

separable, and cherishing with the warmth of all their combined and mutually reflected charities, our State, our hearths, our sepulchres, and our altars.

(b) The ground strewed with the dead and *dying*; the impetuous *charge*; the steady and successful *repulse*; the loud call to repeated *assault*; the summoning of all that is manly to repeated *resistance*; a thousand bosoms freely and fearlessly bared in an instant whatever of terror there may be in war and death;—all these you have witnessed, but you witness them no more.

(b) How we have feared since then—what woeful variety of schemes have been *adopted*; what enforcing, and what *repealing*; what doing and *undoing*; what shiftings, and changings, and jumbings of all kinds of men at home, which left no possibility of order, consistency, or vigour—it is a tedious task to recount.

XI.

SUCCESSIVE SHORT SENTENCES.

Either semicolons or colons may be used to connect in form successive short sentences which are, though but slightly, connected in sense. Semicolons are usually preferred where the connection of thought is close (a); colons, where it is not very close (b).

(a) The united fleet rode unmolested by the *British*; Sir Charles Hardy either did not or would not see them.

(a) Such was our situation: and such a satisfaction was necessary to prevent recourse to *arms*; it was necessary toward laying them *down*; it will be necessary to prevent the taking them up again and again.

(a) Mark the destiny of crime. It is ever obliged to resort to such *subterfuges*; it trembles in the broad *light*; it betrays itself in seeking concealment.

(a) The women are generally *pretty*; few of them are *brunettes*; many of them are discreet, and a good number are lazy.

(a) He takes things as they *are*; he submits to them all, as far as they *go*; he recognizes the lines of demarcation which run between subject and subject.

(b) Very few faults of architecture are mistakes of honest *choice*: they are almost all hypocrisies.

(b) The same may be said of the classical writers: *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Lucretius*, and *Seneca*, as far as I recollect, are silent on the subject.

(b) Compute your *gains*: *see* what is got by those extravagant and presumptuous speculations which have taught your leaders to despise all their predecessors.

(b), (a) The professors of science who threw out the general principle have gained a rich harvest from the seed they *sowed*: they gave the *principle*; they got back from the practical telegrapher accurate standards of measurement.*

XII.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

Colons are used between two members of a sentence, one or both of which are composed of two or more clauses separated by semicolons (a); semicolons, or very rarely colons, between clauses, one or both of which are subdivided by a number of commas (b). The relations which the several parts of the sentence bear to one another are thus clearly indicated.

(a) Early reformatations are amicable arrangements with a friend in power; late reformatations are terms imposed upon a conquered *enemy*: early reformatations are made in cool blood; late reformatations are made under a state of inflammation.

(a) We are seldom tiresome to ourselves; and the act of composition fills and delights the mind with change of language and succession of *images*: every couplet when produced is new; and novelty is the great source of pleasure.

(a) There seems to have been an Indian path; for this was the ordinary route of the Mohawk and Oneida *war-parties*: but the path was narrow, broken, full of gullies and pitfalls, crossed by streams, and in one place

* See also XII., (a),