

10 (1). I assure you, gentlemen of the jury, that popular, handsome, and wealthy John Williams, son of Samuel Williams, who is now over seventy years of age, boldly went to the city of New York, that city which is so badly governed.

10 (1). Comma between "Williams" and "who," because the "who" clause makes an additional statement (V. *a*), in the nature of a parenthesis (VI. *a*). No comma between "city" and "which," because the "which" clause is an integral part of the sentence, and is necessary to the sense (V. *b*).

10 (2). I assure you, gentlemen of the jury, that popular, handsome, and wealthy John Williams, son of Samuel Williams, who is now over seventy years of age, boldly went to the city of New York,—that city which is so badly governed.

10 (2). Dash added to comma between "York" and "that" to relieve the eye from too many commas near together (VI. *c*),—a reason strengthened in paragraph 11 by the additional commas.

11. I assure you, gentlemen of the jury, that popular, handsome, and wealthy John Williams, son of Samuel Williams, who is now over seventy years of age, boldly went to the city of New York,—that city which, as everybody knows, is badly governed.

11. "As everybody knows" between commas, because it is a parenthetical expression which can be lifted out of the sentence without injuring the construction (VI. *a*).

12. To shew you how badly governed that city is, I need only refer to the "Quarterly Review," vol. cxi. p. 120, and "The Weekly Clarion," No. xl. p. 19.

12. Marks of quotation to indicate that the "Quarterly Review" and "The Weekly Clarion" are called by their names (XVII. *a*). Periods after cxi. and xl., because in better taste and more agreeable to the eye than commas (XX. *e*).

13 (1). The first tells us about a man who is called John Doe; the second, about Richard Roe. Doe was charged with larceny; Roe, with breach of trust.

13 (1). Commas after "second" and "Roe," to take the place of words necessary to complete the sense (VII. *a*). In this case semicolons required between the clauses.

13 (2). The first tells us about a man who is called John Doe, the second about Richard Roe. Doe was charged with larceny, Roe with breach of trust.

13 (2). Commas omitted after "second" and "Roe," because the sense is plain without them (VII. *b*). In this case commas required between the clauses.

14. Mr. Williams was bold.

14. Period after Mr., an abbreviation (XVI. *a*). So, too, in paragraph 12, after "vol.," "No.," "p."

15 (1). If Mr. Williams was bold, he was also prudent.

15 (1). Comma required between the principal and the dependent clause (VIII. *a*.)

15 (2). Mr. Williams was as prudent as he was bold.

15 (2). No comma required, because the principal clause merges in the dependent one (VIII. *b*).

16 (1). Mr. Williams was bold, and he was also prudent.

16 (1). Two independent clauses separated by a comma (IX. *a*).

16 (2). Mr. Williams had all the boldness of the lion; and he also had the wisdom of the serpent.

16 (2). Two independent clauses separated by a semicolon (IX. *b*).

17 (1). Mr. Williams had all the boldness of the lion; and he also had the wisdom of the serpent: but he lacked the innocence of the dove.

17 (1). Colon after "serpent" to indicate that the clause after it is balanced against the two clauses before it (XII. *a*).

17 (2). Mr. Williams had all the boldness of the lion, and he also had the wisdom of the serpent; but he lacked the innocence of the dove.

17 (2). Same effect produced by substituting comma for semicolon, and semicolon for colon (XII. *b*).

18 (1). Mr. Williams had all the boldness of the lion; and he also had the wisdom of the serpent: but he lacked the innocence of the dove; he lacked simplicity; he lacked purity; he lacked truthfulness.

18 (1). Series of short sentences after "dove" separated by semicolons (XI. *a*).