley House, is a powerful motive. He has also brotherly pride, which, with some brotherly affection, makes him a very kind and careful guardian of his sister, and you will hear him generally cried up as the most attentive and best of brothers."

42 "What sort of a girl is Miss Darcy?"
43. He shook his head. "I wish I could call her amiable. It gives me pain to speak ill of a Darcy. But she is too much like her brother -- very, very proud. As a child, she was affectionate and pleasing, and extremely fond of me; and I have devoted hours and hours to her amusement. But she is nothing to me now. She is a handsome girl, about fifteen or sixteen, and I understand, highly accomplished. Since her father's death, her home has been London, where a lady lives with her, and superintends her education."

44. After many pauses and many trials of other subjects, Elizabeth could not help reverting once more to the first, and saying -- "I am astonished at his intimacy with Mr. Bingley! How can Mr. Bingley, who seems good-humour itself, and is, I really believe, truly amiable, be in friendship with such a man? How can they suit each other? Do you know Mr. Bingley?"

187

188. Wickham, for no reason, speaks ill of Miss Darcy, an uncalled for evil.
189. His is a false character that tries to gain the maximum from the moment.
190. An affectionate temper is not outgrown by age.
191. A handsome girl can generate rivalry in another girl.
192. Absence of parents creates a dangerous vacuum in a girl's life.
46 "Not at all."
"Entirely."

47 "He is a sweet-tempered, amiable, charming man. He cannot know what Mr. Darcy is."

48 "Probably not; -- but Mr. Darcy can please where he chuses. He does not want abilities. He can be a convertible companion if he thinks it worth his while. Among those who are at all his equals in consequence, he is a very different man from what he is to the less prosperous. His pride never deserts him; but with the rich he is liberal-minded, just, sincere, rational, honourable, and perhaps agreeable -- allowing something for fortune and figure."

49 The whist party soon afterwards breaking up, the players gathered round the other table, and Mr. Collins took his station between his cousin Elizabeth and Mrs. Philips. The usual inquiries as to his success were made by the latter. It had not been very great: he had lost every point; but when Mrs. Philips began to express her concern thereupon, he assured her with much earnest gravity that it was not of the least importance, that he considered the money as a mere trifle, and begged she would not make herself uneasy.

196. Even her Wickham absolves Bingley and abuses Darcy

197. Between property and beauty property prevails

198. Manners can be changed, not character

199. Pride can change to pride in humility, but haughtiness cannot

200. For Darcy’s pride. Bingley’s friendship, Wickham gives an acceptable reason to her who is eager to accept anything
"I know very well, madam," said he, "that when persons sit down to a card-table they must take their chance of these things -- and happily I am not in such circumstances as to make five shillings any object. There are undoubtedly many who could not say the same, but thanks to Lady Catherine de Bourgh, I am removed far beyond the necessity of regarding little matters."

"To Collins the one reference is Lady Catherine, even his card losses. Mr. Collins is acutely aware of his financial self-sufficiency and is anxious to announce it wherever possible. A snob's high praise can still reveal conceit and arrogance. Each man's atmosphere carries all his history. Hence it is easily perceived by others. The man who has lost a living meets the man who has gained one. Living is the live link. The subconscious interest is pervasive. Alert men rarely miss anything related to them. Men are alert, events are awake, life is always receptively open. At the word de Bourgh, Wickham was able to know of Collins."

"Lady Catherine de Bourgh," she replied, "has very lately given him a"
living. I hardly know how Mr. Collins was first introduced to her notice, but he certainly has not known her long."

"You know of course that Lady Catherine de Bourgh and Lady Anne Darcy were sisters; consequently that she is aunt to the present Mr. Darcy."

"No, indeed, I did not. I knew nothing at all of Lady Catherine's connexions. I never heard of her existence till the day before yesterday."

"Her daughter, Miss de Bourgh, will have a very large fortune, and it is believed that she and her cousin will unite the two estates."

This information made Elizabeth smile, as she thought of poor Miss Bingley. Vain indeed must be all her attentions, vain and useless her affection for his sister and her praise of himself, if he were already self-destined to another.

"Mr. Collins," said she, "speaks highly both of Lady Catherine and her daughter, Miss de Bourgh, who is the rival to Elizabeth in Darcy's affections."

Wickham is not only alert but tells her without delay the significance of the news and that he, Wickham, will marry the present Miss Darcy.

"Look for Elizabeth's interest in Darcy beyond the gossip."

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Not only is Caroline pushed out from Darcy but Anne too is pushed out by Elizabeth entering the picture. 

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Elizabeth has enough penetration to know the Lady is conceited from Collins.
daughter; but from some particulars that he has related of her ladyship, I suspect his gratitude misleads him, and that in spite of her being his patroness, she is an arrogant, conceited woman."

"The Lady may be conceited. To perceive that makes the Lady deliver her conceit on to Elizabeth. Perception has that power"

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"It is Darcy’s arrogance and conceit that Wickham presents to her through Lady Catherine. Rather, it is Elizabeth’s arrogance or still Wickham’s arrogant scandal about Darcy. Wickham’s cleverness again acts cunningly here. He does not accuse the Lady first. He only takes up Elizabeth’s thread. He is a consummate diplomat."

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"Man cannot retain the friendship of unequals."

58 "I believe her to be both in a great degree," replied Wickham; "I have not seen her for many years, but I very well remember that I never liked her, and that her manners were dictatorial and insolent. She has the reputation of being remarkably sensible and clever; but I rather believe she derives part of her abilities from her rank and fortune, part from her authoritative manner, and the rest from the pride of her nephew, who chuses that every one connected with him should have an understanding of the first class."

59 Elizabeth allowed that he had given a very rational account of it, and they continued talking together with mutual satisfaction till supper put an end to cards, and gave the rest of the ladies their share of Mr. Wickham’s attentions. There could be no conversation in the noise of Mrs.
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Philip's supper party, but his manners recommended him to everybody. Whatever he said, was said well; and whatever he did, done gracefully. Elizabeth went away with her head full of him. She could think of nothing but of Mr. Wickham, and of what he had told her, all the way home; but there was not time for her even to mention his name as they went, for neither Lydia nor Mr. Collins were once silent. Lydia talked incessantly of lottery tickets, of the fish she had lost and the fish she had won; Mr. Collins, in describing the civility of Mr. and Mrs. Philips, protesting that he did not in the least regard his losses at whist, enumerating all the dishes at supper, and repeatedly fearing that he crowded his cousins, had more to say than he could well manage before the carriage stopped at Longbourn House.

Attention to one, formality to all others. The rest of the time is needed for the curing of the construction till supper. Parties that are noisy permit private conversations. It is to the credit of cultured societies to conduct parties in silence. Manners give full access to the society as wealth opens every social door. Parties that are noisy permit private conversations. The unhealthy noise that drowned any confidential conversation is an indication of the unhealthy character of her admiration. Every lady awaits for some attention from Wickham, so charming is he. Lydia goes with Collins in the actions in the return journey. From there, Collins lands in Charlotte, who is not at Mrs. Philips, through Elizabeth. Lydia – Elizabeth – Wickham – Lydia – Collins – Elizabeth – Charlotte is the chain of persons from now till his proposal to Charlotte. Lydia ending up with Wickham and Charlotte with Collins is a parallel we have to discover.

Lydia is shameless because of lack of culture. Charlotte cannot afford to value culture because of poverty.
242. Lydia represents Charlotte at Mrs. Phillips. So the four men and four women meet. Only Charlotte is represented by proxy by Lydia in view of her excess energy.

243. Noise of Lydia and Collins shows the absence of 1. Truth, 2. culture, and 3. shame.

244. The empty head making incessant noise is the way it feels itself valuable.

245. The gain that filled the hand is worth a lottery ticket.

246. A great charm captured amid noisy trinkets is worth that.

247. Elizabeth has made a conquest, in her opinion, but in truth, she effectively walked into the fatal trap of Wickham’s falsehood. Charm succeeds. There is no stopping it.

Chapter 17: Invitation to the Netherfield Ball

Summary: Elizabeth and Jane discuss the information Wickham has given. Jane, as one who always looks for the good, entreats Elizabeth to consider that there might be a misunderstanding somehow as no man would disrespect his father’s wishes in such a manner. Elizabeth believes Wickham however. The Bingley sisters arrive in the meantime to invite everyone to the Netherfield ball, though they leave quickly to avoid speaking with the younger Bennet sisters and their mother. The Bennets are duly excited. Collins asks Elizabeth for the first two dances, which she is disappointed by as she had hoped to save those for Wickham.

Elizabeth related to Jane the next day what had passed between Mr. Wickham and herself. Jane listened.
with astonishment and concern; she knew not how to believe that Mr. Darcy could be so unworthy of Mr. Bingley's regard; and yet, it was not in her nature to question the veracity of a young man of such amiable appearance as Wickham. The possibility of his having really endured such unkindness, was enough to interest all her tender feelings; and nothing therefore remained to be done, but to think well of them both, to defend the conduct of each, and throw into the account of accident or mistake whatever could not be otherwise explained.

2. "They have both," said she, "been deceived, I dare say, in some way or other, of which we can form no idea. Interested people have perhaps misrepresented each to the other. It is, in short, impossible for us to conjecture the causes or

2. The one exercise of Jane is NOT to think ill of anyone

3. She is following a great ideal at her level of foolishness

4. Jane is the confidante of Elizabeth in a greater measure than Elizabeth is to Jane. It is her out going to Jane in an act of self-giving. Therefore she was able to bring Bingley to Jane

5. From an integral point of view, we can discover some justification in Jane’s blatantly stupid attitude. One can become a genius if he can understand the original impulses of stupidity

6. As one progresses in the eight reversals, one discovers the folly of the previous stage. Instead, the knowledge of the Marvel can see it as a necessary stage of growth – the knowledge of Ignorance

7. Reversals are brought about by fresh facts, changed context for the same facts, changing view, a new goal, a higher plane, the outer as the inner, the inner that includes the outer, abolition of the distinction of outer and inner

8. Jane evaluates Darcy in terms of Bingley’s regard as Bingley is her centre of emotions

9. Jane’s policy is NOT to acknowledge anyone’s shortfalls

10. It is one important reason for Bingley could come back to her as the one whose defects are not noticed expands himself to the other person. Expansiveness permits no failure

11. An act is accomplished by the emotional strength not on the strength of understanding. This attitude contributes to Jane’s wedding

12. No woman thinks of Wickham except in amiable appearance

13. Jane identifies readily with the victim

14. Scandal is readily transmitted

15. An unworthy friend of a worthy man is true life

16. Not to question the veracity of another is temperamental culture born out of self-restraint
circumstances which may have alienated them, without actual blame on either side."

17. Inability for hard feelings is unwilling to think low of others. She attributes the mischief to interested outsiders. She attributes the result to an unknown cause.

18. She would rather defend both. Any mistake is for Jane, accidental. This appears naive, foolish, blind, but to take this position one needs a great strength of character.

19. She attributes the result to an unknown cause.

20. She attributes the mischief to interested outsiders.

21. The more Jane tries to justify both, the more Elizabeth is trying to fix the blame on some one.

22. The blame must rest on somebody is realistic common sense.

23. Those who are incapable of believing others wrong will never meet with failure in life.

24. Opinions are to be laughed out.

25. One can be good within one’s cocoon, not in real life.

26. The unwillingness to impute blame to another has the power to acquit him.

27. Jane would not place Darcy in a disgraceful light.

28. Changing context makes the impossible possible.
5. "I can much more easily believe Mr. Bingley's being imposed on, than that Mr. Wickham should invent such a history of himself as he gave me last night; names, facts, everything mentioned without ceremony. If it be not so, let Mr. Darcy contradict it. Besides, there was truth in his looks."

6. "It is difficult indeed -- it is distressing. One does not know what to think."

7. "I beg your pardon; one knows exactly what to think.

8. But Jane could think with certainty on only one point -- that Mr. Bingley, if he had been imposed on, would have much to suffer when the affair became public.

29. Jumping to conclusions fosters prejudice. It is difficult indeed -- it is distressing. One does not know what to think.

30. All life circumstances admit of infinite inventions. He who accuses must prove it. It is not for the accused to contradict it.

31. Culture taking upon itself the role of a rogue or scoundrel allows ceremony to disappear, whereas the scoundrel thrives on the energy of ceremony.

32. The liar lies and invites the man of truth to contradict it.

33. Life permits the possibility of the impossible or irrational.

34. Elizabeth would more easily believe that Bingley was naïve than imputing falsification to Wickham. For no reason she could see any blemish in her favourite. It was her grave digger. It was there Life was atrocious to her. It was there she was called upon to reverse.

35. A prejudiced mind has no confusion. It is always clear.
The two young ladies were summoned from the shrubbery, where this conversation passed, by the arrival of some of the very persons of whom they had been speaking: Mr. Bingley and his sisters came to give their personal invitation for the long-expected ball at Netherfield, which was fixed for the following Tuesday. The two ladies were delighted to see their dear friend again -- called it an age since they had met, and repeatedly asked what she had been doing with herself since their separation. To the rest of the family they paid little attention: avoiding Mrs. Bennet as much as possible, saying not much to Elizabeth, and nothing at all to the others. They were soon gone again, rising from their seats with an activity which took their brother by surprise, and hurrying off as if eager to escape from Mrs. Bennet's civilities.

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46. Jane's concern is Bingley, Elizabeth's Wickham.

47. All philosophies give way when personal interest is touched.

48. Intense conversation communicates the intensity.

49. That which we avoid most comes to us insistently.

50. Life responds bringing Bingley and his sisters. We can say Jane's refusal to accuse Bingley brings him there.

51. Loaded formalities are loathsome.

52. Close friendship makes Time Timeless.

53. Parted friendship renders days into ages.

54. It is certainly an age since they met as Jane delights them so intensely as to derive the pleasure of an age in a day.

55. Man seeks only the flower from the tree, but its thorns prick.

56. Friends coming together after an interval make sensation ecstasy.

57. One delights in a human context that is fully receptive.

58. With Elizabeth it is human interaction with a formed personality. With Jane who absorbs their energy as a blotting paper, both the sisters express themselves fully and expand during the process of self-expression.

59. Jane's receptivity is full as she accepts them as they are.

60. As Elizabeth holds a grudge against Darcy, the visitors would not say much to her. The subtle sense is perceptive.

61. Mrs. Bennet is all energy. The sisters are energyless and dread her dynamism more than her boorishness. Mrs. "feu" all energy. The sisters are energyless and dread her dynamism more than her boorishness.
10. The prospect of the Netherfield ball was extremely agreeable to every female of the family. Mrs. Bennet chose to consider it as given in compliment to her eldest daughter, and was particularly flattered by receiving the invitation from Mr. Bingley himself, instead of a ceremonious card. Jane pictured to herself a happy evening in the society of her two friends, and the attentions of their brother; and Elizabeth thought with pleasure of dancing a great deal with Mr. Wickham, and of seeing a confirmation of everything in Mr. Darcy’s looks and behaviour. The happiness anticipated by Catherine and Lydia depended less on any single event, or any particular person; for though they each, like Elizabeth, meant to dance half the evening with Mr. Wickham, he was by no means the only partner who could satisfy them, and a ball was, at any rate, a ball. And even Mary could assure her family that she had no disinclination for it.

62. What expands life is extremely agreeable to people.

63. A ball is the theatre for several weddings.

64. Balls are enlivening occasions to energetic ladies.

65. Wedding is more interesting than marriage. Courtship has an unequalled charm.

66. Man is at his best to consider himself the centre of life whatever the event.

67. Man is the centre of his world and he sees the same thing about the world.

68. Attention pleases, personal attention is flattery itself.

69. Attention that is recognition is flattering.

70. Anticipation is more enjoyable than the actual fact as it is in the imagination.

71. More than a personal victory, the humiliation of the rival is more interesting.

72. Humiliation is the real relationship the woman offers to her future husband.

73. Elizabeth’s anticipation of seeing Wickham is overridden by the expectation of Darcy’s behaviour.

74. Man dwells on the prospect of pleasure which is an occasion of expansive vital. It is joy that makes one live.

75. Happiness is general to start with, later it becomes particularised.

76. Every female has Wickham in her mind.

77. Expectation is ever alive and is eternal.

78. No one ever dances with Mary. Still she attends the balls.

79. At the age of 15 no individuality of any description is formed. One is a field of energy.

80. Attraction is general, attachment is particular.

81. The poignancy of the particular does not exhaust one’s expectations. The generality of dissipation is also sought.
11 "While I can have my mornings to myself," said she, "it is enough -- I think it no sacrifice to join occasionally in evening engagements. Society has claims on us all; and I profess myself one of those who consider intervals of recreation and amusement as desirable for everybody."

12 Elizabeth's spirits were so high on the occasion that, though she did not often speak unnecessarily to Mr. Collins, she could not help asking him whether he intended to accept Mr. Bingley's invitation, and if he did, whether he would think it proper to join in the evening's amusement; and she was rather surprised to find that he entertained no scruple whatever on that head, and was very far from dreading a rebuke either from the Archbishop or Lady Catherine de Bourgh, by venturing to dance.

13 "I am by no means of opinion, I assure you," said he, "that a ball of this kind, given by a young man of character, to respectable people, can have any evil tendency; and I am so far from objecting to dancing myself, that I shall hope to be honoured with the hands of all my fair cousins in the course of the evening; and I take this opportunity of soliciting yours, Miss Elizabeth, for the two first dances especially -- a preference which I trust my cousin Jane will attribute to the right cause, and not to any disrespect for her."
Elizabeth felt herself completely taken in. She had fully proposed being engaged by Wickham for those very dances; and to have Mr. Collins instead! -- her liveliness had been never worse timed. There was no help for it, however. Mr. Wickham's happiness and her own was per force delayed a little longer, and Mr. Collins's proposal accepted with as good a grace as she could. She was not the better pleased with his gallantry from the idea it suggested of something more. It now first struck her that she was selected from among her sisters as worthy of being the mistress of Hunsford Parsonage, and of assisting to form a quadrille table at Rosings, in the absence of more eligible visitors. The idea soon reached to conviction, as she observed his increasing civilities toward herself, and heard his frequent attempt at a compliment on her wit and vivacity; and though more astonished than gratified herself by this effect of her charms, it was not long before her mother gave her to understand that the probability of their marriage was exceedingly agreeable to her. Elizabeth, however, did not chuse to take the hint, being well aware that a serious dispute must be the consequence of any reply. Mr. Collins might never make the offer, and till he did, it was useless to quarrel about him.

97. Collins' apology to Jane is certainly clownish as it reveals the high self-esteem only a clown can have

98. Collins is not averse to dancing. Only he needs an excuse to join. He is incapable of the right steps but still joins the dancing. What is upper most in his mind is his propriety

99. Man always invites the catastrophe on himself. So does Elizabeth

100. The omen at the first decisive initiative is richly indicative

101. An idea rejected at its first emergence in the mind can never take shape

102. The greatest compliment to the feminine graces of a young lady is the desirability of the young man who falls in love with her

103. The difference between parents and children in marriage is that of generations

104. Strong personalities confront a trouble when they face it, do not always cautiously avoid it

105. Her disappointment indicates later developments

106. Life releases liveliness by its excess of energy but Man directs it and tries to direct it as his surface inclination prompts, as he is on the surface

107. Expectation brings the very opposite. Expects Wickham and gets Collins

108. What is a shame to the receiver, the benefactor feels is a rare privilege to confer on

109. Elizabeth was mortified by the proposal of Collins

110. As anyone else, Elizabeth is unaware of his attentions to her

111. It is a truth of life that Elizabeth deserves Darcy only when she exhausts her opportunity with Collins

112. Nor will Darcy win Elizabeth before she is disillusioned with Wickham
Understanding comes out of the attitude, not by itself. The moment she suspects his intention, the whole thing is clear to her.

In one it was humiliating to her and in the other it was a death blow to the family.

It is significant that Darcy, Elizabeth, Wickham undergo painful transformations which are shared by Mr. Bennet while Mrs. Bennet is apparently the full beneficiary of the whole change with only a fifteen day confinement to her room.

To evaluate each one’s benefit in proportion to his or her suffering is a valuable exercise.

If there had not been a Netherfield ball to prepare for and talk of, the younger Miss Bennets would have been in a pitiable state at this time; for from the day of the invitation to the day of the ball, there was such a succession of rain as prevented their walking to Meryton once. No aunt, no officers, no news could be sought after -- the very shoe-roses for Netherfield were got by proxy. Even Elizabeth might have found some trial of her patience in weather which totally suspended the improvement of her acquaintance with Mr. Wickham; and nothing less than a dance on Tuesday could have made such a Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday endurable to Kitty and Lydia.

Man lives on hope, grows on expectation.

Shopping as an activity is more engaging than the articles purchased.

Waiting makes Time longer, life unendurable.

Their impatience for enjoyment which they never deserved directly led them to a humiliating sorrow.

Subconsciously Elizabeth is attracted to Collins. It is really the attraction to Darcy. Heavy rains on many days before the ball announces the approval of heaven of the final outcome of the ball.
Chapter 18: The Netherfield Ball

Summary: Upon arriving at the ball, Elizabeth realizes that Wickham is absent because of Darcy. She is mortified during the first two dances by Collins’ clumsiness. Darcy once again requests her to dance with him and this time she agrees unwillingly. To annoy him, she brings up the topic of Wickham. Darcy gets angry, but controls himself. Sir William drops by and hints at future congratulations for Bingley and Jane. Mrs.Bennet, Collins and the younger girls behave in a most embarrassing way at the ball. The last to leave, the Bennets are not missed by Bingley’s sisters.

1. Till Elizabeth entered the drawing-room at Netherfield, and looked in vain for Mr. Wickham among the cluster of red coats there assembled, a doubt of his being present had never occurred to her. The certainty of meeting him had not been checked by any of those recollections that might not unreasonably have alarmed her. She had dressed with more than usual care, and prepared in the highest spirits for the conquest of all that remained unsubdued of his heart, trusting that it was not more than

1. Intense expectation yields unexpected disappointment
2. Disappointment, in the absence of doubt, is crushing
3. While in hope, even reasonable doubts don’t rear their heads
4. Disappointment when no doubt ever appeared, the failure can be total, overwhelming and humiliatingly
might be won in the course of the evening. But in an instant arose the dreadful suspicion of his being purposely omitted for Mr. Darcy’s pleasure in the Bingleys' invitation to the officers; and though this was not exactly the case, the absolute fact of his absence was pronounced by his friend Mr. Denny, to whom Lydia eagerly applied, and who told them that Wickham had been obliged to go to town on business the day before, and was not yet returned; adding, with a significant smile—

2. "I do not imagine his business would have called him away just now, if he had not wished to avoid a certain gentleman here."

3. This part of his intelligence, though unheard by Lydia, was caught by

5. Elizabeth could never doubt Wickham’s presence. Wickham is false and is a coward. Instead of seeing that, she is angry at Darcy. Wickham is only an entrance to Darcy. The subconscious object is only Darcy

6. Necessity to attract compels the display revealing

7. The care of her dressing, the certainty of her conquest are not only rewarded by his absence but a dig at his name

8. Caroline warns her of Wickham

9. Desire, when it accuses, accuses everyone except the right object

10. Elizabeth is unpardonably irrational in expecting Bingley or Darcy to invite Wickham to the ball

11. Rationality expects the whole world to please oneself so that he may spite it

12. The truth is, he was invited and he held himself back

13. It did not strike Elizabeth ONCE that she was irrationally selfish in not accusing Wickham

14. Denny is triumphant in announcing the absence of Wickham

15. Denny too was as much a victim of Wickham as Elizabeth

16. Whatever the cause of a failure, Mind accuses the one against whom it is prejudiced

17. It is noteworthy that one concerned will always be present at all critical junctions
Elizabeth, and as it assured her that Darcy was not less answerable for Wickham’s absence than if her first surmise had been just, every feeling of displeasure against the former was so sharpened by immediate disappointment, that she could hardly reply with tolerable civility to the polite inquiries which he directly afterwards approached to make. Attention, forbearance, patience with Darcy, was injury to Wickham. She was resolved against any sort of conversation with him, and turned away with a degree of ill humour which she could not wholly surmount even in speaking to Mr. Bingley, whose blind partiality provoked her.

Each person listens in a conversation to what pertains to him.

Lydia was interested in those present and does not long for him who is absent.

As long as Elizabeth was interested in Wickham, Lydia never thought of him. It means Wickham was a necessity to the family through one of the girls.

Interested people never fail to listen to any news relevant to them.

Whoever hurts, the true grievance will be against the one who is already hated.

Complete love of one makes us hate what he hates.

Sharp reply to polite courtesy comes out of bitterness.

Immediate disappointment sharply attacks immediate target.

Darcy is attracted by the energy of hate as in truth it is her deeper interest in him.

Vital justice sees itself as injustice to the rivals.

Having resolved against any conversation with Darcy, she ends up dancing with him.

“Blind partiality of” Bingley is really her own attitude to Wickham.

Elizabeth vents her anger at Wickham’s absence over Darcy. She makes a sentimental ideal of it.

She accuses Bingley of blind partiality while she is guilty of it.

Personal inner atmosphere prevails over external circumstances.

It is remarkable that her liveliness gets the better of her temper.

Her partner is not Collins but her mother in her.

The pleasure of talking of one’s love in any measure or in any context is the most refreshing upliftment one can feel.
5. She danced next with an officer, and had the refreshment of talking of Wickham, and of hearing that he was universally liked. When those dances were over she returned to Charlotte Lucas, and was in conversation with her, when she found herself suddenly addressed by Mr. Darcy, who took her so much by surprise in his application for her hand, that, without knowing what she did, she accepted him. He walked away again immediately, and she was left to fret over her own want of presence of mind; Charlotte tried to console her.

36. Cheerfulness is her disposition; ill-humour is a passing cloud

37. Unburdening is chastening the nerves

38. She unburdens to Charlotte, an agent of good will for her. That brings Darcy’s dance proposal

39. She who listens to the complaints against one patiently receives the reward of listening against him

40. Common sense is a source of good will. Charlotte’s good will readily gets her married and that leads Elizabeth to Pemberley. Actually the entailed was the beginning for Pemberley

41. Dancing with Collins was a shame. It was the real forerunner of Darcy’s letter

42. Etiquette demands submission to mortifying public exhibitions

43. Relief from mortification is more enjoyable in intensity than an expansive enjoyment

44. For one in love there is no greater delight than to talk about his lover

45. To pronounce the name of the loved one is almost bliss

46. One who is interested in another readily responds to the intensity of her emotions whatever the cause for that intensity

47. Elizabeth accepts Darcy for a dance in spite of her determination. It shows the power of the Force that keeps them afloat

48. Her accepting Darcy for dancing is actually her accepting to marry him

49. ‘Want of presence of mind’ is really living up to the subconscious aspiration

50. The subconscious knows no slip

51. Fretting over a subconscious luck is the contradiction of the mind and heart

52. Presence of Mind too obliges the subconscious by failing

53. Elizabeth sees the greatest luck as the greatest evil
6. "I dare say you will find him very agreeable."
   "..."  

7. "Heaven forbid! That would be the greatest misfortune of all -- To find a man agreeable whom one is determined to hate! Do not wish me such an evil."

8. When the dancing recommenced, however, and Darcy approached to claim her hand, Charlotte could not help cautioning her in a whisper not to be a simpleton, and allow her fancy for Wickham to make her appear unpleasant in the eyes of a man of ten times his consequence. Elizabeth made no answer, and took her place in the set, amazed at the dignity to which she was arrived in being allowed to stand opposite to Mr. Darcy, and reading in her neighbours' looks their equal amazement in beholding it. They stood for some time without speaking a word; and she began to imagine that their silence was to last through the two dances, and at first was resolved not to break it; till suddenly, fancying that it would be the greater punishment to her partner to oblige him to talk, she made some slight observation on the dance. He replied, and was again silent. After a pause of some minutes she addressed him a second time with -- "It is your turn to say something now, Mr. Darcy -- I talked about the dance, and you ought to make some kind of remark on the size of the room, or the number of couples."

54. The subconscious urge gets over the surface preference.  

55. In telling Elizabeth that she would find Darcy agreeable, Charlotte rehearses her role with Collins later.  

56. Charlotte's advice was one of common sense and good will.  

57. In determining to hate Darcy, Elizabeth speaks out what she thinks not what she really is.  

58. Compliments present as contradictions.  

59. Pure intense good will is never known to fail.  

60. The height of good will has the right to abuse.  

61. Good will of even a mercenary mind perceives the truth.  

62. Dignity through unpleasant events is a foretaste of what is to come.  

63. Elizabeth is amazed at the dignity of dancing with Darcy. Life thrusts luck on her.  

64. Elizabeth FEELS a little of the dignity in dancing with Darcy.  

65. It is a true beginning of relationship.  

66. In asking Darcy to do what she wants -- to talk -- she is already playing the role of a wife.  

67. All the neighbours took notice of it.  

68. The spoken initiative is that of the woman, though the man sought her on his own initiative.  

69. It was Elizabeth who spoke first expressing the rule.  

70. Darcy did not speak, answers her and keeps silent because he was too full of emotions.  

71. Elizabeth tells him it was his turn to speak and after his reply she declares silence will do.  

72. Already she behaves like a married wife taking liberties with him.
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73. She further lays down the rules of talking during a dance.
74. Conscious awkwardness is truly the subconscious fullness of positive emotions.

75. Saturated emotions seeking intensely are unjustly hurt if they are delivered through inveterate pride.

76. To oblige a naughty child is the privilege of a strong liberal parent.

77. Darcy behaves like an obedient husband.

78. Darcy is unable to know her point of reference. To him she was an enigma.

79. The least little scope to dominate the other is never spared by the human psyche i.e. the ego.

9. He smiled, and assured her that whatever she wished him to say should be said.

10. "Very well. That reply will do for the present. Perhaps by and by I may observe that private balls are much pleasanter than public ones. But now we may be silent."

11. "Do you talk by rule, then, while you are dancing?"

80. His patience came to an end.

81. Answers extracted out of silent crudeness are formulas not replies in conversation.
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12. "Sometimes. One must speak a little, you know. It would look odd to be entirely silent for half an hour together; and yet for the advantage of some, conversation ought to be so arranged, as that they may have the trouble of saying as little as possible."

13. "Are you consulting your own feelings in the present case, or do you imagine that you are gratifying mine?"

14. "Both," replied Elizabeth archly; "for I have always seen a great similarity in the turn of our minds. We are each of an unsocial, taciturn disposition, unwilling to speak, unless we expect to say something that will amaze the whole room, and be handed down to posterity with all the éclat of a proverb."

15. "This is no very striking resemblance of your own character, I am sure," said he. "How near it may be to mine, I cannot pretend to say. You think it a faithful portrait undoubtedly."

16. "I must not decide on my own performance."

82. "Self-justifying explanations are devoid of sense, nor are they formulated in any sense of the word."

83. "She orders him about as if she was a married wife."

84. "She gives an instruction that is almost an order."

85. "Perhaps she is already aware of the fact that she would be marrying him."

86. "His real response comes out.

87. "One who is entirely out of context and has to answer coming out of an emotional saturation, expresses the wisdom of the juvenile."

88. "In some context Elizabeth finds herself using 'both' uniting them. In his letter he does it. Even later in this dance he includes her in a statement.

89. "Accusation delivered through appreciation delivers the former.

90. "She gives him a true, if unflattering description of his personality."

91. "She points out the similarities of their disposition, both anti-social.

92. "Accusation and appreciation do not become convenient conservational complements."

93. "In an odd mixture of crudeness, offensiveness, love, adoration, sarcasm, modesty loses its elegance, even..."
He made no answer, and they were again silent till they had gone down the dance, when he asked her if she and her sisters did not very often walk to Meryton? She answered in the affirmative; and, unable to resist the temptation, added, "When you met us there the other day, we had just been forming a new acquaintance."

He refers to her walking to Meryton, perhaps to dwell on his seeing her the other day. He constantly tries to unite her with him in his thoughts. She does the opposite.

The temptation to provoke is the greatest of temptation.

She takes the first occasion to introduce Wickham.

It is she who forcibly brings in Wickham into their conversation.

The desire to mention the object of love in some context or no context is the dominant urge of love.

The meeting of lovers on any topic, however simple, will be intense.

Negative or positive, one enjoys intensity.

The aim is to touch him effectively if not on the surface at least subconsciously.

He was touched to the quick.

Offence reaches the other deeper. She does touch him so.

His statement about Wickham becomes exactly true.

Intentionally, intensely, she pulls him out. He refrains from responding.

To foster good relationship, one needs pleasant manners, to maintain it over a period requires mature culture, to delight in it forever, one must be endowed with a patience that is endless.
19. "He has been so unlucky as to lose your friendship," replied Elizabeth with emphasis, "and in a manner which he is likely to suffer from all his life."

20. Darcy made no answer, and seemed desirous of changing the subject. At that moment Sir William Lucas appeared close to them, meaning to pass through the set to the other side of the room; but on perceiving Mr. Darcy he stopped with a bow of superior courtesy to compliment him on his dancing and his partner.

21. "I have been most highly gratified indeed, my dear sir. Such very superior dancing is not often seen. It is evident that you belong to the first circles. Allow me to say, however, that your fair partner does not disgrace you, and that I must hope to have this pleasure often repeated, especially when a certain desirable event, my dear Miss Eliza (glancing at her sister and Bingley) shall take place. What congratulations will then flow in! I appeal to Mr. Darcy — but let me not interrupt you, sir. You will not thank me for detaining you from the bewitching converse of that young lady, whose bright eyes are also upbraiding me."

108. She directly accuses him of injustice to Wickham

109. Petulance is pertness of temper

110. That silences Darcy who withdraws into himself. He was deeply touched by her

111. Raising a troublesome topic which the other avoids to prevent embarrassment to us, is one way of forging a life long relationship

112. The courtesy of a cultured person becomes superior courtesy when it is witnessed in an appropriate society

113. Sir Lucas comes then. Wherever the surface conscious mind of Man insists on deviation, life responds readily

114. Sir William is drawn to Darcy, exactly as Collins is. Sir Lucas's compliment on his superior dancing is, perhaps, recognition of their love. Sir Lucas speaks of a certain event. Is it Darcy's wedding?

115. Here is a hint, which I am not able to see, that Charlotte's wedding and Sir William's approach to Darcy are connected

116. Her deep touching of Darcy resulted in his being deeply touched about Jane's wedding by Sir Lucas — perhaps a certain perception. Coming events cast their shadows in advance. Darcy was alerted. Was he alerted by Jane or his own attraction to Elizabeth? Consciously it is to Jane, subconsciously it is to Elizabeth.

117. A provocation brings in a life event that can result in another disastrous provocation

118. Sir Lucas's compliment on his superior dancing is, perhaps, recognition of their love. Sir Lucas speaks of a certain event. Is it Darcy's wedding?

119. Sir Lucas gets a distant perception but voices it as Bingley's wedding. Coming events cast their shadows in advance. Darcy was alerted. Was he alerted by Jane or his own attraction to Elizabeth? Consciously it is to Jane, subconsciously it is to Elizabeth.

120. Sir William refers to Elizabeth's bright eyes which attract Darcy which means the character of her eyes is known.
22 The latter part of this address was scarcely heard by Darcy; but Sir William's allusion to his friend seemed to strike him forcibly, and his eyes were directed with a very serious expression towards Bingley and Jane, who were dancing together. Recovering himself, however, shortly, he turned to his partner, and said, "Sir William's interruption has made me forget what we were talking of."

121. Elizabeth was beside herself. It can be directly attributed to her missing Wickham but I would attribute it to her meeting Darcy whom she subconsciously longs for.

122. She straight away goes to a comment he had made earlier which touches his character. She consciously seeks to touch him there in an effort to reach him more deeply. He becomes silent unable to stand the touch.

123. Darcy was so powerfully disturbed that he forgot his conversation.

124. Interruptions are caused by the breaking of the sustaining energy.

23 "I do not think we were speaking at all. Sir William could not have interrupted any two people in the room who had less to say for themselves. We have tried two or three subjects already without success, and what we are to talk of next I cannot imagine."

125. She has to unbend her mind from Wickham and it is not easy.
“What think you of books?” Said he, smiling.

“I do not think you were moderate in your praise of books.”

“Books -- Oh! No. I am sure we never read the same, or not with the same feelings.”

“I am sorry you think so; but if that be the case, there can at least be no want of subject. We may compare our different opinions.”

“No -- I cannot talk of books in a ballroom; my head is always full of something else.”

“The present always occupies you in such scenes -- does it?” Said he, with a look of doubt.

“Yes, always,” she replied, without knowing what she said, for her thoughts had wandered far from the subject, as soon afterwards appeared by her suddenly exclaiming, “I remember hearing you once say, Mr. Darcy, that you hardly ever forgive, that your resentment once created was unappeasable. You are very cautious, I suppose, as to its being created.”

“Resentment is willing embrace of a temper deeply suitable to one. Thoughts wander when the sustaining energy is withdrawn. Men are oblivious of defects of temper. They are enjoyed as strength of personality.

The occasion for a greater provocation generates in the offended woman motives to hurt deeply. Memory becomes active when thought exhausts itself. Even when a woman does not know a man wants her very much she is able to act as if she knew it. Making oneself scarce is the main strategy of a woman when she is sought after. The readership varies with the types of character. In the 18th century two people in conversation talk of books which does not happen in India even today.

Even when a woman does not know a man wants her very much she is able to act as if she knew it.
He who is aware of it is miserable
He who is cautiously conscious of his defect is awkward
Defects of temper are enjoyed as privilege of status

30 "I am," said he, with a firm voice.
"Ah," answered Elizabeth, with a smile.

31 "And never allow yourself to be blinded by prejudice?"
"Ah, I am not aware of my defects and have never been taught to guard against them."

32 "I hope not."
"Ah." Elizabeth endeavored to shake off her gravity. "I am trying to make it out."

33 "It is particularly incumbent on those who never change their opinion, to be secure of judging properly at first."
"Ah, I am not aware of my defects and have never been taught to guard against them."

34 "May I ask to what these questions tend?"
"Ah, I am not aware of my defects and have never been taught to guard against them."

35 "Merely to the illustration of your character," said she, endeavouring to shake off her gravity. "I am trying to make it out."
"Ah, I am not aware of my defects and have never been taught to guard against them."

36 "And what is your success?"
"Ah, I am not aware of my defects and have never been taught to guard against them."

37 She shook her head. "I do not get on at all. I hear such different accounts of you as puzzle me exceedingly."
"Ah, I am not aware of my defects and have never been taught to guard against them."

38 "He is a puzzle to her."

39. Young people discussing the formation of character is unknown in India.
38. "I can readily believe," answered he gravely, "that report may vary greatly with respect to me; and I could wish, Miss Bennet, that you were not to sketch my character at the present moment, as there is reason to fear that the performance would reflect no credit on either."

39. "But if I do not take your likeness now, I may never have another opportunity."

40. "I would by no means suspend any pleasure of yours," he coldly replied. She said no more, and they went down the other dance and parted in silence; on each side dissatisfied, though not to an equal degree, for in Darcy's breast there was a tolerable powerful feeling towards her, which soon procured her pardon, and directed all his anger against another. "..." he had not long separated when Miss Bingley came towards her, and with an expression of civil disdain thus accosted her: -- "So, Miss Eliza, I hear you are quite delighted with George Wickham! Your sister has been talking to me about him, and asking me a thousand questions; and I find that the young man forgot to tell you, among his other communications, that he was the son of old Wickham, the late Mr. Darcy's steward. Let me recommend you, however, as a friend, not to give..."
implicit confidence to all his assertions: for as to Mr. Darcy's using him ill, it is perfectly false; for, on the contrary, he has been always remarkably kind to him, though George Wickham has treated Mr. Darcy in a most infamous manner. I do not know the particulars, but I know very well that Mr. Darcy is not in the least to blame, that he cannot bear to hear George Wickham mentioned, and that though my brother thought he could not well avoid including him in his invitation to the officers, he was excessively glad to find that he had taken himself out of the way. His coming into the country at all is a most insolent thing, indeed, and I wonder how he could presume to do it. I pity you, Miss Eliza, for this discovery of your favourite's guilt; but really considering his descent, one could not expect much better.”

152. To believe something to be perfectly false, does not make it so.

153. Assertions are not facts.

154. To ask another to believe what one believes to be a fact is not to declare the truth of it, but a call to believe oneself.

155. The act is alive and is continued by another. Life turns against Elizabeth. It can be said she saw life from two sides while life remained the same.

156. The statement of Caroline invites several descriptions:

1. Caroline unconsciously defends Darcy
2. She cannot easily give up an occasion to abuse Elizabeth
3. It appears to me that Caroline too wants to relate to Wickham intensely.

157. A gentleman in England would not avoid even an enemy from inviting to a function. Darcy, after the attempted elopement, does not remove Wickham's miniature from his picture gallery.

158. To exclude one from invitation is not only discourtesy, but an insult.

159. Social power would ban the rival from entry into his territory.

160. To speak of another's favourite's guilt is no good manners.

161. One's descent does not necessarily fix his character.
"His guilt and his descent appear by your account to be the same," said Elizabeth angrily; "for I have heard you accuse him of nothing worse than of being the son of Mr. Darcy's steward, and of that, I can assure you, he informed me himself."

"A clever person voluntarily discloses his weakness,
Clever people voluntarily disclose their weakness
The conversation between Caroline and Elizabeth is not acrimonious, but their manner and tone was kind and friendly.
"Insolent girl!" Said Elizabeth to herself. "You are much mistaken if you expect to influence me by such a paltry attack as this. I see nothing in it but your own wilful ignorance and the malice of Mr. Darcy." She then sought her eldest sister, who had undertaken to make inquiries on the same subject of Bingley. Jane met her with a smile of such sweet complacency, a glow of such happy expression, as sufficiently marked how well she was satisfied with the occurrences of the evening. Elizabeth instantly read her feelings, and at that moment solicitude for Wickham, resentment against his enemies, and everything else, gave way before the hope of Jane's being in the fairest way for happiness.

Caroline’s negative act really is positive in its ultimate result
"I beg your pardon," replied Miss Bingley, turning away with a sneer. "Excuse my interference: it was kindly meant."

Caroline is her rival and that rivalry incenses Elizabeth, who is incensed by the news of Caroline.

Elizabeth is incensed by the news of Caroline. Caroline is her rival and that rivalry incenses Elizabeth.
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45. "I want to know," said she, with a countenance no less smiling than her sister's, "what you have learnt about Mr. Wickham. But perhaps you have been too pleasantly engaged to think of any third person; in which case you may be sure of my pardon."

46. "No," replied Jane, "I have not forgotten him; but I have nothing satisfactory to tell you. Mr. Bingley does not know the whole of his history, and is quite ignorant of the circumstances which have principally offended Mr. Darcy; but he will vouch for the good conduct, the probity, and honour of his friend, and is perfectly convinced that Mr. Wickham has deserved much less attention from Mr. Darcy than he has received; and I am sorry to say that by his account as well as his sister's, Mr. Wickham is by no means a respectable young man. I am afraid he has been very imprudent, and has deserved to lose Mr. Darcy's regard."

47. Elizabeth’s devotion to Jane is of greater intensity than her attractions for Wickham.

48. Jane matters to Elizabeth more than Wickham. In Jane’s pleasure Elizabeth forgets Wickham. Her goodwill is pure GOOD Will.

49. Jane found enough justification for Darcy.

50. What would satisfy her is equal justification of Wickham.

51. Opinions do not need facts, only needs another’s opinion.
47. "Mr. Bingley does not know Mr. Wickham himself?"
"Is he acquainted with the impertinent 
Wickham?"

48. "No; he never saw him till the other 
morning at Meryton."
"I think not. He has so far, however, 
heard of him from Mr. Darcy."

49. "This account, then, is what he has 
received from Mr. Darcy. I am 
perfectly satisfied. But what does he 
say of the living?"
"It is not impossible. He has 
heard of him from Mr. Darcy."

50. "He does not exactly recollect the 
circumstances, though he has heard 
them from Mr. Darcy more than once, 
but he believes that it was left to him 
conditionally only."

51. "I have not a doubt of Mr. Bingley's 
sincerity," said Elizabeth warmly; "but 
you must excuse my not being 
convinced by assurances only. Mr. 
Bingley's defence of his friend was a 
very able one, I dare say; but since he 
is unacquainted with several parts of 
the story, and has learnt the rest from 
that friend himself, I shall venture still 
to think of both gentlemen as I did 
before."

172. Elizabeth exerts herself to refute the story
Elizabeth cleverly refutes the story.

173. Rationality is capable of fully justifying the 
irrational
Rationality can justify the irrational.

174. Integral completion requires the irrationality of the 
rational
Integral completion necessitates the irrationality of 
the rational.

175. Any circumstance has one small event to justify the 
opposite
Any circumstance has a small event to justify the 
opposite.

176. Sincerity can be wrong. It can be false when it 
believes falsehood
Sincerity can be false when it believes falsehood.

177. One who defends a story without knowing all the 
details cannot defend his sincerity
One who defies a story without knowing all the 
details cannot defend his sincerity.

178. Elizabeth has enough rational basis to reject 
Caroline’s and Jane’s version of Wickham – Darcy 
deal
Elizabeth has enough rational basis to reject 
Caroline’s and Jane’s version of Wickham – Darcy deal.
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52 She then changed the discourse to one more gratifying to each, and on which there could be no difference of sentiment. Elizabeth listened with delight to the happy, though modest hopes which Jane entertained of Bingley’s regard, and said all in her power to heighten her confidence in it. On their being joined by Mr. Bingley himself, Elizabeth withdrew to Miss Lucas; to whose inquiry after the pleasantness of her last partner she had scarcely replied before Mr. Collins came up to them, and told her with great exultation that he had just been so fortunate as to make a most important discovery.

53 “I have found out,” said he, “by a singular accident, that there is now in the room a near relation of my patroness. I happened to overhear the gentleman himself mentioning to the young lady who does the honours of this house the names of his cousin Miss de Bourgh, and of her mother

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179. A negative report does not long survive in a pleasant atmosphere

180. Elizabeth avoids conflicts, unpleasantness, etc

181. Jane does not allow herself to hope for Bingley’s regard

182. To her it is almost a violence. It is a deeper silent will

183. It is sincere good will that wishes others’ hopes to be fulfilled

184. Jane persuades herself that she cannot allow the world to know she loves Bingley

185. She wants a great public secret to be unknown to anyone

186. Mr. Collins adds intensity to Elizabeth’s dance with Darcy and Caroline’s warning about Wickham

187. It means the atmosphere is opening up for intensity

188. Mr. Collins is irresistible

189. An idea is an initiative to the physical mind. A move of the physical mind whether it is an urge or initiative is irresistible
Lady Catherine. How wonderfully these sort of things occur! Who would have thought of my meeting with, perhaps, a nephew of Lady Catherine de Bourgh in this assembly! I am most thankful that the discovery is made in time for me to pay my respects to him, which I am now going to do, and trust he will excuse my not having done it before. My total ignorance of the connection must plead my apology."

"his discovery

193. Collins paying his respects to Darcy is his respecting himself

194. Apologizing for ignorance is to be ignorant of what an apology is

195. Apology is a social act, not just personal

196. One can apologize for no fault of his if an apology fulfils him

197. Life is a wonder, its touches are intense, its revelations are a Marvel. Stupidity has a very strong element of genius in it. The genius in him is now actuated by a sense of Wonder

198. We see the same insistence in Mr. Collins, Mrs. Bennet, Lydia, and Lady Catherine. Insistence is intense energy seeking expression. Absence of organisation – culture – makes this outburst possible

199. From another point of view, Charlotte and Elizabeth serve as examples of passivity and dynamism. Elizabeth’s dynamism is due to the energy organised into intelligent perception in a forward looking personality. Charlotte’s passivity is due to the energy organised into common sense which understands it has no opening in life

54 “You are not going to introduce yourself to Mr. Darcy!”

200. Human impulse is irresistible

201. Collins completes the cycle of Mr. Bennet’s family’s vulgar display. For the next cycle of activity to start, the preceding cycle must be completed

202. Collins is irrepresible. We first see it here, next in his proposal, finally in his letters to Bennet on Lydia and Darcy. His cycle was completed when he had to leave Rosings to avoid the Lady’s anger

203. Collins is the medium between Elizabeth and Darcy. In one it is irrepressible buffoonery in the other it is irrepressible passion. Hence he acts as the medium. Compare Lydia’s shameless pursuit of men with Wickham’s shameless employment of falsehood
204. As Lizzy is unable to control Lydia or Mary, she is unable to control Collins. Mrs. Bennet, Lydia, Collins are irrepressible in one fashion. Darcy and Lady Catherine are irrepressible in another fashion. All reflect Lizzy’s uncontrollable attraction to Wickham.

205. Collins disregards Eliza’s warning even as Eliza disregards Caroline’s.

206. Pardon is for offence committed, not for ignorance.

55 "Indeed I am. I shall entreat his pardon for not having done it earlier. I believe him to be Lady Catherine’s nephew. It will be in my power to assure him that her ladyship was quite well yesterday se’nnight."

Elizabeth tried hard to dissuade him from such a scheme, assuring him that Mr. Darcy would consider his addressing him without introduction as an impertinent freedom, rather than a compliment to his aunt; that it was not in the least necessary there should be any notice on either side; and that if it were, it must belong to Mr. Darcy, the superior in consequence, to begin the acquaintance. Mr. Collins listened to her with the determined air of following his own inclination, and, when she ceased speaking, replied thus: -- "My dear Miss Elizabeth, I have the highest opinion in the world of your excellent judgment in all matters within the scope of your understanding; but permit me to say that there must be a wide difference between the established forms of ceremony amongst the laity and those which regulate the clergy; for, give me leave to observe that I consider the clerical office as equal in point of dignity with the highest rank in the kingdom -- provided that a proper humility of behaviour is at the same time maintained. You must, therefore, allow me to follow the dictates of my conscience on this occasion, which leads me to perform what I look on as a point of duty. Pardon me for neglecting to profit by your advice, which on every other subject shall be my constant guide, though in the case before us I consider myself more fitted by education and habitual study to decide on what is right than a young lady like yourself." And with a low bow he left her to attack Mr. Darcy, whose reception of his advances she eagerly watched, and whose astonishment at

207. Impulse is from the being. A mental thought cannot control it.

208. Rules of life, etiquette in the society, sensations that urge are inexorable.

209. Compliments are not given by subordinates.

210. Inclination that is endorsed by the will is irresistible.

211. Dissuasion is for one who is persuaded for a line of action, not for one who is irretrievably pushed to it.

212. Social politeness gives way to the urges of human nature.

213. Dictates of conscience is mental or physical urges.

214. To take the initiative another should take is greater energy than understanding.

215. The energetic low man will climb to the top if there are no barriers.

216. One who comes in as a constant guide becomes a constant domination.

217. Even in small events, the coming event casting its shadow ahead is seen.
being so addressed was very evident. Her cousin prefaced his speech with a solemn bow: and though she could not hear a word of it, she felt as if hearing it all, and saw in the motion of his lips the words "apology," "Hunsford," and "Lady Catherine de Bourgh." It vexed her to see him expose himself to such a man. Mr. Darcy was eyeing him with unrestrained wonder, and when at last Mr. Collins allowed him time to speak, replied with an air of distant civility. Mr. Collins, however, was not discouraged from speaking again, and Mr. Darcy's contempt seemed abundantly increasing with the length of his second speech, and at the end of it he only made him a slight bow, and moved another way. Mr. Collins then returned to Elizabeth.

Those who are voluble enjoy their voice and the language. Idealism as well as folly are not discouraged by failures. A big name in the hands of a small man is a powerful weapon to advance. Its use tarnishes the name, slurs the user.

Astonishment is the emotion that witnesses the impossible as well as the improbable. A snob receives a snub as reception. Being a clergyman, Collins awards to himself the social superiority of aristocracy. That being his right, he would not allow a woman to prevail against his move.

The point of duty he insists on as his right is to establish his own superiority. That it came to her notice – Collins' move – has the significance of life for us in the sense he underlines the social weakness of Elizabeth to Darcy.
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57. "I have no reason, I assure you," said he, "to be dissatisfied with my reception. Mr. Darcy seemed much pleased with the attention. He answered me with the utmost civility, and even paid me the compliment of saying that he was so well convinced of Lady Catherine's discernment as to be certain she could never bestow a favour unworthily. It was really a very handsome thought. Upon the whole, I am much pleased with him."

228. Mr. Collins is so foolish as to understand an affront as one of approbation.

229. Snob is one who takes utter rejection as total appreciation.

58. As Elizabeth had no longer any interest of her own to pursue, she

230. It is significant that in spite of Bingley being
turned her attention almost entirely on her sister and Mr. Bingley; and the train of agreeable reflections which her observations gave birth to made her perhaps almost as happy as Jane. She saw her in idea settled in that very house, in all the felicity which a marriage of true affection could bestow; and she felt capable, under such circumstances, of endeavouring even to like Bingley's two sisters. Her mother's thoughts she plainly saw were bent the same way, and she determined not to venture near her, lest she might hear too much. When they sat down to supper, therefore, she considered it a most unlucky perverseness which placed them within one of each other; and deeply was she vexed to find that her mother was talking to that one person (Lady Lucas) freely, openly, and of nothing else but of her expectation that Jane would be soon married to Mr. Bingley. -- It was an animating subject, and Mrs. Bennet seemed incapable of fatigue while enumerating the advantages of the match. His being such a charming young man, and so rich, and living but three miles from them, were the first points of self-gratulation; and then it was such a comfort to think how fond the two sisters were of Jane, and to be certain that they must desire the connection as much as she could do. It was, moreover, such a promising thing for her younger daughters, as Jane's marrying so greatly must throw them in the way of other rich men; and lastly, it was so pleasant at her time of life to be able to consign her single daughters to the care of their sister, that she might not be obliged to go into company more than she liked. It was necessary to make this circumstance a matter of pleasure, because on such occasions it is the etiquette; but no one was less likely than Mrs. Bennet to find comfort in staying at home at any period of her life. She concluded with many good wishes that Lady Lucas might soon be equally fortunate; but no one was less likely than Mrs. Bennet to find comfort in staying at home at any period of her life. She concluded with many good wishes that Lady Lucas might soon be equally fortunate; though evidently and triumphantly believing there was no chance of it.

231. Lizzy formulates her expectation and thus cancels Jane’s prospects

232. All that Darcy accused her in his letter, she witnesses now. Man totally ignores his own shortcomings, gets angry if pointed out. Elizabeth is superstitiously irrational. She only expects as did her mother. So did Collins as well as Darcy

233. Jane Austen speaks of Elizabeth’s idea of Jane settling into Netherfield, but she gives us no such thoughts of Bingley. Bingley needs Darcy’s permission even to think, but he can feel outside Darcy’s influence

234. The same idea can occur from two opposite reasons

235. When life acts with determination according to its own rules, it appears to us unlucky perverseness

236. What Elizabeth calls the unlucky perverseness of life is the character of life making two people of similar thoughts sit together

237. For a person of Mrs. Bennet’s intelligence knowing is doing. To her, Jane’s marriage is over as her mind has sensed it

238. An act permits hiding only in the measure it is incomplete

239. As no grown child can still remain in the womb, no completed act can be hidden from the public. Therefore she talks to Lady Lucas

240. What one believes comes true in his life and what he professes does not. Mrs. Bennet believed Jane would be married and Charlotte would not. Charlotte married at once and Jane did not
225

241. Intense good will tends to become an ideal on its own
energy

242. No expectation will stop in the middle nor can it
resist repetition

243. An idea that presses for expression will never come
to fruition

244. Gloating at the expense of another has the sure
opposite result

245. The energy in the thought is increased by expectation
and emerges as speech

246. Great material benefits expected grow warm in the
imagination, fill the entire frame, animates the whole
being

247. To think that one is in great demand is one foible of
the ego

248. Age seeks company

249. To profess not to need the thing which one longs for
is a fashion of speech

250. As sincerity has a power, utter insincerity too has the
power of the same magnitude

58 In vain did Elizabeth endeavour to
check the rapidity of her mother’s
words, or persuade her to describe
her felicity in a less audible whisper;
for, to her inexpressible vexation, she
could perceive that the chief of it was
overheard by Mr. Darcy, who sat
opposite to them. Her mother only

251. Youth is ashamed of what age prides in

252. Our defects have a demonstrative urge to display
before our rivals

253. Culture, wisdom, discipline curbs the dynamic urge
scolded her for being nonsensical.

60. "What is Mr. Darcy to me, pray, that I should be afraid of him? I am sure we owe him no such particular civility as to be obliged to say nothing he may not like to hear."

61. "For heaven's sake, madam, speak lower. -- What advantage can it be to you to offend Mr. Darcy? You will never recommend yourself to his friend by so doing."

62. Nothing that she could say, however, had any influence. Her mother would talk of her views in the same intelligible tone. Elizabeth blushed and blushed again with shame and vexation. She could not help frequently glancing her eye at Mr. Darcy, though every glance convinced her of what she dreaded; for though he was not always looking at her mother, she was convinced that his attention was invariably fixed by her. The expression of his face changed gradually from indignant contempt to a composed and steady gravity.

254. What Elizabeth did to Darcy in the dance, her mother does at the dining table. How can she control her mother?

255. Put Mrs. Bennet's words about Darcy and Elizabeth's questions and thoughts about Darcy in the dance and arrange them side by side in two tabular columns. The parallel will emerge.

256. Mrs. Bennet is proud of her exhibition.

257. The joy in offending a rival is a rare joy.

258. Life's preparing the future securely is seen by Man.

259. Contempt when tolerated becomes gravity.

260. Indignant contempt changes into composed gravity in Darcy. Later he was to accept it and serve its wrong effects. That is life.

261. Elizabeth suffers intensely. Through transformation it later becomes intense enjoyment.

262. Her suffering issues out of her present view, which is the spiritual definition of suffering.

263. Elizabeth blushed and blushed as her mother spoke, but when Darcy pointed it out at his proposal, she was only angry, and it was totally undermined that is life.
264. Anger is the subconscious awareness of material that makes one blush. One does not blush to be angry.

265. Her thoughts are full of Wickham, but her feelings are saturated with Darcy.

266. His attention is fixed by her. Her looks were on him.

267. Her mother occupies both of them.

268. The core of the story is here.

269. Darcy realises the uselessness of anger and settles for grave forbearance.

270. Straining to listen to uninteresting things is tiring.

271. The patient politeness of Lady Lucas instead of any disapproval, polite or mild, soon rewarded Lady Lucas. Had she been irritated by Mrs. Bennet’s performance, it would have prevented her luck.

272. Events continue not on the necessity but by the energy in motion.

273. Lydia, Collins, mother, and Mary are vulgar. None of this leaves in her a persistent residue.

274. Mrs. Bennet was followed by Mary. Elizabeth rarely realised that she had begun the chain nor is she aware of the rule that intense life movements cannot have any respite. The performers may change but the performance will be non-stop.

275. To accept an invitation that is not extended is awkward.

276. Exhibitionism is exhilarating.
delighted us long enough. Let the other young ladies have time to exhibit;"

Elizabeth, Collins, Mrs. Bennet, Mary are maintaining the negative intensity while Jane and Bingley are absorbed in each other. It is equally intense and also as negative as the effusions of the family.

Mary, though pretending not to hear, was somewhat disconcerted; and Elizabeth, sorry for her, and sorry for her father's speech, was afraid her anxiety had done no good. Others of

279. Love of Bingley and Jane has nothing redeeming about it except the great good will of Elizabeth

280. Culture swims against the current

281. Culture is in agonies when compelled to compromise with vulgarity

282. Concentration excludes everything

283. To correct an error openly is to bring it into the limelight

284. Elizabeth acts in the case of Mary and Mr. Bennet responded, while in the case of Lydia, Elizabeth was not willing, so also Mr. Bennet. Here we see the extent of restraint available in the family. This can be compared with that of Darcy and Caroline

64 Mary would not hear her father's admonition. Lydia at the house of Gardiner would not hear a word of advice

286. Mary would not hear her father’s admonition. Lydia at the house of Gardiner would not hear a word of advice
the party were now applied to.

229. He who punishes is sorry for the victim

65 "If I," said Mr. Collins, "were so fortunate as to be able to sing, I should have great pleasure, I am sure, in obliging the company with an air; for I consider music as a very innocent diversion, and perfectly compatible with the profession of a clergyman. -- I do not mean, however, to assert that we can be justified in devoting too much of our time to music, for there are certainly other things to be attended to. The rector of a parish has much to do. -- In the first place, he must make such an agreement for tythes as may be beneficial to himself and not offensive to his patron. He must write his own sermons; and the time that remains will not be too much for his parish duties, and the care and improvement of his dwelling, which he cannot be excused from making as comfortable as possible. And I do not think it of light importance that he should have attentive and conciliatory manners towards everybody, especially towards those to whom he owes his preferment. I cannot acquit him of that duty; nor could I think well of the man who should omit an occasion of testifying his respect towards anybody connected with the family." And with a bow to Mr. Darcy he concluded his speech, which had been spoken so loud as to be heard by half the room. - - Many stared -- many smiled; but no one looked more amused than Mr. Bennet himself, while his wife seriously commended Mr. Collins for having spoken so sensibly, and observed in a half-whisper to Lady Lucas, that he was a remarkably clever, good kind of young man.

230. To be a clergyman is a way of higher living, not a profession

231. His tithes will come to him if he does not make it a profession

232. Tithes are not the income of the church; it is their offering of their lives

233. No walk of life is incompatible with that of a priest's life

234. Sermons must not be written. They are the outpourings of his soul

235. Surely this assembly is not a fit place for this dissertation. One's character is in evidence by this long loud delivery

236. He cannot be acquitted of delinquency for speaking thus

237. The very body of a snob is in tune with his squeamishness

238. Vulgar energy cannot fail to affirm itself

239. Music is a sacred art, not a mere innocent diversion

240. To be a clergyman is a way of higher living, not a profession

241. His tithes will come to him if he does not make it a profession

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246. He cannot be acquitted of delinquency for speaking thus

247. The very body of a snob is in tune with his squeamishness

248. He who is not naturally popular attracts attention

249. A smile of approval can really be that of derision

250. He who is amused by another's substandard behaviour is not up to the standard

251. A dull mind likes bright loud colours

252. The energy of singing, the impertinent introduction,
the loud lecture, the celebration of expectation, etc. is the energy of the strong female out to catch the male

303. Compare Lady Catherine’s would-be proficiency in music had she learnt it, with Collins’ professed act of self-giving

304. Other’s shortcomings, our strength will stand out in our minds, not our shortcomings or other’s merits

305. Thinking aloud is the beginning of thinking, as loud reading is preceded by silent reading

306. Mrs. Bennet actually applauds Collin’s vulgar outbursts

307. The entire audience listened to every word of Mrs. Bennet on Jane’s wedding. The louder talk of Mr. Collins was not heard at all. Both are loud declarations. One belongs to gossip and the other relates to self-congratulations

308. Mrs. Bennet handsomely commending Collins where she should be ashamed of his speech is one end of Pride and Prejudice

309. Success is there; it does not matter whether it is good or bad

310. Elizabeth is not without the right perception of her family. Only that it does not enter into her scheme of things

311. The insensible actions escape the notice of the insensitive passivity

312. Insensitivity achieves among insensible people letting them not see the sensitive side of it

313. Lydia, Jane, Charlotte were thus married. Even Elizabeth was a past beneficiary of it in that she remains wedded to the falsehood of Wickham to the end

68 To Elizabeth it appeared, that had her family made an agreement to expose themselves as much as they could during the evening, it would have been impossible for them to play their parts with more spirit or finer success; and happy did she think it for Bingley and her sister that some of the exhibition had escaped his notice, and that his feelings were not of a sort to be much distressed by the folly which he must have witnessed. That his two sisters and Mr. Darcy, however, should have such an opportunity of ridiculing her relations, was bad enough, and she could not determine whether the silent contempt of the gentleman, or the insolent smiles of the ladies, were more intolerable. To Elizabeth it appeared, that had her family made an agreement to expose themselves as much as they could during the evening, it would have been impossible for them to play their parts with more spirit or finer success; and happy did she think it for Bingley and her sister that some of the exhibition had escaped his notice, and that his feelings were not of a sort to be much distressed by the folly which he must have witnessed. That his two sisters and Mr. Darcy, however, should have such an opportunity of ridiculing her relations, was bad enough, and she could not determine whether the silent contempt of the gentleman, or the insolent smiles of the ladies, were more intolerable.
67 The rest of the evening brought her little amusement. She was teased by Mr. Collins, who continued most perseveringly by her side, and though he could not prevail with her to dance with him again, put it out of her power to dance with others. In vain did she entreat him to stand up with somebody else, and offer to introduce him to any young lady in the room. He assured her that, as to dancing, he was perfectly indifferent to it; that his chief object was, by delicate attentions, to recommend himself to her, and that he should therefore make a point of remaining close to her the whole evening. There was no arguing upon such a project. She owed her greatest relief to her friend Miss Lucas, who often joined them, and good-naturedly engaged Mr. Collins' conversation to herself.

314. Exhibition of folly is entertaining
315. To laugh at another is easier than appreciating him
316. Public assemblies prompt people to come out easily
317. The urge to exhibit is the urge for existence
318. If one is not in the limelight, he goes to where it is
319. Where men express silent contempt women indulge in insolent smiles
320. Those who perceived, Bingley's sisters, did not accomplish
321. Jane is lost in Bingley
322. Darcy and Caroline observe all
323. Attention of those abhorred is tragedy
324. Bad temper may not be a misfortune, but certainly prevents good fortune
325. Meat that is a punishment to the vegetarian is luck to the non-vegetarian
326. Mind teases inconscience
327. Inspite of low exhibitions the whole assembly seeks enjoyment, a sign of prosperous dynamism. That gives the atmosphere strength and a positive character. It is that which changes the course of events when the negative powers exhaust themselves. Meryton is low, but its lowness is less than the revolutionary power that dominates. Elizabeth sees Darcy's attention was constantly on her. She interpreted it differently. She was aware of the attention, not his love
Charlotte could enter the picture only after Wickham is physically removed. At Phillips, Elizabeth is warm, expansive, emotionally creative towards Wickham’s falsehood. Shamelessness cannot enter their atmosphere until Wickham shamelessly stayed away.

The parallels in Darcy’s notice and Collins moving towards Charlotte reveal their related functioning.

Darcy’s offence of closely noticing Elizabeth relaxes a little when Charlotte takes away Collins.

It is impossible for a lover in an assembly to take his eyes off his love.

The Longbourn party were the last of all the company to depart, and by a manoeuvre of Mrs. Bennet, had to wait for their carriages a quarter of an hour after everybody else was gone, which gave them time to see how heartily they were wished away by some of the family. Mrs. Hurst and her sister scarcely opened their mouths, except to complain of fatigue, and were evidently impatient to have the house to themselves. They repulsed every attempt of Mrs. Bennet at conversation, and by so doing threw a languor over the whole party, which was very little relieved by the long speeches of Mr. Collins, who was complimenting Mr. Bingley and his sisters on the elegance of their entertainment, and the hospitality and politeness which had marked their behaviour to their guests. Darcy said nothing at all. Mr. Bennet, in equal silence, was enjoying the scene. Mr. Bingley and Jane were standing together, a little detached from the rest, and talked only to each other.

Mrs. Bennet manoeuvres to stay, Charlotte engages Collins, Darcy stations himself at a distance and fixes his attention on Elizabeth, and Elizabeth recalls Wickham in Darcy’s attention.
Elizabeth preserved as steady a silence as either Mrs. Hurst or Miss Bingley; and even Lydia was too much fatigued to utter more than the occasional exclamation of "Lord, how tired I am!" Accompanied by a violent yawn.

To see the motives of all of them in the accommodation of life is perceptive of life’s vision of the future. To accept an empty formality at its face value is to totally nullify it. To silence a will that longs for action neither culture nor patience is enough. His culture must be of patience. Whipping up one’s interest when it is sagging is exhausting. Love is oblivious of the excitement of the environment.

Formality, if pressed upon, can turn hostile to the purpose.

344. To see the motives of all of them in the accommodation of life is perceptive of life’s vision of the future.

345. Yawning is the energy indicating it is no longer there.

346. Silence is eloquent.

347. When everyone displays, Darcy is silent.

348. Man is capable of intensely enjoying his own ruin or shame if only he thinks it pains his rival.

349. Strength of will is insufficient to keep one’s cool while all around are taking delight in making fool of themselves.

350. Love is oblivious of the excitement of the environment.

351. To silence a will that longs for action neither culture nor patience is enough. His culture must be of patience.

352. Whipping up one’s interest when it is sagging is exhausting.

70 When at length they arose to take leave, Mrs. Bennet was most pressingly civil in her hope of seeing the whole family soon at Longbourn, and addressed herself particularly to Mr. Bingley, to assure him how happy he would make them by eating a family dinner with them at any time, without the ceremony of a formal invitation. Bingley was all grateful pleasure, and he readily engaged for taking the earliest opportunity of waiting on her after his return from London, whither he was obliged to go the next day for a short time.
Thought fulfils itself while thought of the physical mind cancels every shade of possibility.

Satisfaction in the procedure cancels the content.

Imagination grows on what it feeds till it is exhausted.

The physical mind’s imagination is satisfied by imagining. Its energy is enough only to imagine, not to achieve.

Available energy for achievement is expended by thought adding an extra item.

Mrs. Bennet has completed Jane’s happiness in her imagination and it cancels the chance. So does Elizabeth. To see today’s events in the light of later developments puts the course of events in life’s perspective.

Mrs. Bennet cancels Jane’s wedding by adding Elizabeth’s to it.

Neglect of those who should support can raise positive characters sky high.

A dynamic character will never cease to be dynamic.
Chapter 19: Collins Proposes to Elizabeth

Summary: Collins arrives at the drawing room and asks Mrs. Bennet and Kitty for some time alone with Elizabeth. She tries to keep her family with her but realizes that she might as well deal with the inevitable. Collins begins by stating his reasons for marrying, of which Lady de Bourgh’s advice to do so is one, and proposes to her. Elizabeth however, rejects him as she says they would not make each other happy. Collins finds her rejection to be an attempt at modesty and decides to wait and ask again. Despite her avid declaration that she will continue rejecting him, Collins believes that eventually he can woo her.

1. The next day opened a new scene at Longbourn. Mr. Collins made his declaration in form. Having resolved to do it without loss of time, as his leave of absence extended only to the following Saturday, and having no feelings of diffidence to make it distressing to himself even at the moment, he set about it in a very orderly manner, with all the observances which he supposed a regular part of the business. On finding Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth, and one of the younger girls together, soon after breakfast, he addressed the mother in these words: "May I hope, madam, for your interest with your fair daughter Elizabeth, when I solicit for the honour of a private audience with her in the course of this morning?"

1. He who is an obstacle can himself remove it by over-exertion
2. Man resorts to appropriate procedures when the project itself is most inopportune and inappropriate
3. Educated stupidity is entirely formal. Even a marriage proposal is so
4. The executioner can imagine his conferring his blessings on the executed
5. Mr. Collins readjusts his proposal to the availability of leave of absence
6. Small considerations overriding essentials, the essentials suffer
7. For him, the FORM of declaration is important
8. He gets a wife who has no FORM
9. Diffidence arises out of a fuller appreciation of the work
10. He has no intelligence to know the work at all
11. To proceed in an orderly manner, one needs all the energy
12. Procedure enjoys all the energy when the work needs none
“Dear ma’am, do not go. I beg you will not go. Mr. Collins must excuse me. He can have nothing to say to me that anybody need not hear. I am going away myself.”

13. To him, the proposal is not as important as Lady Catherine’s opinion.
14. He marries a lady who has the capacity to be deferential to Lady Catherine.
15. The ball and his role there equipped Collins with energy of confidence.
16. Elizabeth’s violent refusal draws energy from his confidence.
17. Loss of time is not what he can suffer.
18. He did achieve without loss of time.
19. Wickham spoke to Elizabeth. Darcy proposed to her. Neither took the parental permission. Nor did Collins take Sir Lucas’ permission.
20. Here he goes by absolute form.
21. Mere form can scotch any content, if it is there.
22. Even the intended proposal of a fatuous Collins brings a blush of surprise to her feminine personality.
23. Mrs. Bennet acts as if he is proposing to her.
24. A proposal is what man makes to woman, not what a mother orders.
25. A foolish parent could exert that pressure on a child, but life offers the result forces permit, not what the parent orders.
26. In those days children would not disobey a direct order from parents.

2. Before Elizabeth had time for anything but a blush of surprise, Mrs. Bennet instantly answered, "Oh dear! Yes -- certainly. I am sure Lizzy will be very happy -- I am sure she can have no objection. Come, Kitty, I want you up stairs." And gathering her work together, she was hastening away, when Elizabeth called out –

3. "Dear ma’am, do not go. I beg you will not go. Mr. Collins must excuse me. He can have nothing to say to me that anybody need not hear. I am going away myself."
"No, no, nonsense, Lizzy. I desire you will stay where you are." And upon Elizabeth's seeming really, with vexed and embarrassed looks, about to escape, she added, "Lizzy, I insist upon your staying and hearing Mr. Collins."

Social or parental authority cannot achieve psychological goals

Excessive, unformed, uncontrollable energy scarcely accomplishes

The atmosphere is not one of a romantic proposal. It looks like tethering an animal for punishment

Maternal authority is a reality. Had she exercised it rightly on Lydia, rather if that insistence was on self-discipline, the tragedy could have been averted

What the society achieves by manners, Mrs. Bennet wants to accomplish by energy, as she married by her own stupid appearance, not by a studious behaviour

She feels the shame of Collins proposing to her. Such an act of shame repeats from Darcy, as an act has the dynamic necessity to repeat. But one such proposal or several are not capable of compelling her to marry. She only expends a little of the excess goodness she has

Elizabeth would not oppose such an injunction -- and a moment's consideration making her also sensible that it would be wisest to get it over as soon and as quietly as possible, she sat down again, and tried to conceal, by incessant employment, the feelings which were divided between distress and diversion. Mrs. Bennet and Kitty walked off, and as soon as they were gone Mr. Collins began.

The wisest resistance to irresistible authority is silent submission
6. "Believe me, my dear Miss Elizabeth, that your modesty, so far from doing you any disservice, rather adds to your other perfections. You would have been less amiable in my eyes had there not been this little unwillingness; but allow me to assure you, that I have your respected mother’s permission for this address. You can hardly doubt the purport of my discourse, however your natural delicacy may lead you to dissemble; my attentions have been too marked to be mistaken. Almost as soon as I entered the house, I singled you out as the companion of my future life. But before I am run away with by my feelings on this subject, perhaps it will be advisable for me to state my reasons for marrying -- and, moreover, for coming into Hertfordshire with the design of selecting a wife, as I certainly did."

34. Blemishes are embellishments in those who stand out as an extraordinary exception

35. Life’s accomplishments move from a minimum to a maximum. Such ranges are always there. Beyond the minimum lies the case that cannot enter the range

36. It is a fact that even disservice can add to one’s perfections

37. Modesty is expressive as an emotion. It is incapable of a self-explanatory discourse without becoming uncouth immodesty

38. Collins condescends to propose to Elizabeth as Lady Catherine does to him

39. There are occasions when failures are more welcome than success

40. Love is not made by proxy

41. Polite lies by a pointless person turn into powerful lies

42. He lied that he singled her out on entering the house

43. Thoughts can be feigned, not feelings

44. Marriage does not issue out of a reasoned argument

45. He delivers a long prepared speech where an emotional utterance is appropriate. It is easy for us to see how high he held himself and how it never entered his imaginations that he was an abomination to all here except Mrs. Bennet. In his proposal he dwells ‘modestly’ on his high station, her vast prospects. It never occurred to him he could be refused or rejected and that it was an insult to her that he proposed. One endowment of the lowest equates him to the highest. He knew nothing as the other man’s point of view. Hence his cascading
46. Had he proposed to Mrs. Bennet, she would have risen to the occasion of his angular eloquence
47. Marked attentions are unseemly and indelicate
48. Every failure has its ration of falsehood. His claim to have chosen her on entering the house is false
49. Falsehood justifies
50. Mr. Collins cannot run away with his feelings
51. In him, sensations are developed, not feelings
52. A proposal that evokes laughter is a comic episode
53. Brief pauses in speech are points of transition in thought
54. Solemn composure is needed for a judge, not a lover
55. Bachelorhood is the best vestment for a priest
56. He must offer her happiness, not be convinced of his own happiness
57. That the first reason comes third shows it is really a third reason
58. A proposal issues out of love, not condescension
59. Delicate intentions explained become indelicate
60. If he reasons, it is unreasonable reasoning
61. It is interesting to see how she reflects his advance
62. In his fervour for the proposal, even Lady Catherine is shelved to a lower rank

7. The idea of Mr. Collins, with all his solemn composure, being run away with by his feelings, made Elizabeth so near laughing that she could not use the short pause he allowed in any attempt to stop him farther, and he continued –

8. "My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish; secondly, that I am convinced it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly -- which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness. Twice has she condescended to give me her opinion (unasked too!) On this subject; and it was but the very Saturday night before I left Hunsford -- between our pools at quadrille, while Mrs. Jenkinson was arranging Miss de Bourgh's footstool -- that she said, 'Mr. Collins, you must marry. A clergyman like you must marry. -- Chuse properly, chuse a gentlewoman for my sake; and for your own, let her be an active, useful sort of person, not brought up high, but able to make a small income go a
good way. This is my advice. Find such a woman as soon as you can, bring her to Hunsford, and I will visit her.' Allow me, by the way, to observe, my fair cousin, that I do not reckon the notice and kindness of Lady Catherine de Bourgh as among the least of the advantages in my power to offer. You will find her manners beyond anything I can describe; and your wit and vivacity, I think, must be acceptable to her, especially when tempered with the silence and respect which her rank will inevitably excite. Thus much for my general intention in favour of matrimony; it remains to be told why my views were directed to Longbourn instead of my own neighbourhood, where, I assure you, there are many amiable young women. But the fact is, that being, as I am, to inherit this estate after the death of your honoured father (who, however, may live many years longer), I could not satisfy myself without resolving to choose a wife from among his daughters, that the loss to them might be as little as possible, when the melancholy event takes place — which, however, as I have already said, may not be for several years. This has been my motive, my fair cousin, and I flatter myself it will not sink me in your esteem. And now nothing remains for me but to assure you in the most animated language of the violence of my affection. To fortune I am perfectly indifferent, and shall make no demand of that nature on your father, since I am well aware that it could not be complied with; and that one thousand pounds in the four per cents., which will not be yours till after your mother's decease, is all that you may ever be entitled to. On that head, therefore, I shall be uniformly silent; and you may assure yourself that no ungenerous reproach shall ever pass my lips when we are married."

63. What in him makes him act so?
64. Mr. Collins is playing the most positive role of a negative force in her life, which has become the comic scene of proposal
65. It is now evident that Darcy brought to her notice the very same aspects of life in her personality which her family made possible
66. The social evolution which her marriage spearheaded being the very spirit of the Times, Times that rewarded sincerity which is still attracted to chasing falsehood as captivating softness, is constantly expressing in her liveliness
67. His proposal is a stroke of Jane Austen’s literary genius that has witnessed the self-confidence of nascent prosperity enlivened by the ill-acquired education finding itself least appreciated by the vanishing waves of contentless aristocratic culture
68. Whatever Mr. Collins lacked or possessed, there is no question of his lacking the energy of initiative of a rebellious pioneer
69. He did find a woman of Lady Catherine’s description in Charlotte
70. Mr. Collins has a logical outline to his proposal which he meticulously follows. It is the logic of emerging knowledge out of social ignorance
71. From the above point of view, this proposal becomes the most powerful scene in the novel
72. Knowledge of social value that emerges out of the darkness of social forces evaluates itself in terms of
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73. The conscience of that social consciousness can only be appreciated by the wisdom of organised darkness which is Charlotte’s common sense material worth.

74. The extraordinary likeness of Lady Catherine’s idea of reasonableness, Darcy’s irrepressible passion and Collins’ delicate amends is the central power of the story that transforms itself He was indelicate to refer to her father’s death. His delicacy is insulting in mentioning her portion. Only an uncultured idiot will speak about it and then apologise for mentioning it. Darcy and Collins were similar
It was absolutely necessary to interrupt him now.

"You are too hasty, sir," she cried. "You forget that I have made no answer. Let me do it without farther loss of time. Accept my thanks for the compliment you are paying me. I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than decline them."

"I am not now to learn," replied Mr. Collins, with a formal wave of the hand, "that it is usual with young ladies to reject the addresses of the man whom they secretly mean to accept, when he first applies for their favour; and that sometimes the refusal is repeated a second or even a third time. I am therefore by no means discouraged by what you have just said, and shall hope to lead you to the altar ere long."

As he has finished the ‘positive’ aspects of his delivery, it will be dangerous to let him proceed with the ‘negative’ side of it. It is absolutely necessary to stop him here.

Politeness requires the explanation of an insult as a compliment.

Formality of conversation requires expression of thanks to such an insult as a proposal from a buffoon.

The capacity to look at any event as one that favours himself is that of stupidity that evaluates it as wisdom.

Collins takes a flat virulent denial as encouragement. It requires a great faith in his own worth. That faith must be one of physically concrete reality to him.
12 "Upon my word, sir," cried Elizabeth, "your hope is rather an extraordinary one after my declaration. I do assure you that I am not one of those young ladies (if such young ladies there are) who are so daring as to risk their happiness on the chance of being asked a second time. I am perfectly serious in my refusal. You could not make me happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who would make you so. Nay, were your friend Lady Catherine to know me, I am persuaded she would find me in every respect ill qualified for the situation."

13 "Were it certain that Lady Catherine would think so," said Mr. Collins very gravely -- "but I cannot imagine that her ladyship would at all disapprove of you. And you may be certain that when I have the honour of seeing her again, I shall speak in the highest terms of your modesty, economy, and other amiable qualifications."
"Indeed, Mr. Collins, all praise of me will be unnecessary. You must give me leave to judge for myself, and pay me the compliment of believing what I say. I wish you very happy and very rich, and by refusing your hand, do all in my power to prevent your being otherwise. In making me the offer, you must have satisfied the delicacy of your feelings with regard to my family, and may take possession of Longbourn estate whenever it falls, without any self-reproach. This matter may be considered, therefore, as finally settled." And rising as she thus spoke, she would have quitted the room, had not Mr. Collins thus addressed her – "

"When I do myself the honour of speaking to you next on this subject, I shall hope to receive a more favourable answer than you have now given me; though I am far from accusing you of cruelty at present, because I know it to be the established custom of your sex to reject a man on the first application, and perhaps you have even now said as much to encourage my suit as would be consistent with the true delicacy of the female character."

There is no stopping a physical person from talking, as long as you are in his presence

Speeches issuing from a determination rather than thought have to have their say by virtue of the dynamic energy in them

He talks further from his understanding, overlooking what is in his presence
16. "Really, Mr. Collins," cried Elizabeth with some warmth, "you puzzle me exceedingly. If what I have hitherto said can appear to you in the form of encouragement, I know not how to express my refusal in such a way as may convince you of its being one."

"A..." the Bennetts are..." he..." the Bennetts are..."

85. He is a puzzle to her, as he is drawing from a deeper truth of hers.

86. Because there was truth in him, it repeated in Darcy and his aunt (they also abuse her).

17. "You must give me leave to flatter myself, my dear cousin, that your refusal of my addresses is merely words of course. My reasons for believing it are briefly these: -- It does not appear to me that my hand is unworthy your acceptance, or that the establishment I can offer would be any other than highly desirable. My situation in life, my connections with the family of De Bourgh, and my relationship to your own, are circumstances highly in my favour; and you should take it into farther consideration that, in spite of your manifold attractions, it is by no means certain that another offer of marriage may ever be made you. Your portion is unhappily so small, that it will in all likelihood undo the effects of your loveliness and amiable qualifications. As I must therefore conclude that you are not serious in your rejection of me, I shall chuse to attribute it to your wish of increasing my love by suspense, according to the usual practice of elegant females."

87. Manifold attractions do not attract marriage proposal.

88. One does not create suspense to oneself.

89. Stupidity confirms its rightness more in the face of more valuable facts and arguments.

90. As with Darcy, Collins points to her poverty.
Question 18

"I do assure you, sir, that I have no pretension whatever to that kind of elegance which consists in tormenting a respectable man. I would rather be paid the compliment of being believed sincere. I thank you again and again for the honour you have done me in your proposals, but to accept them is absolutely impossible. My feelings in every respect forbid it. Can I speak plainer? Do not consider me now as an elegant female, intending to plague you, but as a rational creature, speaking the truth from her heart."

91. A man’s marriage proposal, from whomsoever it is, is supposed to be an honour for a female.

Question 19

"You are uniformly charming!" Cried he, with an air of awkward gallantry; “and I am persuaded that, when sanctioned by the express authority of both your excellent parents, my proposals will not fail of being acceptable."

93. Falsehood can be soft and captivating, even when one indulges in frivolous gallantry, but will become awkward if the external forms are borrowed.

94. Majestic movements become awkward in the hands of inappropriate personalities.
To such perseverance in wilful self-deception Elizabeth would make no reply, and immediately and in silence withdrew; determined, if he persisted in considering her repeated refusals as flattering encouragement, to apply to her father, whose negative might be uttered in such a manner as must be decisive, and whose behaviour at least could not be mistaken for the affectation and coquetry of an elegant female.

The wilful self-deception she finds in him she too is guilty of.

Wilful self-deception by virtue of its intense energy will not wait for its consummation.

When all loud protestations fail, silent decisions can work.

Society is a hierarchy of authority which never fails whatever the individual intensities are.

There are men who by their own self-conception make their lives intense and interesting.

Chapter 20: Mrs. Bennet tries to Persuade Elizabeth

Summary: Mrs. Bennet is upset by Elizabeth’s refusal. She decides she must convince her daughter to marry him and tries to get her husband to help. She states that if Elizabeth refuses she will never talk to her again. Mr. Bennet bluntly refuses to oblige her, not wanting Collins to marry into his family. Charlotte arrives and learns of what has happened.
1. Mr. Collins was not left long to the silent contemplation of his successful love; for Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, no sooner saw Elizabeth open the door and with quick step pass her towards the staircase, than she entered the breakfast-room, and congratulated both him and herself in warm terms on the happy prospect of their nearer connexion. Mr. Collins received and returned these felicitations with equal pleasure, and then proceeded to relate the particulars of their interview, with the result of which he trusted he had every reason to be satisfied, since the refusal which his cousin had stedfastly given him would naturally flow from her bashful modesty and the genuine delicacy of her character.

2. This information, however, startled Mrs. Bennet; she would have been glad to be equally satisfied that her daughter had meant to encourage him by protesting against his proposals, but she dared not to believe it, and could not help saying so.

1. Successful love leads to no silent contemplation.  
2. He who waits for a result, cancels it by that waiting.  
3. Eagerness to speak indicates the positive result.  
4. Mrs. Bennet will happily sit in the conference and dictate to both of them what they should speak.  
5. Mrs. Bennet takes for granted the outcome of the meeting.  
6. Idiocy is fortified by the belief of ever-present success.  
7. Congratulation in anticipation negatives the outcome.  
8. Mrs. Bennet does not wait for the report. She was close on their heels. To her it was a foregone conclusion. Mrs. Bennet could not believe her ears. She wants to order everyone according to her ideas. What failed with Collins worked with Jane. That is the only method she knew. Occasionally it works also by default. Having been used to the constant compliance of Mr. Bennet she takes for granted that Collins too will be like that. What she proposed with Elizabeth, rightly alienated Collins for ever. There is nothing subtle about Mrs. Bennet. It is all direct talking.

9. We see both Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Collins are of the same type.  
10. Hers, Austen says, is an illiberal mind; his is one of conceit.

11. Felicitations and pleasure do not indicate the prospect.  
12. Bashful modesty and genuine delicacy were conspicuous by their absence.  
13. Startling is a physical jolt.  
14. Interviews are sought, not thrust upon the parties.  
15. There are intelligences that understand a No as a Yes.  
16. Warm expectations turn into hot disappointments.  
17. Normal flow of events startles the expectations of the
18. His illusion of her bashful modesty is different from the illusion of the mother’s pious expectation. Authority accepted in domestic matters cannot be accepted in personal affairs of superior significance. If, therefore, she actually persists in rejecting my suit, perhaps it were better not to force her into accepting me, because if liable to such defects of temper, she could not contribute much to my felicity.

20. Often arguments in favour work steadily against. Life has a fuse in every foolish act to destroy it. Equally, it provides for a link to complete every intelligent act.

22. Mrs. Bennet tries to make Lizzy accept Collins by the influence of Mr. Bennet. It produces the very opposite results. She could only think of her husband doing what she wants never otherwise. He was a British husband to whom the only way to treat a woman is to be soft to her.

24. Wickham goes to Mrs. Young which enables Darcy to find him. Everyone looks for happiness in marriage.

26. Wickham goes to Mrs. Young which enables Darcy to find him. A lover is not deterred by the headstrong nature or foolishness of a girl, but a Man will turn off.

28. A wife becomes desirable not necessarily by her temper. Defects of temper never prevent one from being a good wife.

30. One cannot force another to give happiness. It is by persistent pleasant misunderstanding that
5. "Sir, you quite misunderstand me," said Mrs. Bennet, alarmed. "Lizzy is only headstrong in such matters as these. In everything else she is as good-natured a girl as ever lived. I will go directly to Mr. Bennet, and we shall very soon settle it with her, I am sure."

6. She would not give him time to reply, but hurrying instantly to her husband, called out as she entered the library, "Oh! Mr. Bennet, you are wanted immediately; we are all in an uproar. You must come and make Lizzy marry Mr. Collins, for she vows she will not have him, and if you do not make haste he will change his mind and not have her."

33. There is no known human agency that contributes to one’s felicity.

34. Precious secrets let out cannot be taken back.

35. Good nature cannot be compartmentalized.

36. For any work, Man uses the maximum authority he has access to.

37. The illogical person too has his logic.

38. Mr. Bennet is there only to do what she wants.

39. Impatience makes one talk to people before reaching them.

40. The energy of the demand asks for all, more than it needs.

41. The other man has no right for any view.

42. ‘Come and do what I want’ says the stupid person to all the world.

43. This is the view of ignorance organised into idiocy in Matter.

44. His capacity not to discipline his wife had the otherside of his retiring into his library. As the indulgence is great so the refusal too is great, Lizzy is his favourite child. All his laxity with his wife cannot extend to ruin Lizzy’s life. That is too much. Mrs. Bennet, of course, does not think. She only acts and wants everyone to act as she wishes. It worked for her for 25 non-stop years. He went to call on Bingley to oblige his wife against his natural inclination. He would send Lydia to Brighton as he would not cross her wishes. When Bingley departed, she would not know whom to blame as life has not acted according to her wishes. She wanted it to rain when Jane was on her way to Netherfield. She gloated over her scheming when Jane fell ill and stayed at Netherfield. She would not send the coach to bring her back. She was a lady self-willed. In her own marriage she had her way. Now she expects everything to go her way. All of us are like that unless life checkmates. Here he puts his foot down and acts on his own and says he would not see Lizzy.
if she marries Collins as she says she would not see Lizzy if she refuses him. Had he shown that determination in refusing to send Lydia to Brighton, the catastrophe would not have happened.

45. Till then, she did not bring the husband into the project. The family is hers, he is there as an instrument. This is the only view of any selfish person who senses a little scope.

46. Blindness to all others is selfishness.

47. Not to be affected by what she does is his lifelong discipline.

48. The greatest noise will not be noticed by silent concentration.

49. Mr. Bennet does not know of the project at all.

50. Not to know is ignorance; to pretend not to know is indifference.

51. Her thinking came to an end and she speaks the facts.

52. The world of the physical mind is the small work on hand.

53. He draws a petulant joy besides being helpless.

54. The spirit of contradiction disowns anything and everything.

55. For 25 years she was used to his not interfering; now she asks him to act as her docile instrument.

56. When someone speaks on your behalf, he will speak his thoughts, not yours.

57. He gives her no promise.
13. Mrs. Bennet rang the bell, and Miss Elizabeth was summoned to the library.

14. "Come here, child," cried her father as she appeared. "I have sent for you on an affair of importance. I understand that Mr. Collins has made you an offer of marriage. Is it true?" Elizabeth replied that it was. "Very well -- and this offer of marriage you have refused?"

15. "I have, sir."

16. "Very well. We now come to the point. Your mother insists upon your accepting it. Is not it so Mrs. Bennet?"

17. "Yes, or I will never see her again."

18. "An unhappy alternative is before you, Elizabeth. From this day you must be a stranger to one of your parents. Your mother will never see you again if you do not marry Mr. Collins, and I will never see you again if you do."

19. "In any situation different people expect different things or situations are different when one expects different things.

58. In any situation different people expect different things.

59. The opening of a conversation can indicate its end.

60. He reports to Elizabeth her mother’s opinion without comment.

61. Mrs. Bennet, encouraged by the turn of events, offers not to speak to her if she refuses.

62. Any power, real or illusory, finds total employment.

63. Folly understands things will go only in her own way.

64. It is a moment of triumph for Mr. Bennet to thwart the wife.

65. Sarcasm is the small victory issuing from a great defeat.
Elizabeth could not but smile at such a conclusion of such a beginning; but Mrs. Bennet, who had persuaded herself that her husband regarded the affair as she wished, was excessively disappointed.

She does not sufficiently protest the action of Mr. Bennet.

Foolishness seeks support from the enemy.

Excessive disappointment issues out of excessive expectation.

"What do you mean, Mr. Bennet, by talking in this way? You promised me to insist upon her marrying him."

She said he had promised, while he had not.

"What do you mean, Mr. Bennet, by talking in this way? You promised me to insist upon her marrying him."

"A married man cannot have the free use of his understanding, A married man cannot have the free use of his understanding."

Getting rid of small responsibilities will lead to greater responsibilities.

Not yet, however, in spite of her disappointment in her husband, did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; coaxed and threatened her by turns. She endeavoured to secure Jane in her interest; but Jane, with all possible mildness, declined interfering; and Elizabeth, sometimes with real earnestness, and sometimes with playful gaiety, replied to her attacks. Though her manner varied, however, her determination never did.

Determination in the physical will make one obstinate.

It is not in her to give up any point.

The physical cannot give up unless and until it is given up.

The mother and daughter each in her own way remain firm.

Authority accomplishes. Nothing else. Mr. Bennet refused to exert. In the absence of her husband's authority, all her persuasions of Lizzy either draws a reply or a playful remark.
23. Mr. Collins, meanwhile, was meditating in solitude on what had passed. He thought too well of himself to comprehend on what motive his cousin could refuse him; and though his pride was hurt, he suffered in no other way. His regard for her was quite imaginary; and the possibility of her deserving her mother's reproach prevented his feeling any regret.

While the family were in this confusion, Charlotte Lucas came to spend the day with them. She was met in the vestibule by Lydia, who, flying to her, cried in a half-whisper, "I am glad you are come, for there is such fun here! What do you think has happened this morning? -- Mr. Collins has made an offer to Lizzy, and she will not have him."

24. While the family were in this confusion, Charlotte Lucas came to spend the day with them. She was met in the vestibule by Lydia, who, flying to her, cried in a half-whisper, "I am glad you are come, for there is such fun here! What do you think has happened this morning? -- Mr. Collins has made an offer to Lizzy, and she will not have him."

33. A fool is always surprised at a failure since he contemplates only success because of the narrowness of the vision.

83. Every social visit has its subtle significance.
84. The overflowing energy of the most meaningless person accomplishes by its excess in some other member around.
85. What is rejected by one makes another rejoice.
86. Confusion is the indecision of the energy.
87. To Charlotte any bachelor is an eligible bachelor.
Charlotte had hardly time to answer before they were joined by Kitty, who came to tell the same news; and no sooner had they entered the breakfast-room, where Mrs. Bennet was alone, than she likewise began on the subject, calling on Miss Lucas for her compassion, and entreating her to persuade her friend Lizzy to comply with the wishes of all her family. "Pray do, my dear Miss Lucas," she added in a melancholy tone, "for nobody is on my side, nobody takes part with me; I am cruelly used, nobody feels for my poor nerves."

In a moment of heat more than one unnecessary person arrives. He who talks non-stop imagines he never likes talking as his own subconscious is moving in future births to non-talking.

Charlotte's reply was spared by the entrance of Jane and Elizabeth. They arrived, were received, and then related the news to Mrs. Bennet. The fool thinks he is universally approved. Only when he fails even out of his own folly, he thinks everyone has deserted him.

"Ay, there she comes," continued Mrs. Bennet, "looking as unconcerned as may be, and caring no more for us than if we were at York, provided she can have her own way. But I tell you what, Miss Lizzy -- if you take it into your head to go on refusing every offer of marriage in this way, you will with a strategy of patiently listening to Collins which highly gratified his wounded dignity. Circumstances favour Charlotte as she has good will to Elizabeth and is armed with common sense. She is the one who feels the man of money has the right to offend. Such an attitude right after the blunt refusal of Elizabeth will be soothing to the jangled nerves of Collins.

Mrs. Bennet asks Miss Lucas to persuade Lizzy to comply with the wishes of all the family. All the family to her is herself. We cannot call Mrs. Bennet selfish as it is an attitude of a person who sees two attitudes and chooses the one that is selfish. She is a strong dynamic physical self who knows only herself. Even at that level, her passion for the marriage of her daughters is answered three fold. Charlotte has the vital resourcefulness that at once figures out an advantage for itself. She is not cunning or artful. It is a master stroke for her to see in one glance the opportunity for her. She has already qualified for this gift by her good will expressed to Elizabeth and Jane. She is endowed with mercenary common sense. What she gets in Collins is what she is exactly. It is worth noting that Elizabeth and Kitty persuade her to take Collins home as she has persuaded Elizabeth and Jane earlier. She is humble and self-effacing too. She tells Jane that she must let Bingley know of her liking. Now she has an opportunity to practise it herself. It worked successfully in 24 hours. Our study will be complete if we understand her marriage in the light of every attitude and action of hers since the beginning of the story.

Self pity is the surest way to ensure defeat. Capacity to be unconcerned is capacity to win. Good will in low characters turns into ill-will. He who talks non-stop imagines he never likes talking as his own subconscious is moving in future births to non-talking.
never get a husband at all -- and I am sure I do not know who is to maintain you when your father is dead. I shall not be able to keep you -- and so I warn you. I have done with you from this very day. I told you in the library, you know, that I should never speak to you again, and you will find me as good as my word. I have no pleasure in talking to ungrateful children. Not that I have much pleasure, indeed, in talking to anybody. People who suffer as I do from nervous complaints can have no great inclination for talking. Nobody can tell what I suffer! But it is always so. Those who do not complain are never pitied."

"Overexertion of weak nerves is described here as nervous complaint."

Neglected people seek to evoke pity in others."

"I shall not be able to keep you" says Mrs. Bennet to Elizabeth. It is Elizabeth who rights the wrong done by Mrs. Bennet by having Lydia married. It is a rule that those who are obliged to others will speak as if the others are obliged to them. It is Mrs. Bennet who is obliged to Elizabeth. She talks as if Elizabeth is taken care of by her."

Mrs. Bennet offered not to speak to Lizzy, said she has done with her and she is unable to go to Pemberley.

28 Her daughters listened in silence to this effusion, sensible that any attempt to reason with or sooth her would only increase the irritation. She talked on, therefore, without interruption from any of them, till they were joined by Mr. Collins, who entered with an air more stately than usual, and on perceiving whom she said to the girls, "Now, I do insist upon it, that you, all of you hold your tongues, and let Mr. Collins and me have a little conversation together."

"There are conditions in which any remedy to a problem can only make it worse."

At any given moment, there is significance to the story by the arrival of any character."

Parental authority is great."

Mother and four daughters with Charlotte receiving Mr. Collins seems to offer her to him.

"Any attempt to reason with or sooth her would only increase her irritation." Attention is energizing.
Trying to reason will energise Mrs. Bennet. She is irritation. This energy will only increase the irritation she is. It is a great rule, “Mr. Collins, whose enquiries after herself and all her family were very minute”. Here Collins takes after Lady Catherine whose condescension takes this form

29 Elizabeth passed quietly out of the room, Jane and Kitty followed, but Lydia stood her ground, determined to hear all she could; and Charlotte, detained first by the civility of Mr. Collins, whose inquiries after herself and all her family were very minute, and then by a little curiosity, satisfied herself with walking to the window and pretending not to hear. In a doleful voice Mrs. Bennet thus began the projected conversation: - "Oh! Mr. Collins!"

112. Those who stay will play a part; or those who are to play a part will not leave, but will stay. Lydia is the link between Collins and Charlotte. Lydia stood her ground with Charlotte. Lydia is the link between Collins and Charlotte. Charlotte was not ashamed of overhearing. Those were days in England when overhearing was the fashion. Charlotte overhears Collins withdrawing from Mrs. Bennet’s family. Now, she sees, the field is open to her. This is a rule of accomplishment by which the least person can substantially accomplish in the right circumstances by the right approach. Collins was stung. He craves for attention. Charlotte offers him venerable solicitude. He readily falls for her saying she was made for him.

30 "My dear madam," replied he, "let us be for ever silent on this point. Far be it from me," he presently continued, in a voice that marked his displeasure, "to resent the behaviour of your daughter. Resignation to inevitable evils is the duty of us all; the peculiar duty of a young man who has been so fortunate as I have been in early preferment; and I trust I am resigned. Perhaps not the less so from feeling a doubt of my positive happiness had my fair cousin honoured me with her hand; for I have often observed that resignation is never so perfect as when the blessing denied begins to lose somewhat of its value in our estimation. You will not, I hope, consider me as shewing any disrespect to your family, my dear..."
madam, by thus withdrawing my pretensions to your daughter's favour, without having paid yourself and Mr. Bennet the compliment of requesting you to interpose your authority in my behalf. My conduct may, I fear, be objectionable in having accepted my dismission from your daughter's lips instead of your own. But we are all liable to error. I have certainly meant well through the whole affair. My object has been to secure an amiable companion for myself, with due consideration for the advantage of all your family, and if my manner has been at all reprehensible, I here beg leave to apologise."

124. Any one desires to have the authority himself, instead of invoking that of others to his support

125. The ultimate decision in marriage is not with the girl, but her parents, though she can refuse when they sanction

126. Even in extreme conditions, one thinks only of himself, not the other person

127. Charlotte hearing firsthand Collins' opinion, the coast was clear to her

128. Collins is pompous. His entry was pompous. Now his withdrawal is ceremonious. We see in the stupidity of Collins a certain animal intelligence of shrewdness that readily knows where its advantage lies

129. His speech to Mrs. Bennet is a proposal to Charlotte in the subtle plane
Chapter 21: Wickham visits Longbourn

Summary: After he withdraws his suit to Elizabeth, Collins quickly begins to ignore her in favor of Charlotte. The girls visit Meryton again where they meet Wickham. He informs Elizabeth that his absence at the ball was due to his desire to avoid Darcy. He walks her back home where she introduces him to her parents. Jane receives a letter shortly from Miss Bingley stating that the Bingleys have returned to London indefinitely and that Bingley will hopefully be marrying Georgiana, Darcy’s sister. Elizabeth sees through Caroline’s letter and tries to convince Jane that Bingley will return. However, Jane is incapable of believing that Bingley’s sisters could be so deceiving.

1. The discussion of Mr. Collins’s offer was now nearly at an end, and Elizabeth had only to suffer from the uncomfortable feelings necessarily attending it, and occasionally from some peevish allusion of her mother. As for the gentleman himself, his feelings were chiefly expressed, not by embarrassment or dejection, or by trying to avoid her, but by stiffness of manner and resentful silence. He scarcely ever spoke to her, and the assiduous attentions which he had been so sensible of himself were transferred for the rest of the day to Miss Lucas, whose civility in listening to him, was a seasonable relief to them all, and especially to her friend.

1. **Failure stiffens; success expands**
2. **Attention remains, object changes**
3. **Total patience in listening is to be half in love**
4. **Civility in listening to Collins is direct encouragement to him**
2. The morrow produced no abatement of Mrs. Bennet's ill-humour or ill-health. Mr. Collins was also in the same state of angry pride. Elizabeth had hoped that his resentment might shorten his visit, but his plan did not appear in the least affected by it. He was always to have gone on Saturday, and to Saturday he still meant to stay.

5. Mr. Collins not shortening the visit creates the opportunity for lovemaking

6. *Pride or anger releases great energy. Angry pride gives height of intensity to that energy*

7. Mental resourcefulness receives a fillip by disappointed emotions

8. The next day Wickham's arrival eclipses Collins. Wickham reverses himself 180º. His explanation is perfectly acceptable to Elizabeth. There is no studying of character, motive, etc. she wants to honour him with the introduction to her parents. She is in love. She sees only the charm of Wickham. There is no studying of character, motive, etc. she wants to honour him with the introduction to her parents. She is in love. She sees only the charm of Wickham. It directly brings the life response of Bingley leaving forever. The girls do not see their role in bringing it about. They diligently design a scapegoat in Caroline and Darcy

9. Wickham voluntarily explained his absence to Elizabeth. This is behaviour of gentlemen not to wait for the other to ask. He is subtle enough to adopt the behaviour of a gentleman to hide his blatant falsehood. She is determined to adore him and adores him in toto. His ruse is understood as his forbearance by the heart in love. It is the logic of romantic attraction. Wickham pays her attention as she was the brightest. Her brightness is enough attraction except to stupid Bingley. It could have made him assume she was a heiress. She feels all the compliment of his attention. For once she was in love and tasted that noble sentiment though he who inspired was undeserving and felt none for her. Behaviour can be that powerful. Especially with such a handsome face and a striking countenance, it is not a wonder she totally fell for him once and for all

10. Wickham's contradictory explanations are acceptable to Lizzy

11. Love feels confirmation in contradiction
4. "I found," said he, "as the time drew near, that I had better not meet Mr. Darcy; -- that to be in the same room, the same party with him for so many hours together, might be more than I could bear, and that scenes might arise unpleasant to more than myself."

5. She highly approved his forbearance, and they had leisure for a full discussion of it, and for all the commendation which they civilly bestowed on each other, as Wickham and another officer walked back with them to Longbourn, and during the walk he particularly attended to her. His accompanying them was a double advantage; she felt all the compliment it offered to herself, and it was most acceptable as an occasion of introducing him to her father and mother.

6. Soon after their return a letter was delivered to Miss Bennet; it came from Netherfield, and was opened immediately. The envelope contained a sheet of elegant, little, hot-pressed paper, well covered with a lady's fair, flowing hand; and Elizabeth saw her sister's countenance change as she read it, and saw her dwelling intently on some particular passages. Jane recollected herself soon, and putting the letter away, tried to join with her usual cheerfulness in the general discussion of it, and for all the commendation which they civilly bestowed on each other, as Wickham and another officer walked back with them to Longbourn, and during the walk he particularly attended to her. His accompanying them was a double advantage; she felt all the compliment it offered to herself, and it was most acceptable as an occasion of introducing him to her father and mother.

12. Presence delights; absence delights disappointment. Any lie out of his mouth is truth. Love and liking not only see the falsehood, but see it as a highly commendable attribute. Her approval is responded to by the plane of Time. At the very first opportunity she wants to introduce Wickham to her father. Love celebrates its success by expansion to others. Another's falsehood activates one's own and raises the intensity of the enjoyment of the latter. Attention flatters. Love and liking not only see the falsehood, but see it as a highly commendable attribute. Her approval is responded to by the plane of Time. At the very first opportunity she wants to introduce Wickham to her father. Love celebrates its success by expansion to others. Another's falsehood activates one's own and raises the intensity of the enjoyment of the latter. Attention flatters.
conversation; but Elizabeth felt an anxiety on the subject, which drew off her attention even from Wickham; and no sooner had he and his companion taken leave, than a glance from Jane invited her to follow her up-stairs. When they had gained their own room, Jane, taking out the letter, said, "This is from Caroline Bingley; what it contains has surprised me a good deal. The whole party have left Netherfield by this time, and are on their way to town -- and without any intention of coming back again. You shall hear what she says."

A man is oblivious to the traits in him that initiates tragedies

Caroline writes from Netherfield. She could have written from London. Caroline may cut the relationship, but Netherfield where Jane stayed for five days does not like to sever the relationship.

Cheerfulness does not allow work to be spoiled

Putting the letter away, she tried to join with her usual cheerfulness in the general conversation. To Jane it was an opportunity of wedding, not romantic attachment. Had it been so she would have been shocked. Here she comes back with her usual cheerfulness because to her it is a lost opportunity.

To Elizabeth Jane is more important than Wickham.

No wonder Wickham was lost soon.

When an interest in love is overcome by another interest, it means that that love will not be fulfilled.

Jane's wedding is primarily by the strength of Elizabeth's good will.

Wickham leaves as soon as Elizabeth withdraws her attention.

"Elizabeth was drawn off even from Wickham". To her, her sister's Joy is more important than her love of Wickham. It was she who was in love not he. Had it been mutual, Elizabeth would be more involved in love. "A very frequent and most unreserved correspondence" is spoken of by Caroline. In fact, she rarely wrote. That is why she speaks of frequent correspondence.

Men do not write to women. Caroline writes to Jane.

Mrs. Gardiner expected a letter from Darcy to Elizabeth which is unusual.

Surprise is an emotion of ignorance.

Caroline's incentive is to cooperate with Darcy.

All her attentions to Darcy were rewarded by his fulfilling one desire of Caroline.
returns of the delightful intercourse we have known, and in the meanwhile may lessen the pain of separation by a very frequent and most unreserved correspondence. I depend on you for that." To these high-flown expressions Elizabeth listened with all the insensibility of distrust; and though the suddenness of their removal surprised her, she saw nothing in it really to lament; it was not to be supposed that their absence from Netherfield would prevent Mr. Bingley's being there; and as to the loss of their society, she was persuaded that Jane must soon cease to regard it, in the enjoyment of his.

43. In such a scheme there will be an underlying current that tells us their strength that can accomplish the intention expressed.

44. Polite manners are not enough to hide real attitudes.

45. To abuse one's friends is a step towards abusing you. It can come clothed in praise for you.

46. Compensations suggested to insults meted out are forms without contents.

47. Such statements need to be ratified, underlined, and repeated.

48. “Some future period” means not anymore.

49. “Very frequent correspondence” announces absence of it.

50. Understanding accomplishes; understanding prevents accomplishment.

The proportion of them – understanding and accomplishment – in terms of time, space, event, persons, energy, motive, etc. is fully seen in the unraveling of the tangle that is the issue. The proportion of them – understanding and accomplishment – in terms of time, space, event, persons, energy, motive, etc. is fully seen in the unraveling of the tangle that is the issue.

51. Elizabeth’s assessment of Bingley’s regard for Jane is true.

52. It is not uncommon for Caroline to have taken leave of Jane personally. Caroline, perhaps, enjoyed fully the triumph.

53. Elizabeth is right about the depth of Bingley’s feelings, wrong about his independent will.

8. "It is unlucky," said she, after a short pause, "that you should not be able to see your friends before they leave the country. But may we not hope that the period of future happiness to which Miss Bingley looks forward may arrive earlier than she is aware, and that the delightful intercourse you have known as friends will be renewed with yet greater satisfaction as sisters? Mr.
Bingley will not be detained in London by them."

"...that none of the party will return into Hertfordshire this winter. I will read it to you.

"...that Charles gets to town he will be in no hurry to leave it again, we have determined on following him thither, that he may not be obliged to spend his vacant hours in a comfortless hotel. Many of my acquaintance are already there for the winter; I wish I could hear that you, my dearest friend, had any intention of making one in the crowd -- but of that I despair. I sincerely hope your Christmas in Hertfordshire may abound in the gaieties which that season generally brings, and that your beaux will be so numerous as to prevent your feeling the loss of the three of whom we shall deprive you."

"...once in London, he would forget anything was her expectation

57. To Jane, the written word matters which became true in another way “in some future” it was renewed

58. Caroline’s letter is a tissue of polite lies. She was to swallow all her ploys in the end as Bingley married Jane and not Georgiana. Falsehood hurts only the speaker not his object

59. It is true that Charles is very much under the control of the sisters and Darcy. But it is also true if a submissive person is dominated overmuch, subconsciously it falls on the perpetrator. In the case of Caroline she was in the end unable to prevent Jane’s marriage, but she furthered Elizabeth’s marriage with Darcy ousting herself

60. Even Darcy, who tried to prevent Bingley’s marriage with Jane, finds his own marriage would be possible only after Bingley’s marriage. It is a law of life which no one has the power to circumvent

61. Expressions are empty words and platitudes.

62. Inventions are easy for educated minds

63. A letter, however diplomatically conceived and executed, drops hints of its intention

64. Non-issues dwelt on at length is a stamp of the intention

65. To explain the obvious, is an obvious folly

66. Even through the opposite moves the original emotion can peep through -- betrayal and sincerity

67. Desire to concede reality to platitudes will have the direct opposite results, often in the time specified or space indicated

68. Caroline’s description of Charles is true in the sense that once in London, he would forget anything
"It is evident by this," added Jane, "that he comes back no more this winter.

"Stupidity has a tendency to insist on its right of being stupid."

"It is only evident that Miss Bingley does not mean he should."

"Why will you think so? It must be his own doing. He is his own master. But you do not know all. I will read you the passage which particularly hurts me. I will have no reserves from you."

"Mr. Darcy is impatient to see his sister; and, to confess the truth, we are scarcely less eager to meet her again. I really do not think Georgiana Darcy has her equal for beauty, elegance, and accomplishments; and the affection she inspires in Louisa and myself is heightened into something still more interesting, from the hope we dare to entertain of her being hereafter our sister. I do not know whether I ever before mentioned to you my feelings on this subject; but I will not leave the country without confiding them, and I trust you will not esteem them unreasonable. My
brother admires her greatly already; he will have frequent opportunity now of seeing her on the most intimate footing; her relations all wish the connexion as much as his own; and a sister's partiality is not misleading me, I think, when I call Charles most capable of engaging any woman's heart. With all these circumstances to favour an attachment, and nothing to prevent it, am I wrong, my dearest Jane, in indulging the hope of an event which will secure the happiness of so many?"

"What think you of this sentence, my dear Lizzy?" Said Jane as she finished it. "Is it not clear enough? Does it not expressly declare that Caroline neither expects nor wishes me to be her sister; that she is perfectly convinced of her brother's indifference; and that if she suspects the nature of my feelings for him, she means (most kindly!) To put me on my guard? Can there be any other opinion on the subject?"

15 "What think you of this sentence, my dear Lizzy?" Said Jane as she finished it. "Is it not clear enough? Does it not expressly declare that Caroline neither expects nor wishes me to be her sister; that she is perfectly convinced of her brother's indifference; and that if she suspects the nature of my feelings for him, she means (most kindly!) To put me on my guard? Can there be any other opinion on the subject?"

83. It requires a penetration or suspicion to understand other’s motives
84. There is always more than meets the eye
85. Jane is being disillusioned of Bingley’s love, not the insincerity of Caroline
"Yes, there can; for mine is totally different. Will you hear it?"

"Most willingly."

"You shall have it in few words. Miss Bingley sees that her brother is in love with you, and wants him to marry Miss Darcy. She follows him to town in the hope of keeping him there, and tries to persuade you that he does not care about you."

"Jane shook her head."

"Indeed, Jane, you ought to believe me. No one who has ever seen you together can doubt his affection. Miss Bingley, I am sure, cannot. She is not such a simpleton. Could she have seen half as much love in Mr. Darcy for herself, she would have ordered her wedding-clothes. But the case is this: -- We are not rich enough or grand enough for them; and she is the more anxious to get Miss Darcy for her brother, from the notion that when there has been one intermarriage, she may have less trouble in achieving a...

"Any situation admits of two different or even opposite views. Any sister or any friend will try to prevent Bingley from marrying Jane. It is normal, even their duty. Only when it is true love such prevention will be wrong. Here it is a poor girl on the strength of her pretty face wanting to marry a rich man. On Elizabeth’s part, there is no justification. Has she not disapproved of Charlotte’s marriage, disapproved of Lydia’s marriage? What ultimately achieves Jane’s marriage is Darcy’s passion to marry Elizabeth. It was accomplished through the good will of Elizabeth and the passionate dynamism of her mother..."
second; in which there is certainly
some ingenuity, and I dare say it
would succeed if Miss de Bourgh
were out of the way. But, my dearest
Jane, you cannot seriously imagine
that because Miss Bingley tells you
her brother greatly admires Miss
Darcy, he is in the smallest degree
less sensible of your merit than when
he took leave of you on Tuesday, or
that it will be in her power to persuade
him that instead of being in love with
you, he is very much in love with her
friend."

"If we thought alike of Miss Bingley,"
replied Jane, "your representation of
all this might make me quite easy. But
I know the foundation is unjust.
Caroline is incapable of wilfully
deceiving any one; and all that I can
hope in this case is, that she is
deceived herself."

"If we thought alike of Miss Bingley," commented Jane, "your representation of all this might make me quite easy. But I know the foundation is unjust. Caroline is incapable of wilfully deceiving any one; and all that I can hope in this case is, that she is deceived herself."

96. Wedding clothes are more important than the wedding or marriage
97. The dress more easily excites than the relationship
98. Excitement about the clothes exhausts the energy
99. Elizabeth’s subconscious interest in Darcy is seen in the importance she has for Miss Anne
100. Jane too is aware of Bingley’s interest in her, but does not openly acknowledge
101. It is pleasing to hear her speaking of Bingley

21 "If we thought alike of Miss Bingley," replied Jane, "your representation of all this might make me quite easy. But I know the foundation is unjust. Caroline is incapable of wilfully deceiving any one; and all that I can hope in this case is, that she is deceived herself."

"If we thought alike of Miss Bingley," replied Jane, "your representation of all this might make me quite easy. But I know the foundation is unjust. Caroline is incapable of wilfully deceiving any one; and all that I can hope in this case is, that she is deceived herself."

102. Thinking divorced from the right sensation can go amiss
103. Jane is unable to attribute deceit to Caroline as it is beneath her to do so when her mind does not see it
104. Jane does believe that Caroline is incapable of willfully deceiving anyone. It is Jane’s contribution to the break. ONLY when she reverses this faulty understanding the circumstances begin to change. When a work is accomplished every event and attitude will be positive. All negative attitudes will reverse themselves essentially
105. Jane’s identification with Caroline is so total that any accusation of the one is an accusation of the other
106. Jane asks how she could marry Bingley when his sisters are dissatisfied. In fact she does. The truth is work is accomplished by strength. All oppositions
22 “That is right. You could not have started a more happy idea, since you will not take comfort in mine. Believe her to be deceived, by all means. You have now done your duty by her, and must fret no longer.”

23 “But, my dear sister, can I be happy, even supposing the best, in accepting a man whose sisters and friends are all wishing him to marry elsewhere?”

24 “You must decide for yourself,” said Elizabeth; “and if, upon mature deliberation, you find that the misery of disobliging his two sisters is more than equivalent to the happiness of being his wife, I advise you by all means to refuse him.”

25 “How can you talk so?” Said Jane, faintly smiling. “You must know that though I should be exceedingly grieved at their disapprobation, I could not hesitate.”

26 bend themselves to suit the situation

107. *Ignorance at the age of 23 is not innocence*

108. *Duty can be done at the mental level of thought*

109. *No sister likes her brother to marry*

110. *Jane thinks of the consent of all the family for her marriage. She is unrealistically naïve and good; such people never lose*

111. *No one can marry with the consent of the sisters. Elizabeth’s speaking it out gaining momentum kept Bingley away for ten months*

112. *Jane is not unaware of that situation but wishes for the approbation of all members of the family. That keeps the life of the proposal alive*

113. *It is noteworthy that instead of imposing her own opinion on Jane, Elizabeth asks her to choose herself thus giving her freedom of action. It is one positive contribution to accomplishment*

114. *One negative comment in an important issue by the central person will certainly have its impact on the proposal. Elizabeth’s speaking it out will affect Bingley’s decision.*

115. *One may express disapproval of a pet project of hers, but does not like any other speaking in that strain.*
26 "I did not think you would; and that being the case, I cannot consider your situation with much compassion."

27 "But if he returns no more this winter, my choice will never be required. A thousand things may arise in six months!"

28 The idea of his returning no more Elizabeth treated with the utmost contempt. It appeared to her merely the suggestion of Caroline's interested wishes, and she could not for a moment suppose that those wishes, however openly or artfully spoken, could influence a young man so totally independent of every one.

29 She represented to her sister as forcibly as possible what she felt on the subject, and had soon the pleasure of seeing its happy effect. Jane's temper was not desponding, and she was gradually led to hope, though the diffidence of affection sometimes overcame the hope, that Bingley would return to Netherfield and answer every wish of her heart.

116. Elizabeth contemptuously rejects the idea that Bingley would not return. Here Elizabeth, however right in her penetration, overlooks the inability of spineless goodness

117. Bingley is independent, his love is violent, his will is weak and dependent

118. The determinant of an issue is not the attendant factors, but the central emotional choice

119. Elizabeth’s assessment is based on her wish as well as understanding

120. When her own prospects with Darcy gain weight, Jane’s too become proportionately real

121. Health and emotions go together
They agreed that Mrs. Bennet should only hear of the departure of the family, without being alarmed on the score of the gentleman's conduct; but even this partial communication gave her a great deal of concern, and she bewailed it as exceedingly unlucky that the ladies should happen to go away just as they were all getting so intimate together. After lamenting it, however, at some length, she had the consolation of thinking that Mr. Bingley would be soon down again and soon dining at Longbourn; and the conclusion of all was the comfortable declaration that, though he had been invited only to a family dinner, she would take care to have two full courses.

122. No secret can be given to the undisciplined
123. Lamentation is the active thinking of a disappointed tongue
124. The girls have not taken their mother into full confidence
125. Elizabeth did it again before Lydia went to Brighton
126. The absence of complete confidence between the children and parents is one cause for the tragedy. It is also the cause of its reversal
127. Contemplation of Bingley’s return is to Mrs. Bennet two courses of dinner. Physical smallness is glued to the little details of physical objects
128. Mrs. Bennet is not intelligent enough to suspect the truth
129. When each person takes his own decision, no centre of family decision can develop. What finally achieved is such a centre of action. Moving from the part – independent decision – to the whole – the centre of family decision – is the way of evolution of family culture
130. Mrs. Bennet thinks of Bingley only in terms of dinner
131. Thought is centred in action
Summary: The Bennets dine with the Lucases the next day and Elizabeth expresses her gratitude to Charlotte for spending time with Collins. However, it is revealed that much of Charlotte’s attention to Collins is in hopes of securing him for herself. They are soon engaged to be married and Elizabeth is shocked that her friend would agree to a marriage where there is no love and almost certain unhappiness. Collins leaves soon thereafter to his parish.

1. The Bennets were engaged to dine with the Lucases, and again during the chief of the day, was Miss Lucas so kind as to listen to Mr. Collins. Elizabeth took an opportunity of thanking her. "It keeps him in good humour," said she, "and I am more obliged to you than I can express." Charlotte assured her friend of her satisfaction in being useful, and that it amply repaid her for the little sacrifice of her time. This was very amiable, but Charlotte’s kindness extended farther than Elizabeth had any conception of; -- its object was nothing else than to secure her from any return of Mr. Collins’ addresses, by engaging them towards herself. Such was Miss Lucas’ scheme; and appearances were so favourable, that when they parted at night she would have felt almost sure of success if he had not been to leave Hertfordshire so very soon. But here she did injustice to the fire and independence of his character, for it led him to escape out of Longbourn House the next morning with admirable slyness, and hasten to Lucas Lodge to throw himself at her feet. He was anxious to avoid the notice of his cousins, from a conviction that if they saw him depart, they could not fail to conjecture his design, and he was not willing to have the attempt known till its success could be known likewise; for though feeling almost secure, and with reason, for Charlotte had been tolerably encouraging, he was comparatively diffident since the adventure of Wednesday. His reception, however, was of the most flattering kind. Miss Lucas perceived him from an upper window as he

1. Social visits are the lifeline for social life
2. Charlotte is a psychological complement to Elizabeth in the society
3. Patient listening is a virtue; it will certainly be rewarded
4. To be in good humour is a virtue; to keep one in good humour is a labour
5. To be useful to another is altruism
6. What is a curse for one is a blessing for the other
7. There is no giving without taking
8. By accepting what another rejects, the equilibrium is kept
9. No wonder a full day of wooing results in an engagement
10. Energies released by complexes are virulent
11. As Charlotte wishes Elizabeth to marry Darcy, there is an unperceived inverted subconscious wish in Elizabeth for her friend. That is why she gave Collins by her rejection to Charlotte
12. Elizabeth deep down was pleased by Charlotte settling down at last
13. In social relationships, there are some powerful principles of which the joy of satisfaction of the small in being useful to the great is one that is pervasive
14. Social energies like water find their level for which the conduits of passages are many. The above is one such
15. No motives are exclusive, they are found in mixture
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice  Volume 1: Chapter 22

walked towards the house, and instantly set out to meet him accidentally in the lane. But little had she dared to hope that so much love and eloquence awaited her there.

Schemes are hatched by thought-initiative.

Even circumstances are capable of hatching schemes.

The fact that Charlotte found herself alone for a whole day with Collins is a fertile circumstance to create such a scheme.

Scarcity of time abridges opportunities is true; but also, for the same reason, it can make the opportunities yield quicker results.

With respect to fire and energy, Mr. Collins is no ordinary one. He is alert, mentally organised, gallant, resourceful, thoughtful, energetic, dynamic for his own constitution.

His slyness in escaping from Longbourn overlooks the courtesy of informing the host, is urged by the spirit of vengeance, the gathering of energies by the encouragement of Charlotte and, by the explosive social power of accomplishment in the place.

From the very opening there is in the physical atmosphere of Meryton this power intent on achievement which is seen in Mrs. Bennet’s impatient dynamism, the depth of attachment the sisters have for Jane, Darcy’s impulsive request to Elizabeth to waltz with him, the quickness with which the family moved out of Netherfield, and the magnetism of attraction of the four bridegrooms.

The review of a novel is done by the plot, character, social context, author’s background. We should add other dimensions such as energy of the time, place, characters, interrelationship of characters, interrelationships of events, events with character, life response, subconscious aspiration, social aspiration, organisation of social power, attitudes and skills that accomplish or act in the opposite direction, levels of individual and collective beliefs. As a rule, a novel can be fully reviewed from every social aspect that are legion in number.

Charlotte’s success is mainly accomplished by the dynamic energy of the self-restraint to remain passive. Her house is not a threat to his personality, not even a challenge like Longbourn, which fortifies their tête-à-tête. Yearning for security is in its own way powerful.

A project that takes shape must be seen by no one. Till a work is definitely completed, it is best no one is allowed even to conjecture.

Unseen by others, the energy of enthusiasm rises.

Others’ conjectures of his design are an interference and can lessen the intensity of his outpourings.

One cannot be assured of ready acceptance of a marriage proposal even by an old maid.

Security of feeling arises from the situation; diffidence arises from experience.

Sensationally tuned people have telepathic communication.
32. Luck in the subtle plane rises accidentally. Subtle intelligence 'creates' those accidents in pursuit of luck.

33. The difference in reception at Longbourn and the Lodge itself is enough for him to release a flood of energy in action.

34. Rarely an act is completed without a ruse or design, intended or otherwise.

35. A ruse, trick, strategy has the capacity to yield all the result at once.

36. She never expected so much love and eloquence awaited her.

37. At the house of Mr. Bennet Miss Lucas patiently listened to Collins. Lizzy heartily thanked her for the relief. In a subtle sense it sounds that Elizabeth is thanking Miss Lucas for enabling Darcy to propose to her.

38. As Elizabeth rudely refused Collins, he was not confident of Charlotte’s acceptance. The fire and independence of his character sail into vigorous action as he was mortally offended. Offending a sensitive part releases greater energy than the positive inspiration of an ideal. His vehemence was met by her yearning for marriage. She was waiting for him and met him half way. Completion of an act, at its tether end, requires such consummate strategies.

39. It is her perceiving him coming and meeting him half way as if accidentally, that released so much of eloquence and love from him.

2. In as short a time as Mr. Collins’s long speeches would allow, everything was settled between them to the satisfaction of both; and as they entered the house he earnestly entreated her to name the day that was to make him the happiest of men; and though such a solicitation must be waved for the present, the lady felt no inclination to trifle with his happiness. The stupidity with which he was favoured by nature must guard his courtship from any charm that could make a woman wish for its continuance; and Miss Lucas, who accepted him solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, cared not how soon that establishment were gained.

40. A trick gives temporary results.

41. If results are lasting, they were at lower levels.

42. They have the character of ruining the results later.

43. In an atmosphere of transformation, they reverse themselves.

44. Charlotte’s gain is a clown, much lower to her culture.

45. Caroline’s ruse destroyed her chances with Darcy.

46. Darcy apologised to Bingley.

47. Even the heightened emotions do not shorten his speeches.

48. Luck that presses down is grace.

49. Love to joy to matrimony is a woman’s imagination. It is the characteristic of all imagination. It knows no waiting.

50. When heaven descends on earth Man, sometimes, plays scarce, not when the seventh heaven thrusts itself on hell. One cannot trifle with the descent of the avalanche of supergrace.
3. Sir William and Lady Lucas were speedily applied to for their consent; and it was bestowed with a most joyful alacrity. Mr. Collins's present circumstances made it a most eligible match for their daughter, to whom they could give little fortune; and his prospects of future wealth were exceedingly fair. Lady Lucas began directly to calculate, with more interest than the matter had ever excited before, how many years longer Mr. Bennet was likely to live; and Sir William gave it as his decided opinion that, whenever Mr. Collins should be in possession of the Longbourn estate, it would be highly expedient that both he and his wife should make their appearance at St. James's. The whole family, in short, were properly overjoyed on the occasion. The younger girls formed hopes of coming out a year or two sooner than they might otherwise have done; and the boys were relieved from their apprehension of Charlotte's dying an old maid. Charlotte herself was tolerably composed. She had gained her point, and had time to consider of it. Her reflections were in general satisfactory. Mr. Collins, to be sure, was neither sensible nor agreeable; his society was irksome, and his attachment to her must be imaginary. But still he would be her husband. Without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only

51. Stupidity too when perfect can be an instrument of grace

52. High ideals do not help reverse petty procedures

53. Longbourn got an idiot mistress and a stupid heir. It is the trait of unsophisticated cultivation. Landed gentry developed the code of the gentleman because they were unsophisticated and uneducated, as honour is developed by incapacity to write

54. Material prosperity that is social security comes to poverty through idiocy that evolves as psychological stupidity

55. To Charlotte, it is still a catch as the alternative to her is the poverty of an old maid

56. To him, there can be no better wife, who will tolerate him and his stupidity

57. It was all settled in a trice that she should make him the happiest of men. The only delay is his long speech. Habit prevails even in that moment of romance

58. Charlotte is too wise to trifle with his long winding exuberant eloquence, a confirmation to him of his higher education

59. Luck expected surprises; when unexpected it dazes

60. Mr. Bennet was the principal family of the locality. In an atmosphere of grace, people of good will rise to the maximum height possible. Now Sir Lucas will soon move into that bracket

61. After Charlotte’s engagement, we see that it was Elizabeth who personally sent Mr. Collins to her. Charlotte only gave advice. Elizabeth gave the groom

62. Status without substance knows how well to cherish it

63. Mind dwelling on possibilities of imagination is expectation

64. The woman thinks of prosperity when Man thinks of prestige

65. Sir Lucas is polite and thinks of their appearance at St. James. His wife is mean to think of the life after Mr. Bennet. Seen as the repercussion of Mrs. Bennet’s effusion at Lady Lucas’ expense, the sordidness of the thought is lessened

66. There are occasions where the fullness of the part can make the whole overflow

67. In fact, the wedding that overjoyed her family is a forerunner of the other three weddings. The first, though a wedding, is somewhat like Charlotte’s. The following two weddings are parallels to hers in
honourable provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it. The least agreeable circumstance in the business was the surprise it must occasion to Elizabeth Bennet, whose friendship she valued beyond that of any other person. Elizabeth would wonder, and probably would blame her; and though her resolution was not to be shaken, her feelings must be hurt by such disapprobation. She resolved to give her the information herself, and therefore charged Mr. Collins, when he returned to Longbourn to dinner, to drop no hint of what had passed before any of the family. A promise of secrecy was of course very dutifully given, but it could not be kept without difficulty; for the curiosity excited by his long absence burst forth in such very direct questions on his return as required some ingenuity to evade, and he was at the same time exercising great self-denial, for he was longing to publish his prosperous love.

wealth, joy and status

68. Thinking of the future is progress in Time

69. Age is maturity

70. Charlotte has enough common sense to remain composed. No over-joy will spill over her personality because of the reality of the personality of Collins

71. The unprovided woman of that period was to congratulate herself on an insensible, disagreeable, irksome husband. The security of the mere property entails all these attributes

72. Disagreeable insensitivity is irksome

73. One can live all his life in imagination if he lives in a social atmosphere that is too high for his intelligence to apprehend

74. Every man has an object before him which he follows not according to the values of the society but according to his light

75. For the woman marriage is primarily an economic provision and secondarily a social requirement

76. Land is the social base, professions are the economic foundation for men, matrimony offers women a pleasant preservative of social respectability on the basis of economic feasibility

77. Anyone attains ultimately if they concentrate on an object

78. Sir Lucas has made the mission of his life to be pleasant to all. Life has been abundantly pleasant to his family

79. Absence of beauty can be adequately compensated by a pleasant temperament of good will

80. Any beneficial opportunity will have a disagreeable defect

81. Everyone seeks another whom she can adore and admire

82. Her manners and common sense being a level above others, Luck entered her

83. At the age of 27 it is luck for her – Austen

84. Jane Austen calls marriage the pleasantest preservative

85. The temperament of Charlotte can thus be described
What was an insult to Elizabeth is an occasion for overflowing joy to the Lucases.

Marriage is the only source of support for a woman who cannot earn.

Her luck issued out of her natural good will.

People value public opinion, but will not change the essentials by its influence.

Charlotte valued the friendship of Elizabeth as she recognised Lizzy’s perception.

Charlotte does anticipate Elizabeth’s frustration. She has thus much common sense.

Public opinion reaches the feelings, not the material interest.

News is received according to the person who delivers it.

The first thing a woman does to a man is to ask him to follow her wishes.

Not all people are equipped to disclose all news.

It was a wise strategy to have prevented him from disclosing it.

Not his joy, but his clownishness would have come out.

Elizabeth’s impossibility comes back to her twice.

The value of a thing is in the seeking of it.

Every man accepted in marriage truly finds himself the happiest.

To know that there is always more in a woman the man still needs is the basis of eternal romance.

Having spent several days at Longbourn, Mr. Collins found the passive receptivity of ardent willingness in Charlotte enticing.

He understands her own ready willingness the measure of his material worth.

It was a capital stroke to have asked Mr. Collins not to disclose the engagement.

The hilarious animated confusion his announcement would have opened up is unimaginable, especially the varieties of suspicions it would have generated.

One who is endowed with stupidity becomes dynamic by education. It constantly seeks exhibition. Collins sought Miss Lucas for her patient listening. It is her asset, which won her a husband of £2000 a year. Even courtship is made irksome by such an urge. Charlotte, who sought a preservative from want successfully, is patient enough to let him exhaust his exuberance.

Success presses for expression.

Failure seeks protection in secrecy.

The value of an acquisition lies in its non-stop display.
The same information coming from different people can have a different effect.

Secrecy when the urge is great gives tension.

An obvious fact cannot be avoided by honest responses.

The one thing love seeks is public recognition.

Desire to know what happens cannot be suppressed.

Ingenuity is resourceful; it can construct or evade or destroy.

Happiness is expansion of inner personality.

Meaningless people try to become meaningful through ceremonies and formalities.

To offer to be an unwelcome guest is an embarrassing proposal.

A situation where formality becomes a reality causes astonishment.

Walking inadvertently into a trap is dreadful; but laying a trap to catch oneself is also socially possible.

Mr. Bennet is mean in asking him not to return after his wife invited him.

Mr. Bennet is rude enough to suggest he need not return.

His stupidity is infinite to bring out from others infinite rudeness.

As he was to begin his journey too early on the morrow to see any of the family, the ceremony of leavetaking said performed when the ladies moved for the night; and Mrs. Bennet, with great politeness and cordiality, said how happy they should be to see him at Longbourn again, whenever his other engagements might allow him to visit them.

"My dear madam," he replied, "this invitation is particularly gratifying, because it is what I have been hoping to receive; and you may be very certain that I shall avail myself of it as soon as possible."

They were all astonished; and Mr. Bennet, who could by no means wish for so speedy a return, immediately said –
7. “But is there not danger of Lady Catherine's disapprobation here, my good sir? You had better neglect your relations than run the risk of offending your patroness.”

8. “My dear sir,” replied Mr. Collins, “I am particularly obliged to you for this friendly caution, and you may depend upon my not taking so material a step without her ladyship's concurrence.”

9. “You cannot be too much on your guard. Risk anything rather than her displeasure; and if you find it likely to be raised by your coming to us again, which I should think exceedingly probable, stay quietly at home, and be satisfied that we shall take no offence.”

10. “Believe me, my dear sir, my gratitude is warmly excited by such affectionate attention; and depend upon it, you will speedily receive from me a letter of thanks for this, as well as for every other mark of your regard during my stay in Hertfordshire. As for my fair cousins, though my absence may not be long enough to render it necessary, I shall now take the liberty of wishing them health and happiness, not excepting my cousin Elizabeth.”

11. With proper civilities the ladies then

12. Mr. Bennet dissuades him from returning while Mrs. Bennet extends an invitation. Collins has a great role to play in their life by bringing Darcy to the family. Mrs. Bennet who is brainless is aware of the subtle truth. Mr. Bennet in whom the mind is formed is prevented from seeing the truth

13. Stupidity is as creative as a prodigy

14. One can walk into a trap, cannot as easily walk out of it

15. Attention can be affectionate when it serves a dear purpose

16. Mr. Collins says that his wedding will be 'speedily' arranged

17. “My gratitude is warmly excited by such affectionate attention” has no reference to Bennet’s warning. It refers, in a subtle sense, to his prosperous love which he is anxious to announce, perhaps to spite Elizabeth. “All of them are equally surprised” by his promised return. Life always has infinite surprises. Today Collins knows why he is returning and the ladies do not know. A day earlier Collins himself had not known the surprise of his engagement. Life is live

18. Formality becoming a reality is a must in the society

19. To render an occasion of formality, a genuine situation of human appreciation, is possible for the culture of a gentle man whose prime concern is the other man's delight

20. Secrecy that defies woman’s intuition deserves its
withdrew; all of them equally surprised to find that he meditated a quick return. Mrs. Bennet wished to understand by it that he thought of paying his addresses to one of her younger girls, and Mary might have been prevailed on to accept him. She rated his abilities much higher than any of the others; there was a solidity in his reflections which often struck her, and though by no means so clever as herself, she thought that if encouraged to read and improve himself by such an example as hers, he might become a very agreeable companion. But on the following morning, every hope of this kind was done away. Miss Lucas called soon after breakfast, and in a private conference with Elizabeth related the event of the day before.

"Thinking which is an effort of Mind lends itself to be directed by human wish, thus becoming wishful thinking" (132).

"Reading divorced from experience is a training Oxford can give" (133).

"The brilliance of the barbarian deludes itself with the mission of civilizing spiritual culture" (134).

"Marvels disclose themselves through revelations of life" (135).

"Men are naïve enough to expect their mothers to adore the daughters-in-law" (136).

"Mary whom Collins will consider a novice rates him below her attainment. In evaluation anyone rates the other person against his own greatest strength and the other's greatest weakness. Often they will be varying fields. Mary values her own learning, compares his manners with her learning. Expectations soar high on the eve of its opposite developments. Now that he is engaged and there is no scope for Mary, Mary can dream of its possibility. Her rating him lower than herself indicates that the chance is exhausted" (137).

"Mary is well disposed towards Mr. Collins, but she rates herself above him" (138).

"He who wants something wishes to receive it for his higher merit real or imaginary" (139).

The possibility of Mr. Collins's fancying himself in love with her friend had once occurred to Elizabeth within the last day or two; but that Charlotte could encourage him seemed almost as far from possibility as that she could encourage him herself, and her astonishment was consequently so great as to overcome at first the bounds of decorum, and she could not help crying out –  

"The organized structured society is too small to the ocean of non-society" (140).

"No devotee can reconcile himself to Krishna employing ruses in Mahabharata" (141).

"Lord Krishna’s falsehood announces to the world that falsehood is greater than Truth" (142).

"No event that takes place leaves it unannounced" (143).

"An egoistic man approves of all others helping him, not him to others" (144).

name
Selfishness, egoism, irrationality, smallness all have a similar logic –

Elizabeth reasons the relationship of Collins and Charlotte thus

All natural energies break all the boundaries

Once or twice Elizabeth fancied that he was in love with Charlotte. In life nothing descends all on a sudden. Its early symptoms will be there if one is perceptive

Elizabeth was disgusted with Collins’ obsequious behaviour. All her bounds of decorum broke when she heard it and she exclaimed, “Impossible!”. That intensity is equalled by her own vehement refusal of Darcy later

Our words and actions at intense moments continue to come back

Silent steadiness undoes the greatest outburst

Self-discipline comes from Self-awareness

Charlotte is under as great a restraint as Elizabeth

The joy of Charlotte in Mr. Collins and that of Lydia in Wickham is the same. One is for security in age, the other is triumph in expansive love

Charlotte’s steady countenance is the result of restraint which in her own house overflows without bounds

Where congratulations are due, Charlotte meets with disapproval. Still she values her friendship with Elizabeth. It is the wisdom of mercenary character

Subconsciously Elizabeth may resent Longbourn going to Charlotte. If it is so, the rule ‘justifies’ Charlotte’s good will to Elizabeth

Elizabeth, in the subtle plane, ‘sees’ Darcy’s proposal

There is truth in Charlotte’s defence. It is the other side of the picture

In the least of men there will be great endowments

The joy of Charlotte in her restrained, composed behaviour is really the joy of being married

The relationship between inner feeling and outer verbal expression that is known as manners is the acme of social achievement

But Elizabeth had now recollected herself, and making a strong effort for it, was able to assure her with

"Engaged to Mr. Collins! My dear Charlotte, impossible!"
tolerable firmness that the prospect of their relationship was highly grateful to her, and that she wished her all imaginable happiness.

17 "I see what you are feeling," replied Charlotte; "you must be surprised, very much surprised -- so lately as Mr. Collins was wishing to marry you. But when you have had time to think it all over, I hope you will be satisfied with what I have done. I am not romantic, you know; I never was. I ask only a comfortable home; and considering Mr. Collins's character, connexions, and situation in life, I am convinced that my chance of happiness with him is as fair as most people can boast on entering the marriage state."

18 Elizabeth quietly answered "Undoubtedly"; and after an awkward pause they returned to the rest of the family. Charlotte did not stay much longer, and Elizabeth was then left to reflect on what she had heard. It was a long time before she became at all reconciled to the idea of so unsuitable a match. The strangeness of Mr. Collins's making two offers of marriage within three days was nothing in comparison of his being now accepted. She had always felt that Charlotte's opinion of matrimony was not exactly like her own, but she could not have supposed it possible that, when called into action, she would have sacrificed every better

165. The greater the reversal, the greater is the change of reason and understanding.
166. Manners and behaviour can be reversed, not character and personality.
167. Two great opposites can meet at one point.
168. Caroline later made up with Jane and Elizabeth taking her own time.
169. Elizabeth has to do the same in minutes.
170. In a girl of 21 it is admirable how Elizabeth rallied to good behaviour and congratulation.

171. Romance is the revolution of life.
172. Substance is substantial.
173. Happiness comes of itself; it is not sought.
174. Marriage converts enthusiasm into life enlightenment.
175. Charlotte desires to defend and justify herself as Elizabeth matters to her. Also she speaks a great truth that happiness in marriage is only by chance.
176. She is down to earth and 'asks only for a comfortable home'. This is a mercenary ideal. All those who see a mercenary ideal may or may not succeed, but one thing is certain, it will come through shame.
177. As Collins proposed to both of them, Charlotte feels the equal of Elizabeth.
178. Charlotte is now in a state of inner joy overflowing through the pores of her skin. Any touch intensifies it. She seeks that of Elizabeth. Even the negative touch is delight.

179. To be subdued is a virtue of the small.
180. In certain areas a momentum released will not be quiet till it accomplishes.

181. Ideals give way when faced with dire alternatives. A lifetime chance is never given. In a hopeless condition ideal is unable to sustain it.

As long as hope survives ideals can be nourished. Pride. Pride in the name.
feeling to worldly advantage. Charlotte the wife of Mr. Collins was a most humiliating picture! And to the pang of a friend disgracing herself and sunk in her esteem, was added the distressing conviction that it was impossible for that friend to be tolerably happy in the lot she had chosen.

"In the absence of any ideal, a lifetime chance is a golden opportunity."

Assessed from the action of forces, this mercenary marriage is right.

Stupidity is a social complement of poverty.

Poverty and stupidity do not hurt each other; find a social defensiveness in each other.

Goodwill of plainness and goodwill of ignorance easily go together.

Grace or luck when entering is modified by personality.

Interested attention acquires the look of handsome attractiveness.

One exclaims impossible if her subconscious is contemplating an impossible act in the near future.

An empty head can feel the fullness even by pig-headedness.

Compassion generates consternation.

Antagonism of another can act as our own aspiration.

The aspiration of several people can be completed in one who is incapable of aspiration.

Will achieves; silent will achieves something more solid and substantial.

Someone's empty boast can fulfill itself in the life of one so addressed.

Pressure of poverty emerges as picturesque idiocy.

Someone’s empty boast can fulfill itself in the life of one so addressed.

Compassion generates consternation.

Antagonism of another can act as our own aspiration.

The aspiration of several people can be completed in one who is incapable of aspiration.

Will achieves; silent will achieves something more solid and substantial.
182. Consider the composition that exults in humiliation
183. Formality disgraces itself and finds reality rewarded and fulfilled
184. When the outer expresses the opposite of the inner, the form taken by the voice and words is awkward
185. Sweetness or beauty is the harmony of the outer and inner
186. For Charlotte, it is a reverse of triumph to meet Elizabeth
187. They move to meet others as there the awkwardness is thinned out
188. While in the presence of Charlotte, Elizabeth feels. She needs to be alone to think
189. “Charlotte did not stay much longer” for two reasons. 1) She was ashamed of her act; 2) she has too much of enjoyment at home to celebrate the engagement. Elizabeth is uncompromising in her choice of men. Charlotte sacrifices everything. One got Darcy and the other got Collins. It is impossible to see that Charlotte in her position as a portionless 27 year old, could have had a groom like Darcy had she willed like Elizabeth
190. To Elizabeth, Charlotte’s engagement is life’s advance indication and a preparation
191. Refusal in timid characters leads to a reversal of energy. In a dynamic character, it energises the movement which seeks another destination
192. Two proposals in three days is certainly strange. The energies of Bingley, Jane, Collins, the refusal of Elizabeth, the yearning of Charlotte, the dynamism of Mrs. Bennet, in their sum play down the strangeness
193. Society splits into two parts, one consisting of a great majority that sacrifices all better feelings to worldly advantage and the other that honours those better feelings. The world is sustained by this minority
194. Charlotte represents the majority, Elizabeth the minority. The secret of life is the consciousness of Charlotte is there in Elizabeth which wants to marry Darcy for Pemberley. It is not humiliating to Elizabeth. Both are the same, the degree of social acceptance varies
195. Happiness for Elizabeth is in a cultured life while for Charlotte it is in a secure life. Elizabeth has the adventure to refuse Collins at her age which Charlotte at the age of 27 was unable to do. Elizabeth even at 27 would not marry Collins
196. To see in Charlotte herself and appreciate requires not only a broad but a rational mind
Chapter 23: The Bennets learn about Collins’ Engagement

Summary: When Sir William arrives to announce to the Bennets that Charlotte and Collins are engaged, Mrs. Bennet is angry. Elizabeth believes she and Charlotte can no longer be truly close in light of what has happened. Mrs. Bennet wonders if the Bingleys will return, upsetting Jane further. Elizabeth begins to fear herself that the Bingley sisters might be successful in their attempt to keep Bingley away from Jane.

1. Elizabeth was sitting with her mother and sisters, reflecting on what she had heard, and doubting whether she were authorised to mention it, when Sir William Lucas himself appeared, sent by his daughter to announce her engagement to the family. With many compliments to them, and much self-gratulation on the prospect of a connexion between the two houses, he unfolded the matter -- to an audience not merely wondering, but incredulous; for Mrs. Bennet, with more perseverance than politeness, protested he must be entirely mistaken; and Lydia, always unguarded and often uncivil, boisterously exclaimed –

1. He who comes to you speaks your inmost thoughts that are incapable of utterance
2. Expanding energy enjoys in continuous expansion
3. In Elizabeth it is not only doubt whether she is authorised but the shame of shrinking prevents disclosure
4. Sir Lucas delights in being related to Longbourn
5. The wonderful is incredulous
6. Dislike expresses as disbelief
7. People refuse to believe what they do not like
8. Existence requires self-confidence
9. Wonder is at the enormity, disbelief at the dislike
10. The incredulous protests of all the family were due to the loss of Longbourn
11. The unguarded is boisterous
12. Indelicate indecorum becomes boisterous
13. Manners are of the surface. We see Mrs. Bennet and Lydia are incapable of it. Mrs. Bennet not believing the truth of the engagement really expresses that it should be broken. Perceptive people infer the one from the other. Sir Lucas, apart from his forbearing courtesy, values the wealth of Mr. Bennet’s family in not reacting to the unkind remarks. Elizabeth finds it impossible for one reason. Mrs. Bennet does not approve of it for opposite reasons. It is worth noting that in one house the parents and daughter celebrate it and in the other house the parent and daughter disapprove of it. Social status validates itself
2. "Good Lord! Sir William, how can you tell such a story? Do not you know that Mr. Collins wants to marry Lizzy?"

3. Nothing less than the complaisance of a courtier could have borne without anger such treatment; but Sir William's good-breeding carried him through it all; and though he begged leave to be positive as to the truth of his information, he listened to all their impertinence with the most forbearing courtesy.

4. Elizabeth, feeling it incumbent on her to relieve him from so unpleasant a situation, now put herself forward to confirm his account, by mentioning her prior knowledge of it from Charlotte herself; and endeavoured to put a stop to the exclamations of her mother and sisters by the earnestness of her congratulations to Sir William, in which she was readily joined by Jane, and by making a variety of remarks on the happiness that might be expected from the match, the excellent character of Mr. Collins, and the convenient distance of Hunsford from London.

5. Mrs. Bennet was, in fact, too much overpowered to say a great deal while Sir William remained; but no sooner had he left them than her feelings found a rapid vent. In the first place, she persisted in believing the whole of the matter; secondly, she was very sure that Mr. Collins had been taken in; thirdly, she trusted that they would never be happy together; and fourthly, that the match might be

14. Lydia exclaimed at Sir William; the whole world did so to her later

15. To accept offensive boorishness good manners are not enough, deeply felt good will that understands folly is needed

16. To face life with equanimity, one needs as much good breeding as Sir Lucas had

17. The offensive insult hurled at Sir Lucas is because of their wealth

18. Information can change the entire atmosphere by its authenticity: also it can reverse the course of events if significant

19. The rightness of an action is confirmed by the material or moral support that readily arises

20. Politeness discovers excellence in what is excessively disgusting

21. Whatever view one takes circumstances will support with more points of approval

22. Elizabeth does not come forward readily at the first outburst to reveal the truth as she endorses their behaviour

23. Jane is drawn to the picture when Elizabeth goes into action

24. Jane alone is capable of seeing the varieties of happiness for Charlotte

25. Everyone can see enough excellence in any other if they try like Jane

26. The untamed, unformed, sometimes tries to acquire culture out of necessity. Mrs. Bennet suffers from the suffocation of culture

27. Such an outburst travels through the rationality of its logic. Mrs. Bennet enumerates four possibilities by the exercise of such a faculty

28. The gradation in her logic that it is not true, is mistaken, will not yield fruit and finally will be broken is exactly the understanding of the physical of a thing which it dislikes

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broken off. Two inferences, however, were plainly deduced from the whole; one, that Elizabeth was the real cause of all the mischief; and the other, that she herself had been barbarously used by them all; and on these two points she principally dwelt during the rest of the day. Nothing could console and nothing appease her. Nor did that day wear out her resentment. A week elapsed before she could see Elizabeth without scolding her, a month passed away before she could speak to Sir William or Lady Lucas without being rude, and many months were gone before she could at all forgive their daughter.

28. Mrs. Bennet claims to be in the fashion of martyrdom
29. Dynamic people are inconsolable
30. It would be Mrs. Bennet’s victory over her husband if Elizabeth had married Mr. Collins
31. The hardest thing for a man is to accept that he is foolish, much more so to the genuine fool
32. The four stages of opinions Mrs. Bennet moves through are the normal negative human thinking as it looks at life from its centre and seeks a justification of itself
33. Time heals Mrs. Bennet’s sufferings in stages
34. Life contradicts announcing luck; Man is oppressed
35. An abusive person is inhibited by the physical person whom she abuses
36. Abuse is an emotion, cannot be suppressed for long or when the inhibition disappears
37. Abuse is the absence of sensational appreciation
38. Human progress, then, is from murder to abuse to disagreement to appreciation. In the Supermind it becomes a complement which fulfills his spiritual destiny
39. One is taken in if he is uninformed or inexperienced. One can be taken in even if informed or experienced.
40. The energy released by one when not received by anyone comes back to realize itself at the source
which causes it

42. To spoil something wantonly is mischief

One indulges in mischief as it affords a greater pleasure

The unintentional result is a mishap, not a mischief

Self-defence against ignorant mischief is described as mischief

The best of vital intentions to the mental ends in mischief

Creative destruction is mischief

43. The principal occupation is the primary engagement of one’s energies

Energies touching the centre of personality the occupation becomes principal

Such a principal occupation always expresses motive

Motive is seated in the centre of being, not in any part

Each part can have a motive e.g. mental motive

The attitude of the being is motive

Motive includes the attitudes and opinions

Opinion is of the mind, attitude is of the vital

Attitude includes the opinion as motive includes the attitude

Each part, in theory, can have opinion, attitude and motive

44. Consolation is to be satisfied with less

Appeasement is a compromise of sorts

The frustrated energy runs out in time at its own pace
6. Mr. Bennet’s emotions were much more tranquil on the occasion, and such as he did experience he pronounced to be of a most agreeable sort; for it gratified him, he said, to discover that Charlotte Lucas, whom he had been used to think tolerably sensible, was as foolish as his wife, and more foolish than his daughter!

7. Jane confessed herself a little surprised at the match; but she said less of her astonishment than of her earnest desire for their happiness; nor could Elizabeth persuade her to consider it as improbable. Kitty and Lydia were far from envying Miss Lucas, for Mr. Collins, was only a clergyman; and it affected them in no other way than as a piece of news to spread at Meryton.

8. Lady Lucas could not be insensible of triumph on being able to retort on Mrs. Bennet the comfort of having a daughter well married; and she called at Longbourn rather oftener than usual to say how happy she was, though Mrs. Bennet’s sour looks and ill-natured remarks might have been enough to drive happiness away.

45. Resentment is the mental approval of the vital dislike  
46. A word expressing the heat of inner abuse that is intense is scolding  
47. Exhausting the energy of abuse one comes to forgive  
48. Mr. Bennet’s one consolation is to find another like his wife  
49. It is an inverse subconscious memory of his proposal to Mrs. Bennet. He went by her beauty and was disappointed. Now Charlotte goes by Mr. Collins’ future wealth  
50. Mr. Bennet is unable to see the wisdom of Charlotte  
51. Outer events in tune with inner emotions, one is tranquil  
52. Appearance of tolerable sensibility can express abominable foolishness  
53. Jane’s character is organised appearance of goodness  
54. Jane maintains her poise of positive thinking  
55. Jealousy does not arise from another plane  
56. Abhorrence to understanding is surprise to incomprehension  
57. Sounds of a higher or lower vibration are not detected by the human ear  
58. When success replaces humiliation one feels triumph  
59. Inner success is outer display  
60. Sense of triumph is greater than material accomplishment  
61. Lady Lucas’ frequent visits to Mrs. Bennet explain the carrier of gossip  
62. The greatest moment in a lady’s life is the moment of her daughter’s wedding  
63. Sour looks and ill-natured remarks issue from being thwarted.
Between Elizabeth and Charlotte there was a restraint which kept them mutually silent on the subject; and Elizabeth felt persuaded that no real confidence could ever subsist between them again. Her disappointment in Charlotte made her turn with fonder regard to her sister, of whose rectitude and delicacy she was sure her opinion could never be shaken, and for whose happiness she grew daily more anxious, as Bingley had now been gone a week, and nothing was heard of his return.

Appreciation of the opposite views leads to restraint in behaviour. 

Inner restraint is outer silence.

Enthusiasm is between similar vibrations. Restraint is between dissimilar circumstances.

Charlotte, after marriage, has become more like Elizabeth. Previously Elizabeth’s superiority could condescend. Now it cannot.

Confidence shares inner intensities.

Worldly wisdom in action is similar to naïve incomprehension.

Rectitude and delicacy sometimes express mental ineptitude.

Anxiety is not having the object of adoration before the eyes.

There is a parallel between Elizabeth’s disapproval of Charlotte’s marriage and her father’s disapproval of Darcy. Elizabeth knew the distances she travelled in accepting Darcy and the various stages. She does not know that Charlotte passed all those stages and distances in her disappointed youth and arrived at accepting Collins. She pities Charlotte in her youthful ignorance of inexperience.

Formality wears thin by passage of time.

Expectation brings the unexpected.

Gratitude and solemnity do not go together as it is lively, expansive and infectious.

Formality feels the intimacy of twelve months in twelve days.

Formality too has a conscience.

Love before wedding is not without rapture in the least circumstances.

Joy insists on celebrating itself.

Jane’s greatest depths are of the surface.

To refer to the centre of one’s emotional existence in the least of acts totally unconnected with that centre is the native urge of his being.
Mr. Collins’s return into Hertfordshire was no longer a matter of pleasure to Mrs. Bennet. On the contrary, she was as much disposed to complain of it as her husband. -- It was very strange that he should come to Longbourn instead of to Lucas Lodge; it was also very inconvenient and exceedingly troublesome. -- She hated having visitors in the house while her health was so indifferent, and lovers were of all people the most disagreeable. Such were the gentle murmurs of Mrs. Bennet, and they gave way only to the greater distress of Mr. Bingley’s continued absence.

85. Men do become the happiest on earth on their wedding day.

86. Pleasure in anticipation is greater than in pleasure of enjoyment.

87. Right of ownership is enhanced by the sensation of the physical.

88. From the beginning of his first letter till Lydia’s elopement, Mr. Collins is a source of annoyance.

89. Collins lives his experience of marital bliss in his eloquent composition.

90. Superstition makes the irrelevant important.

91. It is the subtle infectious personality of the entail.

92. The same annoyance brought them Darcy later.

93. Good health enjoys attending on visitors.

94. Lovers are irksome to those who have trapped a husband into a loveless marriage.

95. Presence of lovers is an annoyance to Mrs. Bennet.

96. “Lovers of all the people are disagreeable” to Mrs. Bennet as it is a subconscious reminder to her of her own trap and chase of her husband in her youth.

97. In her own marriage she had to strain her nerves to get Mr. Bennet. Now wooing reminds her of her earlier ordeal.

98. Murmurs can be gentle, irksome or even violent.

99. Murmurs are generated by distress.

100. Inner comfort and outer convenience go together.

101. Bingley’s continued absence releases negative energy.
102. These developments organise that energy
103. Intense expectation generates the invertebrate opposite
104. Bingley’s arrival there is postponed till they all lost hope
105. More than a disagreeable fact, mention of it incenses
106. Appropriate phrases appear again and again. Scandalous falsehood which is repeated later
appears here first
107. Opinion that is contradicted by an event refuses to
die
108. Elizabeth clings to her illusion of Bingley’s loyalty and it came true
109. One’s faith in an idea makes it happen, even if it is not true
110. Liking that is prejudice for, refuses to condemn the guilty and condemns another
111. Even as an idea a destructive thought is not admitted
112. To vacillate in love is dishonourable
113. Fact that is reality insists on recurrence when refused
114. Elizabeth sees her judgement of Bingley fail
115. Compunction for the loss of the offender is one major characteristic of submissiveness
116. Sisters are naturally unfeeling towards brothers
117. Louisa does not take initiative. She is always an accomplice
118. Elizabeth feels sorry for the ill-reputation of Bingley due to desertion
119. Belief arises out of what one likes or needs
120. Unwilling to admit to so destructive an idea, Elizabeth never believed it
121. For submissive characters, friendship is fulfilling in subordination
122. Friendship expands personality, does not overpower
123. Darcy is the overpowering friend
124. Mind believes what it hears, even if it is non-existent
125. Infatuation is as deep as amusements
126. Love in youth is as powerful as the attractions of a city
127. The attachment of Bingley or its reality is secondary. Jane was married primarily on the strength of her sister’s good will and her own silent will
128. Suspense intensifies anxiety
129. Suspense is painful, anxiety under this suspense is even more painful
130. It brings out the truth that the vital is more powerful than the physical
131. One’s own feeling is stronger than the strongest sympathy
132. Capacity to conceal creates silent will
133. Jane conceals whatever she felt. Naturally, it increases her pain
134. Speaking out relaxes. Silence creates tension
135. The daughters have developed a delicacy the mother has not
136. Delicacy is of the mind when it expresses through the vital
137. The crudest touch of the spirit is delicacy in the subtle plane
138. An hour missed is an age of misfortune for the physical
139. A work cancelled changes patience into utter impatience
140. The process of indelicate unrestraint becoming delicacy is vitally painful
141. Cultural evolution in the society is slow, as it is painful
142. One justifies one’s failures by the imagined defects of others
143. Mrs. Bennet was ready to think that Jane was ill-used
144. It is noteworthy that the same lady never felt Lydia ill-used them all
145. Mildness absorbs the attack
146. Jane’s suffering is due to double causes, disappointment and the need to appear unconcerned.
The latter makes one stoic

147. Bingley would not come as long as he is expected

148. In fact, he really comes, when everyone exhausts their expectation

149. Impassive inner stillness is tranquility that can tolerate the intolerable

150. Lovers cannot waste time to honour punctuality

151. In a sensitive atmosphere, positive people arrive with sympathy; negative people, for their reason, arrive in such a fashion to intensity by their sensitivity

152. Collins, full of anticipated joy, punctually arrives to irritate everyone

153. Mr. Collins’ first reception was out of curiosity based on his letter

154. His second reception anticipates his wedding

155. Note he visits Longbourn twice; later he writes twice. To start with, he thought of Jane, proposed to Elizabeth. That too was two-pronged

156. One who is overflowing with ecstasy needs no attention. He cannot notice inattention. Nor can he observe in the person on whom he pours his energies that no notice is taken of it. Cheerfulness is a safe foundation of yoga

157. It is a self-forgetful condition well suited to move towards Self

158. In happiness or sorrow or even coma, habit survives

159. Graciousness is sweetness received by softness

160. Dead formality and dry mercenaries can enjoy courtship

Mr. Collins returned most punctually on the Monday fortnight, but his reception at Longbourn was not quite so gracious as it had been on his first introduction. He was too happy, however, to need much attention; and, luckily for the others, the business of love-making relieved them from a great deal of his company. The chief of every day was spent by him at Lucas Lodge, and he sometimes returned to Longbourn only in time to make an apology for his absence before the family went to bed.

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160. Dead formality and dry mercenaries can enjoy courtship

Courtship is the longing for the unattainable

Romance is to see forever that what appears to be attainable is really the unattainable

Marriage does not seek, considers it has more than attained

Romance is ever living as the infinity cannot be exhausted

To court the dangerous because it never ceases to be dangerous is romance

Having seen God’s face; one becomes romantic

As it is constantly eluding romance is ever living

AǿÁØÖ AP® Aø©v¯õÚõÀ A¨£i GÊ®
To convert the dull material relationship into live spiritual one is romance

There is no romance between human hearts

Romance is the path of the human changing into Divine

Romance releases the universal energy into the personal life

Man lives as he unconsciously feels Romance behind life

The very material things acquire divine consciousness in romance

God eluding Man is romance present in his life

Evil itself lets out glimpses of most intense divine vibrations

When man seeks romance is seen in an evil person

Man becoming romantic is short lived

Romance possessing Man has a longer life in him

Romance becoming romantic in Man’s life, compelling him to seek what is inside outside makes romance eternal

In Time, romance has a glorious glow that is fleeting

In Timelessness, romance silently learns to enjoy it in absorption

In Simultaneous Time, Romance rises in Time, compels Timelessness to coexist, making the everlasting divinely eternal

Mrs. Bennet was really in a most pitiable state. The very mention of anything concerning the match threw her into an agony of ill-humour, and

Regularity calling on the neighbour is neighbourliness

In Collins, love-making, behaving in public, existing, functioning are all one, one of obsequious apologising

Intensity for Mr. Collins or Mrs. Bennet is apologising or pitiableness

Collins trespasses on Mr. Bennet’s hospitality longer than necessary because Darcy is to come through
wherever she went she was sure of hearing it talked of. The sight of Miss Lucas was odious to her. As her successor in that house, she regarded her with jealous abhorrence. Whenever Charlotte came to see them, she concluded her to be anticipating the hour of possession; and whenever she spoke in a low voice to Mr. Collins, was convinced that they were talking of the Longbourn estate, and resolving to turn herself and her daughters out of the house as soon as Mr. Bennet were dead. She complained bitterly of all this to her husband.

165. *One becomes pitiable when she fully activates her lowest part*

166. *While at the highest pitch, the sensitivity is the highest*

167. *Someone’s ill humour gives us discomfort; our own agony*

168. Mrs. Bennet is a dynamo of energy. It can either be in ecstasy or an agony of ill-humour. She knows of no state in-between

169. Of the five senses, sight is comprehensive, voice is pleasingly penetrative, touch is deeply fulfilling, smell elevates, taste sweetens the depths

170. For the woman, children are more important than the husband, the house is all important next only to children.

171. The house for the woman is the material husband

172. You project yourself into others

173. Often by our intensity of non-existing thoughts we create the very thoughts we want them not to have

174. More than losing the house, what hurts Mrs. Bennet is that Charlotte will be the successor

175. If man is incapable of the other man’s point of view, he is infinitely capable of non-existing points of view of his own on an issue

176. The way in which one lets his overflowing joy express or sorrow express, reveals his character

177. “threw Mrs. Bennet into an agony of ill humour”. Apparently this is because the match came to spoil her plans and rob her of the estate. By a long term perception a subtle sense can have, Darcy coming into her family giving Elizabeth £10,000 a year and a status inconceivable is now subconsciously felt by Mrs. Bennet as a great fulfillment of her deepest aspiration which is too much for her nerves and temperament to bear

178. *A current topic is discussed at all points of social gatherings*

179. *Insecurity is unsettling; dwelling on it gives abhorrence*

180. *An innocent act of yesterday, in a changed context, becomes an evil of today*

181. *Rights granted raises Man several levels*

182. *A suspicious eye is capable of evil creation*

183. *Evil thus created expands by a lively imagination*

184. *When a grievance cannot be contained, it is expressed as a complaint, creative grievances acquire the voice of a complaint*
17 “Indeed, Mr. Bennet,” said she, “it is very hard to think that Charlotte Lucas should ever be mistress of this house, that I should be forced to make way for her, and live to see her take my place in it!”

18 “My dear, do not give way to such gloomy thoughts. Let us hope for better things. Let us flatter ourselves that I may be the survivor.”

19 This was not very consoling to Mrs. Bennet, and therefore, instead of making any answer, she went on as before,

20 “I cannot bear to think that they should have all this estate. If it was not for the entail, I should not mind it.”

21 “What should not you mind?”

22 “I should not mind anything at all.”

23 The greatest of energies issue from the self. She has no delicacy not to mention his death to him. She is a woman who must speak as she thinks about Charlotte. To her what she imagines is more than real. One characteristic of the physical is it repeats its position verbatim after it is fully analysed, answered and warded off. She ignores his explanation as she has ignored his existence all her life.

24 The entail is a legal detail she cannot comprehend. It is foolish for her to talk of something she does not know. Only after listening to her insensible, foolish repetition, does it strike Mr. Bennet that she is incorrigible.

25 Man is perishable, property is not. She almost says she would not mind his dying if the entail were not there. A fact cannot be wished away. Obstinacy can be obstinately foolish. She ignores his explanation as she has ignored his existence all her life.

26 The truth the husband missed during the courtship strikes him later.
“Let us be thankful that you are preserved from a state of such insensibility.”

“I never can be thankful, Mr. Bennet, for anything about the entail. How any one could have the conscience to entail away an estate from one’s own daughters, I cannot understand; and all for the sake of Mr. Collins too! -- Why should he have it more than anybody else?”

“I leave it to yourself to determine,” said Mr. Bennet.

The urge for independence seeks utterance.

Another’s ill opinion even when you know it is not pleasant in the hearing of it.

The desire to hurt resorts to falsehood in a complaint.

Dark personalities find a fulfillment in unreal complaints.

She does not understand. In her ignorance she accuses him of the entail. As all thoughts are evil, ignorance in its active state can only be evil. She thinks of her own thoughts only -- Mr. Collins

Jane Austen has this page to emphasise the insensitivity of Mrs. Bennet

A page that reveals Austen’s genius about human nature

Courtesy and culture have no chance against ignorant ill will.
Differences between the Novel and the BBC Movie Production

- Darcy and Bingley come to see Netherfield on horseback and express their differing opinions about the region. In the book, Mrs. Bennet simply hears news of Bingley’s arrival from Mrs. Long
- Elizabeth sees them both on horseback. In the book, she sees them for the first time at the assembly
- Elizabeth returns home to find Lydia and Kitty quarreling. She smiles at her father. Mrs. Bennet calls out for Jane and Elizabeth. Though characteristic of each family member, this exact scene is not described in the book
- The family is returning after Church when Mrs. Bennet informs the family about Bingley. Kitty and Lydia say excitedly that Bingley might marry them. Lydia giggles when Mr. Bennet teases Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth chides her. Mrs. Bennet complains about Mr. Bennet to Hill. Mr. Bennet jokes about men who have married foolish women, meaning himself. The book does not specify when or where Mrs. Bennet informs her husband, or whether the girls are present then. It doesn’t give details of the girls discussing Bingley
- Mrs. Bennet wishes she had had sons, in front of the girls. In the book, she never says so
- Mary philosophizes on life’s trials, Lydia declares she is hungry. Jane and Elizabeth talk about their hopes and prospects of marriage. Elizabeth wishes her family goodnight before going to bed. Mr. Bennet is going over the accounts. All of this, though characteristic of the family members, is not in the book
- Kitty and Lydia break the news about the arrival of Bingley’s party in Hertfordshire to the family. In the book, how exactly the news reaches the family is not described
- Caroline comments to Darcy on the crowd at the Meryton ball before she enters the building. Caroline and her sister look haughty and displeased, but are not shown saying anything in the book
- Sir Lucas greets the newcomers. In the book, Bingley and his party are present at the first ball. When they arrive, who receives them is not specified
- Charlotte gives her friends information about the newcomers. The source of the information is not clear in the book, though the entire neighborhood is aware of everything about Bingley
- Mrs. Bennet calls Jane and Elizabeth excitedly and tells them about Darcy. To Mrs. Bennet’s comment on Darcy’s good looks, Elizabeth says Darcy wouldn’t be quite so handsome if he hadn’t been quite so rich. Sir Lucas brings Bingley to Mrs. Bennet, who introduces him to Jane and Elizabeth. Mrs. Bennet initiates a conversation with Darcy who walks away abruptly. She abuses him in his hearing. Carriage drivers are shown reveling outside the building. Mary comments on the dance to Elizabeth. Back home, Kitty and Lydia laugh at Mary for not dancing at all. The book does not mention any of this
- Mr. Bennet is surprised that Darcy slighted Elizabeth, she says she doesn’t care. To Mrs. Bennet’s suggestion that she never dance with him even if he asks her to later, she says she can safely promise never to dance with him. In the book, on returning to Longbourn after the ball, Mrs. Bennet describes Darcy’s insult to Mr. Bennet, neither his reaction nor Elizabeth’s is mentioned.
- Caroline asks Darcy for his opinion of the Hertfordshire ladies. They joke about Mrs. Bennet and her younger daughters. Bingley and Darcy wonder at each other’s
attitudes. Mr. Hurst suddenly wakes up and has his own comment on the evening. The book mentions that Bingley and Darcy discuss the ball. Though characteristic of Bingley’s sisters, the book does not describe them making fun of the Bennet ladies

- Sir Lucas offers to introduce Bingley’s sisters in court, they are offended. They laugh at him behind his back, and sympathize with Darcy. There is no mention of this in the book
- Elizabeth asks Col. Forster why they have come to Hertfordshire, if it is to subdue the discontent or defend against the French. The details of the conversation are not reported in the book
- Kitty, Lydia and Mrs. Bennet criticize Mary for playing slow music at a ball. In the book, Kitty and Lydia request Mary to play something for them to dance to
- Elizabeth moves towards Lydia with the intention of disciplining her at a ball, when Sir Lucas tries to get Darcy to dance with Elizabeth. In the book, Elizabeth is walking past Darcy and Sir Lucas, we don’t know for what reason
- Jane is shocked at her mother’s plan of sending her on horseback. Jane’s reaction is not described in the book, her mother commands, and Jane is seen obeying
- Bingley’s sisters are interrogating Jane about her family when she faints. In the book, Jane’s note saying she is unwell reaches the Bennets, what happened after Jane reached Netherfield is not described
- Mrs. Bennet suggests Elizabeth go with Kitty and Lydia to Meryton to meet the officers. In the book, Mrs. Bennet tells Elizabeth she will be unfit to be seen if she walks in the dirt, but offers no other suggestion
- Kitty and Lydia get excited about meeting the officers, Mr. Bennet calls them silly. The book gives no particulars of Mr. Bennet’s reaction
- Darcy is walking in the grounds when Elizabeth arrives at Netherfield to nurse Jane. In the book, Elizabeth is shown into the breakfast parlour where everyone except Jane is present
- Elizabeth sets out in search of Bingley and meets Darcy playing billiards. In the book, Elizabeth doesn’t run into Darcy alone unexpectedly
- Mrs. Bennet enters Netherfield asking Kitty and Lydia if it isn’t a fair prospect. The book doesn’t mention Mrs. Bennet’s remarks on entering the place
- Caroline complains about Mrs. Bennet’s visit. Caroline was clearly unhappy, but there is no mention in the book of any remark of hers
- Darcy has a bath and watches Elizabeth from the window, she plays with a dog. This doesn’t appear in the book
- Darcy looks at the carriage that takes Jane and Elizabeth away to Longbourn, Caroline teases him about Elizabeth. The book mentions that Caroline teases Darcy a lot, this particular scene is not described, however
- Elizabeth confesses to Jane that she is happy to leave Netherfield. Elizabeth says no such thing in the book, though she is happy to leave the place
- Lydia giggles when Mr. Bennet reads out Collins’ letter. Jane, Elizabeth and Lydia are shown giggling and scorning Collins over dinner. In the book, it is clearly implied that the girls find him ridiculous, but they don’t laugh at him openly
- Collins asks Elizabeth if he can accompany her to Meryton. In the books, the Bennet parents encourage him to go along with the girls
- Jane chides Lydia for calling out to Denny from across the street, at Meryton. In the book, Jane doesn’t
- Mary and Collins look disapprovingly when Lydia invites Wickham to Mrs. Phillips’. The book doesn’t record this
- Collins asks Elizabeth for permission before going to play cards. He doesn’t, in the book
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

- Wickham is alone with Elizabeth, whereas in the book, he is playing cards sitting between Elizabeth and Lydia, when he starts talking about Darcy
- Wickham jokes about Elizabeth feeling sorry for him since he hasn’t danced recently, to Lydia. The book doesn’t report this dialogue
- Jane asks Elizabeth if she likes Wickham, and she admits she does. Jane never openly asks Elizabeth this question in the book
- Collins, Elizabeth and Wickham walk together at Longbourn, Jane conveniently calls Collins away, leaving Wickham with Elizabeth. He continues his conversation about Darcy. This is included in his previous conversation at Mrs. Phillips’, in the book
- Before the Netherfield ball, Mrs. Bennet compliments Elizabeth on her appearance, asks her to pay attention to Collins. Lydia goes to Elizabeth’s room half dressed, runs into Collins on the way. This is not in the book
- Darcy and Elizabeth look at each other even before Elizabeth enters Netherfield for the ball. Darcy smiles at Collins’ mistakes while dancing. Dogs bark outside, when Mary is singing at Netherfield. This not in the book
- At the ball, Mrs. Bennet tells Lady Lucas that Collins first favored Jane, but has settled for Elizabeth. In the book, Mrs. Bennet doesn’t make this announcement
- After Elizabeth rejects Collins, Charlotte asks Kitty and Lydia if she should invite him home, they agree. Collins goes to Lucas Lodge with Charlotte. In the book, Charlotte doesn’t invite Collins specially. She comes to Longbourn to spend the day there, and on another day, all the Bennets dine with the Lucases. That is when Charlotte secures Collins
- Elizabeth learns about Charlotte’s engagement from Kitty and Lydia. Elizabeth goes to Charlotte’s house, where Charlotte explains her decision. In the book, Charlotte calls on Elizabeth and informs her
- Collins is present in Hertfordshire when Elizabeth learns about the engagement. Collins holds Charlotte’s hand and talks to Elizabeth about his happiness. In the book, Collins leaves for Hunsford, then Charlotte breaks the news
- Jane is justifying Charlotte’s behavior, and she and Elizabeth are teasing each other about their partiality for Bingley and Wickham respectively, when Caroline’s letter announcing their departure arrives. The book does not have this dialogue
- In the book, Caroline’s letter arrives after Elizabeth brings Wickham to Longbourn. Then Charlotte’s engagement is announced. In the movie, Charlotte gets engaged, Caroline’s letter arrives, and then Wickham comes to Longbourn
- Wickham brings up the topic of Collins’ proposal with Elizabeth. He doesn’t mention it in the book
- Mr. Bennet says Wickham is telling tales, and Darcy might turn out to be fine, the family discusses the matter. This scene is not in the book, though all the ladies in the family believe Wickham’s version
- Elizabeth suggests that Jane go to London with the Gardiners, in the book Mrs. Gardiner suggests it
- Mrs. Bennet walks away angrily when Elizabeth comes to introduce Wickham to Mrs. Gardiner. Elizabeth jokes about wanting to visit Rosings Park, when Charlotte invites her to Hunsford. Maria Lucas is happy that Elizabeth will go with her to Hunsford. This is not in the book
- In Mrs.Gardiner’s presence, Maria asks Charlotte who Mary King is. In the book, Wickham turns to King after Mrs. Gardiner leaves for London, and Elizabeth writes about it to her aunt
- Elizabeth congratulates Wickham on his forthcoming engagement to King, he apologetically explains his position, she laughs it off. This is not in the book
• Mr. Bennet tells Elizabeth he would hear no words of sense spoken in the house till she or Jane return. This is not in the book
• During the journey, Sir Lucas is happy and proud of Lady Catherine’s wealth and Charlotte’s match. The book doesn’t describe him talking about his feelings openly
• Charlotte, Elizabeth and Maria are out walking when Collins runs up to them, asking them to return to the parsonage to welcome Darcy. In the book, Charlotte sees her husband return from Rosings Park with Darcy and informs Elizabeth and Maria
• The details of Elizabeth’s conversation with Col. Fitzwilliam at their first meeting at Hunsford are not specified in the book
• Lady Catherine invites Elizabeth to play the piano at Mrs. Jenkinson’s room in Darcy’s presence. In the book, she invites her at the first meeting
• After the Hunsford proposal, Col. Fitzwilliam meets Darcy, who refuses to meet Lady Catherine. All that is stated in the book is Darcy went back to Rosings Park and wrote the letter
• Some of the visuals that appear when Darcy writes his letter to Elizabeth are not given in the book, eg., Darcy and Wickham fishing as boys, Darcy seeing Wickham with a girl while in college, Wickham meeting Georgiana after receiving 3000 pounds from Darcy, Mrs. Younge being present with Wickham and Georgiana when Darcy arrives in time to prevent the elopement, Darcy hugging Georgiana afterwards, Darcy seeing Jane during her visit to London
• On Collins’ enquiries, Elizabeth agrees that she will miss Lady Catherine. This is not in the book
• Jane is missing from the party back to Longbourn. In the book, Elizabeth and Maria stop at London and pick her up on the way back home
• Jane expresses her feelings about Bingley to Elizabeth. This is not in the book
• Mrs. Bennet’s is very excited about Lydia’s trip to Brighton, and discusses clothes and parties. This is not in the book
• Elizabeth says she will not wish Wickham back again, after they bid goodbye to each other. The book doesn’t have that line, though they both part with a mutual desire of never meeting again
• Lydia offers to send word if she finds suitable men for Jane and Elizabeth at Brighton. She trips and almost falls while climbing the carriage to Brighton. Mr. Bennet teases Kitty who cries when Lydia leaves for Brighton. This is not in the book
• Darcy practices fencing, says ‘I shall conquer this, I shall’ to himself. This is not in the book
• Elizabeth climbs a mountain, Mrs. Gardiner tells her she cannot face Mr. Bennet if she were to have a fall while sightseeing. This is not in the book
• On approaching Pemberley, the Gardiners wonder who will marry Darcy, decide to ask the housekeeper to show them the house. This is not in the book
• Darcy arrives on horseback at Pemberley and dives into a lake. Darcy arrives, but how he comes is not mentioned, nor is there a mention of his diving
• Elizabeth insists on leaving immediately after she runs into Darcy. In the book, she and the Gardiners go ahead with their trip around the grounds
• Mrs. Gardiner asks very pointedly if Elizabeth knows what has caused the change in Darcy, suggesting she has already guessed the truth. This is not in the book
• Elizabeth is coming back to the inn to find Darcy waiting for her. In the book, they are at the inn to receive Darcy
• The details of the conversation between Elizabeth and Georgiana are not described in the book
• Darcy asks for permission to invite Bingley to the inn, in the book, he arrives on his own later
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

- The Gardiners are absent at this meeting at the inn, in the book they are present
- Elizabeh accepts the dinner invitation, in the book she turns away and Mrs. Gardiner accepts it
- Elizabeth and Georgiana play the piano at Pemberley. This is not in the book
- Caroline specifically mentions Wickham’s name while taunting Elizabeth. In the book, she generally mentions the militia at Meryton
- Darcy walks at night and looks at the piano fondly, remembering Elizabeth. This is not in the book
- Caroline teases Darcy about Elizabeth, he walks away in a huff. This is not in the book
- Jane says the elopement is her fault. Elizabeth and Jane now see their chances of marriage are slimmer. They agree that Bingley, Darcy and men like them will want nothing to do with the family. This is not in the book
- Collins comes to Longbourn after Lydia’s elopement, in the book, he writes a letter
- Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Bennet agree that they already knew Wickham was bad. This is not in the book
- Details of scenes that show Darcy searching for the couple, and Lydia and Wickham talking are not in the book, but implied
- Jane occasionally interrupts while Elizabeth reads Mr. Gardiner’s letter, with some comment
- Elizabeth expresses her confused feelings about Darcy to Jane. In the book, she thinks about them
- Mrs. Bennet wants Lydia to be married from Longbourn, Elizabeth explains it cannot be. This is not in the book
- Mr. Bennet talks to Elizabeth about his feelings and opinion of himself. In the book he feels, but doesn’t express anything
- The entire family comes out to welcome Wickham and Lydia, in the book they assemble in the breakfast room
- Wickham is riding a horse when Lydia lets slip about Darcy’s role, in the book she is sitting with Jane and Elizabeth in the house
- Mrs. Bennet accuses Mr. Bennet of cruelty because he has refused to take the family to the North where Lydia is to go, Mary says she doesn’t want to go there anyway, Mrs. Bennet scolds her. This is not in the book
- Wickham’s exact words at parting are not mentioned in the book
- Mrs. Bennet asks Jane to dress up, sit straight, to receive Bingley. This is not in the book
- The exact words Darcy uses to confess his ruse to Bingley are not mentioned in the book
- Bingley asks Darcy if he has his blessings. This is not in the book
- Kitty asks Mary if she has seen the locket Lydia brought from London. This is not in the book
- Mrs. Bennet’s winking and scheming to leave Bingley alone with Jane result in his proposing to her, in the book he proposes the next day
- Mr. Bennet tells Bingley he may be one of the few people he can tolerate. This is not in the book
- Lady Catherine interrupts Mrs. Bennet and gets up to walk in the lawn with Elizabeth. Though typical of her, this is not mentioned in the book
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

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Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

• George Sand. (1804–1876) was a French novelist and poet. She was one of the leading figures in the Romantic movement and is best known for her novel "L'Education sentiments". Sand was also a feminist and supporter of the French Revolution.

• Jane Austen. (1775–1817) was an English novelist whose works are known for their philosophical and moral insights. Her most famous works include "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility".

• In "Pride and Prejudice", Austen explores the themes of social class, marriage, and relationships. The novel follows the life of Elizabeth Bennet, a young woman who must navigate the complexities of society and find true love.

• Austen's use of wit and satire is evident throughout the novel, as she critiques the social norms of her time. The novel has remained popular and is considered a classic of English literature.

• "Pride and Prejudice" has been adapted into various media, including film, television, and theater. It has also inspired countless adaptations and spin-off works.

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Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

- [Discussion points on Pride & Prejudice, analysis of themes, character development, and plot progression.]

- [Analyzing the societal norms and expectations during the time period.]

- [Exploring the relationship dynamics and communication styles.]

- [Examining the role of family, love, and marriage in the novel.]

- [Critical evaluation of the portrayal of women and their roles in society.]

- [Discussion on the relevance of the novel to contemporary issues and society.]

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Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

• In the case of the early 19th century, the effect of natural laws and the actions of the individual. The story of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy is well-known.

• The character arc of Elizabeth is particularly compelling. Initially, she is independent and spirited, but as the story progresses, she learns to temper her impetuousness.

• Mr. Darcy, on the other hand, is a more reserved character. His initial character arc involves a gradual shift from reserve to openness.

• The novel explores themes of society, family, and the pursuit of social status. It is a classic of English literature and continues to be studied and admired today.

• In conclusion, Pride & Prejudice is a richly detailed and engaging novel that offers much food for thought on the nature of human relationships and the complexities of society.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

- "Commentary on Pride & Prejudice" by [Author] discusses the novel's themes and characters, focusing on the interplay between social class and romantic entanglements. The analysis highlights the novel's role in shaping modern literary discourse and its influence on contemporary society.

- The commentary explores the novel's exploration of gender roles and expectations, particularly in the context of the 19th-century English society. It delves into the characters of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, examining their growth and development throughout the story.

- The text also touches on the novel's depiction of love and marriage, emphasizing the importance of personal integrity and the challenges of navigating the social hierarchy. The commentary concludes with a reflection on the novel's enduring relevance and its continued impact on readers.

- Overall, the commentary provides a comprehensive understanding of "Pride & Prejudice," offering insights into its cultural significance and literary value.
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