

*civis contingit adire Corinthum*, it is not every one's good luck to visit Corinth.

NOTE 3.—*Ne* expresses a negative intention, whereas *ut non* introduces negative result or consequence, as: *hoc tibi nuntiavi, ne ignorares*, I reported this to you, that you might not be ignorant; but *Atticus quies tantopere Caesari fuit grata, ut victor huic molestus non fuerit*, the fact that Atticus remained quiet, was so agreeable to Caesar that as conqueror he did not trouble him. Sometimes we find *ut ne* instead of the simple *ne*, in which case *ut* denotes the intention and *ne* its negative character.

*Ne* is further used after verbs of fearing, when the wish is intimated that the thing may not happen, as: *vereor ne veniat*, I am afraid he will come; whereas *vereor ut veniat* means I fear he will not come, implying the wish that he may come. After verbs of forbidding, hindering, preventing, and resisting (though they are sometimes followed by an infinitive or by *quominus* with the subjunctive), a negative intention is always expressed by *ut non*, when the negative belongs to a special word in the clause, and not to the whole clause, as *dedit tibi pecuniam ut non vinum emeret, sed panem*, I gave you the money that you might purchase not wine but bread.

NOTE 4.—*Quin*, a compound of *qui* and *non*, is used only after negative sentences or such as imply a negative, as: *nilil est quod non (quin) possit depravari*, there is nothing that cannot be deteriorated; *nullus est cibum tam gravis, quin concoquatur*, no food is so heavy that it cannot be digested; *non erat dubium quin Helvetii plurimum possent*, there was no doubt that the Helvetii were most powerful; *vix me contineo quin illum aggrediar*, I can scarcely refrain from attacking him. *Quin* is also used after verbs implying prevention, opposition, omission, and the like, because they imply a negative. *Dubito* (I doubt), when not accompanied by a negative, is generally followed by a question with *num*, as *dubito num res ita se habeat*, I doubt whether the matter is so. *Non dubito*, in the sense of "I doubt not," is generally followed by *quin*, and in that of "I do not hesitate" by the infinitive. Sometimes also we find *quin non* after *non dubito*, in which the *non* contained in *quin* seems to be forgotten. *Quin*, lastly, is used in direct questions for *quid non* (why not or nay), and in this case it has its verb of course in the indicative.

NOTE 5.—*Quominus*, a compound of *quo* and *minus*—that is, *ut eo minus*, in order that thereby less or not—is used after verbs of hindering and preventing, such as *impedio, prohibeo, officio, obsto, obsisto, deterreo*—*e.g.*, *non recusabo quominus omnes nea scripta legant*, I have no objection to all men reading my works; *hiems adhuc prohibuit, quominus de te certum aliquid haberemus*, winter has hitherto prevented us from having any definite news about you. Some of these verbs are sometimes followed by *ne, quin*, or an infinitive.

NOTE 6.—*Quo*—that is, *ut eo*, "in order that thereby"—denotes intention, and is commonly followed by a comparative, as: *ager aratur, quo meliores foetus possit edere; legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius teneatur*, a law must be brief, in order that it may be more easily remembered.

§ 223. Subordinate clauses introduced by the causal conjunctions *quod, quia, quoniam, and quando*, generally have the verb in the indicative, viz., when they state the writer's