

ghastly figures which sank down and never rose again, spread horror and dismay through the town.

(b) Those *inhabitants* who had favoured the insurrection expected sack and massacre.

(b) The *extent* to which the Federalists yielded their assent would at this day be incredible.

(b) I told *him* where that opposition must end.

(b), (a) Those Presbyterian members of the House of *Commons* who had been expelled by the army, returned to their seats, and were hailed with acclamations by great *multitudes*, which filled Westminster Hall and Palace Yard.

VI.

PARENTHETIC EXPRESSIONS.

Parenthetic or *intermediate* expressions are separated from the context by commas (a), by dashes either alone (b) or combined with other stops (c), or by marks of parenthesis [()] (d). The last are less common now than they were formerly. The dash should not be used too frequently, but it is to be preferred to the comma when the latter would cause ambiguity or obscurity, as where the sentence already contains a number of commas (e).

Brackets [] are used when words not the author's (f), or when signs (g), are inserted to explain the meaning or to supply an omission. Sometimes also brackets are needed for clearness (h).

(a) The difference, therefore, between a regiment of the foot guards and a regiment of clowns just *enrolled*, though doubtless *considerable*, was by no means what it now is.

(a) The English of the *North*, or * *Northumbrian*, has bequeathed to us few monuments.

(b), (a) It *will*—I am sure it *will*—*more* and *more*, as time goes *on*, be found good for this.

(c) When he was in a *rage*,—and he very often was in a *rage*,—he swore like a porter.

(c) They who thought her to be a great *woman*,—and many people did think her to be *great*,—were wont to declare that she never forgot those who did come, or those who did not.

(d) He was received with great respect by the Minister of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* (who afterwards mounted the Imperial throne), and by the ambassador of the Empress Queen.

(d) *Circumstances* (which with some gentlemen pass for *nothing*) give in reality to every political principle its distinguishing colour and discriminating effect.

(d) If it is true, as this new teacher says, that the artist is the product of his time, it is *evident* (they will *infer*) that no modern artist can become like the product of another time.

(e), (a) In the insurrection of provinces, either distant or separated by natural *boundaries*,—*more* especially if the inhabitants, differing in religion and language, are rather subjects of the same government than portions of the same *people*,—*hostilities* which are waged only to sever a legal tie may assume the *regularity*, and in some measure the *mildness*, of foreign war.

(f) The chairman of our Committee of Foreign Relations [*Mr. Eppes*], introduced at this time these amendments to the House.

(g) [See brackets enclosing the parenthetic signs in VI., line 5.]

(h) [As here and in (g), to shew that these are not examples, but references.]

The principle which requires parenthetic expressions to be set off by marks of punctuation,—a principle underlying II., III., IV., and V. (a), as well of VI.,—founded though it is in the obvious utility of separating from the rest of the sentence words which interrupt the continuity of thought, and can be removed without impairing the grammatical structure, may occasionally be violated to advantage; as, for example, by the omission of commas before and after the

* In this sentence, the word "or" is not a disjunctive, but has the force of "otherwise called."