

(c) I cannot forget that we are men by a more sacred bond than we are *citizens*,—that we are children of a common Father more than we are Americans.

(c) What shall become of the *poor*,—the increasing Standing Army of the poor?

(d) Hollo ! ho ! the whole world's *asleep* !—bring out the *horses*,—grease the *wheels*,—tie on the mail.

(e) In the first place, I presume you will have no difficulty in breaking your word with Mrs. C——y.

(e) 1874-76.

(f), (g) *Di-a-na*.—The usual pronunciation is *Di-an-a*.—*Smart*.

(g) The Eastern and the Western imagination *coincide*.—*Stanley*.

XV.

PERIOD, NOTE OF INTERROGATION, AND NOTE OF EXCLAMATION.

At the end of every complete sentence, a period [.] is put if the sentence affirms or denies; a note of interrogation [?], if the sentence asks a direct question; a note of exclamation [!], if the sentence is exclamatory. Interrogation or exclamation points are also used in the body of a sentence when two or more interrogations (a) or exclamations (b) are closely connected.

(a) For what is a body but an aggregate of *individuals* ? and what new right can be conveyed by a mere change of name ?

(b) How he could *trot* ! how he could run !

XVI.

ABBREVIATIONS AND HEADINGS.

Periods are used after abbreviations (a), and after headings and sub-headings (b). Commas are used before every three figures, counted from the right, when there are more than three (c), except in dates (d).

(a) If gold were depreciated one-half, 3*l.* would be worth no more than 1*l.* 10*s.* is now.

(a) To retain such a lump in such an orbit requires a pull of 1 *lb.* 6 *oz.* 51 *grs.*

(b) WORDS DEFINED BY USAGE.

(c), (d) The amount of stock issued by the several States, for each period of five years since 1820, is as follows, viz. :—

From 1820-1825	somewhat over \$12,000,000.
" 1825-1830	" " 13,000,000.
" 1830-1835	" " 40,000,000.
" 1835-1840	" " 109,000,000.

XVII.

MARKS OF QUOTATION.

Expressions in the language of another require marks of quotation [" "]

(a). Single quotation points [' '] mark a quotation within a quotation

(b). If, however, a quotation is made from still a third source, the double marks are again put in use (c).

Titles of books or of periodicals (d), and names of vessels (e) usually require marks of quotation, unless they are italicized. Sometimes, however, where they occur frequently, or in foot-notes, titles are written in Roman and capitalized (f).

(a) [See XIII. p. 550.]

(b) Coleridge sneered at "the cant phrase 'made a great sensation.'"

(c) "This friend of humanity says, 'When I consider their lives, I seem to see the "golden age" beginning again.'"

(d) "Waverley" was reviewed in "The Edinburgh."

(e) "The Constitution" is a famous ship of war.

(f) [See foot-notes in this essay.]

XVIII.

THE HYPHEN.

The hyphen [-] is used to join the constituent parts of many compound (a) and derivative (b) words; and to divide words, as at the end of a line (c).

(a) The *incense-breathing* morn.

(a) He wears a *broad-brimmed, low-crowned* hat.

(b) The *Vice-President* of the United States.