

*must* merely expresses necessity, as before, and "*I have done*, the past time. "*These ought ye to do*:" Here *ought* merely denotes obligation, and *do* the present time. "*These ought ye to have done*:" Here *ought* merely expresses duty or obligation, as before; but the time of its existence is denoted as past, by *to have done*, and not by *ought*, as Mr. Murray and many others say.

As *must* will not admit of the *objective* after it, nor is even preceded or succeeded by the sign of the infinitive, it has been considered an absolute auxiliary, like *may* or *can*, belonging to the potential mood.

*Ought*, on the contrary, is an independent verb, though defective, and always governs another verb in the infinitive.

### OF WILL AND SHALL.

*Will* in the *first* person singular and plural, intimates resolution and promising; as, *I will* not let thee go except thou bless me. *We will* go. *I will* make of thee a great nation.

*Will*, in the *second* and *third* person,\* commonly foretells; as, He *will* reward the righteous. You, or they, *will* be very happy there.

*Shall*, in the *first* person, only foretells; as, *I, or we, shall* go to-morrow. In the *second* and *third* person, *shall* promises, commands, or threatens; as, They, or you, *shall* be rewarded. Thou *shalt* not steal. The soul that smeth *shall* die.

But this must be understood of affirmative sentences only: for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse commonly takes place; as, *Shall* I send you a little of the pie? *I.e. will* you permit me to send it? *Will* James return to-morrow? *I.e. do* you expect him?

When the *second* and *third* person\* are represented as the subjects of their own expressions, or their own thoughts, *SHALL* foretells, as in the *first* person; as, "He says he *shall* be a loser by this bargain." "Do you suppose you *shall* go?" and *WILL* promises, as in the *first* person; as, "He says he *will* bring Pope's Homer to-morrow." "You say you *will* certainly come."

Of *shall*, it may be remarked, that it never expresses the *will* or resolution of its nominative; Thus, *I shall* fall; *Thou shalt* love thy neighbour; *He shall* be rewarded; express no resolution on the part of *I, thou, &c.*

*Did will*, on the contrary, always intimate the resolution of its *nom.* the difficulty of applying *will* and *shall* would be at an end; but this cannot be said: for though *will* in the *first* person always expresses the resolution of its *nom.* yet in the *second* and *third* it does not always foretell, but often intimates the resolution of its *nom.* as strongly as it does in the *first* person; thus, *Ye will* not come unto me that ye may have life. He *will* not perform the duty of my husband's brother.—*Deut. xiv. 7*—see also verse 9. Accordingly *would*, the past time of *will*, is used in the same manner; as, And he was angry, and *would* not go in.—*Lev. xv. 23.*

*Should* and *could* are subject to the same rules as *shall* and *will*; they are generally attended with a supposition; as, Were I to run, *I should* soon be fatigued, &c.

*Should* is often used instead of *ought*, to express duty or obligation; as, *We should* remember the poor. *We ought* to obey God rather than men.

\* See page 141 obs. 3rd.