have been considered very incorrect to ask an immediate wedding; long engagements are the rule in Arabia, and patience is considered the distinguishing virtue of noble minds."

He returned with the Persian Pilgrims who were on their way home from Mecca. On his way northward to Meshhed Ali, near Babylon, he found that there was a gradual slope of ten feet to the mile. He passed numerous wells and reservoirs on the way, which had been built by Zobeyde, the wife of Haroun al Raschid, of Arabian Nights fame, for the benefit of p. grims.

UNDER the auspices of the French Government, four expeditions will endeavour, during the present season, to penetrate into the regions through which it is proposed that the Trans-Saharan Railway should run. 1 Of these, three will start from the side of Algeria, and the fourth from S. Louis, on the west coast of Africa.

## POLITE ERRORS.-No. II.

THE correct application of the auxiliary verbs will and shall is of great importance to the sense of an expression, yet by many the rule, which clearly indicates their proper use, is but imperfectly understood. Murray says: Will, in the first person, singular or plural, intimates resolution and promising; in the second and third person only foretells; as "I will reward the good and will punish the wicked;" "We will remember benefits and be grateful;" "Thou will, or he will, repent of that folly;" "You or they will have a pleasant walk."

Shall, on the contrary, in the first person, simply foretells; in the second and third persons, promises, commands, or threatens; as "I shall go abroad;" "We shall dine at home;" "Thou shalt or you shall inherit the land;" "They shall account for their misconduct."

The following passage is not translated according to the distinct and proper meaning of the words shall and will: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days

of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever." It ought to be "will follow me," and "I shall dwell."

The subjunctive form of the various moods of verbs is frequently neglected when it should be employed. It is a general rule that when anything contingent, doubtful, or conditional is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used; as "If I were to strike him he would not resent it." not "If I was;" "He will not be pardoned unless he repent," not "unless he repents." The conjunctions, if, though, except, unless, whether, etc., generally require the subjunctive mood after them; as "If he be afflicted, let him not repine; "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him ;" "He cannot be clean unless he wash himself;" No power, except it were given from above;" " Whether it were I or they, so we preach." "If he was," "though he slays," "unless he washes," "except it was," "whether it was," substituted in the examples above, would all be incorrect.

A valuable rule, and one that is much neglected, is taken from Murray, Volume I., page 274: "In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed." Instead of saying "The Lord hath given and the Lord hath taken away," we should say "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away." Instead of "I remember the family more than twenty years," it should be "I have remembered the family more than twenty years." The following examples are irregular because a due regard is not observed in the relation of the tenses of the verbs employed: "The next New Year's day I shall be at school three years,"-"shall have been;" "I should be obliged to him if he will gratify me in this case,"-" If he would;" "They maintained that Scripture conclusion, that all mankind rise from one head,"-"have risen from one head;" "John will earn his wages when his service is completed," should be, "John will have earned his wages when his service shall be completed." Murray admits that it is not easy, in all cases, to give particular rules for the management of words and phrases which relate to one an-