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## AN

## ENGLSH GRAMMAR,



PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION ON TH COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL FiDUCATION,

## Ayd Re-printed, by (rress permission, <br> AI

MON'TREAL,
BY
ARMOUR \& RAMSAY.
1846.


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$\qquad$

## PREfACE.

In this work, the general principles of Grammar are printed in large, and the illustrations and exceptions in small type. The former are intended to be committed to memory; and in commencing to teach grammar to young classes, it will be advisable for the pupils to learn only that portion which is printed in large type. In a second course, or with an advanced class, both the rules and notes must be studied, and the exercises corrected and copied into. a book prepared for the purpose.
-Those who are already acquainted with Grammar will observe that this work differs from others of the same kind, on the degrees of comparison,the pronouns,-and the form of the verb, which it is believed are here given in a more simple and correct manner.

Ample directions to teachers will be found under each Section ; but it is expected that in Grammar, as in every other branch of education, the pupils should be made to understand what they learn.

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## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

## INTRODUCTION.

Mankind communicate their thoughts by spoken and written language.

The elements of spoken language are articulate sounds.

The elements of written language are characters or letters, which represent articulate sounds.

Letters are formed into syllables, syllables into words, and wcrds into sentences.

Grammar is that science which teaches the proper use of letters, syllables, words, and sentences; or which treats of the principles and rules of spoken and written language.
The olject of English Grammar is to teach those who use the English language to express their houghts correctly either in speaking or writing.

## DIVISIONS OF GRAMMAR.

English Grammar is divided into four parts: namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography treats of letters, and of the mode of combining them into syllables and words.

Etymology treats of the various classes of words, and of the changes which they undergo.

Syntax treats of the connexion and arrangement of words in sentences.

Prosody treats of the proper manner of speaking and reading, and of the different kinds of verse.

## Part I.-ORTHOGRAPHY.

Orthography treats of letters, and of the mode of combining them into syllables and words.

## LETTERS.

A. letter is a mark or character used to represent an articulate sound.

The English alphabet consists of twenty-six letters.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A Vowel is a letter which makes a distinct sound by itself.

A Consonant is a letter which cannot be distinctly sounded without a vowel.
$A, e, i, o, u, w$, and $y$ are vowels.
The remaining nineteen letters are consonants.
parts: node of words,
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## SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A Syllable is a single sound, represented by one or more letters; as, a, an, ant.

In every syllable there must be at least one vowel.

The number of syllables in a word is always equar to the number of distinct sounds which it contains. Thus, the word strength contains one distinct sound or syllable; cru-el contains two distinct sounds or syllables; in-ven-tion contains three; con-ve-ni-ence, four ; ver-sor til-i-ty, five; tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion, six.

A Word consists of one syllable, or a combination of syllables.

A word of one syllable is called a Monosyllable, as, just ; a word of two syllables, a Dissyllable, as, jus-tice ; a word of three syllables, a Trisyllable, as, jus-ti-fy ; a word of four or more syllables, a Po ysyllable, as, jus-ti-fy-ing ; jus-ti-fi-ca-tion.

In representing words by characters, two sorts of letters arc employed; namely, Capitals and small Letters.

Words should begin with capitals in the following situations:-

The first word of every sentence-the first word of every line of poetry-the first word of a quotation in a direct form-the names of the Supreme Being-all proper names, adjectives derived from proper names, and common nouns personified-the names of the days of the week, and of the months of the year-any very important word, as, the Revolution, the Union-the pronoun $I$, and the interjection 0.

A certain degree of uniformity prevails in the spellingof many classes of words; but the exceptions and anomalies are so numerous, that in orthography. as in orthoepy, perfect accuracy is only to be aitained by aitending to the best authoritics.

Wh lish al What many a prop is a tr

Point
th
Boy tain, pcisun height lion, ledge, puest,

Wh necess syllab syllab syllab of four ployed tions

Con raphra tainou abbre cresce odious ance, mity,

## EXERCISES.

## LETTERS.

What is a letter 1 How many letters are there in the English alphabet? How are letters divided'? What is a vowel? What is a consonant? How many vowels are there? How many consonants are there? What is a diphthong? What is a proper diphthong? What is an improper diphthong? What is a triphthong !
Point out the vowels, consonants, proper and improper diphthongs, and triphthongs, in the following words:-
Boy, many, what, rail, toil, round, against, road, mountain, royal, draught, ground, hautboy, clay, decoy, where, pcisonous, young, appear, beauty, vein, nymph, review, buy, height, yeoman, bean, pigeon, which, does, sign, prey, million, adieu, broad, avoirdupois, poor, town, purlicu, knowledge, whatever, brought, tune, lieutenant, myrrh, free, aislo, puest, youth

## SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

What is a syllable? Is any particular number of letters necessary to form a syllable? How do you find out how many syllables there are in a word ? Is any particular number of syllables necessary to form a word? What is a word of ene syllable called ? a word of two syllables? of three syllables? of four or more syllables 3 How many sorts of letters are employed in representing words by characters? In what situations should words begin with capitals?

## Divide the following words into syllables:-

Compound, misconduct, progress, relate, michaelmas, paraphrase, business, cauliflower, dungeon, parliament, mountainous, leopard, marriage, nutritious, pursuivant, reservoir, abbreviation, victual, harangue, licentiousness, neighbour, crescent, magician, peaceable, reunion, impenetrability, edious, passionate, symptom, efficacious, prescience, acquaintance, divisibility, handkerchief, synagugue, purveyor, unanimity, synonymous.

Correct the errors in the use of capital letters in the following sentences:-
When sscrates was Building himself a House at athenss being asked by one that observed the littleness of the Designs Why a man so eminent would not have an abode more suitable to his dignity: "i shall think Myself sufficiently Accommodated," replied he, "If i shall see that narrow Habitation filled with real friends."
still pressing on, beyond tornea's lake, and hecla flaming through a waste of snow, and farthest greenland, to the pole itself, where, failing gradual, life at length goes out, the muse expands her solitary flight. remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow, or by the Lazy scheld, or Wandering po; or onward where the rude carinithian boor against the houseless Stranger shuts the door; or where campania's Plain forsaken lies, a weary waste Expanding to the skics; where'er i roam, whatever Realms to see, my Heart untravelled, fondly turns to thee.
anne, queen of great britain and ircland, ascended the Throne on the 8th of march, 1701 ; and Died on the 1 st of august, 1714. her Reign was rendered Remarkable by the Victories of the duke of marlborough on the continent of europe, and the union Between england and scotland.
these are Thy Glorious Works, parent of Good! almighty, Thine this universal frame!
the st. george Arrived at kingstown From liver-Pool on tuesday evening at Eight o'clock, and will Sail at six O'clock on Thursday morning.
i am monarch of all i Survey.
my right there is none to Dispute ; from the Centre all round to the sea, i am Lord of the Fowl and the Brute.
0 solitude! Where are the charms, that Sages have seen in thy Face, better Dwell in the midst of alarms, than reign in this Horrible Place.
hear god, $\mathbf{A}$ Duty of rer the fro o:
$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ words, they $u$

The speech noun, and $I$
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noun book.

IV
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t athens: Designs ore suitfficiently row Ha
hear the words of solomon, the Wise King of Isracl : "fear god, And keep his Commandments; For this is the whole Duty of Man."
remember, o My Friends, the laws, the rights, the Generous Plan of power, Delivered dowin
from age to age by your Renov ned Forefathers !
o !et Them never Perish in your Hands,
but piously Transmit them to Your children.

## Part II.-ETYMOLOGY.

Etymology treats of the various classes of words, or parts of speech; and of the changes which they undergo.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

- There are nine classes of words, or parts of speech ; namely, Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun', Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection
I. An Avticle is a word placed before a noun to limit its signification; as, $\mathcal{A}$ tree, an apple, the garden.
II. A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing ; as, Jokn, London, book.
III. An Adjective is a word which qualifies a noun; as, A sweet apple; a large garden; a new book.
IV. A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun; as John was in the garden, he says that it is full of trees, which are covered with fruit.
V. A Verb is a word which affirms, or which asks a question; as James strikes the table: do you hear the noise?
VI. An Abverb is a word which qualifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; as, He writes well; she is remarkably diligent; they read very correctly.
VII. A Preposition connects words, and shows the relation between them ; as, We travelled from Spain through France towards Italy.
VIII. A Conjunction joins words and sentences together ; as, My father and mother are come; but I have not seen them.
IX. An Interjection is a word used to express sudden emotion ; as, Ah ! there he comes ; Alas ! what shall I do!*

Directions to Teachers.-Every word in the English language belongs to one or other of these nine parts of speech. The best way to distinguish one part of speech from another is to attend to its signification, and consider whether it is a name, or a word used instead of a name-whether it expresses quality in a noun, a verb, or another word of quality-whether it makes an assertion or asks a question-or whether it joins other words together, or points out relation between them. The following directions will also assist in finding out to what classes the principal words in a sentence belong :

Nouns admit before them words expressing quality : thus, we can say, a black horse, a sour orange, a loud noise; but we cannnot say, a black did, a sour covered, a loud very. Nouns also answer to questions beginning with who and what : thus, Who struck the table? What did James strike? The words James, table, which form the answers to these questions, are nouns.

Adjectives admit nouns after them : thus, we cannot say, a

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which do you
a verb, es well; orrectly. d shows ed from
entences ne, but
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ty : thus, oise ; but oud very. and what: ike? The questions,
not say, a

## I. -Article.

An Article is a word placed defore a noun to limit its signification.

A noun without an article before it is to be understood in an unlimited sense : thus, man is mortal, means that all men are mortal. A man, limits the signification to one man; the man, limits the signification to some particular man.
There are two articles, $a$ or $a n$, and the.
$A$ or an in called the indefinite article, because it does not point out any particular person or thing.

Thus, a tree, an apple, may signify any tree, any apple.

When the indefinite article is to be placed before a noun, $a$ or an is employed according as the one or the other can be more readily formed by the organs of speech,
good excellent, an excellent happy; but we can say a good boy, an excellent scholar, a happy parent. Adjectives also answer to questions heginning with what sort of : thus, What sort of garden is it? What sort of apples are these? Large and sweet, the answers to these questions, are adjectives.

Verbs make sense with the pronouns, $I$, thou, he, or we: thus, we can say, $I$ sit, thou standest, he walks, we run; but we cannot say, I chair, thou still, he slowly, we down.

Adverbs, when joined to verbs or adjectives, answer to the questions how? how much ? when ? or where?-thus, how does he read? When will she be here? Well, soon, or any other words which will answer to these questions, are adverbs. Adverbs, though they are used to express quality, like adjectives, do not make sense with nouns: thus, we cannot say, a good boy duligently, a wise man prudently; but we can say; a good boy learns diligently, a wise man acts pr udently.

Prepositions may be distinguished from conjunctions by their admitting after them the words me, us, hinn, them; thus, we can say, to me, by us, from him, in them; but we cannot say; and me, or us, if him, though them.
and is more pleasing to the ear when pronounced along :with the word which follows. Therefore $a$ is used before words beginning with a consonant, the sounds of $w$ and $y$, and the long sound of $u$; as $a$ bock, $u$ word, a youth. inany a one, a eunuch, $a$ unit. An is used before words beginning with a vowel, silent $h$, and $h$ sounded when the accent is on the second syllable; as, an arn:y, anhour, an historian.

The is called the definite article, because it points out some particular person or thing.

Thus, the garden refers to some particular garden as distinguished from all others.

## II.-Noun.

A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing
Thus, the words, Johin, London, book, are called nouns; because John is the name of a person, London the name of a place, and book the name of a thing or object.
Nouns are divided into Proper and Common.
Proper Nouns or names can be applied to individuals only.

Common Nouns or names can be applied to a whole kind or species.

Proper Nouns distinguish individuals from the rest of the same species. Common Nouns can be applied to each individual of a species, but do not distinguish one individual from another. Thus, John is called a proper noun, because, though there are many persens of that name, they do not form a kind cr species by themselves; the word is used to distinguish one man or boy from another : London is called a proper noun, because it distinguishes the city which bears that name from every other city : book is called a commen noun, because ft dies not
distinguish one thing of the kind from another, but can be applied to any object of the same species.

Proper nouns, when applied to individuals only, do not require an article before them to limit their signification. But when a number of individuals resemble each cther, the name of one of them is sometimes used to express their common character, and then admits of being limited like a common noun. Thus, a great orator is called a Cicero; an eminent poet, a Homer or a Virgil. Proper nouns also become common, when they are applied to two or more indviduals collectively; as, The twelve Casar.s.
Nouns are inflected by $\mathcal{N}$ umber, Gender, and Case.

Nouns are inflected, or changed in their form, by Number; Gender, and Case, to express their various relations to the things which they represent, and to other words in the same sentence.

Number is that inflection of the noun by which we indicate whether it represents one, or more than one.

Gender is that inflection by which we signify whether the noun is the name of a male, a female, or something which has no distinction of sex.

Case is that inflection of the noun which denotes the state of the person, place, or thing represented, as the subject of an affirmation or a question, the owner or possessor of something mentioned, or the object of an action or a relation.

Thus, in the example, "James tore the leaves of Mary's book," the distinction between book, which represents only one object, and leaves which represents two or more objects of the same kind, is called Number ; the distinction of sex between Jumes, a male, Mary, a female, and leaves and book, things which are neither male nor female, is called Gender; and the distinction of state between James, the person who tore, or the subject of the affirmation, Mary, the owner of the book, leaves, the objects torn, and book, the object related to leaves, as the whole of which they wer? a part, is called Case.

There are two Numbers, the Singular and Plural.

The Singular number expresses one of a kind; as, A book, a pen.

The Plural number expresses more than one; as, Books, pens.

When a noun in the singular number has a plural signification, that is, significs more than one, it is called as collective noun ; as; People, flock.
The plural is generally formed by adding $s$ or $e s$ to the singular ; as, Hand, hands, glove, gloves ; box, boxes.

Nouns generally form the plaral by adding the letter $s$ to the singular, when the s readily combines in sound with the last letter or syllable.

When the letter a does not readily combine in sound with the last letter or syllable of the singular, the plural is formed by adding cs .

Thus, nouns ending in $x$, ch soft, sh, and ss, form the plural by adding es ; as, Fox, foxes ; church, churches ; fish, fishes: glass, glasses.

The following ale the principal irregularities with respect to number.

Nouns ending in ch hard, and in o preceded by ax vowel, form the plural by adding $s$; as Monarrl, monarchs ; folio, folios. Nouns ending in o preceded by a conscnant, take es ; as, Hero, herces ; except canto, grotto, junto, portico, quarto, solo, tyro, which add $s$ only.

Nouns ending in $y$ preceded by a consonant, change $y$ into ies ; as Duty, duties. In like manner, the word alkali has alkalies in the plural. But nouns ending in $y$ preceded by a vowel, and proper names used as cemmon nouns, follow the general rule; as, Day, days; Henry, Henrys.

Nouns ending in $f$ or $f e$ change $f$ cr feinto ves; 2s,

CaMf, calves; kroife, knives; except brief, chief, flef, grief. :handkerchief; hoof, proof, repioof, roof; dwurf, scarf, wharf; gulf, turf; fife, strife, saie; which are regular. Nouns ending in ff are also regular; as, Muff, muffs; cexcept staff, which has staves.

A dew nouns take the termination en; as, ox, oxen; child, children; man, men, with its compound woman, wermen; footman, footmen, \&cc.

Some nouns vary the plural to express a difference of meaning ; as Brother, bruthers, [sons of the same parent,] brethren, [members of the same profession;] die, dies, [stamps for coining.] dice, [small cubes used in games ;] genius, geniuses, [persons of great talent,] genii. [spirits ;] index, indexes, [tables of contents; ] indices, [signs in Algebra:; pea, peas, [single seeds,] pease, [seeds in a mass;] penny, pennies, [coins,] pence, [value of coins in computation.]

Nouns which have been adopted from foreign languages without change, sometimes retain their original plurals; thus:-

| Animaculum |  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Animalcula } \\ \text { Antithesis }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Antitheses |  |  |
| Apex |  |  |$)$

Focus
Genus
Hypothesis
Ingis-fatuus
Lamina
Magus
Medium
Memorandum
Metamorphosis
Monsieur
Phenomenon
Radius
Seraph
Stimulus
Stratum
Thesis
Vertex
Virtuoso
Vortex

Foci
Genera
Hypotheses
Ignes-fatui
Laminæ
Magi
Media
Memoranda
Metamorphoses
Messieurs
Phenomena
Radii
Seraphim
Stimuli ${ }^{\text {- }}$
Strata
Theses
Vertices
Virtuosi
Vortices
The following nouns cannot be classed under any general rule, in the formation of the plural number: Foot, feet; goose, geese; louse, lice ; mouse, niee ; tooth, tecth.

Some nouns have the singular and plural alike; as, Deer, sheep, swine, stalmon, \&c.

Many nouns have no plural: these are chiefly proper names, and names of virtues and vices, arts and sciences, metals, grain, \&cc.; as, England, Dublin; wisdom, goodzess, pride, sloth; poetry, music, arithmetic ; gold, silver, iron; wheat, barley; hemp, pitch, milk, bread, \&c.

Some nouns want the singular number; as. Bellows, scissors, tongs, ashes, lungs, riches, bourels, vitals, morals, nuplials, breeches, drawers, kalends, nones, idea, thanks, oats, victuals, politics, mechanics, statistics, optics, matheruc tics, antipodes, minutia, \&c.

Among this class of words are to be reckoned letters, signifying literature, and manners, in the sense of bekaviour. Ainends, means, odds, ure either singular or plural. News is generally used as singular; likewisc alma and gollowe.

Th Femir

## $m$

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Abbot Actor Admin Adulte Ambas Arbite Author Baron Benefa Chante Condu Count Czar Dauph Deacor Direct

## GENDER.

There are three Genders, the Musculine, the Feminine, and the $\mathcal{N e u t e r}$.

Properly speaking, there are only two genders, the masculine and the feminine, corresponding to the two sexes; but as many nouns belong to neither sex, these are classed together, and denominated neuter; that is, cf neither gender.
The names of males are masculine ; as, Man, husband. father.

The names of females are feminine ; as, Woman, wife, mother.

The names of things, which are neither male nor female, are neuter ; as, Housc, field, river.

When a noun may be applied either to a male or a female, it is said to be of common gender; as, Parent, child, friend.

There are three ways of distinguishing the masculine from the feminine:-

1. By a different termination; as-
fly proper sciences, om, goodld, silver,

Bellows, s, morals, a, thanks, asathemu-
ed lettern, bekaviour. al. News allow:。

Abbess
Actress
Actor Administrator Administratrix Adulterer Adulteress Ambassador Ambassadress Arbiter Author Baron Benefactor Chanter Conductor Count Czar Dauphin Deacon Director

Luke
Elector Electress
Emperor Empress
Executor Executrix
Fornicator Fornicatrix
Giant Giantess
Governor Governess
Heir
Heritor
Hero
Host
Hunter Huntress
Jew
Lad
Landgrave Landgravine
Lion

Duchess Heiress
Heritrix
Heroine
Hostess
Jewess
Lass Lionems

| Margrave | Marg-avine <br> Marquis |
| :--- | :--- |
| Marchoness |  |
| Mayor | Mayores3 |
| Patron | Patroness |
| Pcer | Peeress |
| Poet | Poetess |
| Priest | Priestess |
| Prince | Princess |
| Prior | Prioress |
| Prophet | Prophetess |
| Protector | Protectress |


| Seamster | Seamstress |
| :--- | :--- |
| Shepherd | Shepherdess |
| Songster | Scngstress |
| Sorcerer | Sorceress. |
| Sultan | Sultana |
| Testator | Testatrix |
| Tiger | Tigress |
| Traitor | Traitress |
| Tutor | Tutoress |
| Viscount | Viscountes |

2. By a different word; as-

| Beau | Belle | Horse | Mare |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Boar | Sow | Husband | Vife |
| Boy | Girl | Qing | Queen |
| Bridegroom | Bride | Lord | Lady |
| Brother | Sister | Man | Voman |
| Buck | Doe | Master | Niisiress |
| Bull | Cow | Monk | Nun |
| Bullock | Heifer | Milter | Spawner |
| Cock | Hen | Nephew | Niece |
| Colt | Filly | Ram | Ewe |
| Dog | Bitch | Sir | Madam |
| Drake | Duck | Sloven | Slut or slattcri |
| Earl | Countess | Son | Daughter |
| Father | Mother | Stag | Hind |
| Gaffer | Gammer | Uncle | Aunt |
| Gander | Goose | Widower | Vidow |
| Gentleman | Lady | Wizard | Witch |
| Hart | Roe |  |  |

3. By prefixing a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun ; as-Man-servant Maid-servant Cock-sparrow Male-child He-goat
Hen-sparrow

Female-child
She-goat
CASE.
There are three Cases, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

A subje
nstress herdess stress. eress ana atrix

The three cases are expressive of the three states of relation to other words, in one or other of which the name of every person, place, or thing must be placed.
A noun is the nominative case when it is the subject of an affirmation or a question.

A noun is in the possessive case when it expresses ownership or possession.

A noun is in the objecttve case when it is the end or object of an action, or of some relation expressed by a proposition.

Thus, in the example, "John took Robert's knife, and put it into the pocket of William's coat" two affirmations are made by the verbs took and put. The subject of these affirmations, or the person who took and put, was John, whose name is, therefore, in the nominative case. The object or end of John's action in taking, was the knife ; the object pointed out by the proposition into, was the pocket ; and the object pointed out by the proposition of, was coat; the words knife, pocket, and coat, are therefore in the objective case. The owner of the knife was Robert, and the owner of the coat was William; hence the words Robert's and William's are in the possessive case.
The nominative and the objective of nouns are :always alike.

The possessive singular is formed by adding $s$, with an apostrophe before it, to the nominative; as, King, king's.

When the nominative singular ends in $s, s s, c e$, or any other letter ar syllable which will not combine in sound with $s$, the possessive is sometimes formed by merely adding the apostrophe; as Moses' rod, for righteousness' sake; for conscience' sake.
The possessive plural is formed by adding an apostrophe to the nominative ; as, Kings, kings'.

Wher the nominative plural dues not end in $s$, the possessive is formed by adding $s$, with an apostrophe ; as, Men, men's.

> Nouns are thus declined :-

Singular. Plurul. Nom. Fauher Fathers Póss. Fathor's Fathers' Obj. Father Fathers

Singular. Plural. Nom. Lady Ladies Poss. Lady's Ladies' Obj. Lady Ladics

| Singular. | Plural. |
| :---: | :--- |
| Nom. Child | Children |
| Poss. Child's | Children's |
| Obj. Child | Children |
| Singular. | Plural. |
| Nonn.. Lass | Lasses |
| Poss. Lass' | Lasses' |
| Obj. | Lass | Lasses*

- Directions to Teachers.-To find out the number and gender of noans, it is only necessary to attend to their signification, and to the modes in which these inflections are made in different sorts of words, as explained iu the preceding rules. The following directions will assist in distinguishing the cases. The nominative case answers to a question beginning with uho or uhat, and the word which makes the affirmation; as, Who took Robert's knife? John, a word which was shown in the explanation of the case to be in the nominative. The possessive case answers to a questicn beginning with whose and the word fcllowing the noun, the case of which is to be found out; as, Whose knife did John. take? Whose pocket did he put it into? Rcbert's, William's, which are both in the possessive. The chjective case answers to a question beginning with whom or what, and ending with the word which makes the affirmation or pcints out the relation; as, What did John take? A knife. What did he put it into? A poclict. What did he put it into the pocket of? A coat: the words which answer to all these questions arc in the objective.

Sentences like the preceding may be parsed in the follow:ing manner :-John, a proper noun, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case; look, a verb; Robert's, a proper noun, singular number; masculine gender, and pcssessive case; hnife, a common noun, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case; and, a conjunction ; put, a verb; it, a pronoun; into, a preposition; the, the definite article: pocket, a common noun, aingular number, neuter

How
names What
press words quality What both e one thi press 81

Say $t$ Irela a garde but, wi river, $b$ George, sweetly,

What before
gender, proper n sessive 0 gender, On ea put, to Why is the sing case?
Why is in the $n$ plural of number?
in $s$, the ophe ; as,
lural. hildren hildren's hildren slural. casses ,asses'」asses*
he number nd to their ections are the preced-listinguisha question makes the $h n$, a word to be in the a questica e noun, the fe did John. pert's, Wiljective case what, and on or pcints ife. What $t$ it into the to all these
the followber, mascuRobert's, a $r$, and posar number, ction ; put, the definite ber, neuter

## EXERCISES.

## PARTS OF SPEECH.

How many classes of words are there? To what elass do all names belong? What words limit the signification cf names? What words are used instead of names? What words express quality? What words qualify nouns? What are words which affirm, or ask questions, called? What words quality affirmations and other words expressive of quality? What words are used to connect other words? What words both connect other words, and point out the relation which one thing bears to another? What words are used to express sudden emotion!

## Say to what class each of the following words belongs:-

Ireland, come, an apple, by, diligent, we, also! write, not, a garden, quite, walk, good, and, plant, oh! green, very, run, but, winter, make, long, hush ! fruifful, silver, read, or, the river, happy, build, quickly, sit, large, house, nor, well, it, George, school, she, with, aha ! strike, Cork, I, ride, at, pen, sweetly, them, new, him, earth, ah ! learn, you.

## ARTICLE.

What is an article? How is a word which no artiele before it be understood? What dces a signify? How
gender, and objective case ; of, a prepostion ; William's, a proper noun, singular number, masculine gender, and possessive case: coat, a common ncun, singular number, neuter gender, and objective case.

On each of the words, questions like the following may be put, to teach the ready application of the preceding rules. Why is John called a proper noun? Why is it said to be in the singular number? masculine gender? and nominative case? Why is Robert's said to be in the passessive case? Why is knife called a common noun? Why is it said to be in the neuter gender? and objective casc? What is the plural of knife? How do nouns in $f$ and fe form the plural number? Why is the called the definite article " \&c., \&c.

A 3
does the limit the signification of a noun? How many articles are there? What is a or an called ? and why? When ought a to be placed before a noun? and when an? What is the called ! and why?

## Place Articles before the following words:-

Man, sun, ficlds, apple, hour, grammar, husband, pens, union, stone, herb, infant, river, historian, wood, army, eunuch, clouds, garden, orange, youth, honour, scholar, wish hope, university, writer, ewe; planets.

## Correct the following crrors :-

An river, a apple, a ornament, an good scholar, an youth, a humble man, an history, a hour, an ewe, a owl, an wolf, an union, an prince; a empty purse, an humorous story, an useful work, a obedient son, an sweet pear, an green field, a industrious man, a amiable woman, a harmonious sound, an cheerful temper, an winding stream, a open countenance, an severe winter, an mild spring, an warm summer, a abund ant harvest.

## NOUN.

What is a noun? How many sorts of nouns are there? What sort of a noun is John? and why is it so called? What sort of a noun is book? and why is it so called? When do Proper nouns become Common? How are nouns inflected? For what purpose are nouns inflected? What is Number? Gender? Case? How many numbers are there? What is a collective noun? How is the plural formed? When do nouns form the plural by adding es ? What terminations or final letters require es after them in the formation of the plural number? How do nouns ending in $o, y$, and $f$ or $f e$, form the plural? How many Genders are there? When is a noun said to be of the common gender? What are the threc ways of distinguishing the masculine from the feminine? How many Cases are there? What do the cases express? What cases in nouns are always alike? How is the Possessive case formed in the singular and in the plural number? When is the possessive singular formed in the same way as the possessive plural? and the possessive plural as the posaessive singular?

Distin
Dub friend, fleet, Thom regime

Fiel blackn wish, child, eflluvi folly, annals amen

Flo goose den, mous lady,

Distinguish Proper nouns from Connmen in the following:-
Dublin, city, time, nation, Patrick, hope, dog, honour, friend, Limerick, table, kindness, portion, peasantry, Italy, fleet, stream, happiness, London, boy, America, debt, people, Thomas, Henry, mountain, hat, multitude, party, Casar, regiment, Bristol, virtue, continent, grammar.

## In what number are-

Field, plants, beast, rams, globes, cloud, virtue, vices, sun, blackness, box, leaves, quartos, alkali, inches, duty, asses, wish, heros, tetrarchs, money, righteousness, knives, footman, child; peas, axes, cherub, phenomena, crisis, genus, data, eflluvia, stratum, theses, teeth, salmon, sheep, whiteness, folly, morals, spectacles, antipodes, tongs, riches, optics, annals, victuals, bread, milk, iron, mathematics, brass, amends, news, alms, people, multitude ?

## Form the Plural of-

Flower, watch, junto, staff, woman, bandit, erratum, goose, index, magus, seraph, brother, hoof, grotto, tax, garden, orange, miss, city, bay, gulf, monarch, tree, loaf, mouse, automaton, hypothesis, penny, die, bush, deer, muff; lady, radius, potato, ox, genus, criterion.

## Correct the following errors :-

Good scholares are always attentive to their studys, and to the instructiones of their teacheres. The huntsmans killed two fox. I saw a husbandmen ploughing, with six oxes. You can see ten churchs from the top of the hill : it is a prospect which even monarehs might admire. Hannibal was one of the greatest heros of ancient tims. We are only tyroes in grammar. The innkeeper borrowed two dozens of knifes and forkes; and he not only took great care of them, but returned them in a few daies; both of which are proofes that he was deserving of the favour. That old man has two stafls, one in each hand: how ridiculous these ladys would appear if each of them had two muffes. Obedient childes are anxious to please their parentes. These young mans are great genii : they are brethren, being sones of the same father. That is a gocd crop of oat, but the wheats in the next tield is not so gocd. I will give you two golds for three silvers. Thomes is
well skilled in mechanic: he has invented a new kind of bellow. Lend me your scissor to cut this thread, David was a man of excellent moral, and pleasing manner, and well acquainted with letter.

## What is the gender of-

King, duck, shepherd, beauty, heart, flock, woman, widower, boy, companion, lady, uncle, Mary, virtuc, master, bride, husband, witncss, aunt, head, parent, wisdom, Charles, prince, empress, Belfast, cousin, nun ?

## What is the feminine of-

Hero, nepherv, lord, stag, abbot, marquis, hart, duke, sultan, host, ram, brother, milter, testator, male-child, giant, wizard, executor, beau, monk, bullock, viscount, margrave, earl, director, he-goat, sloven, buck ?

In what case is each of the following nouns:-
'A man's hand; mend the pen; Jolin writes; the king's crown ; in the field; ladies' gloves ; children's toys; strike the table; from Cork to Limerick; Charles' hat; the girls road the boy's books; lend a slate and pencil; Casar was a acholar and a warrior; the ways of wisdcm are ways of pleasantness ; man's happiness does not consist in the abundance of his possessions; the scholar's improvement is the master's object?

Correct the following errors :-
Jame's sister was Roberts' husband. My uncle is ny greatest benefactress. The duke is a distinguished heroinc. That young lady is the marqui's nephew, and is about to be married to the ambassadors' daughter : she is a ccunt in her own right. Henries' daughter was much grieved at her childs death. My brothers wifes mother arrived last night. A mothers tenderness' and a fathers' care are natures gifts' for mans advantage. Wisdoms precepts' form the good mans interest and happiness.
Parse the following sentences, slating the number, gender, and rase of each of the nouns:-
A duke, a marquis, an earl, and a viscount, were present at the reviow. The ling and the heggar, the prince and the peasant, are liable to the misfortunes of life. Many men are
deccived by false appearances. James and $I$ are rivals; but we do not cease to be friends. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.

The' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.
Peevishness and passion often produce from triles the mest serious mischiefs. Truth and candour posscss a porverful charm : they bespeak universal favour. Learning does not grow up in the mind of its own accord; it is the frdit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labour and care.

## III.-Adjective.

An Adjectlve is a word which qualifies a noun.
Adjectives qualify nouns by ascribing to the chjects of which they are the names, some property or other circumstance which distinguishes them from some other objects of the same kind. Thus, in the example a supept apple, apple is the name of an object, and sweet describes a distinctive quality of that object; hence the word sweet is an adjective. In like manner, in the example, $\omega$ large garden, a new book, the words large and new are adjectives, because they express circumstances concerning the garden and the book referred to, which distinguish them from somo other gardens and books.

Adjectives have three forms; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.
An adjective is in the positive form when it does not express comparison ; as, A rich man.

An adjective is in the comparative form, when it expresses comparison between two, or between one and a number taken collectively; as, John is in London.

An adjective is in the superlative form, when it expresses comparison between one and a number of individuals taken separately : as, John is the richest man in London.

Adjectives expressive of properties or circumstances which cannot be increased, have only the positive form ; as, A circular road; the chief end ; extrems measures.

The positive is used to denote the existence of some quality in an object without comparing it directly with any other object; but in adjectives of dimension, and some others, comparison is implied, though it is not expressed ; thus, we say of a walking-stick, compared with a twig that it is thick-compared with a tree that it is small. The comparative not only expresses comparison between two, or between one and a number taken collectively, but denotes that a greater or less degree of the quality exists in the one than in the other. In like manner the superlative not only expresses comparison between one and a number of individuals taken separately, but denotes the greatest or least degree of the quality in the object with which each of the others is compared. Thus, we say of an apple, it is sweet ; comparing it with another apple, we say it is sweeter, meaning that it possesses a greater degree of the quality of sweetness; comparing it with each apple in a number, we say it is the sucetest, meaning that of all the apples referred to, it possesses the quality of sweetness in the greatest degree. Because the different forms of the adjective thus express different degrees of quality, they are generally called the Degrees of Comparison.
The comparative is formed by adding er to the positive ; as, Great, greater ; small, smaller.

When the positive ends in $c$, the letter $r$ only is added; as, Large, larger.
The superlative is formed by adding est to the positive ; as, Great, greatest ; small, smallest.

When the positive ends in $e$, the letters st only are added as, Large, largest.

When the positive ends in $y$ preceded by a cons:nant, the $y$ is changed into $i$ before er and est ; as, Happy, happier, happiest.

When the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before er and est ; as, Hot, hotter, hottcst.
The comparative is also formed by prefixing more to the positive ; and the superlative, by prefixing most ; as, Useful, more useful, most useful.

Adjectives of one syllable, and dissyllables ending in $y$ and $e$ usually form the comparative and superlative by adding $e r$ and est, or $r$ and st. All other adjectives of two syllables, and adjectives of more than two syllables, usually for:n the comparative and superlative by prefixing more and most.

A few adjectives form the superlative by adding most to the pesitive or comparative, as, Fore, foremost ; upper uppermost.

The syllaile ish is sometimes added to the positive to lessen its signification; as, Black, blackish. When the positive ends in $e$, the $e$ is omitted before ish; as, White, whitish.

The signification of the positive is also lessened by prefixing the adverbs less and least ; as, Useful, less useful, lenst useful.

The adverb very is often prefixed to the positive to increase its signification, by expressing a degree of quality somewhat less than the greatest or superlative degree; as, Wise, very wisc.

The following adjectives are irregular in the formation of the comparative and superlative :-

| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bad } \\ \text { Evil }\end{array}\right\}$ | worse | worst |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| III |  |  |
| Far | farther | farthest <br> Fore |
| forner | foremost <br> first |  |


*Directions to Teachers.-It has been already explained that Adjectives may be distinguished from the other parts of speech by their making sense with a noun, or by their answering a question in reference to the noun, beginning with the words, What sort of. Thus, we can say, a sweet apple; but we cannot say, a sweet large, a sweet it, or a sweet learn, Or, if we ask, What sort of apple is it ? the word sweet, which answers the question, is shown to be an adjective. Whether an adjective has any other form than the Positive can only be ascertained by considering whether its signification can be increased or diminished; and whether it is regular or irregular, or in what manner the Comparative and Superlative are formed, must be learned by attending carefully to the preceding rules and examples. When an adjective is in the comparative or superlative, it should be asked, why it is so; thus, Why is richer put in the comparative form? Because a comparison is made, first, between John and James, and then between John and all the men in London taken together. Why is richest put in the superlative form? Be-

Wha How m the Pos What a use of $t$ the $p o s$ of the superla parativ the cor ends in
cause Londo Sent may be the pu Why a and $8 t$, day. man; compa and st culine cle, w amiab amiab positi conve ber, womo finite jectiv the f latte, time, sing ing $t$ by a

## EXERCISES.

## ADJECTIVE.

What is an adjective? How do adjectives qualify nouns? How many forms have adjectives? When is an adjective in the Positive form? in the Comparative? in the Superlative? What adjectives have only the positive form? What is the use of the positive i What adjectives imply comparison in the positive form? What is the use of the comparative? of the superlative? What are the positive, comparative, and superlative generally called ? and why? How is the comparative formed : How is the superlative formed? How are the comparative and superlative formed, when the positive ends in $e$ ? when the positive ends in $y$ preceded by a con-
cause a comparison is made between John and each man in London taken separately.

Sentences containing the Article, Noun, and Adjective, may be parsed as follows, the explanation being drawn frcm the pupil by such questions as, Why is it called an adjective? Why are the comparative and superlative formed by adding $r$ and $8 t, \& c$. \&c. A wise man; an amiable woman; the last day. $\boldsymbol{A}$, the indefinite article, limiting the signification of man; wise, an adjective in the positive form, qualifying mun, comparative wiser, superlative wisest, formed by adding $r$ and st to the positive ; man, a noun, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case; an, the indefinite article, written an because the next word begins with a vowel; amiable, an adjective, in the positive form, comparative more amiable, superalative most amiable, so formed because the positive is a word of four byllables, to which it would be inconvenient to add $r$ and st; woman, a ncun, singular number, feminine gender, and nominative case, pcsscssive woman's, plural women, possessive women's; the, the definite article, limiting the signification of day; last, an adjective in the superlative form, qualifying day, irregular in the formation of the comparative and superative, later or latter, latest or last, later and latest being gencrally applied to time, latter and last to number and order ; day, a noun, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case, forming the plural by adding $s$, because the final $y$ is preceded by a vowel.
sonant? when the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel ? Is there any other way of forming the comparative and superlative? What adjectives generully form the comparative and superlative by adding er and est, or $r$ and st? What adjectives always form the comparative and superlative by more and most? How do a few adjectives form the superlative? How is the signification of the positive sometimes lessened? What adverbs are sometimes placed before the positive to lessen its signification? What adverb is often prefixed to the positive to express a degree of qnality somewhat less than the superlative? What are these adjectives called which do not form their comparative and superlative by the preceding rules ?

## What are the compurative and superlative of -

Bright, diligent, thin, nokle, bad, pretty, fearful, brave, warm, active, worthy, cold, large, industrious, affable, wise, obedient, gloomy, able, sad, little, strong, near, dutiful,serene, big, good, careless, late, fruitful?

## In what form are the adjectives-

Mildest, better, high, more, uttermost, happiest, worthless, least, whiter, lowermost. worse, cruel, eldest, gentle, maguificent, best, many, less, gayest, peaceful, virtuous, swectest, evil, iumost, happier, miserable, temperate, uscful ?

Correct the following evrors :-
He expects to see more happyer days. You have got the lesser share. Alexander the Great is a most historical personage: It is the duty and privilege of man to worship the Supremest Being. Autumn is the interestingest season of the year. Tuesday was more cold than Monday. This summer is hoter than the latest. Robert is more taller than William. Solomon was the wiseest man; Methuselah was the eldest. Jare is livelyer than Mary. This is the beautifulest flower I ever saw. My hat is littler than yours, but his is the littlest of the three. Patrick is the negligentest boy in the class. She was reduced to the extremest poverty.

> Parse the following sentences :-

A good boy ; the tallest girl; an upright man ; a lofty tree ; s?lenilid talents; fair weather; the best neighbour; the firmer's hospitable mansien ; man's chief end; the knights ol
the round table; relentness war; a fruitful field ; Edward is a most agreeable companion. A profligate life leads to a miserable death. The sinooth stream, the screne atmospherc, the mild zephyr, are the emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life : among the suns of strife, all is loud and tempestuous. /

> 0 happy is the man, who hears Instruction's warning voice,
> And who celestial wisdom makes His early, only choicc.

Multitudes, in the most obscure stations, are not less eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by their passions, than if princely honours were the prize for which they contend.

## IV.-Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.
Thus, in the sentence, John was in the garden: he says that it is futl of trees, which are covered with fruit, $h e$, is used in place of John, it, in place of garden, and which, in place of trees, to prevent the repetition of these nouns.
There are three kinds of pronouns: Personal, Relative, and Demonstrative.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Personal Pronouns are so called because they are used instead of the names of persons, places, and things.

The personal pronouns are I, thou, he, she, and $i t$.
$I$, which is used when a person speaks of himself, is called the pronoun of the first person.

Thou or you, used in speaking to another, is called the pronoun of the second person.

He, she, it, used in speaking of a person or thing, are called the pronoun of the third person.

Personal pronouns have number, gender, and case.

They are thus declined:-
FIRST PERS. MASC. OR FEM. SECOND PERS. MASC.OR FRM.

third person masc.
Sing. Plur.
Nom. He Nom. They Nom. She Nom. They
 Obj. Him Obj. Them Obj. Her Obj. Them

\[

\]

In addressing perscns you is used both in the singular and the plural: thou is seldom used except in addressing the Deity.

It may be used not only in place of the name of an object, but instead of a clause of a sentence; as, To learn his lessons well is the scholar's duty; or, $I t$ is the scholar's duty to learn his lessons well. In such expressions as, It rains, it freezes, it docs not stand for either a noun or a clause of a sentence, but is used to point out the effect of some cause not specified.

The possessives my, thy, her, our, youir, their, are used when the name of the person or thing possessed is mentioned immediately after them ; as, My book, yourpen, her slate :-mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, thrirs are used when the name of the person or thing perssessed
is mentionod in a previous part of the sentence, or is only understocd; as, The book is mine; the pen is yours; Whose is the slate ? her's.

The word oun is somtimes added to the pessessives my, mine, thine, his, her, its, our, your, their, to render them more emphatic; as, It is your own fault.

Self, in the plural selves, is also added to the possessive case of pronouns of the first and second perscns, and to the objective of pronouns of the third person; as, Myself, ourselves; himself, themselves. These are sometimes called Reciprocal Pronouns, because, when uscd after verbs, they denote that the agent and the object of the uction are the same ; as, They injure themselves.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are so called, because they relate to some word or clause going before ; as, The boy who deserves the prize shall get it; he has always behaved well, which gives me great satisfaction.

In these examples the pronouns who, which, are not only used in place of other words, but who refers immediately to boy, and which to the circumstance of his having always behaved well.
The word or clause to which a relative pronoun refers, is called the Antecedent.

The relative pronouns are who, which, that, what.
Who is applied to persons only ; as, The man who was here ; the woman who spoke to him.

Which is applied to the lower animals and things without life ; as, The horse which I sold ; the letter which I wrote.

That is applied to both person and things; as,

The friend that helps ; the bird that sings ; the knife that cuts.

What includes both the antecedent and the relative ; as, I did whint he desired me, that iṣ, I did that which he desired me.

Because what includes both the antecedent and the relative, it is sometimes called a Compound Pronoun. For the same reason, whoever and whatever may be considered compound pronouns, as in the examples, Whoever said so was mistaken, that is, The per:on who sand so was mistaken ; Whatever you do, do quickly, that is That which you do, do quickly.
Relative pronouns have the singular and pltiral alike.

Who is either masculine or feminine ; which, that, are masculine, feminine, or neuter; uthat, as a relative pronoun, is always neuter.

That, what, are not varied by case. Who and which are thus declined:-

Sing. and Plur.
Nom. Who
Poss. Whose
Obj. Whom

Sing. and Plur. Nom. Which Poss. Whose Obj. Which

Who, which, and uihtt, when used to ask questions, are called the Interporative Pronouns.

In asking questions, who refers to perscns, which to parsons or things out of sume definite number, what to persons or things indefinitely: as, Who said so? Which of you said so? What person said so? Which bock shall I take? What house is that?

## DEMONSTR:ITIVE PRONOUNS.

Demonstrative Pronouns are so called, because they point out particularly the persons or object to which they refer.

The in the

The demonstrative pronouns are this and that ; in the plural these and those.

This and theze are applied to persons or things near at hand, or last named; that and those to persons or things ata distance in time or place; as This earth, these trees ; thal sky, those stars ; The Bark of Ireland and the Cus-tom-house, are two of the most magnificent buildings in Dublin : this is on the north side of the river, and that on the south side.*

[^0]
## EXERCISES. PRONOUN.

What is a pronoun? How many kinds of pronouns are there? Why are personal pronouns so called? What are the personal pronouns? what is the pronoun of the first person ? of the second? What are the pronouns of the third person? What pronoun is used in both the singular and the plural? When is thou used? Is it used only in place of a noun 's What does it point out in the expressions, it rains; it freeezes? When are the possessives $m y$, thy, her, \&c., used ? and when mine, thine, hers, \&c.'? What word is sometimes added to render the possessive more emphatic? What are the Reciprocal pronouns? To what cases are self, selves added? Why are they called reciprocal pronouns ?

Why are Relative pronouns so called? What is a word or clause called, to which a relative pronoun refers ? What are the relative pronouns? To what is who applied? which? and that? Why is what called a compound pronown? What other words may be considered compound pronouns? What are always alike in relative pronouns? What are the genders of the relative pronouns? What relative pronouns are varied by case? What are the interrogative pronouns? How are they applied?

Why are Demonstrative pronouns so called? what are the demonstrative pronouns? How are they applied?

What kind of pronoun is-
Mine, these, we, them, thou, hers, that, my, this, our, whom, his, thy, he, it, those, who, us, their, me, ours, whose, him, thine, your, they, her, its, ye, I, she, self, which ?

What are the person, number, gender; and case of-
Our, her, him, them, you, us, mine, thee, what, those, whom, this, their, which, it, she, you, who, theirs, these, I thy, that, she, your, selves?

Correct the following errors .-
This book is my. Is that yours pen? Give me hers släte. It was him own fault. Let them do it theyselves. Come thouself. I which teach. You which learn. The books whom we read. Do what which you are told. What's cnife is this. Do you see this two hats? those belongs to John, and these to William.

I sha mend $h$ of your: you wis are sur your fa on eart of the heart.

A

Parse the following sentences :-
I shall hear your lesson when you can say it. He may mend his own pen. Can she go by herself? Is that knife of yours sharp \% Whose pencil is this? Do unto others, as you wish that they should do unto you. Such errors as these are sure to be detected. Write such a letter as will please your father and mother. As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world ; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart.
V.-Verp.

A Verb is a word which affirms, commands, or asks a question.

Thus, the words John the table, contain no assertion : but when the word strikes is introduced, something is affirmed, which is either true or not true : hence sthikes. is a verb, that is, it is the word which gives meaning to the sentence. Sometimes the verb, or asserting word, is omitted; thus, in the example, did you hear the voice? yes, the adverb which answers the question, makes an affirmation in reply, but the verb $I$ did is understood.

The simple form of the verb without inflection, is, in this Grammar, called the root of the verb; thus Love is the root of the verb to Love.

A verb is said to be transitive when the action passes from the subject of it to some other object, and intransitive when the action remains with the subject, thus; $I$ love him: love is transitive, because the action love passes from the subject $I$ to the object him. Whereas, I walk, I sit, I run, are intransitive, because the actions walking, sitting running, remain with the subject $I$. Many verbs may be used cither transitively or intransitively; thus, I am uriting, may be regarded as intransitive, having no reference to any thing written, but I am writing a letter is transitive, the action passing to the object letter. So, I walk, is intransitive, but I walk a horse, is transitive.
Verbs are inflected bv $\mathcal{N u m b e r , ~ P e r s o n , ~ T e n s e , ~}$ and Mood.

Verbs hive two numbers, like ncuns and pronouns, to express whether the atirmation, \&ce., is made of one, or more than one; as, he leurns, they letirn.

Verbs have three persons, like the personal proncuns, to denote whether the affirmation, \&c., is made of the person who speaks, the person who is spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of ; as, I leari, thou learnest, he, she, or it learns.
Verbs have two Simple Tenses, the Present and the Past.

The tenses of the verb denote the time of the action or state of being: ; as, I write, that is, I am engaged in the act of writing at the present time; I wrote, that is, I was engaged in the act of writing at some past time.
Verbs have four simple Moods, Infinitive, Indicative, Conditional and Imperative.

The mocds or modes of the verb denote the manner in which it is used; as for affirming, commanding, \&c. Thus, when the sense of the verb is expressed without reference to time or person, or when it is used as a noun, it is put in the Infinitive Mood, the sign of which is the preposition to with the root of the principal verb, as, To love, To have loved. When the verb is used to express a simple affirmation, whether present, past, or future, it is put in the Indicative Mood; as I write, I wrote, I will write. When the verb is used to express a condition, it is put in the Conditional Mood; as, If I write, Although I write. When the verb is used to express a command or entreaty, it is put in the Imperative; as, Write thou.
Verbs have two Participle, the Active and the Passive.

Verbs have two verbals, the one usually called the Infinitive, the other, the Participles. The infinitive expresses the sense of the verb in a substantive form, the participles, in an adjective form ; as, To rise early is $\rightarrow$ healthful. An early vising mnn. The newly risen sun.

The participle in ing, frequently is uscd as a substantive, and thus it is equivalent to another infinite; e.g. Rising early is healthful, and To rise early is healthful, are equivalent.

## Verbs are Regulur, Irregular, or Defective.

A vast majority of the verbs of the language form their passive participle like their simple past tense; namely, by adding $e d$ or $d$ to the root of the verb, and are called regular; as-

| Present. | Past, | Passlve Participle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Love | Loved | Loved |
| Learn | Learned | Learned |

Verbs are considered iriegular, when they form their passive participle in any other way than as above; as-

| Present: | Past. | Passive Participle. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Begin | Began | Begun |
| Write | Wrote | Written |

Some verbs are defective, by wanting one or more of these parts ; as-.

| Prasent. | Past. | Passivo Participle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Can | Could | (Wanting) |
| May | Might | $(\quad, \quad)$ |

The following is a list of the Irregular and Defective Verbs now in use.

| Present. | Past: | Dassive Participle. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Abide | abode | abode |
| Am | was | been |
| Arise | arose | arisen |
| Awake | awoke or awaked | avaked |
| Bake | baked | baked or baken |
| Bear, to bring forth bore or bare | born |  |
| Bear, to carry | bore or bare | bcrne |
| Beat | beat. | beat or beaten |
| Become | became | become |
| Begin | began | begun |
| Behold | beheld | beheld or bcholden |


| Present | Past. | Passive Participle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bend | bent or bended | bent $0 \cdot$ bended |
| Bereave | bereft or bereaved | bereft or bereaved |
| Beseech | beaought | besought |
| Bid | bade or bid | bid or bidden |
| Bind | bound | bound |
| Bite | bit | bitten or bit |
| Bleed | bled | bled |
| Blow | blew | blown |
| Break | broke or brake | broken |
| Breed | bred | bred |
| Bring | brought | brought |
| Build | ' built or builded | built or builded |
| Burst | burst | burst |
| Buy | bought | bought |
| Cast | cast | cast |
| Catch | caught or atched | caught or catched |
| Chide | chid or chode | chidden or chid |
| Choose | chose | chosen |
| Cleave, to authere | clave or cleaved | cleaved |
| Cleave, to split | clove, clave,or cleft | cloven or cleft |
| Cling | clung | clung |
| Clothe | clothed or clad | clothed or clad |
| Come | came | come |
| Cost | cost | cost |
| Crow | crew or crowed | crowed |
| Creep | crept | crept |
| Cut | cut | cut |
| Dare, to venture | durst or dared | dared |
| Deal | dealt or dealed | dealt or dealed |
| Dig | dug or digged | dug or digged |
| Do | did | done |
| Draw | drew | drawn |
| Drink | ürank | drunk |
| Drive | drove | driven |
| Dwell | dwelt or dwelled | dwelt or dwelled |
| Eat | ate | eaten |
| Fall | fell | fallen |
| Feed | fed | fed |
| Feel | felt | felt |
| Fight | fouglit | fought |

Pres Find Flee Fling Fly Forbea Forget Forsak Freeze Get Gild Gird!
Give
Go
Grave
Grind
Grow
Hang
Have
Hear
Heave
Help
Hew
Hide
Hit
Hold
Hurt
Keep
Kneel
Knit
Know
Lade
Lay
Lead
Leave
Lend
Let
Lie,

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the ed


## PA BT II. - ETWMOLOGY.

Presert.
Find
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Hide
Hit
Hold
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Keep
Kneel
Knit
Know
Lade
Lay
Lead
Leave
Lend
Let
Lie, to lie down lay

Past
found
fled
flung
flew
forbore or forbare
forgot
forsook
froze
got or gai
gilt or gilded
girt or girded gave
went
graved
ground
grew
hung or hanged
had
heard
heaved or hove
helped
hewed
hid
hit
held
hurt
kept
knelt
knit or knitted
knew
laded
laid
led
left
lent
let

Pass:ve Participle. founl
lled
flun:
flow. 1
forbo ne
forgot en or forgot
forsak in
frozen
got or
gilt or gilded
girt or girded
given
gone
graven or graved
ground
grown
hung or hanged*
inad
heard
heaved or hoven
helped or holpen
hewn or hewed
hidden or hid
hit
held or holden
hurt
kept
knelt
knicior knitted
known
laden
laid
led
left
lent
let
lain or lien
*Hanged in the sense of "killed by hanging." Such is the correct present usc.

| Preselit. | Past. | Passive Participle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lilt | lifted or lift | lifted or lift |
| Light | lighted or lit | lighted or lit |
| Load | londeci | loaden or loaded |
| Lose | lust | lost |
| Make | made | made |
| Mean | meant or meaned | meant or meaned |
| Meet | met | met |
| Mow | mowed | mown or mowed |
| Pay | paid | paid |
| Put | put | put |
| Quit | quit or quitted | quit |
| Read | read | read |
| Rend | rent | rent |
| Rid | rid | rid |
| Ride | rode | ridden or rode |
| Ring | rang or rung. | rung |
| Rise | rose | risen |
| Rive | . rived | riven |
| Run | ran | run |
| Saw | sawed | sawn or sawed |
| Say | said | said |
| See | saw | seen |
| Seek | sought | sought |
| Seethe' | seethed or sod | sodden |
| Sell | sold | seld |
| Send | sent | sent |
| Set | set | set |
| Shake | shock | shaken |
| Shape | shaped | shaped or shapen |
| Shave | shaved | shaved or shaven |
| Shear | sheared or shore | shor: |
| Shed, | shed | shed |
| Shine | shone or shined | shone or shined |
| Shew | shewed | shewn |
| Show | showed | shown |
| Shoe | shod | shod |
| Shoot | shot | shot |
| Shrink | shrank or shruik | shrunk |
| Shred | shred | shred |
| Shut | shut | shut |


| Present. | Past. | Passive Purticiple. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sing | sang or sung | sung |
| Sink | sank or sunk | sunis |
| Sit | sat | sat or sitten |
| Slay | slew | slain |
| Sleep | slept | slept |
| Slide | slid | slidden |
| Sling | slung' | slung |
| Slink | slunk | slunk |
| Slit | slit or slitted | slit or slitted |
| Smite | smote | smitten |
| Sow | sowed | sown or sowed* |
| Speak | spoke or spake | spoken |
| Speed | sped | sped |
| Spend | spent | spent |
| Spill | spilt or spilled | spilt or spilled |
| Spin | spun or span | spừ |
| Spit | spit or spat | spit or spitten |
| Split | split or splitted | split or splitted |
| Spread | spread | spread |
| Spring | sprang of sprung | sprung |
| Stand | stood | stood |
| Steal | stole | stolen |
| Stick | stuck | stuck |
| Sting | stung | stung |
| Stink | stank or stúnk | stunk |
| Stride | strode or strid | stridden |
| Strike | struck | struck or stricken |
| String | strung | strung |
| Strive | strove | striven |
| ${ }_{\text {Strew or }}$ Strow | strewed or $\}$ | strown or $\} \begin{aligned} & \text { strewed } \\ & \text { trowed }\end{aligned}$ |
| Swear | strowed swore or sware | sworn ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sweat | sweat | sweat |
| Sweep | swept | swept |
| Swell | swelled | swelled or swollen |
| Swim | swam or swum | swum |
| Swing | swung | swung |

-Sowed, an incorrect use ariaing from "sevced" with thread.

| Present. | Past. | Passive Participle. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Take | took | taken |
| Teach | taught | taught |
| Tear | tore or tare | torn |
| Tell | told | told |
| Think | thought | thought |
| Thrive | throve or thriven | thriven |
| Throw | threw | thrown |
| Thrust | thrust | thrust |
| Tread | trod or trode | trodden |
| Wax | waxed | waxed or waxen |
| Wear | wore | worn |
| Weave | wove | woven |
| Weep | wept | wept |
| Win | won | won |
| Wind | wound or winded | wound |
| Wurk | wrought or worked | wrought or worked |
| Wring | wrung or wringed | wrung or wringed |
| Write | wrote or writ | writen or writ |
| Writhe | writhed | writhen or writhed |

The Defective Verbs are as follows :-

| Present. | Past. | .Passive Participle. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Can | could |  |
| Forege | might |  |
| Maregone |  |  |
| Must | must |  |
| Ought | ought |  |
| Quoth | quoth |  |
| Shall | should |  |
| Will | would |  |
| Wis | wist |  |
| Wit or wot | wot |  |

Verbs may also be divided into Principal and Auxiliary.

A principal verb is that without which a sentence or clause contains no affirmation. An auxiliary is a verb joined to the root of participles of a principal verb, to express time and manner with greater precision than can be done by the tenses and moods in their simple

Corm. Thus, the sentence, I am writing an exercise; when I shall have finished it, I shall read it to the class, has no meaning without the principal verbs uriting, finished, read; but the meaning is rendered more definite, especially with regard to time, by the auxiliary verbs am, have, shall.
The Auxiliary Verbs are, be, do, have, shall, will, may, can, let, must.

Conjugation of a Regular Verb.
Root. Love.
badical parts.

| Present Indicative. Love | Past. Loved | Passive Particip Loved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | indicative Present |  |
| Singular: |  | Plurab. |
| 1 I love |  | 1 We love |
| 2 Thou lovest* |  | 2 Ye or you love |
| 3 He , she, or it | loves or loveth | 3 They love $\dagger$ |

* The second person singular, is in use, chiefly in addresses'to the Deity. In addressing individuals, the second person plural, is used. Some grammarians have, on this account, represented such a phrase as, You love, as singular, because it may be addressed to an individual. But it seems to he merely a form adopted to avoid the abruptness of a direct address, as Italians are accustomed to address superiors in the third person.
$\dagger$ In both the tenses of the indicative mood, the first person singular is the same with all the three persons plural. It will not, therefore, be necessary to repeat the three persons of the plural. This observation is universal in all verbs regular and irregular, with the sole exception of the verb to be, which has the first person singular present, I am ; and in the plural, we, ye or you, and they are. Also the past tense, first person singular, I was; plural, we, ye or yout, or they were. Even in this verb all the persons plural are alike.

In the pasttense of the indicative, the first and third persons singular, are always alike, and thus always the same with

Past Tonse

> Singular.
> 1. I loved
> 2. Thou lovedst
> CONDITIONAL MOOD.*
> Preseit Tense.
> Singular. 1. If I love, \&cc.
> Plural.
> 1. We loved, \&ec.
> Plural. 1. If we love, \&c:
the plural. It will therefore be unnecessary to give the third person singular of the past tense.

In the conditional mood, all the persons singular and plural are alike, as If I love; If thoulove; If he love; If we love; If ye or you love; If they love. Past, If I loved;' If thou loved; If he loved; If we loved; If ye or you loved; If they loved. The only exception to this, is, that the second person singular, past tense, conditional mood of the verb Be, may be either If thou were, or If thou wert. We sometimes indecd find the second person as in the indicative: If thou lovest; If thou lovedst : but in these cases the indicative is used to express a condition usually for a purpose to be afterwards explained. It will therefore be necessary to give only the first person of the conditional mood in either tense.
*This mood is called in many Grammars, the subjunctive mood, meaning, that it is subjoined to the indicative mood. But the name conditional mood, intimates the purpose for which it is subjoined to the indicative, namely, to express a condition upon which the indicative phrase depends.

Let it be particularly remarked that this mood is used not to express an assertion depending upon a condition, but the condition itself. Much confusion has arisen from confounding these two things which are essentially distinct. Thus, in the sentence I may write if $I$ chobse. The first clause is an indicative phrase, I may write, i. e. I am at liberty to write, which is altogether unaffected by the clanse that follows; the second clause is the expression of a condition upon which, not my liberty to write, depends, but, my actual writing. Again, in the sentence 1 might write if I chose. The first clause still expresses an indicative assertion, implying, that I am at liberty to write. And the latter claque still expresses a condition upon which, not my liberty to write, but my actual writing, depends. But the employment of the

Past Tense.

Singutar.
1 It I loved, \&tc.

## Plural.

1 If we loved, \&c
IMIERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.
2 Love thou

## Plural.

2 Love ye or you.
INFINITIVE MOOD. To Love. PARTICIPLES.

Active, Loving

Pussive, Loved or being loved.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

These have their compound moods and tenses formed precisely as the regular verbs, only substituting the irregular form of the past tense and passive participle for the regular form in ed or ' $d$, as-

I write. I am writing. I wrote. I did write. I have written. I shall write. I shall have written, \&c.
past tense instead of the present of the verb may; is intended to convey the idea that my writing depends upon a condition which is not fulfilled; and the past tense of the conditional mood of the verb choose being used, implies, that I do not choose, and therefore, will not write. The first cluuse, therefore, I might write, is an indicative assertion referring to a condition to be afterwards mentioned, and which condition it further implies is not fulfilled. The second clause, If I chose, is the expression of the condition itself in a form which indicates that it is not fulfilled. The use of the past tenses of the verbs may, can, will, and shasll, will be more fully explained in treating of these auxiliaries.
*Although these two tenses of the conditional mood are in form present and past tenses, and therefore are so denominated, yet they do not usually express time, but are employed to intimate the state of the condition expressed by them. The present of the conditional leaves it doubtful whether the condition expressed by it be fulfilled or not. The past tense of the conditional, implies, that the condition is not fulfilled. Thus, If I love, leaves it doubtful whether I love or not. If I loved, implies, that I do not lori.

These are the simple moods and tenses of the verb; but most of the modifications of the English verb, in regard to time and mood, are carried on by means of anxiliary verbs, which, combined with the principal verb in various ways, form a vast variety of compound moods and tenses, to which various namcs are given in most Grammars. Instead, however, of burdening the memory with a number of technical names; the explanations for the formation of such compound tenses and moods, will be given under each auxiliary. And it is recommended to the teacher, instead of requiring a technical name for these compound moods and tenses, merely to require the pupil to bring together the principal verb and its auxiLiaries forming these moods and tenses, to state which part of each verb is employed, and the effect of the whole mood and tense. Thus, in parsing the sentence $I$ shall, by two o'clock, have written my letter ; let the pupil be directed to say, shall have written, a compound tense of the verb write, formed by the passive participle of the verb write, with the present of the indicative of the auxiliary shall, and the root of the auxiliary have; the whole expressing future time and the action completed previous to some time expressed or implied. The time expressed or implied is two $0^{\circ} c l o c k$.

Auxiliary verbs are distinguished from other verbs by their not requiring the sign of the infinitive mood, To, after them, as verbs not auxiliary do, when they are combined with other verbs. Thus, we must say, I love to read; showing that the verb love, is not an auxiliary, but a principal verb, governing another in the infinitive mood. But we say, I will read; thus indicating that the verb will, is an auxiliary connecting the idea of reading with future time.

## AUXILIARY VERBS.

## TO 'BE.*

## RADICAL PART8

## Present. Am

Past. Was

Passive Participle. Been
verb; rb, in ns of verb noods most mory ns for , will ended he for fe the auxiwhich whole shall, il be se of $f$ the auxvhole vious ssed

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.
Singular.
1 I am
2 Thou art
3 He , \&cc. is
Past Tense.
Singular.
1 I was
2 Thou wast
$3 \mathrm{He}, \& \mathrm{c}$. was
CONDITIONAL MOOD.
'Present Tense.
Singular.

## 1 If I ke, \&c.

Past Tense.

## Singular.

1 If I were, \&c.
2 If thou were or wert
imperative mood.

Plural.
1 If we be, \&ce

## Plural.

1 If we were, \&ce.

Singular. 2 Be thou

Plural.
2 Be ye or you.
infinitive mood. To Be.
PARTICIPLES.
Active. Being

| Plural. <br> 2 <br> Be ye or you. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| infinitive mood. |  |
| To Be. |  |
| participles. | Passive. <br>  <br> Been |

Plaral.
1 We are, \&ce.

## Plural.

1 We were, \&c.

## Uses of this Auxiliary.

I.-This nuxiliary is joined to the active participle of the principal verb, to form a class of present and past tenses, implying more definite time than the simple present and past tenses of the principal verb. Thus, I am writing, more distinctly conveys the idea that I am engaged in writing at the present moment, than the simple present tense, I write; and uas writing, refers to some particular time past at which I was engaged in writing, while the simple past tense, I wrote, indicates

[^1]no more than that the act of writing took place at some former time. Thus, I was writing when he arrived, implies; that at the very time he arrived I was in the act of writing. Whereas, I urote when he arrived, implics no more than that the writing was about the time of his arrival or rather subsequently to it.
II.-This auxiliary is added to the passive participle (f a principal verb to form a passive voice to thit verb in all its own moods and tenses, thus:-
indicative mood. Present Tense.

Singular. 1 I am loved
2 Thou art love
3 He is loved
Past Tense.
Singular. Plura. 1 I was loved 2 Thou wast loved 3 He was loved. conditional drood. Present Tense.
. Singuatar. 1 If I be loved, \&c.

Plural:
1 We are loved

1 If we be loved, \&c.
1 We were loved; \&c.

Singular.
1 If I were loved

## 2 If thou wert loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
Singular.
1 Be thou loved
Past Tense.

INFINITIVE MOOD.
To be loved.
participle.
Being loyed.
II.-This auxiliary is combined with the auxiliary have and the principal verb, as, I have been loving ; $I$ have been loved; and also with other auxiliaries added te the verb have, as, I may have been lwing; I might
at some ved, imthe act implics e of his articiple fit verb
have been loving; I shall have been, \&c., for purposes which will be explained under that auxiliary.
IV.-This auxiliary is sometime used with the infinitive mood of a principal verb, to express a future tense connected with the idea of obligation, as, I am to write; signifying, I am expected or appointed to write. Such phrases, therefore, may be regarded as elliptical, and construed as one verb governing another in the infinitive mood.
V.-This auxiliary is used with the active participle of the verb go, and the infinitive of a principal verb, and also with the preposition about and the infinitive of a principal verb, to express an immediate future; as; I am going to write, I am about to write.

> TO DO.*

RADICAL PARTS.

| Present. | Past. | Passive Participle. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do | Did | Done |

IN AMEE MOOD.
rresent Tense.

Singular.
1 I do
2 Thou dost
$3 \mathrm{He}, \& \mathrm{c}$. does or doth
Past Tense.
Singular.
1 I did
2 Thou didst
CONDITIONAL MOOD. Present Tense.
Singular.
1 If I do, \&cc.
Present Tense.
Singular.
1 If I did, \&c.

Plural.
1 We do, \&c.

Plural.
1 We did, \&c.
*This verb is frequently used as a principal verb in the sense of acting, working, \&c., as, I do well; he does good; they did wrong : i. e. I act well; he perferms or works grod; they acted wrong.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular. 2 Do thou

Active. Doing

Plural.
2 Do ye or you

INSINITIVB MOOD.
To Do
participles.
Passive. Done $a r$ being done.
Uses of this Auxiliary.
I.-It is used with the root of the principal verb in its various moods and tenses for the purpose of expressing the same meaning with the simple tenses of the princtpal verb more emphatically, as, I do love, I did love, have the same meaning with the simple tenses, I love, and I loved, but more emphatically expressed.
II.-Its chief use is to express negative assertions in familiar conversation, as, I do not love, I did not love; the forms, I love not, I loved not, being seldom heard, except in poetry or declamation.
III.-It is sometimes used to save the repetition of the priucipal verb, especially in answering questions, as, Do you love $?$ I do. [i. e. I do love.] Did you love? I did. [i. e. I did love.]

## TO HAVE

RADICAL PARTE.
Present.
Have

Past. Had

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.
1 I have
2 Thou hast
3 He , \&c. has or hath
Past Tense.
Eingular.
1 I had
2 Thou hadat.

CONDITIONAL MOOD. Present Tense.

Uses of this Auxiliary.
I.-The present tense of this auxiliary is used with the passive participle of the principal verb, to signify that. the act expressed by the prineipal verb is completed and consequently perfectly past, as, I have written, I hewe toiled, I have loved; intimating, that the itcts, writing, toiling, and loving, are complete and past. $\gamma$ The rempound tense formed by the present of this auxiliary, is therefore called the perfect or preterit tense.

* The latter form is scarcely ever, if at all, used.
$\dagger$ The verb Have, is used to express the completion of the act expressed by the principal verb. It intimates not merely that the action is donc, but the agent possesses it done. It is thus that it imparts an active signification to the passive participle. I have written a letter, implies that I posscss the act of writing the letter completed. This form, therefore, requires not only that the act be completed, but that it in some sense continue to exist, and that there be an existing agent to pessess it. Thus, we cannot say, Columbus has discurered America; because Columbus no longer exists to possess that action, nor can we say, The Duke of Wellington has takith Badajos; because althcugh the Duke of Wellington exists, the act is gone, Badajos is no longer in his pessession. But

II- The past tense of this auxiliary, with the passive participle of the principal verb, is used to signify that the action denoted by the principal verb was past at some former time expressed or implicd, as, I had written the lotter before you arrived. The compound tense formed in th." manner, is usually called in grammars, by the very senselesi name, the Plu-perfect tense, that is, a
we can say, Parliament has passed the Poor-law Bill ; so long as both Parliament exists to possess the act, and the act itself still exists to be possessed. In regard to this tense, authors, whose works are extant, are regarded as enjoying a kind of continued existence in their works. Thus we can Homer has described the character of the Greeks; because the poems are extant in which he did so, and he is supposed to exist in his writings. Thus, although this tense implies completed action, so far from expreessing perfect past time, it implies that the action is not perfectly past, but in some sense, that it, as well as the agent, still exists. From this use of the passive participle to express action, that participle has been very generally treated, not as a passive participle, but as an active participle, expressing complete or perfect time. But this is manifestly erroncous, for in such phrases as, $I$ am loving, and I am loved; I have been loving, and I have been loved; 1 shall have been loving, and I shall have been loved; the first in each pair is active, and the second passive; but the only difference is in the participles, and the active and passive sense must be in the participles respectively, or it is 110 where. The sole cause of the apparent anomaly of a passive word, used to express activity, is, that the word have, with which it is accompanied, conveys the idea that the subject of the verb possesses the action done or completed, and that he was the doer of it-that it was his act, and that therefore, althcugh the doing of it is over, the doer and the thing done still remain. There is an crror prevalent in Ireland in the use of the auxiliaries have and do in the past tense. Did cught to be used when the act is altogether past; Have, when scme:thing still remains of it, as explained above. Thus, did you write to Mr. B. before he went away? Have you written to Mr. B. to day? Did you call at the Bank on the first day of last month? Have you called at the Bamb anta
contraction from the Latin plus quam perfectum, the ,mure than perfect tense; as if an act done, could be more than perfectly done. If a name must be given to $\mathrm{i}_{2}$ the name, Prior perfect, that is,' perfect or complete prior to a given time, is much more appropriate and intelligible.
III.-The past tense of this anxiliary, is sometimes used to express an act depending on a condition, which condition is not fulfilled, as, I had gone, if I had lenown that I uas expected. The meaning of which, is, I did not kiow that I was expected, and therefore did not gc , but if I had known, I should have gene.
IV. -The past tense of the conditional is scmetimes used before its nominative, and without a ccnditi, nal conjunction to express a condition not fulfilled, as, I had gone, had I been invited; that is, If I had been invited: the meaning being precisely the same as in the former example.
V.-This auxiliary is used with the passive participle of the verb To be, and the active participle of a principal verb to express more definitely past and prior past time, according to the use of the compound tense fcrmed by the auxiliary $T o B e$, with the active participle of a prinicipal verb, as, I have been loving ; I had been loving.
VI.-This auxiliary is used in its different moods and tenses with the passive participle of the auxiliary verb To be, to form a perfect and prior perfect tense of the passive voice, as, I have been loved; I had been loved.

[^2]VII.-This auxillary is combined with the other auxiliaries yet to be noticed, for the purpose of conveying the idea of perfect past and prior perfect past time, as combined with the sense of these auxiliaries, as, I will have loved; I shall have loved; I may have loved; I can have loved; I wou!d have loved; I should have loved ; I might have loved; I could have loved. It admits also the same combination along with the passive participle of the verb To be, and the active participle of a principal verb, as, I will have been loving ; I shall have been loving ; I may have been loving, \&c. Also, with the passive participle af the principal verb, as, $I$ shall have been loved: They might have been loved: He might have been loved, \&c.
VIII.-This auxiliary is used with the infinitive mocd of principal verbs, to express future time combined with the idea of obligation, analogous to a similar use of the auxiliary $B e$, already explained, as, I have to write ; I had to write : signifying, I have it in charge to write: I had it in charge to write, or was obliged to write. Such phrases may also be construed as elliptical forms of one verb governing another in the infinitive mocd.

WILL.
radical parts.
Present, Will indicative mood.

Past, Wculd
Present Tense.

Singular.
1 I will
2 Thou wilt*
3 He will
Past Tense.

Singular.
1 I would
2 Thou wouldest or wouldst

Plural.
1 We will, \&cc.

Thou wilt. The second person may sometimes be found thou willest, but then it is to be remembered that the verb is in such cases no longer used as an auxiliary, but as a principal verb, signifying, to choose to be willing, and must be followed by the sign of the infinitive as, thou willest to ivrite.

CONDITIONAL MOOD. Present Tense.

Singular.
1 If I will, \&ec.
Past Tense. Singular. 1 II 1 would, \&c.

Plural.
1 If we will, \&c.

1. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { I } \\ \text { We }\end{array}\right\}$ will, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { You } \\ \text { He } \\ \text { They }\end{array}\right\}$ shall, $\mid$ 2. $\left.\left.\underset{\text { We }}{\text { I }}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text { shall, }, \begin{array}{c}\text { You } \\ \text { He } \\ \text { They }\end{array}\end{array}\right\}$ will.

The form 1, is used to express futurity dependent on the will of the speaker, as, I will pay, You shall pay, He shall pay. The form 2 is used to express futurity not dependent on the will of the speaker, as, I shall die, Yvu will die, He will die.

Originally it is likely that shall was always used (as it often is in our translation of the Bible and other old kooks,) to express simple futurity ; and urill, to express futurity dependent on the will, not of the speaker but of the person whether speaker or not. This last use is retained where the will is emphatic, as, He will pay, although he is not bound.
timation of what in future willibe done without nocessarily implying an intention in the doer, as, The clock will strike.*
II. - The past tense is used with the root of the verb for the purpose of forming a future tense referring to a condition, which condition, it at the same time implies, is not fulfilled; as, I would write if I could; He winld write if he were authorised. Both implying, that the future writing depends on a condition, which condition, not being fulfilled, the writing will not be done.

- The same distinction is to be observed in the use cf the past tense, as the use of the present in regard to the employment of it with the different person. In the first person, would, implies a conditional purpose or intention. In the second and third persons, it implies a conditional prognostication, as, I would write, if I could ; expressing that my intention to write is prevented from being carried into effect by my inability. The clocle would strike if it were wound $u p$; expressing a future event depending on a contingency, which contingency not being supplied, the event does not take place, but without implying any purpose or intention. $\dagger$

[^3]nocese clock
ne verb ng to a mplies, unuld hat the ndition, use ef to the he first ention. dicional ressing carried pike if ending. pplied, ng any

I fall; ; now It it is he hurt will, plying te first ecaue, ch we s pro; for o hap-
would id of it is iurt; Css
III.-The past tense of this auxiliary is used to convey the idea of a past future, i. e. a future which is now past. For example, the phrases, I say that I will write, and, I said that I would write, run as it were parallel to one another : I would write, having the same relation to I said, that I will write, has to I say, that is, the relation of futurity.*
IV.-This auxiliary is used in combination with the root of the verb Be , and the active participle of a principal verb, to express a definite future time; as, I will be loving; Thou wilt be loving; $I$ would be loving; $H e$ would be loving, \&c. $;$ as, I will be waiting when you corme.
V.-It is also used with the root of the verb Be, and the passive participle of any principal verb, to express future time in the passive voice, as, I will be loved; He will be loved; I would be loved; He would be loved: as, The letter will be written when you call for it.
VI.-It is used in the present tense in combination with the auxiliary Have, and the passive participle of a principal verb, to express a prior future time, as, I will have loved ; Thou wilt have lored; He will have loved,\&c. I would have loved; He would have loved; I will have written my exercise before six $0^{\prime}$ clock; and in the past tense, to express a completed conditional assertion, either past or present, but not future, as, I would have written
future contingent event. It is aiso improper to ask a question with the past tense of this verb in the first person, as, Would I be afraid if I went to'sea'; because, such a question would be enquiring of another person respecting the state of one's own mind. But it is proper to say, Would he be afraid; Would the clock go if it were wound up.

* There is some delicacy required in the use of such phrases to avoid ambiguity. For example, He said yesterday that he would write to-morrow; might mean, that his intention yesterday was to write either to-day or to-morrow. This may be avoided by rehearsing the exact words, He said yesterduy, I will write to-morrow ; which would fix the intention of writing for to-day; or by naming the day, He said yesterday that he would verife on Tionday, Tuesday, \&c.
yesterday; He would now have been here. But although such expressions as,' I would have written to-morrow, may sometimes be heard, yet they are harsh, and the same sense would be better expressed thus, it was my intention to write to-morrow:
VII.-This auxiliary is used in combination with the verb Have, and the verb Be, at the same time, and with either the active or passive participle of the principal verb, forming prior perfect future tenses; and conditional perfect tenses in definite time in the active voice; and also perfect future and perfect conditicnal tenses in the passive voice, as, I will have been loving ; I will have been loved; I would have been loving; I uould have been loved; I will have been travelling two hiurs before you set out; The glass would have been broken if I had not caught it.


## SHALL.

## radicaliparts.

Present Indicate.
Past.
Shall Should

INDICATIVE MOOD:
Past Tense.:
Singular:
11 shall
2 Thou shalt
3 He , \&c. shall.
av Past TMnse.
Singular.

1. I should

2 Thou shouldst; 8se
CONDITIONAL MOOD.
Present Tense.

Singular.
1 If I shall, \&cc.
Past Tense.
Singular.
1 If I should, \&ic. Imperative, Infinite, and Participles wanting.

Plural. 1 If we shall, \&c. Pluial. 1 If we should, \&ce.

Th the of the perso vatio care

This auxiliary is used for the same purposes and in the same forms as the verb Will, with the exception of the dircctions respecting the use of it in the different persons. The student, therefore, is referred to the observations made on the verb Will, and requested to attend carefully to the following additional remark.

This auxiliary is used like the auxiliary will, in the present tense of the indicative, to express future time, and in the past tense, assertion, referring to a condition which is not fulfilled, as, I shall love; I should love; I shall write if you wish; I should take cold if I were to go out.

But with the first person, this auxiliary, contrary to the auxiliary Will, expresses in the present tense, mere prediction or foretelling; and in the past tense, mere contingency, without implying any purpose or intention. With the second and third person, it expresses command or intention in the person speaking; thus I shall be hurt if Ifalt'; Thou shall not kill. This auxiliary, thercfore, is used in the first person, singular or plural, both in the present and past tenses, wherever the auxiliary will cannot be used for the reasons given,-we cannot say, I will be afraid, but I shall be afrail; nor, We will be hurt if we fall, but We shall be hurt if we fall.
The original meaning of this verb is, to Owe, and when used emphatically in the past tense, it still retains ehat meaning, as, I shoild have written, but I was prevented: I should have listened, but I was inattentive.

In the last example the word should, pronounced emphatically, intimates that it was my duty to listen ; but, I should have listened, had I been present, the word shoutd being passed over lightly, mere intimates what would have taken place had thie condition of my being present been fulfilled.

These two last auxiliaries, therefore, Will and hall, make up complete tenses of the same kind between them, the one supplying the place of the other in those cases where either the idea of intention on the one hand, or obligation on the other, would be improper. Thus, when mere futurity, without reference to intention or obligation, is to be expressed, we have a future declined thus :

Singulcr.
1 I shall love
2 'Thou wilt love
3 He will love

Plural.
1 We shall love
2 Ye will love 3 They will love

But where the idea of pürpose, intention, or obligation is to be conveyed, we must decline thus :-
Singular.
1 I will love
2 Thou shalt love"
3 He shall love

Plural.
1 We will love
2 Ye or you shall love
3 They shall love
And corresponding with this, the past forms:-
Singular.
1 I should love
2 Thou wouldst love'
3 He would love
Plural.
1 We should love
2 Ye or you would love
3 They would love
Plural.
Singular.
1 I would love
2 Thou shouldst love
2 He should love
MAY.
RADICAL PARTS.
Present. May
-
1 We would love.
2 Ye should love
3 They shduld love
indicative mood. Present T'ense. Past. Might

Plural.

Singular:
1 I may
2 Thou maycst
${ }^{3}$ He may
Past Tense.
Singular.
1 I might
2 Thou mightest or mightst
3 He might
CONDITIONAL MOOD.
Present Tense.
Singular.
1 If I may, \&c.

1 We may,.\&ce.

## Pust Tense.

Stnguices 1 If I might, \&ic Imperative, Infinitıve, and Participles wanting. Uses of this Auxiliary.
I.-This auxiliary signifies to have liberty, and is used with the root of the principal verb to express that meanucy, in the present tense, unconditionally; in the past cemse, to express that the actual doing of what I assert save liberty to do, depends on a condition which is not fulfilled, and therefore, what I have libertiy to do, I do not do; as, Imay write, sienifics, I have liberty to write ; I might urrite, signifies, I have liberty to write, but my writing depends upon a condition which is not fulfilled, and therefore, I do not write, as, I might write if I chose, implying, that I do not choose, and therefore do not write.
II.-It is used to express mere contingency without any reference to liberty, as, The clock muy strike at the next hour; The clock might strike if it were wound up.*
*In consequence of this verb expressing liberty or mere ther fact, that when an act is contingent or when any one has liberty to do it, the actual doing of it usually depends on some condition expressed or implied, this auxiliary is frequently represented as forming with the principal verb, a present and past conditional mood. But this idea is erroneous $;$ for when I say, I may write if I choose; no condition is attached to my liberty, which is positively asserted, the condition that follows is attached not to my liberty to write, but to my actual writing. The same is true in the past tense, I might write if I chose $;$, the liberty is still asserted unconditionally ; but there is implied, that not my liberty to write, but my actual writing depends on a condition. This, however, is equally true of the past tenses of the auxiliaries of will, shall, can, and have, as well as may, and there is a tendency to this use of the past tenses of all verbs. Thus, we sometimes hear such expressions as, Did I know, for, if I knew, and, as we have seen, the constant use of the past tense of the conditional mood, is to express, not past time, but to point to a coudition not fulfilled, as, If I lincie his

1II.-This auxiliary is used with the root of the auxiliary $B e$, and the active participle of the principal verb, to unite with the idea of liberty or contingency, a definite time ; as, I may be loving ; I might be loving ; and also with the root of the verb $B e$, and the passive participle of the principal verb, to express likerty or contingency passively, as, I may be loved ; I might be loved.
IV. -It is combined with the present tense of the verb Have, and the passive participle of the principal verb, to form a compound tense, combining with the idea of liberty or contingency, the idea of complete past time, as, I may have loved; I might have luved.
$\mathbf{V}$ - It is used in connexion with the two auxiliarics, Be and Have, combined as above, to form compound tenses, uniting the ideas of liberty or contingency, active or passive, with definite time and complete action, as, $I$ may have been toving; I might have been loving; I may have been loved; I might have been loved.*

CAN.
RADICAL PARTS.

| Present Tense. | Past. <br> Can <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> indicative mood. <br> Present Tense. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Could |  |  |

Singular.
1 I can
2 Thou canst
3 He can
address I would write to him ; the whole implying, nct past time, but an unfulfilled condition, namely I do not know his address, and, therefore, will not urite.

If any name, therefore, is to be given to the compound mood formed by this auxiliary, it should be the Potential mood, under which name it may be classed with the auxiliary, can.

* Might and may are frequently confounded in Ireland. This is to be met with in old English books, but never now heard among educated people in England, c.g. Yc will not come unto me that ve might [may] have life.
auxverb, finite also ciple rency verb
b, to ea of ime, rics, ourid ctive as, I may

Past Tense.
Singular.
1 Plural.
1 I could
2 Thou couldest or couldst
3 He could

CONDITIONAL MOOD. Present Tense.

Singuilar. 1 Ifican, \&cc.

Pust Tense.

1 If I could Plural.
1 If we can, \&cc.
-Singular.
Imperative, Infinitive, and Participles wanting.

## Uses of this Auxiliary.

1. -This verb originally signified to know, and atill is used in Scotland in that sense; differently spelled ken; but as the idea of knowing to do anything easily slades into the idea of being able to do it, the use of it as an auxiliary is to express power or ability, as, I can wevitf, that is, in able to write; or as we find it frequently expressed, especially in Ireland; I know how to write. It is distinguished from the verb May, in that the verb may, asserts liberty in opposition to external restraint : the verb Can, asserts power in opposition to internal inability, as I may go out to walk for my work is done; I can lifl a stone of 100 lbs. weight.
II. -The past tense of this auxiliary as in the ease of will, shall, and may, does not usually convey the idea of past time, but of present or future time, implying that the act expressed by the principal verb to which it is attached, depends on a condition which is not fulfilled, as, I could walle ten miles if I chose; which sentence, asserts my ability to walk ten miles unconditionally, but intimates that my actual walking ten miles depends on my choice, and intimating further, that I do not choose, and, therefore, will not walk ten miles.

Sometimes, however, the past tense of could, does convey the idea of power or obligation at a former time, He could read when he wian three years old, that is, he was uble to read when he was at that age.
III.-Can, is used in precisely taie same combinations with Muy, for the purpose of forming compound tenses. combining the idea of power or obligations; with the various ideas which the other auxiliaries are intended to convey, as definite time, passiveness, complete action, \&ce., Thus, I can love; I could love; I can be loving ; I could be loving; I can be loved; I could be loved; 1 cun have loved ; I could have loved ; I can have been loving; I could have been loving; I can have been loved; I could have been loved.

LET.
radtcal parts.

Prcsent Indicative.
Let

Past. Let
पNDFCATIVE MOOD. Present ICcise. 1 I let
2 Thou lettest
3 He lets or letteth
Past Tonse.

Singular. 1 I let
2 Thou lettest 3 He let

CONDTIIONAL MOOD.:
Present Tense.
Singular. 1 If I let, \&c.

Past Tense, Not used.
Infinitive. To let.
Imperative. Let thou, Let ye, \&c.
fartreiples.

Active. Letting

Passive. Let.

## Uses of this Auxitiary.

I.-Its principal use as an auxiliary is to form a first and third person for the imporative moce of the principal
ations enses. h the ended ction, ng ; I 1 can ving; ed; I
verb, as, Let me love; Let us love; Let him love; Let them love. It is olvious, however, that this is merely the imperative in the second person, the address being to some person understood, Let thou me love ; that is, permit thou me to love.
II.-It is used in combination with the other auxiliaries, I do let him write ; I did let, \&c. ; I will let, \&c. ; I shall let, \&c.; I may let, \&c.; I might let, \&c. ; 1 can let, \&c.; I could let, \&c.; I shall have let, \&c.; I may huve let, \&c.; I can huve let, \&c. ; I am letting, \&c.; I wus letting, \&c.; I shull be letting, \&c.; I should be letting, \&c.*

## MUST.

This auxiliary is indeclinable, and is used only in the present tense of the indicative and conditional moods, $I$ must, they must, we must, \&r. If I unst, if they must, if he must, if we must, \&c.

It is not used in combination with any auxiliary except Be and Have. I must be loving; 1 must have loved; I must have been loved or loving.

Its use is to express the idea of obligation or construint, as, I must write; I am obliged to write.; I must be uriting; It must be written; Imust have uritten ; I must have been writing. In the latter two examples, must, is used, to express a strong belief founded upon evidence, as, I must have writiten, else I could not have received an answer. I must havs been writing wheil he entered the room, for I did nol observe hinn enter

* In old language this verb is used in the very opposite sense of permit, namely, to hinder or prevent; as when Pharaoh is stated, in the authorised version of the Bible, to have said to Moses and Aaron, Wherefore do ye Moses and Aaron let the pegple from their works, Exod. v. 14; that. is, hinder or prevent the people from doing their work. I will worlc and who shall LeT it, Isaiah, xliii. 13 ; that is, who shall hinder it. Again, I murposed to come to you but was l.et hitherto, Rom. i. 13; i. e. was prevented hithertc. Again, only he who now letteth will Let, 2.Thess. ii. 7; that is, he who now, hindereth will hinder.


## EXERCISES.

## VERB.*

What is a verb? How many kinds of verbs are there? When are verbs said to be transitive ! and when intransitive?

* Directions to Teachers.-A verb may be easily distinguished from any other part of speech by its making sense with a personal pronoun, and by the sentence being without meaning when it is omitted. An active transitive verb is to be distinguished from an active intransitive verb, by the former admitting an objective case after it; thus, we can say, John strikes the table, but we cannot say, John sits the table. It is to be observed, however, that verbs which are generally intransitive, sometimes become transitive, by taking after them a noun of similar signification; as, To run a race; To sleep the sleep of death. The number and person of the verb depend on the number and person of the subject or nominative; thus, if the nominative be in the singular number and third person, the verb is also in the singular number and third person. "When the past tense cannot be distinguished from the present, by the difference of termination, it is to be found out only by considering whether the affirmation is made of something that is going on at the time, or of something which has already taken place. The indicative, imperative, and infinitive moods, can scarcely be mistaken, if attention is paid to the preceding explanations.

Whether the present participle is used as a noun, an adjec: tive, or a verb, must be discovered by considering whether it is the name of some proof or circumstance, whether it qualifies a noung or whetner it expresses some act or condition in a state of progression. Care must be taken not to confound the passive participle with the past tense; as. I done it, instead of I did it; I have wrote, for I have unitten. It is easy to distinguish beiween the auxiliary and principal verbs, be, do, have, will, and let, from the former being always joined to a verb in its simple form, or a participle, and from

How a How How $n$ verb d mood? tive? partici
the lat the ser Ser: ing m being directe for bo come and no asked, past $t$ person gende tense, irregu thoug ed wit a nou to lea transi singu what
whic ber, tive num the moo pers indi past tive was ma:
there? nsitive ?
e easily ng sense without verb is by the we can sits the ich are ive, by a3, ${ }^{\circ} \%$ ber and 1 of the in the in the $t$ tense fference sidering oing on place. carcely explann adjec: whether ether it condinot to ; :s. $I$ mitten. incipal always Id from

How are verbs infiected? How many numbers have verbs ? How many persons? What do the tenses of the verb denote? How many moods have verbs? What do the moods of the verb denote? When is the verb said to be in the indicative mood? in the conditional? in the imperative? in the infinitive? How many participles have verbs' Why are the participles so called? What verbs are called regular ? irre-
the latter making the affirmation on which the meaning of the sentence or clause depends.

Sertences containing the verb may be parsed in the following mannicr, the particulars concerning each part of speech being drawn from the pupil by questions, as previously directed : Agesilaus being asked what he thought most proper for boys to learn, answered, What they ought to do vhlen they come to be men. .Agesilaus, a proper noun, masculine gender, and nominative case; being; an auxiliary verb, joined to asked; asked, an active verb, passive participle, regular, present ask, past tense asked; what, a compound relative pronoun; he, a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case; thought, an active verb, past tense, indicative mood, third person, and singular number, irregular, present, think, past, thought, passive participle, thought ; most, an adverb; proper, an adjective, when connected with most, in the superlative form ; for, a proposition ; boys, a noun, plural number, masculine gender, and objective case; to learn, an active verb, infinitive mood; answered, an active transitive verb, past tense, indieative mood, third person, and singular number, regular, governing the following clause; what, a compound relative pronoun, used instead of that which ; they, a personal pronoun, third person, plural number, masculine gender, and nominative case; ought, a defective verb, past tense, indicative mood, third person, and plural number, wanting the imperative and infinite moods, and the participles; to do, an active transitive verb, infinitive mood, governed by the verb ought ; when, an adverb; they, a personal pronoun; come, an intransitive verb, present tense, indicative mood, third person, and plural number, irregular, past tense, came, passive participle, come; to be, an intransitive verb, infinitive mood, irregular, present am, past tense, was, passive participle been; men, a noun, plural number, masculine gender, and nominative case.
gular? defective? What are principal verbs ? What are auxiliary verbs? Name the auxiliary verbs? What auxiliaries are also used as principal verbs? What does the auxiliary verb be denote? To what parts of the principal verb is it joined? What are the uses of do, as an auxiliary verb ? To what part of the principal verb is it joined? What does have imply? To what is it joined? What is the primary sense of shall? What is the present tense used to express? and what the past tense? What does the present tcnse of shall signify in the first person? and what in the second and third? With what part of the principal verb is shall inflected? What does will denote? What is the presont tense of this verb used to express? and what the past tense? What does it signify in the first person? in the second and third? With what part of the principal verb is will inflected? What docs let denote? To what is it joined? What does must denote? To what part of the principal verb is it joined? What are shall, will, may, can, and nusit also joined to?
Distinguis? Transitive froin Intransitive, Regular from Irregular, and Principal from Auxiliury Verbs, among the following:-
Love, find, perform, can serve, promise, direct, will succecd, sing, am, shall arrive, make, say, live, sell, come, must be, rise, ought to have, improve, stand, amuse, occupy, lose, fall, kleed, seek, think, afflict, let us go, do you hear ? he can ride, they may take, she has told, will they grow ? shall I send ? he is weeping, I have written, you must try, it must be done.

Inflect the following Verbs after the manner of "to
Gain, praise, believe, defend, ask, inform, reward, destroy, possess, admit, act, unite,agree; profess, punish, fear,prevent, extend, pursuc, employ, advance, perceive, attempt, assist.

> Inflect the following Verbs after the manner of "to write :"-

Arise, take, grow, lose, bring, fall, throw, strike, work, slay, shake, meet, know, seck, come, hide, find, fig'it, give, choose, begin, keep, see, stand, think, make.

What are Vhat auxdoes the principal auxiliary d ? What hat is the e used to he present hat in the al verb is s the pre-
the past ? in the al verb is is it joinhe princican, and
from ss, among

In what number, person, tense, and mood, wre the Verbs in the following examples?
I move, they joined, to grieve, he is pleased, they are learn: ing, she excels, having been, let him read, we gave, you wer: seen, it is finished, they may come, you should walk, 1 can run. he must remain, let them attend, Hector fought ; Cæsar came. saw, and conquered; the goods were sold; it is your duty t? obey ; follow me; come then, companion of my toils, let usi take fresh courage, persevere, and hepe to the end; if he repent, he will be forgiven; though they were invited, thes would not come ; were she gocd, she would be happy ; gentleness delights above all things to alleviate distress; and if $1:$ cannot dry up the falling tear, to soothe at least the gricving ficart.

## Correct the following errors:-

I love he ; she sits the chair ; these books is mine; John write a letter ; thou should love thy neighbour as theu loves thyself; the pens which you buyest were excellent ; let hims who stand, tuke heed lest he falls; have ycu wrote? I done as you desirest me; he has take his hat: she beseeched him in vain; I seed you at church; James has went to Lenden ; Mary has tore her frock, let Anne mended it; it ought to have be doing yesterday; it must be do to-morrow ; I had finish before you come; I shall not go to sea, for I will be drowned; if it were not he, whom do you imagine it to be? If you doest well, shall thou not be accepted? and if ycu do not well, sin lay at thy door.

## Parse the following sentences:-

I am sincere. Thou art industrious. A letter has been .written. You should learn. Let me see that book. Temperance preserves health. She may have been deceived. If thou wert his supericr, thou shouldst not have boasted. If our desires are moderate, our wants will be few. He was seen riding through the village. The water is frozen. Greatness may procure a man a tomb, but gocdness alone cun deserve an epitaph. To a fond parent who would not have his child corrected for a perverse trick, but excused it, saying it was a small matter; Solon very wisely replied, "Yes, but habit is a great onc." If opinion has cried ycur name up, let molesty ery your heart down, lest you deceive it, cr it deccive
you; there is no less danger in a great name than in a bad. one; and no less honour in deserving praise, than in endur-: ing it.

I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble while I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned.
No; dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation prized above all price,
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than tasten them on him.

## VI.-Adverb.

An Adverb is a word which qualifies a Verb, an! Adjective, or another Adverb.

Thus, in the example He writes well; well, qualifies the verb, by expressing the manner in which the act of ${ }^{\prime}$ writing is performed; in the examples, She is remarkably diligent ; They read very correctly; renarkubly and very qualify the adjective and adverb,by expressing the degree: of diligence and correctness.

Adverbs are chiefly used to express in cne word what. would otherwise require two or more words ; thus, Theresignifics in that place ; Whence, from what place ; Usefully, in a useful manner. They are sometimes classified according to their signification, as adverbs of time, of place of order, of quality, of manner, \&c.

Adverbs of quality and manner are generally formed: from adjectives, by adding $l y$; as, elegant, elegantly;: safe, safely ; peaceful, peacefully. If the adjective ends; in $y$, the $y$ is changed into $i$ before ly; as, happy, hap-pily. If the adjective ends in le, the $e$ is changed into. $y$; as, able, ably.
Some words become adverbs by prefixing $\alpha$; as, afloat, , aground.
A sort of compound adverb is formed by joining several words together; as, Now-a-days, by-and-by,

A
a bad endur-:
rb, an
ualifies c act of arkubly and very e degree: rd what. ;, There$e$; Useassified ime, of gantly;: ve ends. $y$, hap-ed into.

Adverbs, like Adjectives, are sometimes varied in the terininations to express comparison and different degrees of.quality.

Some Adverbs form the comparative and superlative by adding er, and est; as, soon, sooner, soonest.

Adverbs which end in $l y$, are compared by prefixing more and most ; as, . Nobly, more nobly, most nubly.

A few Adverbs are irregular in the formation of the comparative and superlative ; as, Well, better, best.•


#### Abstract

- Directions to Teachers.-It will be observed that both adjectives and adverbs express quality, and that the one class of words is to be distinguished from the other, not by signification or termination, but by the words which they qualify adjectives qualifying nouns, or words or phrases used in place of nouns, and adverbs qualifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Among the compound adverbs are not to be inctuded such phrases as, in general, at present; for these are merely elliptical expressions for in a general manner, at the present time. Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, are sonetimes improperly classed among adverbs; they are nouns governed by a proposition understood.

Sentences containing adverbs may be parsed in the follow ing manner. We are fearfully and wonderfully made: we a personal pronoun, first person, plural number, and nomina'tive case ; are, an auxiliary verb, present tense, indicative :mood, first person, and plural number, joined to made, the "passive participle of the verb make, thus forming the passive voice of that verb; fearfully, an adverb, qualifying made, formed from the adjective fearful, by adding ly; and, a conjunction ; wonderfullv, an adverb, qualifyiug made, compar:ttive, more wonderfully, superlative, most wonderfillly; mule, an active transitive verb, passive participle, irregular, prese:at tense make, past made.


## EXERCISES.

## ADVERB.

What is an adverb? What is the chicf use of adverbs? How are they sometimes classified? How are adverbs of quality and manner generally formed? When an adjective ends in $y$, how is the adverb formed from it? How are adverbs formed from adjectives which end in be? Hew are some nouns changed into adverbs? Why are some adverbs. varied in their terminations? How do adjectives which ens: in $l y$, form the comparative and superlative?

## Distinguish Adverbs from Adjectives in the follcuiag sentences:-

A sweet apple; that bird sings sweetly; the virtuous are, in general, happy ; he, who acts virtucusly, may expect to live happily ; profitable employment; he is profitably employed; we must be temperate, if we would be liealthy ; he lives very temperately; I shall be happy to sce you; they dwell toge-
places unrice, hither you. away can tel ling? so by freely, takes ther very happily; no person could have acted more nobly, yet he was sadly disappointed; there is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man.

## Correct the following crrors:-

He reads distinct ; she writes neat ; they behave very proper ; let us be sincerely; a resolution calmly, nobly, and disinterestedly; a cheerfully and good old man; he spoke uncommon well; do nothing eareless ; the man who deliberates wise, and resolves slow, will act correct; praise no man too liberal when he is present, nor censure him too lovish when he is absent; a just man should account nothing more preciously than his word, nothing more venerably than his faith, and nothing more sacredly than his promise.

## Parse the following sentences :-

Here theyare. Have you been there? Where is my hat? Whither has he gone" Now is the accepted time. Work while it is called to-day. I shall see my brother soon; I eagerly wish I could see him oftencr. When I say chec, lake ycur
places; when I say twice, prepare your pencils; when I say inrice, begin. Do not buast too much of your succiss. Cunie hither immediately, and 1 will decide the matter betwecn you. John reads less now than he did formerly. Jane went away yesterday; she will perhaps return to-macrow. Who can tell what shall be hereafter? Can you lend me a shinling? Indeed I cannot at present; but I shall be able to do so by-and-by. A true friend communicates his thoughts freely, advises justly, assists readily, adventures boldi', talkes all patiently; and continues a friend unchangeably.

## VII.-Preposition.

A Preposition connects words, and shuws the relation between them.

Thus in the sentence, "We travelled from Spain through France towards Italy," the prepcsitions from, through, towards, not only connect the neuns Spui", France, Italy, but express the relation or beariner they had to each other in the travels of the persons rearescinted by the pronoun we.

Prepositions are so called, because they are generally placed before the words whose connexica or relation with other words they point out.

The following is a list of the prepositions in mese. common use :-

About, above, across, after, against, along, amic', amidst, umong, amongst, around, at, ,befure, behind', below, beneath, beside, besides, between, betwixt, beyond, but, by, concerning, down, during, except, for, fiom, in, into, neatr, nigh, of, off, on, wer, out of, imend, stur, through, throughout, till, to, towards, under, andervecith, tunto, rup, uporn, with, uitkin, without.

## VIII.-Conjunction.

\& Conjứnction joins words and sentences together.

Thus, in the sentence, " My father and mother are come, but I have not seen them;" the words father and mother are joiner by the conjunction and, and the two clauses of the sentence are joined by the conjunction but.

The conjunctions in most gencral use are :-
And, also; either, or; neither, nor ; though, yet; but, however; for, that ; because, siace; therefore, wherefore, then ; if, unless, lest.

## IX.- intarjection.

An Interjection is a word used to express sudden emotion.

Thus, in the examples, "Ah! there he comes; alas ! what shall I do!" ah, expresses surprise, alas, distress.

Interjections are so called, because they are generally ihrown in between the parts of a sentence. Those which are chiefly used are :-

$$
\mathcal{A} h, \text { alas, fie, ha, hush, huzぇu, lo, O, oh, pshaw. }
$$

Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, become interjections, when they are uttered as exclamations; as, nonsense! strange! hail! away !*
*Directions to Teachers.-Prepositions and conjunctions are both used to join wowls together ; but the formes are easily distinguished from the latter by their expressing both connexion and relation, whereas the latter express connexion only. Thus, the sentence, I have wine and a glass, merely expresses that wine and a glass are in my possessicn; while the esentence, I have wine in a glass, expresses, nut culy

## EXERCISES.

PREPOSFTION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION.
What is a preposition? Why are prepositions so called? What is a conjunction 3 What is an interjection?

## Distinguish Preposilions from Conjunctions in the following sentences:-

A slate and a pencil ; I write on a slate with a pencil; we live during one half of the year in the town, and during the other half in the country; John and James divided the lual ${ }^{\circ}$
that the wine and glass are in my possession, but that the one contains the other. Interjections may be readily distinguished from other parts of speech, by their always expressing exclamation, and by their seldom being necessarily connected with the other words in the sentence.

Prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections may be parsed In the following manner ;-I would willingly assist you; but alas! I have not the means, for I myself have been left in great poverty by the death of my brother and sister. I, a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, common gender, and nominative case; would, the past tense, first person singular of the auxiliary verb will, joined to the verb assists, to form the compound tense would assist, to express an assertion dopending upon a condition, namely, my having means which is not fulfilled, and therefore implying that I will not assist ; willingly, an adverb, qualifying would assist ; you, a personal pronoun, second person, plural number, common gender, and objective case, governed by the verb assist ; but, a conjunction, connecting the two clauses of the sentence; alas, an interjection ; $I$, a personal pronoun, as before: have, an active verb, present tense, indicative mood, first person, silugular number ; not, an abverb, qualifying have ; the, the definite article, limiting the signification of means; means, a noun singular or plural number, neuter gender, and objective case; for, a conjunction connecting the two clauses of the sentence: $I$, a personal pronoun, as before; myself, a reciprocal pronoun, nominative case; have, auxiliary verb, joined to been, the passive participle of the auxiliary verb be; and left, the passive parriciple of the verb leave, past tense, left, forming the com-
between them, and James gave a part of his share to a poor man on the street; though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor; blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth ; I have only calied twice, since I came home ; since you will not do as you are desired, you must be turned down to the bottom of the class; unless he come soon, I do not expect to see him before night ; they are happy, because they are good.

> Parse the following sentenees:-

Charles is esteemed, because he is both discreet and benevelent. Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings! Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me; lest I be full and deny thee ; or lest I be poor, and steal, and take thy name in vain. Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. He can neither read nor write, yct he is not altogether ignorant. Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts. Ah! the delusions of hope. We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends, And fortune smil'd deecitful on her birth: For, in her helpless years, depriv'd of all, Of every stay, save innocence and heaven, She, with her widow'd mother, feeble, old, And poor, liv'd in a cottage far retir'd Among the windings of a woody vale; By solitude and deep surrounding shades, But more by bashful modesty, conceal'd.

> PARSING.

To parse sentences etymologically, that is, to name the class or part of specch to which each word belongs, and to explain
pound tense have been left, expressing the passive voice of the verb leave, and perfect past time ; present tense, leave ; in, a preposition, showing the relation between I and poverty; great, an adjective in the positive form, qualifying poverty; poverty. a noun, singular number; neuter gender, and oljective case; $b y$, a preposition, showing the relation between the state in which I have been left and death, and brother and sister; my, a persunal pronoun, possessive case; brother, a noun, masculme gender, and objective case; and, a conjunction, joining brother and sister ; sister, a noun, feminine gender, and cobjective case.
to a poor sakes he nherit the since you wn to the expect to are good.
nd benemove far $r$ riches; and deny in vain. ether in ItogetherAh! the cn virtue
he chass explain e of the l,2 pregreat, overty. sc ; by, which rsomal ender. and
its relations to the thing or things which it represents, and to other words in the same sentence, it is necessary to have impressed on the memory the following general principles, as they have been already given in the form of rules, and illustrated by examples. The signification of nouns is limited to one, but to any one of the kind, by the indefinite article, and to sme particular one, or some particular number, by the $d$ finite article. Nouns, in one form, represent one of a kind, and in another, any number more than one; they are the numes cf males, of females, or of objects which are neither male nor female; and they represent the subject of an affirmation, a command, or a question, -the owner cr possessor of a thitigor the object of an action, or of a relation, expressed by a preposition. Adjectives express the qualities which distinguish one person or thing from another; in one form, they express quality without comparison; in another, they express comparison between two,or between one and a number taken collectively, -and in a third, they express comparison between one and a number of others taken separately. Pronouns are used in place of nouns; one class of them is used merely as the substitutés of names; the pronouns of another class have a peculiar reference to some preceding words in the sentence, of which they are the substitutes,-and those of a third class point out, with great precision, the persons or things which they represent. Some pronouns are used for both the name and the substitute; and several are frequently employed in asking questions. Affirmations and commands are expressed by the $v e r b$; and different inflections of the verb express number, person, time, and manner. With regard to time, an affirmation may be present or past future ; with regard to manner. an affirmation may be positive or conditional, it being doubtful whether the condition is fulfilled or not, or it being implied that it is not fulfilled; -the verb may express comonana or cxhortation; or the sense of the verb may be expressel without affirmino or commanding. The verb also expresses that an action or state is or was going on, by a form which is also used sometimes as a noun, and sometimes to qualify nouns. Affirmations are modified by adverbs, some of which can be inflected to express different degrees of modification. Words are joined together by conjunctions; and the various relations which one thing bears to another are expressed by jrepositions. Sudden emotions of the mind, and cxclamations, are exprossed by interjections.

In parsing sentences according to these general principles, it will be observed that many words, from the different ways in which they are used, belong sometimes to one part of speech, sometimes to another. Thus, in the sentence, "After a storm comes a calm," the word calm is a noun ; in "The day was colm," it is an adjective; in "Calm your fears," it is a verb. The words which belong sometimes to one class, sometimes to another, according to their peculiar signification in the sentences in which they occur, are chiefly nouns and adjectives, as, hard labour, labour diligently; nouns, adjectives, and verbs, as, humble rank, rank weeds, you rank high ; adjectives and adverbs, as, a little learning, speak little; adverbs and prepositions, as, go on, on the table; adverbs and conjunctions, as they are yet young; though she is fair, yet she is not amiable; prepositions and conjunctions, as, for your sake I will obey, for it is my duiy to do so 'The simplest and host philosophical way to find out to what part of speech each word belongs, as well as to analyze the structure of the most complicated sentences, is to parse them according to the following method :-The minutest plant or animal, if attentively examined, affords a thousand wonders, and obliges us to admire and adore that omnipolent hand whath created it. What word makes the principal athrmation in this sentence? Affords. What part of speech is affords, since it affirms? A verb. Dees it affirm of something past, or of something going on at the present? Of something going on at present. In what tense is it then? In the present tense. ls the affirmation positive or conditional? Positive, and therefore the verb is in the indicative mood. What is the subject of the affirmation? Plant. May any other word in the sentence be the subject of this affirmation. Yes, unima. What joins these two words? The conjunction or. What part of speech is plant? A noun, because it is the name of something. Is it the name of a male or female? Of neither ; hence it is of the neuter gender. Does it signify one, or more than one? One only, and therefore it is in the singular number. In what case is plant, since it is the subject of an affirmation? In the nominative case. Is the application of this name or noun limited by any word? Yes, by the definite articlo the. What kind of'plant is spoken of? The minutest plant. What part of speech is minutest, because it describes the kind of plant $?$ An adjective in the superlative form. Why
do y pose take affor obje the artic it li An plan they
princidifferent e part of ,"After n "The ears,' it ie class, ignificay nouns nouns, ou rank speale table; pugh she netions, so The hat part e strucem ac-oraniers, and
which 1 in this since it t, or of oing on I tense. $e$, and is the vord in nima. it part someither ; - more num1 aftirof this sfinite uutest cribes Why
do you say that it is in the superlative form? Because it supposes a comparison between this plant and every other plant taken separately. What does the minutest plant or animal afford? A thousand wonders. Which of these words is the object of the action affirmed? Wonders, which is therefore in the objective case. What part of speech is $a$ ? The indefinite article. Does it limit the signification of the noun here? Nc, it limits the word thousand. What part ef speech is thousand? An adjective of number, qualifying wonders. Does the minutesi. plant cr animal afford a thousand wonders to every one? No, they must be attentively examined. What word joins this affirmation with the other? The conjunction if. In what way must the plant or animal be casamined? Attentively. What part of speech is attentively? An adverb, because it qualifies the verb examined. What part of the verb is $\varepsilon x$ amined. The passive particıple. Does it make a complete affirmation by itself? No, the auxiliary verb be is understocd. Is any other positive affirmation made concerning the plant or animal? Yes, it obliges. Whom does it coblige ? Us. What part of speech is us? A personal pronoun, in the plural number and objective case. What does the plant or animal oblige us to do? To admire and adore. What we:d points out what you are obliged to do ? The preposition to. What parts of speech are admire and adore? Verbs. Do they affirm in this sentence? Not by themselves, but they express acts which we are obliged to do? What part of the verb is each of them? The infinitive mood, indicated by the preposition to? What word connects them? The conjunction and. What is the object of the acts of admiring and adoring? Hand. What kind of hand? Omuipotent. Is ihe word hand qualified by any other word but ommipotent? Yes, by the demonstrative pronoun that. Is any thing aftimed of that omnipotent hand? It created. Is the word hind issel? the subject of this affirmation? No, the word $w i$ inich is used instead of it. What part of speech is which? A proncun. What kind of pronoun? A relative proncun, because it refers immediately to the word hand, which is its aniecedent. Wien did the act expressed by created take place ! At some former or past time, hence the veri is in the past tense. What did the omnipotent hand create? The plant or animal. Is the word plant or animal the object of the affirmetion, as it is expressed in the sentence? No, but its substitute, tre
pronoun it. Name the articles in this sentence. The, a, Name all the nouns. Plant, animal, wonders, hand. Name all the adjectives! Minutesl, thousand,onnipotent. Name all the pronouns? Us, that, which, it. Name all the verbs ? Examined, affords, obliges, adore, admire, created. Name the adverb ? Attentively. Name the preposition ? To. Name all the conjunctions ? Or, if, and. Are there examples of all the parts of speech in this sentence? Of all but the interjection.

Sentences to be parsed according to the foregoing method:-
Justice and bounty procure friends.
Idleness is the parent of want and pain; but the labour of virtue bringeth forth pleasure.

The faculty or speecr was bestowed upon man, for great and innortant purposes; but, alas! it is too often pervertect.

- Gook mogistrates, promoting the public interest, observing the laws, and favouring virtue, are worthy of honour.

Lo! at the couch where infint beauty sleeps, Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps: She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies, Smiles on her slumb'ring child with pensive cyes.
It is reported of the ancient Persians by an eminent writer, that the sum of their education consisted in teaching youth to ride, to shoot with the bow, and to speak truth.

Life is a voyage, in the progress of which we are perpetually changing the scene: we first leave childhocd behind us, then youth, then the years of ripened manhocd, then the better and more pleasant part of old age.

Scize, mortal! seize the transient hour ;
Improve each moment as it fies:
Life's a short summer, man a ilower; He dies-alas! how soon he dies !

Society, when formed, requires distinctions of property, diversity of conditions, subordination of ramks, and a multiplicity of occupations, in crder to advance the general good.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark unfathon'd caves of ocean bear ;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetncss on the desert air.
$O$ vain and inconsistent world! $O$ fleeting and transient life! When will the sons of men learn to think of thee as they ought 's When will they learn humanity from the affiictions of their brethren; or moderation and wisdom from the sense di their own fugitive state?

Yon cottager who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store; Content, though mean, and cheerful, if not gay. Shuffing her threads about the live long day Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light; She, for her humble sphere by nature fit, Has little understanding, and no wit, Receives no praise : but though her lot be such, (Toilsome and indigent) she renders much ; Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible trueA truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew; And in that charter reads with sparkling eyes, Her title to a treasure in the skies.
O happy peasant! Oh unhappy bard ! His the mere tinsel, hers the rich reward; He praised perhaps for ages yet to come, She never heard of half a mile from home; He lost in errors his vain heart prefers, She safe in the simplicity of hers.
If nalure has denied to Britain the fruitful vine, the fragrant myrtle, the spontaneous soil, and the beauiiful climate, she has also exempted her from the parching droughts, the deadly siroc:, and the frightful tornado. If our soil is poor and churlish, and our skies cold and frowning, the serpent never lurks within the one, nor the plague within the other. If our $m$ un ains are bleak and barren, they have, at least, nursed within their busoms a race of men, whose industry and intelligence have perlormed greater wonders, and supply a more inexhausible fund of wealth, than all the mince of Mexico and Hindostan.

Hark! from yon stately ranks what laughter rings, Mingling wild mirth with war's stcrn minstrelsy, His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings, And moves to death with military glee :
Boast, Erin, boast them ! tameless, frank, and frec, In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known, Hough nature's children, humorous as she; And he, yon chieftain, strike the proudest tone Of thy bold harp, green Isle! the Hero is thine own.

## Part III.-SYNTAX.

Syntax treats of the connexion and arrangement of words in sentences.

A sentence is any number of words joined together, so as to form a complete affirmation or proposition.

Thus, the words, "From virtue to vice," do not contain a complete proposition: therefore, they do not form a sentence. But the words, "From virtue to vice the progress is gradual," form a sentence, because they contain a distinct proposition, or because the sense is complete.

Sentences are either Simple or Compound.
A Simple sentence contains only one proposition.

A Compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences joined together.

Thus, "His talents are of a high order," His talents excite admiration," are two simple sentences, which are united into a compound sentence, by saying," His talents, which are of a high order, excite admizaticn."

Every sentence or complete proposition con-
tains a subject, or thing spoken of, und an affirmation, or what is said of the subject.

When the affirmation is not limited to the subject, a complete propostion or sentence also contains an object.

Thus, in the sentence," Birds sing, ${ }^{99}$ birds is the subject, and sing the affirmation;-in the sentence, "Knowledge improves the mind," knowledge is the subject. improves the affirmation, and mind the object.

The subject of a sentence is always a noun, or two or more nouns joined together; as, James walks, Juhn and Thomas run;-a pronoun, or pronouns; as, He reads, yous and $I$ write; -the infinitive of a verb; as, To obey, is the duty of children; —or a part of a sentence; as, 1hat yous cannot repeat your lesson is your owu fauli.

The affirmation in a sentence is always made by a verb.

The object in a sentence is always a noun, or a pronoun ; as, Jane lost her book, and Mary found it;-the infinitive or present participle of a verb; as, William loves to play, Robert takes pleasure in reading and writing;-or a part of a sentence; as; I do not know how to perform this exercise.

The other parts of speech are employed in the structure of sentences, as follows :-The article to limit the signification of the subject or object; the adjective to qualify the subject or object; the adverb to qualify the affirmation, or to modify some other word of quality ; the preposition to show how the object is related to the subject, or to the affirmation, or to some other object; and the conjunction to join two or more subjects, two or more affirmations, two or more objects, or two or more words of quality, or to unite the clauses of a compound sentence, or to connect separate sentences.

The following rules exhibit the principles upen whieh the several parts of speech are connected in the conslruction of sentences, according to the prevailing usage of the English language.

## SUBJECT AND VERB.

Rule I.-A verb is of the same number and person with its subject ; as, I speak; thou hearest, the master teaches; the scholars leain.

1. Collective nouns are followod by verbs in the sin:gular or in the plural number, according as unity ui: plurality of idea is expressed; as, The council is sitting, the clergy are divided among themselves.

Party, artiny, and some other collective nouns, are never followed by a verb in the plural number.
2. Two or more nouns in the singular number, joinical by the conjunction and, take the verb in the plural ; us, Justice and boünty procure friends.
3. Two or more nouns in the singular number, joirred by or or nor, talre the verb in the singular; an, Either Jolun or James was prement.'

In like manner, when two nouns in the singular numher are connected by the proposition unith, or ly so eli expressions as, as well as, the verb is in the singular ; $:$ : , The gentloman, with his sen; was herc ycatertay; Cazar, as well as Cicero, was elcquent.
4. When two or more nominatives in different numbers are joined by or or nor, the verb is in the plure? ass; Neither health nor riches are to be depended on; Neither you nor I are in fault.

When two or more nominativos, in the same number, but of different persons, are joined by or or nor, the verbiagrees with the last; as, Either thou or th is to blatme.
4. When two or more nominatives of different perserns are jcined by the conjunction and, the verb agrees with, the first person in preference to the second, and with the sowond in preference to the third; as, You aind Ihee leazned our lessons; You and he have received yon:r reward.
7. When the infinitive mood, or part of a senterer, is us d as the subject of an affimation, the verb is in tha hhrd nerson singular; as, 'To live soberly, righicons's, wid ciusly, is lex dety it at men.

8، When a subject or nominative is joined to a parti-
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## ARTICLE.

Rule II.-The indefinite article is placed before nouns in the singular number only; as, a pear; un apple.

The definite article is placed before nouns in either the singular or the plural number ; as, The garden, the trees.

1. The indefinite article is placed before nouns signifying more than one, when they are used collectivcly; as, $\mathcal{A}$ dozen, a score.
2. The indefinite article is placed before nouns in the plural number, when they are qualified by numerat adjectives used as nouns, or by $f \in w$ or many; as, $A$ hundred pounds, a thousand guineas, a few books, a great many pens.
3. When several nouns are joined together, some of which take $a$ before them, and some an, the indefinite article is repeated before cach of them; as, $\mathcal{A}$ horse, an ass, an owl, and $a$ sparrow.
4. When two or more nouns or adjectives are joined together, the article is placed only before the frrst of them, if they are applied to the same person or thing; it is placed before each of them, if they are appliced to different persons or things; as, The pious and learned Newton; the English and the Irish nation.
5. The definite article and an adiective are sometimes used instead of the adjective and a noun ; as, The good. the wise.
6. The definite article sometimes supplies the place of a personal pronoun in the possessive case; as, He hiaw a swelling on the neck.


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## NOUN.

Rule III.-Nouns or personal pronouns, applied to the same persons or things, are put in the same case; as, John the Baptist; Julius Cosar, he who was killed in the senate-house, was a warrior and an orator.

1. A noun and a personal pronoun, applied to the same person or thing, cannot be nominatives to the same verb, thus, "Paul the Apostle, he was very zealcus," ought to be, "Paul the Apostle was very zealous."
2. A noun is sometimes put in apposition to a part of a sentence; as, You read very indistinctly, a habit which you should endeavour to correct.
3. A noun or pronoun which answers a question is in the same case with the noun or pronoun which asks it ; as, Who told you 3 He. Whose books are these ? Mine.

Rule IV.-When two nouns, or a ncun and a pronoun, denote the possessor and the possessed, the name of the former is put in the possessive case; as, My father's servant; thine is the. kingdom.

1. The name of the thing possessed is sometimes omitted; as, He is at the Watch-maker's ; let us go to St. Patrick's.
2. When the possessor is described by two or more nouns, the sign of the possessive is ganerally put after the last ; as, John the Baptist's head.
3. When the thing possessed belongs to two or more, the sign of the possessive is put after each; as, It was my father's, mother's, and uncle's opinion.
4. The objective case with of is Srequenily used unstead of the possessive ; asc A scrvant of my futher.

When the thing is onily one of a number belonging to the possessor, both the possessive case and of are used,
as, A servant of my father's, the word servants being understood anter father's. The full construction in such a case is, A servant out of my father's servants.

## ADJECTIVE.

Rule V.-Every adjective qualifies a noun, expressed or understood; as, A wise man; few were present.

1. Adjectives sometimes qualify the infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence ; as, To see is pleasant ; to be blind is unfortunate.
2. Adjectives of number qualify nouns in the singular or plural, according as they signify one or more; as One man, six children.
3. The adjective each, every, either, neither, qualify nouns in the singular number; as, Every boy is in his place; let each speak for himself.

Every sometimes qualifies a plural nown, when the things which it denotes are spoken of collectively ; as, Every hundred years. Hundred is here treatod as a noun.

## PRONOUN.

Rule VI.-Pronouns are of the same number, gender, and person, with the nouns which they represent; as, The master sits at his desk; the scholars learn their lesson.

1. When two or more pronouns are used in place of the same noun, they are put in the same number, gender, and person; thus, "Thou hast done me a great fivour, for which I am much obliged to you," ought to be," Yma thave done me a great favour for which I am much obliged to you."
2. The pronoun it, when the nominative to a verb, is applied to persons as well as to things; to the first and second persons as well as to the third person ; and to the plurid number as well au to the singuiar as, It is the
leing ; it, was I; it was not yors; it was the men who were here this moming.
3. Relative pronouns are of the same number, gender, and person, with their antecedents ; as, $I$, who am still your friend, will not desert you; let the monitors, who are ready, begin.
4. Whien the relative refers to two antecedents of different persons, it agrees with the one or the other, according as the meaning of the sentence requires; as, $I$ am the person who make the pens; I am the person who has charge of the slates.
5. The relative which is generally understood of collective nouns, even when they represent persons ; as, The committee, which met to-day, was unanimous.
6. The relative which has sometimes a part of a sentence for its antecedent; as, He is in great distress, which I am sorry to hear.
7. The relative in the objective case is somtimes omitted; as, This is one of the best books I ever read.
8. The demonstrative pronouns this and that agrec: with their nouns in number; as, This book, these books; that map, those maps.

## VERB.

Rule VII.-Active transitive verbs and their: participles take after them the objective case ; as, If ye love me, keep my commandments; William is learning his lesson:

When the active participle is used as a noun, it genc.rally takes an article before it, and of after it; 23, In the keeping of thy commandments there is great reward.

When this participle is preceded by a noun or a pronoun in the possessive case, it does not take the article hefore it ; as, His neglecting to study is the cause of his ignorance.
Rule VIII.-The verb to be has the same case after it as before it; as, It is $I$, be not afraid; who do men say that $I \mathrm{am} ;$ whom do they represent me to be.

Rule IX --The Infinitive Mood follows another verb or a participle; as, I desire to learn; he is waiting to see you.

1. The Infinitive Mood sometimes follows a noun or an adjective ; as, Your desire to imprive is commendable; it is delightful to behold the setting sur.
2. The Infinitive Mood is sometimes used absolutely; as, To tell you the truth, I was not present.
3. The Infinitive Mood is preceded by the preposition to, except afler the verbs, bid, can, dare, feel; hear, let, make, may, must, need, shall, see, and will.

## ADYERS.

Rule X.-Adverbs are joined to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as, wisely said, exccedingly good, very well.

1. The Adverbs hence, whence, and thence, do not require from before them, as each of them contains in itself the power of that preposition ; as, whence (that is, from what place) came you?

Two negatives make an affirmation; thus, "I do not take none," means "I take some."

## PREPOSITION

Rule XI.-Prepositions are followed by nouns and pronouns in the objective case; as, For $m e$, with $u s$, on the table.

1. Prepositions are also followed by the active participles of verbs; as, By applying to your studies, you will acquire knowledge.
2. Prepositions are frequently omitted, especially before nouns denoting time, space, and dimension, and before the personal pronouns; as Once in day; he ran two miles; this wall is six feet high; tell me the truth.
3. The idiom of the language requires particular prepositions after certain words and phrases; as, A prejudice against ; an abhorrence of; an aversion to.

## CONJUNCTION.

Rule XII.-Conjunctions join the same cases of nouns and pronouns, the same moods and tenses of verbs, similar parts of speech, and the clauses or members of sentences; as, John and James are come; I saw him and her ; they read and write well ; a wise and virtuous man; we should live soberly and honestly ; keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile.

1. When the relative pronoun follows the conjunction than, it is put in the objective case; as, His father, thusiz achom I never knew a better man, is dead.
2. Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions; thus both is followed by and, either by $c^{\prime}$, neither by nor, though by yet, \&c. ; as, Both you and I saw it ; though he was rich, yet, for our sakes he became poor.

## INTERJECTION.

Rule XIII.-Interjections are joined to the objective case of pronouns of the first person, and the nominative of pronouns of the second; as, Ah me! 0 thou!

In addition to the examples of ellipsis, or omission of words, given under some of the preceding rules, the following may be mentioned as occurring frequently in both poetry and prose.

1. When two or more affirmations are made of the same subject, the noun or pronoun is placed only before the first ; as, " I love, fear, and respect the magistrate," instead of "I love, I fear, and I respect the magistrate."

* Directions to Teachers.-The Rules of Syntax will enable the pupil to understand how these words, which he was formerly taught to classify and inflect according to the principles of Etymology, are combined into sentences. In parsing, they may be applied as follows:-Choose those for


## EXERCISES.

What is a sentence ? How many kind of sentences are there? What is a simple sentence? What is a compound sentence? What must every sentence contain? What must a sentence contain when the affirmation is limited to the
your companions whom you see others respect. Choose, an active verb, imperative mood, second person singular or plural, agreeing with its subjecf or nominative you understood: "A verb is of the same number and person with its subject." Those, a demonstrative pronoun, in the plural number, agreeing with the noun persons understood: "Tha demonstrative pronoun this and that agree with their nouns in number." For, a preposition, pointing out companions: Your, a personal pronoun, plural number, common gender, and possessive case, connected with companions: "When two nouns, or a noun and a pronoun, denote the possessor, and the thing possessed, the name of the former is put in the possessive case." Companions, a noun, plural number, common gender, and objective case, pointed out by the preposition for: "Prepositions are followed by nouns in the objective case." Whom, a relative pronoun, plural number, common gender, third person, and objective case, agreeing with its antecedent persons: "Relative pronouns are of the same number, gender, and person with their antecedents;" and the object of the verb respect. You, a personal pronoun, singular or plural mumber, cornmon gender, second person, and nominative case, subject of the verb. Sce, an active verb, second person singular or plural, present tense, indicative mood, agreeing with its subject, you: " A verb is of the same number and person with its subject." Others, an adjective with a plural termination, used to signify other persons. Respect, an active verb, infinitive mood, the preposition to being understood following the verb see: "The infinitive mood follows another verb or a participle."

The following mode of analyzing sentences will assist the pupil in understanding their grammatical structure. Iearning confers so much superiority on those who possess it, that they might probably have escaped all censure, had they been
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the subject? What must the subject of a sentence always be? What is the affirmation in a sentence always made by ? What must the object in a sentence always be? Of what use is the article in the structure of sentences? the adjective? the adverb? the preposition ? the conjunction?
alsle to agree among themiselves. What is the subject of the first affirmation ? Learning. What part of speech is learning? A noun, singular number, neuter gender, and nominative case. Is the word learring always a noun ? No. It is sometimes the active participle of a verb. What is here affirmed of learning? It confer's. What part of speech is confers? A verb, present tense, indicative mood, third person singular. How do you know that it is in the singular? Because it is of the same number and parson with its subject learning. What does learning confer? Superiority. In what case is supuriority? In the objective case, " because active verbs and their participles take after them the objective case." What qualifies superiority? Much, which is therefore an adjective. What part of speech is so? An adverb, joined to much: "Adverbs are joined to verbs, adjectives, \&ec," On whom does learning confer superiority? On those who possess it. What part of speech is on? A preposition. Of what use is on in the sentence? It points out the objects on whom learning confers superiority. What word represents these objects? Persons understood. What part of speech is those? A demonstrative pronoun, in the plural number, agreeing with persons: "The demonstrative pronouns this and that agree with their nouns in number." What part in "speech is who? A relative pronoun, in the plural number, conimon. gender, and third person. How do you know that who is of the plural number, \&c.? Because it agrees with its antecedent persons: "Relative pronouns are of the same number, gender, and person, with their antecedents." In what case is who? In the nominative case, because it is the subject of the verb possess. In what number and person is possess? In the third person plural, to agree with its subject who. What kind of verh is possess? An active verb. In what case is it? In the objective caso, because "Active verbs and their participles take after them the objective case." What object is represented by the prosoin it? Learning. What other

## RULE 1.

What determines the number and person of the verb? When are collective nouns followed by a verb in the singular, and when by a verb in the plural? What collective nouns are never followed by a verb in the plural? When two or more nouns in the singular numbor are joined by the conjunction and, in what number is the verb? Whatl they are
affirmation is made of those who possess learning ? They might probably have escaped all censure. What joins the two clauses of the sentence? The conjunction that: "Conljunctions join the clauses or members of sentences." Might any other conjunction have been used to connect these clauses ! No ; because in examples like the present, so must be followed by its correspondent conjunction that. Parse the other words in the clause in their order. They, a personal pronoun, subject to the verb might have escaped. Might, past tense of the auxiliary verb may, joined with the root of the auxiliary have and escaped, the passive participle of the active verb cocape, forming a compound tense expressing an assertion depending upon a condition unfulfilled, and therelose imsplying, that they did not escape. Had, the past tense, conditional mood, of the auxiliary have, used with the pronoun they, following it, instead of, if they had, joined to been, the passive participle of the auxiliary verb Be, expressing with the adjective able and the verb to agree, the condition if thcy had been able to agree, on which the assertion they might have escoped depends, and implying, by the use of the past tense, that they were not able to agree. All, an adjective qualifying censure: "Every adjective qualifies a noun, expressed or understood." Censure, a noun, singular number, neuler gender, and objective case, following might huve eacuped: "Active transitive verbs and their participles take after them the objective case." What word is qualitied by the adjective wble? The pronoun they, or persons, the noun for which it is used. Does the infinitive mood to agree follow a verb in the present example? No; it follows the adjective able: "The infinitive mood sometimes follows a noun or an adjective." In what case is themselves? In the objoctive case, ufter tho preposition among: "Prepositions are followed by nums aad pronouns in the objective case."
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joined by or or mor, in what number is tho verb ! When they are connected by with or as woll as, in what number is the verb ? When two or more nominatives of different numbers are joined by or or nor, in what number is the verb? When they are in the same number but of different persons, with which does the verb agree? When two or more nominatives of different persons are joined by and, what persons are preferred I In what person and number is the verb, when the subject is the infinitive of a verb, or a part of a sentence ? In what is a noun said to be, when it is connected with no ather verb in the sentence but the active participle?

## Purse the following sentences:-

Disappointments sink the heart of a man ; but the renewal of hope gives consolation. The school of experience teaches many useful lessons. Among the greal blessings and wonders of creation, may be classed the regularity of times and seasons The British parliament is composed of king, lords, and commons. The multitude eagerly pursue pleasure as their chief good. Life and death are in the power of the tongue. Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry. When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune affects ${ }^{\omega}$, the sincerity of friendship is proved. Neither wealth, wor virtue, nor any valuable acquisition, is attainable by idle wishes. Patience, like faith, removes mountains. To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow-creatures is, in some degree, to partake of their good fortune. We being exccedingly tossed, they lightened the ship.

Correct the following errors:-
The state of his affairs are very prosperous. Their riches makes them idle and dissipated. The mechanism of clocks and watches were then totally unknown. The evils of life is numerous enough without being multiplied by those of choice. Not one of those whom thou seest clothed in purple, are completely happy. The assembly were very splendid. Tha committee was divided in its sentiments, and referred the business to the general meeting. The party are broken up. Aa army of thirty thousand were assempled in ten days. Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many yices. Grace and beauty is diffused through every part of the work. In unity consirts the wolfare and security of every society.

Neither youth nor beauty are a eecurity against death. In him were happily blended true dignity with softness of manners. Not only wealth, but honour also, have uniformly attended him: Neither the father nor the children deserves to be credited. Either thou or he deservcs to be punished. Both he and I have forgotten your books. You and he must mind his duty. To do unto others as we would that they should do unto us, constitutes the great principle of virtue. To practice the virtues of meekness and charity are the sure way to love them. Him being of the party, I shall willingly accompany jou.

The bleating sheep with my complaints agree, Them parched with heat, and me inflamed ky thee.
Write the following exercises, and supply the words v:hich are omitted:-

When the morning of life over your head, every thing around you on a smiling appearance. All nature a face of beauty, and animated with a spirit of joy you up and down in a new world; you the unblown flower, and the untasted spring. But ah! the flattering scene fiot last. The spell quickly broken, and the enchantment soon over. Now thou no weariness to clog thy waking hours, and no care to thy repese. But know, child of the earth! that thou born to trouble, and that care. haunt thee through every subsequent path of life. Health no in thine eye, the blood pure in thy veins, and thy spirits gay as the morning ; but, alas! the time come, when disease assail thy life, and when stretched on a bed of pain, thou will be ready to death rather than life. You now hapry in your earthly companions. Friendship, which in the world a feeble sentiment, with you a strong passion. Eut the scene for a few years, and the man of thy right hand become unto thee as an alien. Now, I cannot the evil day, but I arm you against it. your Creator: to him the early period of your days, and the light of his countenance will upon you through life. Then let the tempest, and the floods
you safe and happy under the shelier of the Rock of Ages.

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## RULE II.

Before what number is the indefinite article placed 1 Is the definite article ever placed before the plural number? Is the indefinite article ever placed before nouns that signify more than one? Is it ever placed before nouns in the plural number 3 When is it necessary to repeat the indefinite article before each noun? Is it necessary to repeat the definite article before each of a number of nouns or adjectives, when they refer to the same person or thing? When is it necessary to repeat it before each of them? Of what other part of sjeech does the article sometimes supply the place ?

## Farse the following sentences:-

There were present, a duke, a marquis, an earl, and a viscoust. Your son is an excellent grammarian, and a good arithmetician. The gardener gave John a dozen for a penny. My father has a great many books in his library. The farmer still owes a fer pounds of his rent. We may trace the hand of the Almighty Being in the animal, the vegetable and the mineral world. The just shall live by faith.

## Correct the following errors:-

The admiral was severely wounded; he lost an arm and lef. He is not a firmer friend than a bitter enemy. The king and beggar, the prince and peasant, are liable to the misfortunes of life. He struck me on my head. The criminals were tied by their legs. Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors. Purity has its scat in a heart ; but it extends its influence so much over the outward conduct, as to form the great and material part of a character. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the goe 4 father, or the benefieent neighbour.

Write.the following exercise, and supply the words which are omitted:-

Purity of intention is to acts of men what soul is to body, or lorm to its matter, or root to trec, or sum to world, or fountain to river or
base to pillar; for, without these, body is dead trunk, matter is sluggish, tree is block, world is darkness, river is quickly dry, pillar rushes into flatness and ruin, and action is sinful or unprofitable and vain, poor farmer, who gave cup of cold water to ancient monarch, was rewarded with golden goblet; and he that gives same to disciple, in name of disciple, shall receive a crown of-glory.

## RULE III.

When two or more nouns, or personal pronouns are applied to the same person or thing, in what do they agree? Can a noun and a personal pronoun, applied to the same person, be nominatives to the same verb? To what is a noun sometimes put in apposiiion? What determines the case of the noun or pronoun which answers a question?

## Parse the following sentences:-

Money, the root of all evil, is eagerly sought after by men. I have just returned from the country, the scene of my youthful amusements. Man that is born of woman, is of few days, and full oftrouble. You are too humane and considerate things few people can be charged with. To whom were the letters addressed? To my father and me.

This is the place, the centre of the grove,
Here stands the oak, the monarch of the wood.

## Corract the following errors :-

The cares of this world they often choke the scods of virtue. He bringeth down them that dwell on siugh; the lofty city he layeth it low. My banks they are furnished with boes. Whatever is most attractive, it is sure to please best. Whose orations are these.? Cicero. Who were present? John and me. Simple and innocent pleasures, they alone are durable.

> Next these is placed

The vile blasphemer ; him whose impious wit Profaned the sacred mysteries of faith.
Wiste the following exercise, and aupply the words which are omitted:-
Labour way the of necessity, the of hope and the of art. He had the of his mother, the
dead rld is
of his nurse, and thie was wrinkled with the one he had the he turned up the , and raised walls and "Awake!" cried he, with a rough teach you to remedy the sterility of the , and the severity of the ; I will compel summer to and provisions for ; I will force the waters to give you their , the air its , and the forest its $\quad$ I will teach you to pierce the of the earth, and bring out, from the of the mountains, metals which shall give strength to your , and to your bodies, by which you may be covered from the of the fiercest and with which you may fell the and divide and subject all to your and pleasure.

## RULE IV.

When the name of the possessor and thing possessed come together, which of them is put in the possessive case? Which of them is sometimes omitted? When the possessor is described by two or more nouns, after whieh of them is the sign of the possessive generally put? When is the sign of the possessive put after each noun ? What form of expression may sometimes be used instead of the possessive case?

Parse the following sentences:-
The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and his life is serene, because it is innocent. I am going to the booksellers, to purchase Pope's Homer and Dryden's Virgil. Philippa was the name of Edward the Third's Queen. He had the surgeon's, the physician's, and the apothecary's advice. The precepts of wisdom form the good man's interest and happiness.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joy of sense, Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence.

## Correct the following errors:-

My ancestors virtue is not mine. Asa his heart was perfect w.th the Lord. A man's manner's frequently influence his fortums. A wise man's anger is short. The king's crown of Eagland. He incurred not only his father, hat also his mo-
mother's displeasure. They very justly condemned the protigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant corduct. The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer's and haberdiesher's. The world's government is not left to chance. The extent of the prerogative of the kingo of England is sufficiently ascertained. The house belongs to Lord Hill's steward's nephew. This picture of the king's does not much resemble him. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy.

Write the following exercise, and supply the words uh ch are omitted:-

A few ago, as I was walking along one of the of this city, on a rainy morning, I was very much struck with the melancholy of a blind , who was endeavouring to excite by singing balleds. Misery could not have found, among the numbers of distressed , a more suited to nature. Whilst I was contemplating the wretchcalness of the , and comparing it with the which compelled him to chaunt, a sailor, who came whistling along the street, with a stick under arm, stopped, and purchased a from him. "Heaven preserve you," cried the blind , "for I have not tasted this blessed day." Hearing this, the sailor looked round him for a , sprung up four steps into a shop, near which he stood, and returning immediately, thrust a small loaf quickly into the poor hand, and went off whistling as he camc.

## RULE $V$.

What is either expressed or understond along with every adjective? Do adjectives qualify nouns only? What deternnines whether numeral adjectives are to be joined to the singular or to the plural number? What adjectives qualify a plural noun?

## Parse the follouring sentences :-

A temperate spirit and moderale expactations ore excellent sefeguards of the mind, in this uncertain and changing state. Wisdom and virtue make the poor rich, and the rich honourable. To be good is to be happy. The Eritish army consistell of thirty thousand men; the chemy had twonty thousand fort.
and fift station, Count division. fear that than Jar

How trious to was twe saw one in their inone of rope esc vice to vour to farther He is th

Writ are omi

Wher owing t advạnta mind, $\mathbf{p}$ smile at It is wit
and
we end

Wha nouns same n plied o What pronou
and fifteen thousand horse. Every person, whatever be his station, is bound by the duties of morality and religion. Count all the boys in the room, and let every ten form a division. Each of them has told me the same story ; but J fear that neither of them is to be depended on. John is older ${ }^{\prime}$ than James, b: $\bullet$, James is the better scholar.

## Correct the following erro's:-

How many a sorrow should we avoid, if we were not industrious to make them. The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty feet broad, and one hundred fathom in depth. I saw one or more persons enter the garden. Let each of them in their tarn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. INone of my hands are empty. Neither of the nations of Europe escaped the mischiefs of the French revolution. My advice to each of you is, that you should make it your endeavour to come to a friendly agreement. He gained nothing further by his speech but to be commended for his eloquence. He is the stronger than the two, but not the wiser.

> Write the following exercises and supply the words which are omitted:-

Whence arises the misery of this world? It is not owing to our atmosphere, or seasons, and
distribution of the goods of fortune. Amidst all disadvantages of this kind, a , a and an mind, posscssed of virtue, could enjoy itself in peace and smile at the assaults of fortune and the elements. It is within ourselves that misery has fixed its seat. Our hearts, our passions, our prejudices, and desires, are the instruments of the trouble which we endure

## RULE VI.

What determine the number, gender, and person of pronouns? When two or more pronouns, are used in place of the same noun, in what must they agree? Is the pronoun it applied only to the name of things in the third person singular? What determine the number, gender, and person of relative pronouns? When the relative refers to two antecedents of
different persons,' what determines with which of them it must agree? What relative pronoun is always used after collective nouns: Is the antecedent to which always a noun? What case of the relative pronoun is frequently omitted? In what do the demonstrative pronouns agree with their nouns?

## Parse the following sentences:-

Our best friends are those who tell us of our faults, and teach us how to correct them. Our Saviour instructed and fed the crowds which surrounded him. I acknowledge that I am the teacher, who adopts that sentiment, and maintains the propriety of such measures. Choose what is most fit; custom will make it most agreeable. Cæsar destroyed the liberty of his country, which was the cause of his death. I think it was Socrates, who, passing through the market, cried out, "How much is here I do not want." The days that are past, are gone for ever; those that are to come, may not come to us; the present time is only ours; let us, therefore, improve it as much as possible.

## Correct the following errors :-

Thou who has heard the matter, can give an account of it. Virtue forces her way through obscurity; and sooner or later it is sure to be rewarded. They were they who were the real offenders. They which seek wisdom will certainly find him. I am the man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others; but I am not a person who promote useless severity, and objects, to mild and generous treatment. The court, who gives currency to manners, ought to be exem $1-$ plary. He talks much of himself, who is the property of old age. Joseph was industrious, frugal, and discreet, and by this means obtained property and reputation. I have been here this two hours. Those sort of things is easily understood. Those were the kind of actions in which he excelled.

Thou, who hast known my scrvices, can tell
How much this Osman owes.
Wri'e the following exercise, and supply the words which are omitted:-

Go to the descrt the wilderness; let
wings aged sire;
son : observe the young stork speak to heart. bears on lodges in safety, and supplies
life
wor. car has hoin trea nor milis dec gra exa

W take as $b$ Wha follo word t.es the i

II ridic bring aske " To spiri great citen Pride not $n$ by he stead light

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it must ollective What In what
ilts, and cted and dge that naintains most fit; oyed the death. I ket, cried s that are not come fore, im-
ount of it. er or later re the real find him. $e$, and who promote treatment. be excmerty of old et, and by have been inderstood.
prds which
stork
irs on
ind supplics
with ford. Be grateful to father, for he gave life; and to mother, for sustained . Hear the words of mouth, for are spoken for good; give car to admenition, for proceeds from love. father has watched for welfare, has toiled for ease; do honour, therefore, to age, and let not grey hairs be treated with irreverence. Forget not helpless infancy, mor the frowsrdness of youth $;$ and bear with the infirmities of aged parents: assist and support in the decline of Hfe. So shall hoary heads go down to the grave in peace; and children, in reverence of example, shall repay piety with filial love.

## RULES VII., VIII., IX.

What case do active transitive verbs and their participles take after them? What verb takes the samecase after it as bitiore it? What does the infinitive mood generally follow? What other parts of speech does the infinitive mood sometimes follow? Is the infinitive mood always governed by some other word in the sentence? What preposition generally priceedes the infinitive mood? After what verb is to omitted before the intinitive mood?

## Purse the following sentences:-

IIim and them we knew, but who art thou? They who ridicule the wise and good, are dangerous companions; they bring virtue itself into contempt. Cyrus, when young, being asked what was the first thing which he learned, answered, "To sperak the truth." To maintain a steady and unbrokeu spirit of mind, umidst all the shocks of the world, marks a great and noble spirit. They who have nothing to give, can citen afford relief to others, by imparting what they feel. Pride (to use the emphatical words of a sacred writer) was not made for man. To see young persons who are courted by heilth and pleasure, resist all the allurements of vice, and steadily pursue virtue and knowledge, is checring and delightful to every good mind.

## Corr cicl the following errors:-

They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted cannot relish the simple pleasure of nature. Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

Your father told him and I. Let thou and I imitate his example. Be not afraid, it is me. I know not whether it were them who conducted the business; but I am certain is was not him. He so much resembles my brother, that, at first sight, I took it to be he. We ought act justly on all occasions. It is better to live on a little, than outlive a great deal. I dare not to proceed so hastily, lest I should to give offence. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain it patience and tranquility under injuries and affliction, and to cordially forgive its oppressors.

Write the following exercises, and surply the uords which are omitted:-

The trunk of an elephant, which can up a pin, or an oak, as nothing to the steam engine. It can a seal, and masses of obdurate metal before it, out, without breaking, a thread as fine as a gossamer, and up a ship of war, like a bauble, in the air. It can muslin, and 'anchors- steel into ribands, and loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves, It would difficult the value of the benefits, whach these inventions' conferred upon the country. 'Ihere no branch of industry that has not indebted to them ; and, in all the most material, they not only most magnificently the field of its exertions, but a thousandfold the amount of its productions. Our improved steamengine has indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, ana cheap and accessible, all over the world, the materials of wealih and prosperity. It has the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits cain the dominion of mind over the most reffactory qualities of matter, and a sure foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power which to aid and the labours of future generations.

The love of praise should nation to the principle of duty. of action ; but whem allowed the whole character, and
under proper subordiits influence too far, it entirely destitute of it a detect. and misery. governed by it depravity. The proper adjustment of the
several principles of action in human nature, a mas: governed by it depravity. The proper adjustment of the
several principles of action in human nature, a mas:
ter which our kighest attention. For when any one ,of them cither too weak, or too strong, it both ©our virtues aud our happiness.

## RULE $\mathbf{x}$.

To what other parts of speech are adverbs joined? What adverbs do not require the preposition from before them? What do two negatives make?

## Parse the following sentences:-

Mixed as the present state is, reason and religion pronounce, that generally, if not always, there is more happiness than misery, more pleasure than pain in the condition of man. Arise, let us go hence. There cannot be anything : more insignificant than vanity. Consult your whole nature.: consider yourselves not only as sensitive, but as rational, ,beings ; not only as social, but immartal.

## Correct the following errors :-

He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near vexhausted. The conspiracy was the easier discovered, from its bbeing known to so many. From these favourable beginnings, we may hope for a soon and prosperous issue. From whence aarose the misunderstanding ? From thence proceed all these misfortunes. Neither riches, nor honours, nor no such perishing objects, can satisfy the desires of an immortal .spirit. These people do not judge wisely, nor take no proper , measures to affect their purposen.

Write the following exercise, and supply the words which , are omitted :-

Youth is introductory to manhond, to which it is speaking, a state of preparation. During this season, we must qualify ourselves for the parts we are to act In manhood we bear the fruit, which has been planted in youth. , if we have sauntered our youth we must expect to be ignorant men. If indolence and inattention have taken an early possession of us, they will
increase we advance in life, andmake us
a burden to ourselves, but u4eless to society. If , we cuffar ourselves to be misled by vicious inclinations, they will gain new strength, and end in dissolute lives. But if
we cultivate our minds in youth, attain habits attention and industry, of virtue and sobriety, we shall find ourselves prepared to act our future parts in life; and what above all things ought to be our care, by gaining this command over ourselves, we shall be able, we ga. in the world, to resist every new temptation
it appears.

## RULE XI.

What case do prepositions take after them? Are prepnsitions followed by nouns only? Are prepositions always expressed: Before what sorts of nouns are they omitted? What does the idom of the language require in the use of prepositions?

## Parse the following sentences:-

Temperance, by fortifying the mind and body, leads to happiness. If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our enjoying so many good things, than discontented, becalse there are any which we want. Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; ly the cvil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. ' Overcome injuries by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness of principle.

## Correct the following errors :-

「o who shall I give it? Give it to he. This is tn be divided between you and I. To who mnch is given, of they much shall be required. Tell to me your name. He advanced with sword in hand. She departed from this life. I have a great prejudice for that kind of writing. Have you made a great alteration of the house? There is no person to whom you may more safely confide. He has a great resemblance of his father. There was no water, and they died for thirst. Many have profited from good advice. That boy is known under the name of the idler. This remark is founded in truth. What went ye out for to see? He was accused with acting unfairly. She has an abhorrence to all deceitful conduct. They have just landed in Hull, and are going for Liverpool. They intend to reside some time at Ireland.

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## prepo-

 always mitted? use ofleads to rections rised at because by the by the the cvil - Over le; evil
is to be of they ie. He this life. lave you 0 person a great and they ce. That mark is He was rrence to full, and e time at

Wirite the following exercise, and supply the words which are omitted:-

The nightingale is the most famous all the songsters the grove, and has so long been celebrated the charms its music, that the idea harmony seems associated its name. It begins its song the evening, and often continues it the whole night. Its attachment
some particular places is remarkable. several weeless together, it will, if undisturbed; perch the same tree, and every evening pour its fascinating melody. Its head and back are a pale and tawny colour, dashed olive; the throat, breast, and upper part its beily are
of a light glossy ash colour, and the lower part is almosi white; the outside webs the quills are a reddish brown; the tail is a deep tawny rad; and the eyes are remarkably large and animated. It visits the south England the beginning April, and leaves it the beginning August. It is totally unknown Scotland, Irceand, and North Wales.

## RULE XII.

What do conjunctions join? In what case is the relative pronoun put, when it follows the conjunction that? What does the idiom of the language require in the use of many of the conjunctions?

## Parse the following sentences :-

He and I commenced our studies at the same time. If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends. . When blessed with health and prosperity, cultivate an humble and a compassionate disposition. Never sport with pain in any of your annusements, nor treat even the meanest insect with wanton cruclty. If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries, and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which everywhere attended them, we should cease to be enamoured of these brittle and transieni. joys, and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments which the world can neither give nor take away.

## Correct the following errors:-

You and us enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and to act differently, discover a base mind. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. On that occasion, he could not have done more, nor offer to do less. Alfred, than who a better king never reigned, experienced the greatest changes of fortune. Be ready to succoir such persons who need thy assistance. He is not as diligent as his brother. It is so clear as I need not explainoit. He respects none, neither high nor low. His raiment was so white as snow.

Write the following exercise, and supply the words which are omitted:-

There is nothing about which you need to be more caut:ous, the company you keep. you associate with idic, profligate, young men, your character will suffer by it, you will be in great danger of insensibly adopting their maxims and practices. It often happens along with great worthlassness, they posoass very alluring manners; you cannot be $t 00$ much upon your guard. Be not seduced by the appearance of good humour, by the wit, entertaining, by the easy, careless lives by the licentious heartless mirth of the dissipated. Do not suffer yourselves to be laughed out of your virtue, do not sacrifice the future comfort of your lives, in oider to obtain the good will of unthinking, vicious young men. Be not afraid of their reproaches, overcome by their raillery. Pity their delusion, resist all their allurements with steadiness. In the company of good amiable young people, you will find more true enjoyment, you could possibly find in the company of the licentious, whose mirth,
loud and boisterous, is often, alas! embittered by remorss, and always ends in wretchedness.

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## Part IV.-PROSODY.

Prosody treats of the proper manner of speaking and reading, and of the different kinds of verse.

## SPEAKING AND READING.

The art of speaking and reading with distinctness and taste depends upon the proper use of Pauses, Accent, Emphasis, and Intonation.

Panses may be divided into two kinds : those which are represented by points or marks, and those which are not represented by points or marks.

The Points which represent pauses are the Comma (,), the Semicolon (;), the Colon (:), the Period (.); the point of Interrogation (?), the point of Exclamation (!), the Dash (-), and the Parenthesis ().


#### Abstract

The comma denotes the most transient pause represented by points, and is used to separate simple clauses of sentences and single words in an enumeration. The semicolon denotes a more marked pause than the comma, and is used to separate compound clauses or members of sentences. The colon denotes a pause approaching still more nearly to a final pause, and is used to separate members of sentences still- less closely connected in sense than the semicolon. The period denotes the final pause of a sentence, and indicates that the sense is completed.


The pauses which are not represented by points are sometimes called rhetorical puuses.

The posizion and cluration of rhetorical pauses depends in a great measure on the nature of the composition. (ienerally, as the use of rhatorical pauses is to prevent confusion from a reader or a speaker separating words
which ought to be united, or joining words which ought to be separated, there should be a pause before andiafter every phrase in a sentence ; that is to say, before and after every group of words which conveys an idea.
Accent is the stress of the voice laid upon a syllable or word to distinguish it from other syllables or words.

Accent upon syllables gives distinctness to pronunciation ; accent upon words gives clearness to the meaning of the sentence.
Emphasis is the stress of the voice laid upon a word to denote opposition or contrast.

Emphasis, like accent upon words, gives perspicuity and iorce to the meaning of the speaker or writer.
Intonation is the change or modulation of the voice, when speaking or reading.

The tone of the voice is changed chiefly at the accent and emphasis. The raising of the voice at the accent or emphasis is called the rising inflection; the sinking of the voice is called the falling inflection.

The art of making a proper use of Pauses, Accent, Enphasis, and Intonation, in'speaking, reading, or reciting, is called elocution. The best general rule that can be given for acquiring a correct and graceful elocution, is to speak, read, and recite, so as to be readily and ctearly understood.

## VERSE.

Verse is of two kinds, rhyme and blnnk verse. pond in sound.

When the final syllables of two successive lines correspond in sound, the verse is called a couplet ; an, Be humble; learn thyself to scan: Know, pride was never made for man.

When the final syllables of thrce successive lines rhyme, the verse is cialled a triplet; as,

Frecdom's batile once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to scn, Though buffled oft, is ever won.
When a verse contains several lines, not arranged in successive couplets or triplets, it is called a stun a a; as,

Ye proud, ye selfish, ye sevcre, How vain your mask of state !
The good alone have joy sincere, The good alone are great :
Great when amid the vale of peace, They bid the plaint of sorrow cease, And hear the voice of artless praise;
As when along the trophied plain
Sublime they lead the victor train, While shouting nations gaze.
In blaik verse, the final syllables of the lines do not correspond in sound ; as,

Procrastination is the thief of time, Year after year it steals, till all are fled; And, to the mercies of a moment, leaves The vast concerns of an eternal scene.
Every line of verse contains a certain number of accented and unaccented syllables.

The number of accented syllables in a line deterruines the number of poetic feet.

The principal poetic feet are the Trochce, the Iambus, and the Anapcest.

A Trochec consists of an accented and an unaccented syllable; as, lovély.

An Iumbus consists of an unaccented and accented syllable; as, becóme.

An Anapast consists of two unaccented syllables and an accented syllable; as, overtáke.

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Verse is named, according to the feet that pre vail in it, Trochaic, Iambic, or Anapcestic.

Trochaic verse consists of an accented and an unaccented syllable in alternate succession: it may contain any number of feet from one to six.

1. One foot.

Túrning.
Búrning.
2. One foot, and an accented syllable.

Púrple scénes, Winding gréens.
3. Two jeet.

Fáncy viewing,
Tóys pursúing.
4. Two feet, and an accented syllable. Hére the daísies spring,
Thére the linnets sing.
6. Three feet.

Nów they stóod confounded, While the báttle soúnded.
6. Three feet, and a long syllable. Lóvely, lásting peace of mínd, Sivéet delíght of húman kínd.
7. Four feet.

Softly blow the ev'ning breezes.
8. Five feet.

Virtue's bright'ning ráy shall béam for éver.
9. Six fret.

On a móuntain, sítétch'd benćath a hóary willow.
Iambic verise consists of an unaceented and in accented syllable in ilternate succession: it may contain any number of feet from one to six

> PART IV.- PROSODY.
at pre and an it may

1. Two fert.

With rávish'd ears, The mónarch héars.
2. Two feet, and an unaccented syllable:

In wóods a ránger,
To jóy a stránger.
3. Three feet.

Alóft in áwful state,
The God-like héro sát.
4. Three feet, and an unaccented syllable.

Alive to évery féeling,
The woúnds of sórrow héaling.
This measure is generally called Anacreontic, being the same as that used in the Odes of the Greek poet, Anacreon.

## 5. Four feet.

Our bróken friéndships we deplóre Ard lóves of yóuth that áre no móre.
6. Five feet.

Confus'd snd strúck with silence at the deed, Ho flíes, but, trémbling, fáils to fly' with spèed.
Delightful tásk! to rèar the the ténder thóught, To téach the yoúng idéa hów to shóot.

This is the heroic measure of English poetry.

## 7. Six feet.

For thée the ócean smíles, and smóothes his wávy breast.
This is called the Alexardrine meaure: it is seldom used except to complete the stanzas of an ode, or occasionanly to vary heroic verse.
8. Seven feet.

Let saints belów, with swéet accord unite with those abóve, In solemn láys, to práise their king, and síng his dy'ing löve.

This kind of verse is generally divided into four lines. the first and the third containing each four feet, and the second and the fourth containing each three feet ; thus,

Let sáints belów, with swéet accord, Uníte with thóse abóve,
In sólemn láys, to práise their king, And síng his dy'ing lóve.
Anapcestic verse consists of two unaccented syllables and an accented one in alternate succession; it may contain any number of feet from one to four.

> 1. One foot.
'Tis in vain
They compláin.
2. Turo feet.

In my ráge shall be séen
The revenge of a quien.
3. Three feet.

Who are théy that now bid us be sláves?
They are fóes to the goód and the freé.
4. Four feet.
'Tis the vóice of the slùggard, I hear him complain, "You have wák'd me too soón, I must slúmher agáin."

Sometimes, as in Trochaic and Iambic verse an unaccented syllable is added to the end of an Arapæstic line; as,

Then his coúrage 'gan fáil him, For no árts could aváil him.
On the wárm cheek of yoúth smiles and róses arc blénding.
Trochaic, Iambic, and Anapæstic feet arc sometimes found in the same line ; as,

Ye shepherds, so chéerful and gáy,
Whose flócks never cárelessly róan.

From the difficulty of arrauging words in regular measure, certain violations of the laws of Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax, are allowed in poctry. This is called poctical license.

1. Some words are leng thened, and others are shortened : thus, dispart is used for part; 'gan for began.
2. Two words are sometimes contracted into one; as, ${ }^{3}$ Tis for it is.
3. Adjectives ave frequently used for adverbs; as,

They fall successive and successive risc.
4. A noun and its pronoun are used as nominatives to the same verb; as,

My banks they are furnished with trees.
5. Intransitive verbs are made transitive; as,

The lightnings flash a wider curve.
6. The past tense and passive participle are used for each other: : 8 ,

Though parting from that mother he did shun,
Before his weary pilgrimage begun.
7. The conjunction nor is used for neither, and or for either.

Nor grief nor fear shall break my rest.
Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow, Or by the lazy Scheldt or wandering Po.

## EXERCISES.

## SPEAKING AND READING.

What does the art of speaking and reading with distinctness and taste depend upon? How many kinds of pauses are there? What are the points which represent pauses? What kind of pauses do they respectively represent? What are the pauses not represented by points called? What do the position and duration of these pauses chiefly depend upon? What is the use of rhetorical pauses? When generally should rhetorical pauses be made? What is accent ? Of what use is accent upon syllables? upon words? What is emphasis? Of what use is emphasis? What is intonation? When is the tone of the voice chiefly changed? What is the rising inflection? the falling inflection? What is elocution? What is the best general rule for acquiring a correct and graceful elocution?

## VERSE.

How many kinds of verse are there? What is rhyme? What is a couplet? a triplet? a stanza? What is blank verse? What does every line of verse contain? What determines the number of poetic feet? What are the principal poetic feet? Of what does a trochee consist? an iambus? an anapæst? How is verse named from the feet that prevail in it? Of what does trochaic verse consist? How many feet may it contain? Of what does iambic verse consist? How many feet may it contain? What kind of measure is called Anacreontic? Why is it so called? What kind of measure is the Alexandrine? When is it used? How is iambic verse, containing seven feet, commonly divided? Of what does anapæstic verse consist? How many feet may it contain? What is sometimes added to an anapæstic line"? What kind of feet are sometimes found in the same line?

What is meant by poetical license? What has given rise to poetical license? What laws of Orthography are violated in poetry? What laws of Etymology are violated ? What laws of Syntax are violated ${ }^{*}$

[^4]hyme ? 3 blank iat deincipal mbus? prevail many onsist? sure is kind of How is $1 ? \mathrm{Of}$ may it c line? e? en rise violated What

## DERIVATION.•

Words are either primitive or derivative.<br>A primitive word is not derived from any other word; as, Man.


#### Abstract

* Directions to Teachers.-Derivation is a brench of Etymology. By therules and exercises formerly given under that part of grammar, pupils were taught to distinguish and clagsify words according to their general use and meaning, as expressive of names, qualities, affirmation, relation, or connexion. By this branch of Etymology, they are taught to trace words to their origin, for the purpose of ascertaining both their primary and ordinary signification. Besides the interest which derivation excites in the minds of young persons, it is of great use in assisting them to classify the various parts of speech,-it gives them a command of expression,and it is calculated to train them to habits of analysis. That it may promote the first of these objects, teachers are recommended to make their pupils, when forming derivative words from their roots, name first the nouns, then the adjectives and adverbs, and ofterwards the verbs. To aid them in this exercise, the affixes to these parts of speech are given separately. In order to teach command of expression through derivation, teachers should cause their pupils to name, along with the derivatives, all the words which have the same signification, whether formed from the same root or not. Habiis of analysis may be formed, by causing a certain number of words, in the daily rcading lesson, to be traced to their roots, according to the directions given in the preface to the "Fourth Book."-It can hardly be necessary to explain, that, in the following list, one derivative is given after each root, not because it is the only one that is formod from it, but mercly as an example : the pupil should tie required to give as many others as he knows or can form.


A derivative word is formel from some other word or words; as, Manhood.

When a derivative is made up of two or more entire words, it is sometimes called a compound word; as, Mankind.
That part of grammar, which treats of the formation of derivative words from the primitives, is called Derivation.

The primitive word, from which derivatives are formed, is called the root.

The letters and syllables, which are placed before the root in the formation of derivatives, are called prefixcs.

The letters and syllables, which are placed after the root, are called affixes.

The roots of the English language are chiefly Saxon ; but a number of words have been adopted from other languages, especially from the Latin and the Greek. A few words have been borrowed directly from the Latio and the Greek without any change upon their form ; as, Stratum, strata; phetomenon, phenomena. Some words have been introduced from the Latin and the Greek indirectly through other languages, especially the French; as, Rex, roi (roix), royal. But the greatest number of Latin and Greek roots has been adopted directly, by dropping the original terminations, and compounding the radical part of the word with prefixes and affixes.

The prefixes are chiefly prepositions. Some of them are used in a separate form ; the others, from their being found only in derivative words, are sometimes called inseparable prepositions. A few of the prefixes are Saxon or English; the greater number: is of Latin and Greek oripin.

The affixes are never found but in derivative words: they are almost all of Saxon, Latin, or Greck origin.

The following is a list of the principal Prefixes, Affixes, and Lutin and Greck Roots :-

## I.-PREFIXES.

## 1. ENGLISH.

A, an, as, afoot.
Be, about, before, make, as, bespatter, beware, bedim. En, (em, im), make, as, enable, embolden, embitter. Fore, before, as foresec.

Mis,error or defect,as,mıstake.
Out, beyond, as, outlive.
Over, over or above, as, overdo.
Un, not, as, unwilling.
With, from, again, as, withhold, withstand.

## 2. LATIN

A, ab, abs, from, as, avert, ab-Intro, with $n$, as, introduce. solve, abstain. Juxta, nigh to, as, juxtaposition Ad, (s, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap,or, Ob, (oc, of, op, os,) in the way as,at), to,as, adhere, ascribe, of, as, object, occur, offer, accede, affix, aggravate, al- oppose, ostensible. lot, announce, apply, arrive, Per, (pel, through, as, pervade, assume, attract.
Am, round, about, as, imbient. Post, after, as, postpone.
Ante, before, as, antecedent.
Circum, (circu,) about, as, Preter, beyond, as, preternatucircumference, circuit. ral.
Con, (co, cog, col, com, cor,) Pro, (pur,) forward, as, protogether, as, concur, cohere, cognate, collect, comspose, correct.
Contra, against, as, contradict. De, dinun, as, diject.
Di, dis, (dif,) usunder, as, divide, dispel, diftuse.
E, ex, (ec, ef,) out of, as, emit, extract, eccentric, effect.
Extra,beyond,as,extraordinary
In, (ig, il, im, ir, in, before, Subter, beneath, as, subterfuge a verb-not, before an ad-Super, (sur,) above, as, strperjective, as, include, infinite, fluous, survive. ignoble, illuminate, import, Trans, (tra,) beyond, as,transirregular.
Inter, before, as, intercedc.
por', traverse.
Ultra, bcyond, as, ullramarine

## 3. GREEK.

A, (an,) without, not, as, $a-\mid E p i, ~ u p o n, ~ a s, ~ e p i d e m i c . ~$ theist, anarchy.
Amphi, both, as, amphibious. Ana, through, as, analysis.
Anti, (ant,) against, in opposition to, as, antidote,antoci.
Apo, (aph,) from, as, apostate. aphelion:
Catia, (cat, cath,) from side to side, down, as, catalogue; catechise, catholic.
Dia, through, as, diameter.
En,.(em,) in or on, as, encomium, emphasis.

Hyper, over, too, as, hypercritical.
Hypo, under, as, hypocrite:
Meta, (meth,) beyond, according to,as, metaphor, methed. Para, (par,) against, beside, as, paradox, parcchial.
Peri, round, about, as:, perimeter.
Syn, (sy, syl, sym,) together, as, synagogue; system, syllable, sympathy.

## II.-AFFIXES.

## 1 TO NOUNS.

| An, ant, ar, ard, ary, ate, ee, eer, ent, er, ist, ite, ive, or, ster, |  | Acy, age, ance, ancy, ence, ency, hood, ism, ment, mony, ress; ry, ship, sion, th, tion, tude, ty, y; | state of being, or; quality, as, | Accuracy, vicarage, vigilance, elegancy, aflluence, decency, boyhood, heroism, amazement acrimony, darkuess, bravery, rectorship, declension', warmth, formation, altitude, novelty, anarchy. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Ary, ory, place, where, as, $K$ Kin, little, as, mannikin. aviary, dermitory.

Let, little, as, rivulet.
Cle, little, as, particle.
Ling, young, as, duckling.
Dom, state, ranic, as, dukedom. Ock, little, as, hillock.
Esecnce, state of growing, as, Ric, state, office as, bishopric. pulrescence.

Ure, one who, state, art, as, Ice,something done,as,service. creature, culture.
Ics, science, art, as, optics. |.
2. TO ADJECTIVES.

## III.-LATIN ROOTS.

Acidus, sour, as, acidity. Acris, sharp, as, acrimony. Actum, to do, as, action. Acuo, I sharpen, as acute. Adulor, I flatter, as, adulation. Ædes, a house, as, edify. Æmulor, I vie with, as, eniulation.
※quus, equal, as equinox. Aer, air, as, aeriform. Æstimo, I value,as,irestimable Æstus, the tide, as, estuary. ※ther, the sky, as etherial. Ævum, an age, as, coeval. Ager, a field, as agriculture. Agger, a heap, as, exaggerate. Agilis, active, as, agility. Agito, I drive, I stir, as, agitator, cogitate.
Ago, I do, as, agent. Ala, a wing, as, aliped.
Alienus, another's,foreign, as, alienate.
Alo, I nourish, as, aliment. Alter, another, as, alteration. Alternus, by turns, as, alternate Altus, high, as, exalt.
Ambulo, I walk, as, perambulate.
Amicus, a friend, as, amicable Amo, I love, as, amiable. Amplus, large, as, amplify. Ango, I vex, as, anguish. Angulous, a corner, as, triangular.
Animus, the mind, as unanimous.
Annus, a year, as, annual. Antiquus, old, as, antiquarian. Anxius, uneasy, as, anxiety.

Aperio, I open, as, aperient. Apertum, to open, as, aperture Apis, a bee, as, apiary.
Aptus, fit, as, aduptation.
Aqua, water. as, aqueduct. Aquila, an eagle, as, cquilino.
Arbiter, an umpire or judye, as, arbitrate.
Arbor, a tree, as, arboreous.
Arceo, I drive, as, coercion.
Arcus, a bow, as, arch, archery
Ardeo, I burn, as, ardent.
Arduus, steep, difficult, as, arduous.
Areo, I am parched, as, arid.
Argilla, potter's clay, as, argillaceous.
Arma, arms, as; armipotent.
Aro, I plough, as, arable.
A.s, artis, art, as, artificial.

Artus, a joint, as, articulate.
Asinus, an ass, as, asinine.
Asper, rough, as exasperate
Atrox, fierce, as, atrocious.
Auctum, to increase, as, auction.
Audax, bold, as, audacity. Audio, I hear, as, audible.
Auditum, to hear, as, auditor.
Augeo, I increase, as, augment.
Augur, a diviner or soothsayer, as, inaugurate.
Auris, the ear, as, auricular.
Aurum, gold, as, auriferous.
Auspex, a soothsayer, as, auspicious.
Auxilium, help, as, auxiliary. Avarus, covetous, as, avarice. Avidus, greedy, as, avidity.
Avis, a bird, as, aviary.
13.

Bacchus, the god of wine, as, bacchanalian, debauch.
Barba, a beard, as, barb.
Barbarus,savage, as, burbarian
Beatus, blessed, as, beatitude.
Bellum, war, as, belligerent.
Benc, well, as, benevolent.
Benignus, kind, as, benignity. Bibo, I drinḱ, as, imbibe.
Bini, two by two, as, combine. Bis, twice, as, biped.
Blandus, kind, soothing, as, blandishment.
Bonus, good, as, bounty.
Brevis, short, as, brevity.
Bulla, a bubble of water, as, ebullation.

## C.

Cadaver, a dead body, as, cadaverous.
Cádo (cido) I fall, as, cadence, incident.
Cædo, (cido) I cut or kill, as, homicide.
Cælum, héaven, as, celestial.
Cæsum, I cut, as, incision.
Calx, lïne, as, calcareous.
Calculus, a pebble, as,calculate
Caleo, I am hot, as, caloric.
Callus, hardness, as, callous.
Calumnia, slander, as, calum-Cessum, to go, to give up, as, niate.
Campus, a plain, as, encamp. Cetus, a whigle, as, cetaceous.
Candeo, I burn, as, incendiary Chorus, a band of singers, as,
Canis, a dog, as, canine.
Cano, I sing, as carticle, precentor.
Capillus, a hair, as, capzllary.

Capio, (cipio,) I take, as, cap: able, principal.
Captum, (ceptum) to take, as, captive, reception.
Caput, the head, as, cupital, precipitate.
Carbo, coal, as, carbonic.
Carcer, a prison,as,incarcerate
Caries, rottenness, as, curious.
Caro, (carnis,) flesh, as, carnivorous.
Carus, dear', as, caress.
Castigo, I punish,as,castigation
Castus, pure, as, chastity.
Casum, to fall, as, occasional.
Catena, a chain, as, concatenation.
Cavus, hollow, as, excavate.
Cautus, wary, prudent, as, incautious.
Cedo, I go, as, intercerle.
Celebris, famous, as, celebrity.
Celer, swift, as, accelcrate.
Celsus; high, as, excel.
Censeo, I judge or blame, as, censorious.
Centrum, the centre, as, eccentric.
Centum, a hundred,as, century Cera, wax, as, cerement,sincere
Cerno, I see or judge, as,discern
Certo, I strive, as, disconcert.
Certus, sure, as, certify.
Césso, I cease, as, incessant. predecessar, concession. choral.
Cinctus, girt, as succinct.
Circus, a ring or cipcle, as, criculate.

Cito, I call, I rouse, as, cita-'Cubo, (cumbo,) I lic, as, incrtion, excitement. bation, recumbent.
Civis,a citizen, as,civic, civilize Culinan a kitchen, as, culinary Clamo, I cry out, as, exclaim.' Culpa, a fault, as, exculpate.
Clam, secretly, as, clandestine. Cultum, to till, as, agriculture.
Clarus,clear, as,clarify,declare. Cumulus, a heap, as, acccumu-

Claudo, (cludo,) I shiut, as, include.
Clausus, (clusus,) shut, as, clause, exclusion.
Clemens, merciful,as,clemency
Clino, I bend, as, recline.
Clivus, a slope, as, declivity.
Coctum, to boil, as, decoction.
Cœpio, I begin, as, incipient.
Colo, I cultivate, as, colony.
Cognitum, to know, as, recognition.
Comes, a companion, as, concomitant.
Copia, plenty, as, copious.
Cor,(cordis,) the heart, as, concord.
Corium, skin, as, excoriate.
Cornu, a horn, as, unicorn.
Corpus, (corporis,) the body, as, coxpulent, corporeal.
Cortex, bark, as, cortical.
Cras, to-morrow, as, procrastiaate.
Creditum, to trust, as, creditor
Credo, I believe or trust, as, credible.
Cremo, I burn, as, incremable.
Crepo, I make a noise, as, discrepant.
Cresco, I grow, as, excrescence.
Cretum, to grow, as, concrete.
Cretum, to see or judge, as, discretion.
Crimen, a crime, as,recriminate Crux, a cross, as, crucify.
late.
Cupio, I desire or covet, as, cupidity.
Cura, a cure, as, sinecure, procure.
Curro, I run, as, concur.
Cursus,arunning,as,excursion
Curtus, short, as, curtail.
Curvus, crooked, as, curvature.
Cutis, the skin, as, cutaneous.

## D.

Damnum, loss, as, damage, indemuify.
Damno, I condernn, as, damnation
Datum, (ditum,) to give, as, dative, addition.
Debilis, feeble, as, debilitate.
Debitum, to owe, as, debtor.
Decens, becoming, as, decency,
Decor, grace, beauty, as, decorous.
Delicia, delight, as, delicious, Dens, a tooth, as, dertist.
Densus, thick, as, conderise.
Deterio, worse, as, deteriorate
Deus, a god, as, deify.
Dexter, right-handed, as, des terous.
Dicatum, to set apart, as, dedicate.
Dictum, to say, as, predirt. $\cdot$.
Dies, a day, as, diary, uiur nal, moridian.

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Dignus, worthy, as, dignify. Disco, I learn, as, disciple. Divus, a god, as, divine. Doceo, I teach, as, docile. Doctum, to teach, as, doctrine. Doleo, I grieve, as, condole. Dominus, a master, as, predomirant.
Domo, I subdue, as, indomitable. Domus, a house, as, domestic. Donum, a gift, as, donor. Dormio, I sleep, as, dormitory. Dorsum, the back, as, dorsal. Dubito, 1 doubt, as, indubitable Duco, I lead, as, dediuce. Ductum, to lead, as, conduct. Duo, two, as, duel, duplicity. Durus, hard, as, endure, obdurate.

## E.

Ebrius, drunken, ṇs, inebriate. Edo, I cut, os, edible. Egeo, I want, as, indigence. Ego, I, as, egotist. Emo, I buy, as, redecm. Emptum, to baty, as, exemption Fictum, to feign, as, fiction. Ens, (entis,) being, as, nonenity Fides, faith, as, fidelity. Equus, a horse, as, equestrian. Fido, I trust, as, confide. Etro, I wander, as, aberration Esca, food, as, esculent. Lsse, to be, as, essential. Experior, I try, as, experiment Exter, outward, as, external.

## F.

Faber, a workman, as, fabricate Facies, form, the fucc, as, ef- Flagitium, uickedness, as, flaface, superficial.

Facilis, easy, as, facilitate, difficulty.
Facio, (ficio, I nake, I do, as, artificial, beneficent.
Factum, (fectum,) to make, to do, as, manufacture, perfect
Fallo, I deceive, as, infalliblc.
Fames, hunger, as, famish.
Fanum, temple, as, profune.
Fari, to speak, as, ineffable.
Farina, meal or flour, as, farinaceous.
Fastidium, seorn, as, fastidious Fatigo, I weary, as, indefatigable.
Factuus, foolish, as, infatuation
Felis, a cat, as, feline.
Felix, happy, as, felicity.
Femina, a woman, as, feminine
Fera, a wild beast, as, ferocious
Ferio, I strike, as, -interfere.
Fermentum, leaven, as, fermentation.
Fero, I carry, as, infer, ferry.
Ferrum, ivon, as, ferruginous.
Fertilis, fruitful, as, fertilize.
Ferveọ, I boil, as fervid.
Fibra, a thread, às, fibrous.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Filia, a daushter, } \\ \text { Filius, a son, }\end{array}\right\}$ as, filial. Finis, an end, as, infinite.
Firmus, strong, as, confirm. Fiscus, a treasury, as, confiscute Fissum, to cleave, as, fissure.
Fixum, to stick, as, transfix.
Flagitium, a uhip, as, flagellation. gitious.

Flagro, I burn, as, conflugra-Fundo, I pour; as, confortnd. tion. Fur, a thief, as, furtive.
Flatus, a pulf of wind, as, in-Fusum, to pour; as, fusible. flate.
Flecto, I bend, as, reflect.
Flexum, to bend, as, flexible.
Flictum, to strike or dash, as, inflict.

Futilis, silly, as, futility.
Futo, I disprove, as, refutation

Fins, Ioris, a flower, as, floral.
Gallina, a hen, as,gallinaceous
Hluctus, a wave, as, fluctuate. Garrio, I tattle, as, garrulous.
Fluo, I flow, as, fluid.
Gelu, frost, as, congeal.
Fluxus, a flowing, as, reflux. Genitum, to beget, as, progeni-
Fœdus, foederis, a treaiy, as, confederate.
Folium, a leaf, as, foliage. tor.
Gens, a nation, as, gentile.
Formido, fear, as, formidable. Gcnus, generis, a kind, as, dc-
Foro, I bore, as, perforate.
Frrs, chance, as, fortuitous.
Fortis, strong, as, fortify.
Fossum, to dig, as, fossil.
Fractum, to break, as, fracture
Frango, I break, as, fragment, infringe.
Frater, a brother, as, fraternal Fraus, fraudis, deceit, as, frcudulent.
Frico, I rub, as, friction.
Frigeo, I am cold, as, frigid.
Frio, I crumble, as, friable.
Frivolus, trifing, as, frivolity
Frons, frontis, the forehead, as, frontlet.
Fructus, fruit, as, fructify.
Fruor, I enjoy, as, fruition.
Frustra, in vain, as, frustrate.
Fugio, I fly, as, furitive.
Fulgeo, I shine, as, refulgent.
Fulmen, lightning, as, fulminate.
Fumus, smoke, as, fumigate.
Functum, to perform, as, function.

Genu, the knee,as,genuflection
Gcnus, generis, a kind, as, dcgenerate.
Germen, a braizch, as, germination.
Gero, I carry, as, belligerent.
Gestum, to carry, as, digesion
Glacies, ice, as, glacial.
Gladius, a sword, as, gladiator.
Glomus, glomeris, a cluc, as, glomerate.
Gluten, glue, as, glutinous.
Gradior, I go, as, retrogrule.
Gradus, a step, as, gradual.
Gramen, grass, as, graminivorous.
Grandis, great, as, aggrandize
Gratia, fuvour, thanks, as, ingratiaie, gratitude.
Gravis, heuvy, as, gravity.
Gressus, a going, as, progress
Grex, gregis, a flock, as, gregariolus.
Gusio, I tusie, as disgrust.

## H.

Habito, I dwell, as, cohabit.

Habitum, to hold, is, exhibi-" tion.
Hæreo, I stick, as, adhere. Jaceo, I lie, as, circumjacent.
Heres, hæredis, an heir, as, Jactum, (jectum,) to throoc hereditary. : as, ejaculated, eject.
Hæsum, to stick, as, cohesion. Janua, a gate, as, janitor.
Halo, I breathe, as, exhale. Jocus, a jest, as, jocose.
Haustum, to draw, as, inex-Judex, judicis, a judgc, as, ju. haustible. dicial.
Herba, an herb, os, herbaceous Jugum, a yoke, as, conjugatc.
Hilaris, cheerful, as, hilarity. Junctum, to join, as, conjunc-
Histrio, a player, as, histrionic tion.
Homo, a man, as homicide. Juro, I swear, ns, perjury.
Horreo, I dreaul, as, horrible. Jus, juris, right, law, as, in-
Hortor, I encouruge, as, ex- jury, juridical. hortation. Jutum, to help, as, coadjutor.
Hortus, a garden, as ${ }_{\lambda}$ horticul-Juvenis, a youth, as, juvenile. ture.
Hospes, hospitis, ia guest, as, hospitaibie.
Hostis, an enemy, ae, hostile.
Humeo, I am wet, as, humid. Laceratum, to teur, as, lacerate
Humus, the ground, as, post-Lædo, (lido,) I hurt, as, elide. humous, humiliate.

## I.

Idem, the same, as, identify.
Iens, going, as, transient.
Ignis, fire, as, igneous.
Impero, I cornmand, as, imper-Latum, to cairy, as, translate. ative.
Inferus, below, as, inferiority. Insula, an islund, as, peninsula Integer, entire, rifright, as, integrity.
Intra, within, as, intemal.
Ira, anger, as, irritate.
Iter, itineris, a journey, as; itinerant.
Iterum, again, as, reiterate.
Itum, to go, as, exit, sedition.

## L.

Lac, milk, as, lactoal.
Laceratum, to teur, as, lacerate
Lædo, (lido,) I hurt, as, elide.
Lærum, (lisum,) to hurt, as, collision.
Lapis, lapidis, a stone, as, lapidary.
Lapsum, to fall; as, relapse.
Lassus, weary, as, lassitude.
Lateo, I lie hid, as, lotent.
Lactus,lateris, a side, as, latera!
Laus, laudis, praise, dis, lunidatory.
Lavo, I wash, as, lavc.
Laxus, loose, as, re'(ix.
Lectum, to gather or choose, to $\boldsymbol{r}$ cud, as, collect, intellect
Legatus, an ambassatior, as, delegate.
Lego, I choose, I read, as, eli-

Lenis, gentle, as, lenity. Leo, a lion, as, leonine. Lethum, death, as, lethal. Levis, light, as, levity. Levo, I raise, as, elevate. Lex, legis, a law, as, illegal. Liber, free, as, liberate. Liber, a book, as, librarian. Libo, I pour out, as, libation. Libra, a balance, as, equilibrium.
Licit, it is lawful, as, illicit. Lignum, wood, as, ligneous. Ligo, I bind, as, lignment, oblige.
Limen, a threshold, as, preliminary.
Limes, limitis, a boundayy, as, limitation.
Linea, a line, as, delineate.
Lingua, a tongue, as, linguist. Linquo, I leave, as, relinquish
Liqueo, I melt, as, liquefaction
Lis, litis, strife, as, litigious.
Litera, a letter, as, illiterate.
Locus, a place, as, dislocate.
Locutum, to speak, as, circumlocution.
Longus, long, as, elongate.
Loquor, I speak, as, soliloquy. Lotum, to wash, as, lotion.
Lubricus, slippery, as, lubric: ate.
Lucrum, gain, as, lucrative.
Luctor, I struggle, as, reluctant.
Ludo, I play, I deceive, as, prelude, delude.
Lugeo, I mourn, as, lugubrious.
I aumen, light. as, illuminate.
Luna, the noon, as, sublunary

Luo, I wash away, as, ablution Lustro, I purify, I shine, as, lustration, illustrate.
Lusum, to deceive, as, illusion. Lux, lucis, light, as, elucidate.

## M.

Macer, lean, as, macerate.
Macies, leanness, as, emaciate Macula, a spot, as immaculate.
Magister, a muster, as, magisterial.
Magnus, great, as, magnify.
Magus, a sorcerer, as, magic.
Major, greuter, as, majority.
Male, iil, as, malevolent.
Malleus, a hainner, as, malleable.
Mamma, a breast, as, mammiferous.
Mando, I commit, I bid, as, mandate.
Mando, I chew, as, mandible.
Maneo, I stay, as, permanent.
Mano, I flow, as, emanate.
Manus, the hand. as, manuscript.
Mere, the sea, as, marine.
Mars, the god of war, as, martial.
Mater, matris, a mother, as, maternal, matricide.
Maturus, ripe; as, maturity.
Medius, mïddle, as, mediator.
Medeor, I heal, as remedy.
Mel, honey, as mellifluous.
Melior, better, as, ameliorate.
Menda, a blemish, as, amend.
Mepdax, false, as, merdacity.
Menducc, I beg, as, mendicant.

Mens, mentis, the minds, as, Monitum, to warn, as,monitor. m'ental:
Mensum, to measuré, af, immense.
Meo, I go, as, meander.
Mergo, I plb::ge, as, submerge.
Mersum, to plunge, as, imr inerse.
Meritum, to deserve, as, meritorious.
Merx, mercis, merchanaize, as, cominerce.
Metior, I meamure, as, mete.
Migro, I remove, as, emigrate.
Miles, militis, a soldier, as, military.
Mille, a thousand, as, millennium.
Mineo, I hang, as, prominent.
Minister, a servant, as, adminnister.
Minor, less, as, minority.
Minuo, I lessen, as, diminish, diminution.
Mirus, wonderfill, as, admire.
Misceo, I mingle, as, promiscuous.
Miser, wretched, as, commiserate.
Missum, to send, as, missionary.
Mitis, mild, as, mitigate.
Mitto, I send, as, commit.
Mixtum, to mingle, as, admixture.
Modus, to measure, as, modify.
Mola, a millstone, flour, as, ennolument, inmolate.
Moler, a heap, difficulty, as, denolish, molest.
Mollis, soft, as, mollify.
Manko, I warn, as, admonish.

Monstro, I show, as, demonstrate.
Morbus, a discase, as, morbid.
Mors, mortis, death, as, immortal.
Morsum, to bite, as, remorse.
Mos, moris, a manner, as, immoral.
Motum, to move, as, remote.
Moveo, I move, as, moveable.
Mulgo, I publish, as, promulgate.
Multus, many, as multiply.
Munio, I fortify, as, munition
Munus, mumeris, a gift, as, remunerate.
Murus, a wall, ax, immure.
Mutilo, I naim, as, mutilation.
Muto, I change, as, mutable.

## N.

Narro, I tell; as, narrative.
Nasus, the nose, as, nasal.
Natus, born, as, native.
Nauta, a sailor, as, nautical.
Navis, a ship, as, navigate.
Ne , nec, not, as, neğlect.
Necto, I tie, as, connect.
Nextum, to tie, as, annex.
Nefas, wickedness, as, nefarious.
Nego, I dony, as, ne gative.
Nervus, a sinew, as, enervate.
Neuter, neither, as, neutral.
Nex, necis, death, as, pernicious.
Nihil, nothing, as, annihilate.
Niveo, I wink, as, connive.
Noceo, I hurt, as, innocuous.
Nomea, a name, as, nominul.

Non, nol, as, nonsense, $\quad$ Ordo, ordlnin, order, aid, ort;-
Norma, a rule, as, cnormous.
Nota, a mark, as, derote.
Notum, to innow, as, notify. Novus, neve, as, renouate.
Nox, noctis, right, ns,equinox, nocturnal.
Noxius, hurlful, as, obnoxious
Nubo, I marry, as, connubial.
Nudus, naked, as, denude.
Nugæ, triftes, as, nugatory. Nullus, none, as, annul.
Numerous, a number, as, numeration.
Nuncio, I tell, as, announce.
Nuptum, to marry, as, nuptials
Nutrio, I nourish, as, mutriment.

## 3.

Obliquus, crooked, as, obliquity.
Oblivio, forgetfulness, as, oblivious.
Obscurus, dark, as, obscurity.
Occulo, I hide, as, occult.
Octo, eight, as, octagon.
Oculus, the eye, as, ocullist.
Odium, hatred, as, odious. Odor, smell, as, odoriferous. Oleo, I mell, as, olfactory.
Omen, a sign or token, as, omimpus.
Omais, all, as, omnipotent.
Onus, oneris, a burthen, as, exonerate.
Opacus, ditrk, as, opacity. Opto, I uish, I chouse, as, adopt
Opus, operis, a work, as, cooperate.
Orbis, a cirche, as, orbicular.
nary.
Oriens, rising, as, oriental.
Origo, originis, the beginuint!, as, original.
Orno, 1 deck, as, ornament.
Oro, I bes, I speak, as, inexorable, orator.
Os, ossis, a bone, as, ossify. Otium, ease, as, negoliate. Ovum, an egg, as, uval.

## P.

Pactum; to bargain, as, paction.
Pagus, a village, as, pagan. Pallium, a cloak, as, palliate. Palpo, I touch, as, palpable.
Pando, I sprecul, as, expiand.
Papilio, a butterfly, as papilionaceous.
Par, equal, as, parity.
Perco, I appear, as, apparent.
Pario, I beget, I bring forth, as, viviparous.
Paro, I prepare, as, repair.
Pars, partis, a part, as participle.
Passer, a spurrow, as, pusscrine.
Passum, or pansum, to spreard, as, emeompass, exponse.
Passum, to suffer, as, pussive.
Pastum, to feed, as, pustor.
Pater, patris, a futher, as, paternal, patrinwony.
Patior, I suffer, as, putient.
Patria, one's country, us, pittriot.
Pauci, few, as, purucity.
Pauper, poor', as, puuperiwm

Pax, pacis, peace, as, pacific. Pecco, I sin, as, impeccable. Pectus, pectoris, the breast, as, expectorate:
Peculium, money, private property, as, peculation, peculiar.
Pecunia, money, as, pecumiary Pello, I drive, as, compel.
Pendeo, I hang, as, suspend.
Pendo, I weigh, I think, I pay, as, compendious, expenditure.
Pene, almost, as, peninsula.
Penetro, I pierce, as, impenetrable.
Pensum, to weigh, to think, to pay, as, dispense, pensive, recompense.
Penuria, want, as, penurious.
Perpes, continual, as, perpetuate.
Pes, pedis, the foot, as, biped.
Pestis, a plague, as, pestilence
Peto, I seek, as, appetite.
Petulans, saucy, as, petulant.
Pictum, to paint, as, depict.
Pilo, I rob, as, pillage.
Pio, I atone, as, expiate.
Piscis, a fish, as, piscatory.
Placen, I please, as, placid.
Placo, I appease, as, implacable.
Plaudo, I make a noise, as, applaud, explode.
Plebs, the common people, as, Probrum, dissrace, as, opproplebeian.
Plenus, full, as, replenish.
Pleo, I fill, as, supply.
Pletum, to fill, as, complete.
Plico, I fold, as, complicate.
Ploro, I wail, as, deplore.

Plumbum, lead, as, plumber.
Plus, pluris, more, as, plural.
Pœna, punishment, as, penal.
Pœnitet, to repent, as, impenitent.
Pondus, ponderis, weight, as, ponderous.
Pono, I place, as, component.
Pons, pontis, a bridge, as, porttificate.
Populus, the peöple, as, popular
Porto, I carry, as, export.
Positum, to place, as, exposition.
Posse, to be able, as, possible.
Postcrus, next, after, as, posterity.
Postulo, I demiand, as, expostulate.
Petens, powerful, as, potentate Poto, I drinh, us, potation.
Proeda, plunder, as, depredition.
Pravus, nvicked, \#s, depravity.
Precor, I pray, as, deprecate.
Prehendn,I take, as, apprehend
Prehensum, to take, as, comprehension.
Pressum, to press, as, oppression.
Pretum, a price, as, aptirctiate
Primus, first, as, primeval.
Privus, one's own. peculiar, as, private, privilege.
Probo; I prove, as, probable. brious.
Prodigium, an omen, a wonder, as, prodigious.
Proles, an offspring,as, prolific
Proprius, one's own, as, appropriate.

Proximus, nearest, as, proxi-'Radix, radicls, a root, as, eramity.
Pudens, bashful, as, imprudent. Ramus, a branch, as, ramify.
Puer, a boy, as, puerile.
Rapio, I carry off, as, rapine.
Pugna, a fight, as, repugnant. Raptum, to carry off, as, rapPulsum, to drive, as, expulsion
Pulvis, pulveris, dust, as, pul-Rarus, thin, as, rarefy, verize.
Punctum, to prick, as, com-Ratum, to judge, to fix, as, punction.
Pungo, I prick, as expunge.
Purgo, I cleanse, as, expurgation.
Pusa, a little girl, as, pusillan-Relictum, to leave, as, relict. imous.
1 uto, I prune, I think, as, ampuitate, dispute.
Putris, rotten, as, putrify.
Q.

Quæro, (quiro,) I ask, as, inquire.
Quæsitum, (quisitum,) to seek, Rodo, I gnaw, as, corrode. as, requisition.
Qualis, of what kind, as, qualify.
Quantus, how great, as, quantity.
Quartus, the fourth, as, quarter.
Quatior, four, as, quadrangle
Quassum, (cussum,) to shalce, as, quash, discuss.
Queror, I complain, as, querulous.
Quinque, five, as, quirquennial.

$$
\mathbf{R}
$$

Rabies, mainess, as, rabid.
Radius, a ray, as, radiste.

Rogo, I asle, as interrogide.
Rosum, to gnaw, as, corrosion.
Rota, a wheel, as, rotution.
Ructo, I belch, as, eructate.
Rumen, the cud, as, ruminate
Ruptum, to break, as, irruption.
Rus, ruris, the country, as, rusticate, rural.

## S.

Sacer, sacrell, as, sacrifice, consecrate.
Sagus, wise, as, sagacity, presage.
Sal, salt, as, saline,
Salio, I lean, as assail.

Saltum,' to leap, as, aseault, Sercnus, caln, as, serenity. insult. |Scrpo, I creep, as, serpent.
Salus, saultis, safety, as, salu-Serra, a saw, as, serrute. tary.
Salvus, safe, as salvation.
Sanctus, holy, as, sanctify.
Sanguis, sanguinis, blood, as, sanguinary.
Sanus, sound, as, insanity.
Sapio, I taste, as, insipid.
Satis, enough, as, sutisfy.
Satur, full, as, saturate.
Saxtum, a rock, as, saxifrage.
Scando, I climb, as, ascend.
Scindo, I cut, as, rescind.
Scio, I lnow, as, omniscience. Simul, at the same time, as,
Scissum, to cet, as, scissors.
Scribo; I write, as, subscribe. Simulo, I fcign, as, dissimula-
Scriptum, to write, as, inscrip-1 tion. tion.
Scrutor, I search, as, inscrutable.
Sculptum, to carve,as, sculptor
Scurra, a scoffer, as, scurrilous
Sectum, to cut, as, bisect.
Seculum, the world, as, secular
Seoutum, to follow, as, persecute.
Sedeo, I sit, as, sedentary.
Scmen, seed, as, disseminate.
Semi,(Fr.demi,) half, as, semicircle, demi-god.
Senex, sanis, old, as, senator, senior.
Sensum, to feel, as, sensation.
Sentio, I feel, I think, as, dissent.
Septem, seven, aus, septennial.
Sepultum, to tury, as, sepulture.
Sequor, I follow, as, consequence.

Scrtum, to knit, to join, as, insert.
Sessum, to sit, asy cession, aizsess.
Sidus, sideris, a star, es, sidereal.
ISignum,' a mark, as, signify, design.
Silex, a flint, as, silicious.
Silva, a wood, as, silvan.
Similis, like, as, dissimilar, resemble. simultaneous.

Sinus, the bosom, as, insinuate
Sisto, I stop, as, desist.
Socius, a companion, as. associate.
Sol, the sun, as, solar.
Solidus, firm, as, consolidate.
Solor, I comfort, as, consolation.
Solus, alone, as, solitudc.
Solutum, to boose, as, solution.
Solvo, I loose, us, dissolve.
Somnus, sleep, as, somnambulist.
Sono, I sound, as, consonant.
Sopor, sleep, as, soporific.
Sorbeo, I sink in, as, absorbent
Sors, sortis, a lot, as, consort.
Sparsum,(spersum,) to scalter, as, disperse.
Species, form, appearancc, as, specious.
Specio, I see, I look, as, conspicuous, despisc.

Spectum, to look, as, inspect. | Suavis, sueet, as, suavity.

Spero, I hope, as, desperate. Spiro, I breathe, as, conspire. spondeo, I promise, as, respond.
Sponsum, to promise, as, sponsor.
Sponte, of one's own accord, as, spontaneous.
Stans, standing, as, distant. Statum, to stand, as, stature. Statuo, I set up, I ordain, as, statue, constitute.
Stella, a ster, as, constellation. Sterilis, barien, as, sterility. Sterno, I cast down, as, consternation.
Stilo, I drop, as, distil.
Stimulus, a spur, as, stimulate
Stingo, I put out, as, extinsul.3h.
Stips, a piece of money, wages, as, stipends.
Stipula, a straw, as, stiptalate. Stirps, the root, as, extirpate.
Sto, I stand, as, contrast. Tempero, I restrain, as, instratum, to cast down, as, prostrate.
Strepo, I make a noise, as, ob-1 streperous.
Strictum, to hold fast, as, restrict.
Stringo, I hold fast, as, astrin-T Tentum, to stretch, as, extent. gent.
Structum, to build, as, construct.
Struo, I build, as, construe, Tepeo, I an wirin, as, tepedestroy.
stultus, a fool, as, slultify. Tergum, the back, as, ler-
Suadeo, I advise, as, dissuade.
Suasum, to advise, as, persua-Terminus, a bóundary, as, desion.

Sudo, I swent, as, exuls.
sui, of one's self, as, suicide.
Summus, the highest, as, summit.
Sumo, I take, as, restrme.
Sumptum, to talke, as, presuimption.
Surgo, I rise, as, insurgent.
Surrectum, to rise, as, resurrection.

## T.

Taceo, I am silent, as, taciturnity.
|Tactum, to touch, as, contact.
Talis, such, like, as, retaliate. Tango, I touch, ан, tangible. Tardus, slow, as, retard.
Tectum, to cover, as, protect.
Tego, I cover, as, tegument.
Temere, rushly, as, temerity.
Temno, I despise, as, conternn, contemptible. temperate.
Temptus, temporis, time, as, temporal.
Tendo, I stretch, as, extend, Teneo, I hold, as, retain.
Tento, I try, as, temptation.
Tentum, to hold, as, detention.
Tenuis, thin, as, attenuate. faction. giversation.

Ube
Un terminie.
nuate. as, tepe-
as, ter-
$y$, as, de-

Terra, the carlh, us, vulterre--Unctum, to anoint, as, unctuneas.
Terreo, I frighlen, as, deter.
Testa, a shcll, as, testaceous.
'I'catis, a witncss, as, testify.
'T'extum, to uccave, as, texture.
Tinco, I fear, as, intimidate.
'I'ingo, I stain, I dip, as, tinge.
Tinctum, to dip, as, tincture.
Tolero, I bear, as, intolerant.
Tollo, I lift up, as, extol.
Torpeo, I benumb, as, torpid.
Tortum, to twist, as, distort.
Tracto, I handle, as, tractable.
Tractum, to draw, as, extract
Trado, I hand down, 1 deliver, as, traditionary.
Traho, I draw, as, subtrahend.
Tremo, I shake, as, tremulous.
Trepidus, fearful, as, intrepid.
Tribuo, I give, as, distribute.
Tricue, a hindrance, as, extricate.
Tritus, rubbed, as, attrition.
Trudo, I thrust, as, protrude.
Trusum, to thrust, as, intrusion.
Tuber, a swelling, as, protu-Vesum, to go, as, evasior. berant.
Tuitum, to sce, to protect, as, intuition, tutelage.
Tumeo, I swell, us, tumid.
Turba, a crowd, as, turbulont.
Turgeo, I swell, as, turgid.
Turpis, base, as, turpitude.

## U.

Uber, frultful, as, exuberant. Umbra, a shadou, as, umbrcogrous.
usity.
Unda, a wave, as, undulate.
Ungeo, I anoint, as, uuguent.
Unus, oria, as, unity.
Urbs, a city, as, urbane.
Ustum, to burn, as, combistible.
Utor, I use, as, wtility. Usum, to use, as, abuse. Uxur, a wife, as, uxorious.

## V.

Vacca, a cow, as, vaccinate.
Vacu, I am empty, as, vutaney.
Vacuus, empty, as, evacuate.
Vado, I go, as, pervade.
Vagor, I wander, as, extravagant.
Valeo, I am strong, as, prevalent.
Vallum, a rampart, as, cir. cumvallation.
Vanus, vairi, as, vanish.
Vapor, sterim, as, evaporate.
Vasto, I lay • waste, as, devustation.

Vectum, to carry, as ${ }_{6}$ invective
Veho, I carry, as, vehicle.
Velo, I cover, as, dovelope.
Velox, swift, as, velocity.
Vendo, I sell, as, vendible.
Venio, I come, as, convene.
Venter, the belly, as, ventral. Ventum, to come, as, advent.
Ventus, wind, as, ventilato.
Ver, the spring, us, ecrual.
Verber, a strole, as, reverbei-ute.
Verbum, a uord, sos, ve, bose.

Vergo, I bend, or lie, as, con-lVisum, to see, as; visible. rerge.

Vita; life, us, v:tal.
-Vermis, a worm, as, vermicu-Vito, I shun, as, inevitable. lar.
Versum, to turn, as, averse.
Verto, It turn, as, convert.
Verus, true, as, verify.
Vestigium, a track, as, inves-|Volo, I will, I wish; as, volut:tigate.
Vestis, a garment; as, divest. |Volutum, to roll, as, convoluVetus, veteris, old, as, invete-1 tion.
rate.
Via, a way, as, deviate.
Victum, to conquer, as, victor:
Video, I see, as, provide:
Vigil, watchful, as, vigilant. Vigor, strength, as, invigorate.
Vinco, I conquer, as, invincible Vulnus, vulneris, a woind, as,
Vindex, a defender, as, vindicate.
Vir, a man, as, triumvirate.

Vitrum, glass, as, vitreous.
Vivo, I live, as, revive.
Voco, I call, as, convoke.
Volo; I fly, as, volatile. tary, benevolent.

Volvo, I roll, as, revolup.
Voro, I devour, as,carnivorous.
Votum, a.vow, as, devotc.
Vox, vocis, the voica, as, vocal.
Vulgus, the common people, as, divulge.
invielnerable.
Vulsum, to pull, to tear up, as, convulsion.

## IV.-GREEK ROOTS.

## A.

Ago, I lead, as, demagogue. Agon, a combat, as, antagonist Adelphos, a brother, as, Philadelphia.
Aethlos, a combat, as, athletic. Akouo, I hear, as, acoustics.
Akron, a summit, as, acropolis
Alleloi, one another, as, parallel.
Allos, another, as, allegory.
Anthos, a flower, as, anthology Anthropos, a man'; as, philanthropy.
Arche, government, as, monarchy.
Ares, Mars, as Areopagus.
Argos, inactive, as, lethargy.
A ristos, best, as, aristocraey.
Arithmos, number, as, arithmetic.
Arktos, a bear, the north, as, antarctic.
Aner, andros, a man, as, dian- Aroma, odour, as, aromatic. dria.
Angello, I bring tidings, as, evangelist.

Artos, bread, as, artocarpus.
Asphaltos, bitumen, as, asphultic.

Asthma, breath, as, asthmatic. Gymnos, naked, as, gymnasAstron, a star, as, astronomy. tic.
Atmos, vapour, as, at mosphere Gyne, a female, as, monogynia Aulos, a pipe, as, hydraulics. Gyros, a circle, as, gyration. Autos, one's self; as, autocrat.

## B.

Bapto, I wash, as, baptism. Baros, weight, as, barometer. Biblos, a book, as, biblical. Bios, life, as, biography. Blema, a throw, as, problem.
Bolbos, an onion, as, bulbous.
Boleo, I shoot, I throw, as, hyperbole.
Botane, a plant, as, botanist. Bryo, I bud, as, embryo.

## ,G.

Gamos, a marriage, as, bigamy.
Gaster, the belly, as, gastric. Ge, the earth, as, geography.
Geno, I produce, as, hydrogen.
Genos, a kind, as, hetrogeneous.
Glossa, glotta, the tangue, as, glossary, polyglot.
Glypho, I carve, as, hyroglyphics.
Gnostos, known, as, prognosticate.
Gonia, a corner or angle, as, trigonmetry.
Gramma, a letter, writing, as, diagram.
Graphe, a descreption, as, biograךhy.
Grapho, I write, as, autograph Haima, blood, as, hemerrhage.

Eidos, a form, as, kaleidoscope Epos, a word, as, orthorpy.
Eremos, a desert, as, ercmite, (hermit.)
Ergon, a work, as, enorgy, metallurgy.
Ethos, manners, customs, as, ethical.
Ethnos, a nation, as, ethnical.
Eu, well, as, eulogy,
Z.

Zoon, an animal, as, zoology.
(H. Greek E )

Hagios, holy, as, hagiography.

LIarmonia, agrement, as, lur- Kanon, a rule, as, canonical. mony.
Hebdomar, a week, as, lebdomudal.
Heketon, a hundred, as, hecatomb.
Helois, the sun, as, perihelion. Hernera, a day, as, ephemeral: 1 Iemi, half, as, hemisphere. Hepta, seven, as, heptarchy.
Heteros, dissimilar, as, heteredox.
Hex, six, as, hexagon.
Hieros, holy, as, hierarchy.
Hippos, a horse, as, hippapotamus.
Holos, the whole, all, holograph, catholic.
Hodos, a way, as, method. Homos, like, as, homogeneous. Hydor, water, as, hydrostatics. Hygros, moist, as, hygrometer.

## TH.

Theos, god, as, athcist. Therme, heal, as, thermomoter Thesis, a placing, as, antithesis

I
Ichthys, a fish, as, ichthyology. Idios, peculiar, as, idiomatic. Isos, equal, as, isosceles.

## K.

Kakos, bad, as, cucophony.
Kardia, the heart, as, pericurdium.
Karpos, fruit, as, artocarpus.
Kephale, the head, us, hydrocephalus.
Konche, a shell; as, conrhology
Kosmos,order, the world,beauty, as, cosmugony, cosmetic. Kratos, power, goverameiat, as, aristocracy.
Krites, a judge, as, criterion.
Krypto, I hide, as, crypt, apocrypha.
Kyklos, a circle, as, cyclopedia.

## L.

Laos, the pcople, as, laity.
Lethe, forgetfulness, as, lethargy.
Leipo, I leave, as, ellipsis.
Lithos, a stone, as lithography.
Logos, a word, a description, us, logomachy, geology.
Lysis, a loosening, as, analysis, paralyze.

## M

Mache, a battle, as, naumachy.
Mania, madness, as, maniuc.
Mantis, a prophet, a diviner, as, necromancy.
Martyr, a witness, as, murtyrology.
Mathema, learning, rience, as, mathematics.
Melan, black, as, molancholy. Kalos, beuutiful,as, caligraphy Meter, metros, a mother, as, Kalypto, I cover,as, apocalypse: metiopolis.
nosuical. pericu:locarpus. $s$, hydro-
mrihology prld,beaucosmetic. verameit, criterion. rypt, apo, cycloper
, laity. s, as, leth-
llipsis. ithography. description, cology. as, analysis,
, naumachy. s, maniuc. , a divinter, as, nurlyrng, ociestce, molancholy. mother, as,

Mctron, a neusure, as, ther-|Pais, paidos, a boy, as, pedamometer. $\cdot . \cdot$ gogue.
Micros, little, as, microscope $\mid$ Paideia, instruction, as, cycloMisos, hutred, as, misanthropy $\left.\right|_{\text {p }}$ pedia.
Monos, alone, as, monosyllable Pas, pan, all, as, pantheon.
Morphe, a shape, as, metamor-Pateo, I walk, as, peripatetic. phose.
Mythos, feeble, us, mythology. Pente, five, as, pentagon.
Petros, a stone, as, petrify.
Plane, wandering, as, planet.
Polemos, war, as, pulemical.
Naus, a ship, as, naumachy. Polco, I seil, as, monopoly.
Nekros, dead, as, necromancy; Polis, a cily, as, metropolis.
Neos, new, as, ueology. Polys, many, as, polytheist.
Neros, an island, as, pelopon-Potamos, a river, as, hippoponesus. tamus.
Nomas, nomados, feeding on Pous, podos, the foot, as, polypasture, as, uomadic.
Nomos, a law, as, astronomy
Nosos, disease, as, nosology.

## 0.

Ode, a song, as, monody.
Oligos, few, as, oligarchy.
Oikeo. I dwell, as, parochial.
Osoma, a name, as, anonymous.
Ophis, a serpent, as, ophiology. Rheo, I flow, as, hemorrhage. Opto, I see, as, optics.
Orama, a thing seen, a spectacle, as, panorama.
Ornis, ornithos, a bird, as, or-Sarks, sarkos, flesh, as, sarconithology.
Orthos, right, as, orthography. Skelos, the leg; as, isosceles. Osteon, a bone, as, osteology. Skeptomai,Ideliberate, I doubt,
Ostrakon, a shell, as, ostracism as, sceptical.
Oxys, acid, as, oxygen. Skopeo, I loch, as, telescope.
P. $\quad$ Sitos, corn, as , parasite.

Panos, a hill, as, areopagus.
phagus.

Sepo, I putrify, as, antiseptic.
Sophia, wisdom, as, philoso-
pus, antipodes.
Praktos, done, as, impracticable.
Presbyteros, an eldei, as, presbyterian.
Pteron, a uing, as, aptera.
Pyr, pyros, five, as, pyrome. ter.

## R.

## S.

 phy.Stello, I send, as, aposile. Stereos, solid, firm, âs, stereotype.
Stoa, a perch, as, stoic.
Stratos, an army, stratos, an army, as,stratagem Phos, photos, light, as, photoStrepho, I tirn; as,peristrephic meter.
Strophe, a turning, as, apos- Phrasis,a saying, an expression, trophe.

## T.

Tautos, the same, as, tautology Techne, urt, as, technical. Telos, the end, distance, as, telescope.
Tetras, four, as, tetrarchy.
Teuchos, a book, as, pentateuch
Tithemi, I put, I suppose, as, hypothetical.
Tomos, a section, a rutting, as, anatomy.
Tonos, the sound of the voice, as, monotony.
Topos, a place, as, topography Trope, a turning, as, trope, tropic.

## PH.

PHago, I cat, as, anthropophagi:
Phainomai, 1 appear, as, phenomenon.
Pharmakan, a drug, as, phar- Pseudos, a falsehood, as, pseu: macy.
Philos, a friend, as, philan-Psyche, breath, the soul, as, thropy.

Phlebs, phlebos, a vein, as, phlebotomy.
Phobos, fear, as, hydrophobia.
Phone, the voice, as, euphony. as, phraseology.
Phren, the mind, as, phrenology.
Phthongos, a sound, as, diphthong.
Physis, nature, as, physiology. Phyton, a plant, as, zoophyte:

CH. (Greek X.)
Chalkos, brass, as, chalcography.
Chalyps, steel, as, chalybeate. Charis, charitos, grace, love, as, "charity.
Cheir, the hand, as,chirography chirurgéon, (surgeon:)
Chilioi, a thousund, as, chiliad. Chole,' bile, "ás, melancholy.
Chronos,time, as, chronometor Crysos, gold, as, chrysolite:
lan
]
of $t$ $s y$, and

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rein, as, ophobia. uphony. s, photopression, phrenoes, diph: ysiology. oophyte.
zalcogra: lybeate. ice, love,

## I - PUNCTUATION.

The points uspd to mark the grammatical structure of sentences, are the same as those which are used to denote the principal pauses; namcly the comina (,), the semicolon (;), the colon (:), the period (.), the point of interrogation (?), the point of exclamation(!), the dant (一), and the porenthesis ().

## COMMA.

I. -When the subject of a sentence consists of several words, a comma may sometimes, for the sake of distinctness, be
placod immeliately before the verb; as To take sincere pleasure in the blessings and excellencies of others, is a sure mark of a good heart.

In general, a simple sentence requires only the period at the end ; as, The real wants of nature are soon satisfied.
II.-When several words of the same class follow one another, without conjunctions, cominas are placed between them ; as Reputation, virtue, happiness greatly depend on the choice of companions. John is a plain, honest, industrious man. It is the duty of a friend to advise, comiort, exhort. Success depends on acting prudently, steadily, vigorously.

1. When several words of a class follow each other, a comma is placed between the last two, although the conjunction is expressed; as, Alfred was a brave, pious, and patriotic prince.
2. When words of the same class follow each other in pairs, a comma is placed wetween each pair ; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, unilorm and constant.
3. When two words of the same class are joined by a conjunction, they do not require a comma between them; as, Religion purifies aud ennobles the mind.
III.-The members or clauses of a compound sentence are generally separated by commas; as, He studies diligevtly, and makes great progress. Peace of mind being secured, we may smile at misfortune. To confess the truth, I was greatly to blăme.

When the relative inmediately follows the antecedent, or when the sentence is short, the comma may be omitted ; as, He who eares only for himself, has but few pleasures. Candour is a quality which all admire.
IV.-Words denoting the person or object addressed, and words placed in apposition, are separated by commas; as, My son, give me thy heart. 'ithe butterfly, child of the summer, flutiers in the suu.
V.-IVords which express oppositic, or contrast, are separated by a comma; as, He was learned, but not pedantic. Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull.
VI. -When a verb, or any other important word is omitted, its place is sometimes supplied by a comma; as, From law arises security ; from security, inquiry ; from inquiry, knowledge.
VII.-Adverbial and modifying words and phrases are sometimes separated by commas; as, Finally, let me repeat what I stated before. His work is, in many respects, superior to muine. A kind word, nay, even a kind look, often aftords comfort to the aflicted.
VIII.-An expression, supposed to be spoken, or taken from amother writer, but not formally quoted, is preceded by a comina; as I say unto all, Watch. Plutarch calls lying, the vice of slaves.
IX.-A word or phrase emphatically repeated, is separated by a comma; as, Turn ye, turn ye, why will ye die ?
X.-IVords dircetly spoken or quoted, are marked by inverted commats above the line; as, "Come," said he, " let' us try this bow."

## SEMICOLON.

I.-When a sentence consists of two parts, the one comflete in itself, and the other added as an inference, or to give some explanition, they are separated by a semicolon ; as, Eeomomy is mo disyrace; for it is better live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

1. When the prereding clause depends on the following, at semicolon is sometimes used; as, As coals are to burning coals, and woorl to fire ; so is a contentious man to kindle strife.
2. A semieolon is sometimes jut between two clanses; which have int necessary dependence upon each other, as, Straws swim at the surfiee; but pearls lic at the botton.
II.-When a sentence contains an enumeration of several parliculars, the clauses are generally separated by semicolons; as, Philosophers assert that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible treasures in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; aud that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the elightest idea.

## COLON.

1.-When a sentence consists of two parts, the one complete in itself, and the other containing an addutional remark, the sense but not the syntax of which depends on the formar they are separated by a colon; as, Study to acquare tie habit of thinking : no study is more important.

Whether a colon or semicolon should be used sometimes depends on the insertion or omission of a conjunction; as, Do not flatter yourself with the hope of perfect happiness : there is no such thing in the world. Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; for there is no such thing in the world.
II.-When the sense of several members of a sentence, which are separated from each other by semicolons, depends on the last clause, that clause is generally separated from the others by a colon; as, A divine legislator, uttering his voice, from heaven; an almighty governor, stretching forth his arm to reward or punish : these are considerations which averawe the world, support integrity, and check guilt.

HI. -When an example or quotation is introduced, it is sometimes separated from the rest of the sentence by a colon ; as, The Scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity in these words: "God is love."

## PERIOD, \&c.

The Period is used at the end of all sentences, unless they are interrogative or exclamatory ; as, Cultivate the love of ruth

The period is also used afler abbreviations; as, K.C.B. for Knight Commander of the Bath.

The point of interrogation is used after sentences which ask questions ; as, Whence comest thou?

The point of exclamation is used after words or sentences which express emotion; as, 0 peace ! how desirable thou art !

The dash is used to mark a break or abrupt turn in a sertence; as,

Here lies the great-False marble, where ?
Nothing but sordid dust lies here:
The parenthesis is used to enclose an explanatory clause or member of a sentence, not absolutely necessary to the sense ; as,

Know then this truth (enough for man to know,)
Virtue alone is happiness below.

## EXERCISES.

Write the following exercises, and supply thë points whach are omitted:-

The intermixture of evil in human society serves to exercise the suffering graces aud virtues of the good. Deliberate slowly execute promptly. The great business of life is to be employed in doing justly loving mercy and walking humbly with our Creator. The young and the old the rich and the poior the learned and the ignorant must all go down to the grave. Charity like the sun brightens all its objects. Trials in this stage of being are the lot of man. The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness. What can be said to alarm those of their danger who intoxicated with pleasures become giddy and insolent; who flattered.by the illusions of prosperity make light of every serious admonition which thear friends aud the changes of the world give them? To enjoy present pleasure he sacrificed his future case and
reputation. Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study. Content the offspring of religion dwells both in retirement and in the active scenes of life. He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot erijoy. It is the province of superior's to direct of inferiors to ohey; of the learned to be instructive of the ignorant to be docile; on the old to be communicative of the young to be attentive and diligent. Gentleness is in truth the great avenue to mutual enjoyment. Be assured thereiore that order frugality and economy are the necessary supports of every personal and private virtue. One of the noblest of Christian virtues is to love our enemies. Against thee thee only have I sirmed. All our conduct towards men should be influenced by this important precept: Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.

The passions are the chief destroyers of our peace the storms and tempests of the moral world. As the earth moves round the sun it receives sometimes more and sometimes less of his light and heat and thus are produced the long warm days of summer and the long cold nights of winter. The path of truth is a plain and safe path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze. To give an early preference to honour above gain when they stand in competition to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts to brools no meanness and stoop to no dissimulation are the indications of a great mind the presages of füture eminence and usefulness in life.

Do not flatter yourself with the hope of perfect happiness there is no such thing in the world. There is no mortal truly wise and restless atoonce wisdom is the repose of minds. If he has not been unfaithful to his king if he has not proved a traitor to his country if he has never given cause for such charges as have been preferred against him why then is he afraid to confront his accusers? The three great enemies to tranquillity are vice superstition and ${ }^{-}$idleness vice which poisons and disturbs the mind with bad passions superstition which fills it with imaginary terrors idleness which loads it with tediousness and disgust. When Socrates was asked what man approached the nearest to perfect hapiness he answered "That man who haw the fewest wants."
thy prinvells both who is a py. It is ohey ; of docile ; 0 . entive and to mutual gality and sonal and rtues is to ined. All y this impat others
peace the the earth and somebduced the nughts of ath that of - preference petition to ed without to no diste presages
happiness nortal truly minds. If not proved se for such then is he at encmies vice which superstition h loads it was asked apiness he

Worldly happiness ever tends to destroy itself by corrupting the heart It fosters the loose and the violent passions It engenders noxious habits and taints the mind with false delicacy which makes it feel a thousand unreal evils Constantine the Great was advanced to the sole dcminion of the Roman Empire A D 325 and soon after openly professed the Christian faith We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas why not to-day Shall we be younger Are we sure we shall be healthier Will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less Beauty and strength combined with virtue and piety how lovely in the sight of men how pleasing to heaven peculiarly pleasing because with every temptation to deviate they voluntarily walk in the path of duty On the one hand are the Divine approbation and immortal honour on the other remember and beware are the stings of conscience and endless infamy.

The eagle may be considered among birds what the lion is among quadrupeds and in many respects they have a strong similitude to each other They are both possessed of force and an empire over their fellows of the forest Equally magnanimous they disdain small plunder and only pursue animals worthy of conquest It is not till after having been long provoked by the cries of the rook or the magpic that this generous bird thinks fit to punish it with death The eagle also disdains to share the plunder of another bird and will devour no other prey than that which he has acquired by his own pursuit How hungry soever he may be he stoops not to carrion and when satiated never returns to the same carcase but leaves it for other animals more rapacious and less delicate than himself Solitary like the lion he keeps the desert to himself alone it is as extraordinary to see two pair of eagles in the same mountain as two lions in the same forest They keep separate to find a more ample supply and consider the quantity of their game as the best proof of their dominion Nor does tice similitude of these animals stop here they have both sparkling eyes and are nearly of the same colour their claws are of the same form their breath is equally stiong and their cry equally loud and terrifying Bred both for war they are the cuomies of all society alike fierce proud and nc.ppabis of being easily tamed.

Sir Isaac Newton possessed a remarkably mild and even temper This great man on a particular occasion was called out of his study to aut adjoining apartment a little dog named Diamond the constant but incurious attendant of his master's researches happened to he left among the papers and threw down a lighted candle which consumed the almost finished labours of some years Sir Isaac soon returned and had the mortification to behold his irreparable loes But with his usual self-possession he only exclaimed Oh Diamond Diamond thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done.

By the unlmppy excesses of irregular pleasures in youth how many amiable dispositions are corrupted and destroyed How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed How many flattering hopes of parents and friends are totally extinguished Who but must drop a tear over human nature when he beholds that morning which arose so bright overcast with such untimely darkness that sweetness of temper which once engaged many hearts that medesty which was so prepossessing those abilities which promised extensive usefulness all sacrificed at the shrine of low sensuality and one who was formed for passing through life in the midst of public esteem cut off by his vices at the beginning of his course or sunk for the whole of it into insigniticance and contempt These 0 sinful Pleasure are thy trophies It is thus that co-operating with the foe of God and man thou degradest human honour and blastest the opening prospects of human felicity.

## II.-ARRANGEMENT.

THE arrangement of words in sentences is either grammatical or thetorical.

Grammatical arrangenent is the order in which words are generally placed in speaking and writing.

Rhetorical arrangement is that order of the words, in which the emphatical parts of the sentense are placed first.
d even 3 called tle dog of his papers almost led and ut with nd Dia-
n youth stroyed ed How filly exhature ht overternper ich was xtensive lity and nidst of r of his nce and lt is thou deects of
gramrrds are n which

For this reason, the rhetorical arrangement is also called the emphatical. It is used chielly in poetry and imprasioned prose.

The following rules teach the grammatical arrangement: the rhetorical arrangement is explained in the notes which follow each rule.
1.-The subject or nominative generally precedes the verb ac William reads; we write; to obey his teacher is the duty of a good scholar.

1. The nominative comes after the verb in the following instances:-

When the sentence is interrogative; as, Heard you that peal of thunder?

When the sentence is imperative; as, Go thou, come ye.

When a supposition is expressed by an ellipsis; as, Were I in your situation, I should not hesitate a moment.

When the sentence begins with the words there, here, \&c.; as, there was a great commotion among the people; here are the rioters.

When the verb is preceded by neither or nor ; as, Neither were his services of small importance, nor was his country unmindfal of them.
2. The nominative is also placed after the verb, to give spirit and emphasis to the sentence; as, Fallen is thy throne, $O$ Israel. Great is Diana of the Ephesians.
II.-The article always precedes the noun, whose significstion it limits, as, $\mathcal{A}$ house, an inkstand, the dog.

1. When the noun is qualified by an adjective, the article is generally placed belore the adjective; as, of good man, the wisest king.
2. The indefinite article is placed between the noun and the adjectives many and such; nnd also between the noun and all adjectives which are preceded by as, so, too, and how; as, many a learnod man has been de-
ceived; such an occurrence is not likely to take place; ${ }^{30}$ great a multitude ; how mighty a prince.

The definite article is placed between the noun asul the uljective all; as, All the books on the table.
III.-The adjective ge nerally precedes the noun which it qualifies ; as, a swift horse, an honest man.

1. The adjective is placed after the noun in the following instances:-

When it is used as a title; an, Alexander the Great.
When other words depend upon it ; as, a man enninent in his profession.

When it expresses dimension; as, A wall ten feet hish.

When it expresses the effect of an active verb; as, Vice renders men miserable.

When an intransitive verb comes between it and tho noun or pronoun ; as, it seems strange,
2. The adjr.tive when it is emphatic, is sometimes placed at the beginning of a sentence, and at a distance from the noun ; as, Just and true are ali thy ways.
IV.-The pronoun of the thirl person is placed after that of the second; and the pronoun of the first person after those of the second and third; as, You and I will go, if they will accompany us; shall it be given to you, to him, or to me?
V.-Active verbs generally precede the words which they govern; as, I wrote a letter; learn your lesson.

1. The relative pronoun is placed before active verbs ; as, he is a man whom I greatly esteem.
2. When the objective case is emphatic, it sometimes precedes the verb; as, Silver and gold have I none.
VI.-The infinitive mood generally follows the word which governs it; as, He loves to learn; I shall go.

When the infinitive is the emphatic word, it sometimes precedes the verb which governs it ; as, Do it you must.

## EXERCISES.

Write the following sentences, and correct the arrangenent.
Is known to Him who made us, every desire of the heart. Fall heavily upon the envious, common calamitics, and common blessings. Neither gross, nor excessively refined should
be our manners. How we can apend our time foolishly, when we know that hereafter we must give an account of our thoughts, words, and actions? Thou boast not of the favours bestowest thou. He were ever so great and opulent, this conduct would debase him. Nothing is there on earth so s:able, as to assure us of undisturbed rest. These fires shall glow still redder.

Man is noblest the work of the creation. He is much a better writer than reader. A many a man has attained independence by industry and perseverance. Do not entertain it too high opinion of yourself. I am ashamed to tell how a great mistake I have committed. Greater the part of the furniture is removed, but the all servants remain.

Youth virtuous gradually brings forward manhood accomplished and flourishing. A. spirit temperate, and expectation moderate, are safeguards excellent of the mind, in this state uncertain and changing. The Great Peter of Kussia, wrought in the dock-yards, as a ship-carpenter. He is a good, and respectful scholar to his teacher. This long room is twenty feet, and wide sixteen feet. Your bounty has rendered that old quite comfortable man. They that mourn are blessed ; for they shall be comforted. I and you will remain. If Tullia and you are well, I and Cicera are well.

Patience, by composure preserving within, the impression resists trouble maken which from without. No opportunity of doing good neglect. They opulence has made proud whom, and luxury has corrupted whom, cannot the simple pleasures of nature relish. Idefy thy threats, thy mercy. Io walk too hastily you ought not. To do a kind action I need not solicit him. I must go whatever may ensue.

She properly reads, very neatly writcs, and accurately composes. He agreeably came to his promise, and suitably conducted himself to the occasion. The blow came down. How do the kind offices of a dutiful and affectionate child greatly gladden the heart of a parent, when sinking under age or iniirnities especially ! I hope it is not I whom he is displeased with. Do you know whom you speak to? Whom do you offer such language to? It was not him that ther
foolishly, unt of our the favours pulent, this n earth so : fires shall
is much a ained indeentertain it tell how a part of the nhood ace, and exthe mind, at Peter ol enter. He This long our bounty
They that I and you Ciccra are impression opportunity nade proud the simple mercy. To ction I need
accurately and suitably came down. ivnate child nking under whom he is to? Whom m that they
were $s$ o ungry with him." Him between and mo there is some disparity of years; none; but him between and her. Then, come, let us go home.

Fancifully have of a river, the origin and progress been compared to of man the life. Insignificant are its begiunings, and frivolous is its infancy; of a meadow among the flowers, it plays; a garden it waters, or a little mill turns. In its youth strength gathering, wild and impetuous it becomes. Of the restraints impatient which it still meets with in the hollows among the mountains, restless and fretful it is ; in its turning quick, and in'its course unsteady. It is a roaring cataract now, whatever opposes its progress, teoring up and overturning, and from a rock down it shoots headlong; it becomes a sullen and gloomy pool then, in the bottom of a glen buried. Breath recovering by repose, along it dashes again till, of uproar and mischief tired, ill that it has swept along, it quits, and of the valley the gpening lenies with the rejected waste strewed. Now, its retirement quitting, abroad Into the world it comes, with more prudence and discretion, fourneying through cultivated fields, to circumstances yieiding, and winding round to overwhelm or remove what would trouble it. Through the populous cities it passes, and of men all the busy haunts, its services on every side tendering, and of the country becomes the support and ornament. By numerous alliances increased, and in its course advanced, grave and stately it becomes in its motions, peace and quiet loves; and in silence majestic rolls on its waters mighty till to rest it is laid in the vast abyss.

Indeed, you have been justly informed, with regard to my poverty. In a house but of mean appearance, and of ground a little spot, my whole estets consists $; 1$ draw my support from which, by my own labour. By any means, but if you have been persuaded to think, that in any degree unhappy this poverty renders me, greatly you are deceived. Of Providence I have res reason to complain ; with all that nature requires it supplies me; and if without superfluities I am, from the desire of them I am also free. I confess, with these I should be more able the necessitous to succour, the only advantage for which to be envied are the wealthy: but as my small possessions are still to the assistance of my friends, I can contribute something.

Change the following passages of poetry into prose:-
If good we plant not, vice will fill the place; And rankest weeds the richest sDils deface.
A solitary blessing few can find;
Our jays with those we love are intertwin'd;
And he whose swakeful tenderness removes
Th' obstructing thorn which wounds the friend he loves,
Smooths not another's rugged path alone,
But scatters roses to adorn his own.
Thou holy harp of Judah's land,
That hung thy willow bows upon,
0 leave the bowers on Judah's strand,
And cedar groves of Lebanon;
That I may sound thy sacred string.
Those chords of mystery sublime,
That chimed the songs of Israel's king :
Songs that shall triumph over mine.
Is there a son of generous England here, Or fervid Erin ?-he with us shall join, To pray that in eternal union dear,

The rose, the shamrock, and the thistle twine Types of a race who shall to time unborn Their country leave unconquered as of yore !

0 youth is like the spring-tide morn, When roses bloom on Jordan's strand, And far the turtle's voice is borne

Through all Judea's echoing land !
When the delighted wanderer roves
Through cedar woods, and olive groves, That spread their blossoms to the day :
And climbs the hill, and fords the stream, And basks him in the noontide beam, And cries, 'mid his delicious drcam, "O I would live alway!"

But age is like the winter's night, When Hermon wears his mantle-cloud, When moon and stars withdraw their light, And Ifinnom's blast is long and loud.

When the dejected pilgrim strays
Along the desert's trackless maze, Forsaken by each friendly ray ;
And feels no vigour in his limb, And finds no home on earth for him, And cries, amid the shadows dim, "I would not live alway."

When Israel, of the Lord beloved, Out from the land of bondage came, Her father's God before her moved, An awful guide in smoke and flame.
By day along the astonished lands, The cloudy pillar glided slow;
By uight Arabia's crimson'd sands Return'd the fiery pillar's glow.

Then rose the choral hymn of praise, And trump and timbrel answered keen;
And Zion's daughters poured their lays, With priests' and warriors' voice between.
No portents now our foes amaze, Forsaken Israel wanders lone;
Our fathers would not know thy ways, And thou hast left them to their own.

TRANSPOGITION AND VARIETE OP EXPREGSION.

Sentences often admit of a considerable variety of arrangement.

The changing of one mode of arrangement for another is called transposition.

The following example will show how the members of as entence may be transposed. The Roman stute cuidently declined, in proportion to the increase of luxury:. The Roman state, in proportion to the increase of luxury, evidently declined. In proportion to the increase of tuxury, the Romitn state evidently daclined.

The ideas in a sentence may also be exprestied in various forms.

> Thus, The brother deserved censure more than his sister. The sister was less reprehensible than her brother. The sister did not deserve reprehension so inuch as her brother. Reproof was due to the brother, tather than to the sister.

Change the follouing sentencer, by transposing the membbers, or by vurying the form of expression :-

I aim willing to remit all that is past, provided it may be done with safety: He who made light to spring from primeval darkness, will make order, at least, to arise from the seeming confusion of the world. The man who can make light of the sufferings of others, is himself entitled to no compassion. Whoever considers the uncertainty of human uffairs, and how frequently the greatest hopes are frustrated; will see just reason to be always on his guard, and not place too much dependence on things so precarious: Let us nót conclude, while dangers are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, that we are secure, unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent them. Those things which appear great to one who knows nothing greater, will sink into a diminutive size; when he becomes acquainted with objects of a ligher nature.

He who improves in modesty, as he improves in knowledge; has an undoubted claim to greatness of mind. I will attend the conference, if I can do so conveniently. He who lives ulways ia the bustle of the world, lives in a perpetual wariare. The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and allability. Ludustry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundatioti of pleasure. The advantages of this world, even when innocently gained, are uncertain blessings. When you behold wicked men multiplying in number, and increasing in power;; imagine not that Providence particularly favours them. A wolf let into a sheepfold; will devour the sheep.

To pass our time in the study of the sciences bitas, in all ages, been reckoned one of the most dignified and happy of
hum of $\mathbf{V}$ by n stud title. beer wha elev: the

B finit in al with and vast livin no sche mon how expr the to tr exhi of $h$
than his han her it so inuch $r$, rather
the ment-
may be from prifrom the an make led to no of human rustrated; not place ot us nót ot immee use the which apink into a bjects of

10wledge, ill attend who lives ual warness and improvetages of tain blesnumber, nce par; will de-
human secupations ; and the name of Philosophers, or Lovers of Wisdom, is given to those who lead such a life. But it is by no means necessary that men should do nothing else than study known truths and explore new, in order to carn this title. Some of the greatest philosophers in all ages have been engaged in the pursuits of active life : and he who, irt whatever station, his lot may be cast, prefers the retired and elevating pleasures of knowledge to the low gratification of the senses, richly deserves the name of Philosopher.

By science we are raised to an understanding of the infinite wisdom and goodness, which the Creator has displayed, in all his works. Not a step can we take in any direction, without perceiving the most extraordinary traces of design ; and the skill every where conspicuous, is calculated, in so vast a proportion of instances, to promote the happiness of living creatures, and especially of ourselves, that we can feel no hesitation in concluding, that if we knew the whole scheme of Providence, every part would appear to be in harmony with a plan of absolute benevolence. Independently, however, of this most consoling inference, the delight is inexpressible of being able to follow, as it were with our eyes, the marvellous works of the great Architect of Nature, and to trace the unbounded power and exquisite skill, which are exhibited in the nost minute; as well as in the mightiest parts of his system.

## IIII.-STYLE.

Style is the peculiar manner of expressing thoughts in language.

The most important quality of a good style is perspicuity.
Perspicuity of style depends upon the choice of words and phreases, and on the stricture of sentences.

Perspicuity in the use of words and phrases requires puri! $!y$, propriety, and precision.

Perspicuity in the structure of sentences requires clearness, uncity, and strength.

## WORDS AND PHRASES.

I.-Purity of style consists in the use of such words and phrases as belong to the idion. of the language ; in opposition to words and phrases, which are foreign, obsolete, or used without proper authority.
II.-Propriety of style consists in the use of such words and phrases as are best adapted to express our meaning; in opposition to low expressions, and to words and phrases less significant of the ideas which we mean to convey.

III:-Precision of style consists in the use of such expressions as convey simply the idea which we have in riew, and in the rejection of all superfluous words and phrases ; in opposition to a loose and diffuse mode of expression.

To write with precision, it is necessary to attend to the exact significations of words. The following examples show the difference in meaning between words which are commonly reckoned synonymous.

Abhor, detest.-To abhor, imports strong dislike ; to detest, strong disapprobation. A man abhors being in debt; he detests treachery.

Avow, acknowledge, confess.-To avow, supposes the person to glory in what he declares; to acknowledge, supposes a small degree of delinquency, which the acknowledgment compensates; to confess, supposes a higher degree of criminality. A patriot avows his opposition to a corrupt ministry, and is applauded; a gentleman acknowledges his mistake, and is forgiven; a prisoner confesses the crime of which he stands accused, and is punished.

Austerity, severity, rigour.-Austerity relates to modes of living or behaviour; severity, of thinking; rigour, of punishing. A hermit is austere in his life; a casuist, is severe in his application of religion or law; a judge, rigorous in his sentences.

- Authentic, genuine.-Authentic refers to the character of a document; genuine, to the connexion between any production and its reputed author. We speak of the authenticity of Buchanan's history, that is, of its au-
ords and pposition , or used
ch words aning ; in rases less
ch expresview, and 5 ; in op-
end to tho examples which are
lislike ; to $s$ being in chowledge, which the supposes a ws his oped; a genorgiven ; a ds accused, or law ; a etween any eak of the of its au-
thority as a record of facts; and of the genuineness of Ossian's porms, that is, whether or not hey were com. posed by the person to whom they are ascribed.

Custom, habits.-Custom respects the action, habit the actor. By the custom of walkinp often in the strects, one acquires a habit of idieness.

Difficulty, obstacle.-A difficulty embarrasses us, an obstacle stops us. Philip found dificulty in managing the Athenians, on account of their natural dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthencs was the great ubstacle to his designs.

Enture, complete.-A thing is entire by wanting none of its parts; complete by wanting none of its appendages. A man may be master of an entire house, which has uot one complete apartment.

Equivocal, ambiguous.-An equivocal expression has one sense open, and designed to be understood; another sanse concealed, and understood only by the person who usas the expression. - An ambiguous expression has, apparently, two senses, and leaves us at a loss which of them to prefer. An honest man will refrain from employing an equivocal expression ; a confused man may often utter ambiguous terms without any design.

Huughtıness, disdain.-Haughtiness is founded on the nigh opinon which we entertain of ourselves: disdain, on the mean opinion which we entertain of others:

Invent, discover.-To invent, signifies to produce something totally new; to discover, to find out something which was before hidden. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discorered the circulation of the blood.

Only, alone.-Only imports that there is no other object of the same kind; alone imports being unaccompanied by any other object. An only child, is one that has neither brother nor sister; a child alone, is one that is left by itself.

Pride, vonity.-Pride makes us esteem ourselves ; vanity makes us desire the esteem of others. A man may be too proud to be vain.

Remark, observe.-We remark, in the way of attention, in order to remember; we observe, in the way of examination, in order to judge. A traveller remarks the most interesting objects he sees; a general observes all the motions of the enemy.

Surpresed, astonished,amazed,confounded.-I am surprised at what is new or unexpected; I am astonished at what is vast or great; I am amazed at what is incomprehensible; I am confouuded by what is shocking or terrible.

Tranquillity, peace, calm.-Tranquillity imports a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; peace the same situation with respect to any causes that might interrupt it ; calm, a situation with regard to disturbances going before or following it. A good man enjoys tranquillity in himself, peace with others, and calm after a storm.

Wisdom, prudence.-Wisdom leads us to speak and act with propriety; prudence prevents our speaking or acting improperly. A wise man employs the most proper means for success; a prudent man the safest means to avoid being brought into danger.

With, by.-With, expresses a more close and ummediate connexion between the agent and the instrument; by, a more remote connexion. The bird was killed with a stone by Peter. .

## STRUCTURE OF SENTENCES.

IV.-Clearness of style consists in a perspicuous arrangement of the words and members of sentences ; in opposition to ambiguity, arising from an improper collocation of them.

1. Words expressing things connected in thought, should be placed as near to each other as possible.
2. Ambiguities are frequently occasioned by the improper position of relative pronouns, adverbs, connecting particles, and explanatory phrases.
ttention, of exatrks the erves all
am surstonished at is inshocking f; peace sees that egard to good man lers, and
seak and aking or nost prost means

1d immetrument; illed with of them.
thought, ole.
$y$ the imonnecting
3. Ambiguities are also occasioned by the too frequent repetition of pronouns, when reference is made to different persons.
V.-Unity in the structure of a sentence consists in making one leading thought connect its different parts.

1. Objects that have no intimate connection should never be crowded into one sentence.
2. Parentheses ought never to be introduced in the middle of sentences.
3. Sentences ought never to be extended beyond what seems their natural close.
VI.-Strength in the structure of a sentence consists m such a disposition of its several words and members, as may give each of them its due weight and force.
4. A sentence ought to be divested of all redundant words and members.
5. Attention should be paid to the use of copulatives, relatives, and all the particles employed in transition and connexion.
6. The most important words ought to be placed in the situation, in which they will make the strongest impression.
7. A weaker assertion or proposition should never come after a stronger one.
8. A sentence ought never to be concluded with an inconsiderable word.
9. In the members of a sentence, where two objects are either compared or conirasted, some resemblance in the language and construction should be preserved.
10. Attention should be paid to the harmony and easy flow of the words and members of a sentence.

## EXERCISES.

Write the follouing sentences, and correct the errors in style.
I. -The king soon found reason to repent him of his provoking such dangrrous enemies. The popular lords did not fail to enlarge themolves on the subject. Removing the term from Westminster, sitting the parliament, was illegal. He had heen perplexed with a long compliance to foreign manners. The discovery he made and communicated with his friends. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation t.o their sufficiency to rely upon counsel. He found the greatest difficulty of writing. You know the esteem I have of his philosophy. He is resolved of going to the Persian Court. Neither the one nor the other shall make me swerve out of the path which I have traced for myself. A great quantity may be taken from the heap, without making any sensible altcration upon it. All these things required abundance of finesse and delicatasse to manage it with advantage, as well as a strict observance after times and fashions. The hauteur of Fiorio was very disgracious, and disgusted both his friends and strangers.
It irks me to see so perverse a disposition. I wot not who has done this thing. Methinks I am not mistaken in an opinion which I have so well considered. Peradyenture he will call again to-morrow. They have manifested great candidness in all the transaction. It is difficult to discover the spirit and intendment of some laws. His natural severity rendered him a very impopular speaker, The disquictness of his mind made his situation and wealth far from being enviable. The naturalness of the thought greatly recommended it. These are things highliest important to the growing age.
II.-For want of employment, he roamed idly about the fields. They thought it an important subject, and the 'question was stremously debated pro and con. He was long indisposed, at leugth died of the hyp. I had as lief do it myself, as persuade another to do it. Le is not a whit better than those he so liberally condemis. Ile stands upon se
curity, and will not liberato him till it be obtained. He might have perceived, with half an eye, the difficulties tw which his conduct exposed him. This performance is much at one with the other. The two nations worried each other for above two hundred years. Every year a new flower in his judgment beats all the old ones, though it is much inferior to them both in colour and shape. His name shall go down to posterity with distinguished honours. Learning and arts were but then getting up. It fell out unfortunately that two of the principal persons fell out, and had a fatal quarrel. Do not reject by the lump, but endeavour patiently to gather the plain meaning. He made rhyming tragedies till he grew ashamed of making them any longer. An eloquent speaker may give more, but he cannot give more convincing arguments than this plain man offered. He is engaged in a freatise on the interests of the soul and body. The Latin tongue, in its purity, was never in this island. It may be justly said that no laws are better than the English. The Divine Being heapeth favours on his servants, ever liberal and faithful. He was willing to spend a hundred or two pounds rather than be enslaved.
III.-Vivacity is often promoted, by presenting a sensible object to the mind, instead of an intelligible one. The proposition for each of us to relinquish something was complied with, and produced a cordial reconcilement. It is difficult for lim to speak three sentences together. He is our mutual benefactor, and deserves our respect and obedience. The negligence of timely precaution was the cause of his great loss. 1)isputing should always be so managed, as to remember that the only end of it is truth. They shall flee as the eagle that hasteth to eat. The wicked fly when no man pursueth. He died with violence ; for he was killed by a sward. We have enlarged our family and expenses; and increased our garden and fruit orchard. The good man is not overcome by disappointment, when that which is mortal passes away ; when that which is mutable dies; and when that which he knows to be transient, begins to change.

This great politician desisted from, and renounced his designs, when he found them impracticable. His end soon approached, and he died with great courage and.fortitude. He was a man of so much pride and vanity, that he des.
pised tho sentiments of others. This man, on all oceasions, trented his infericrs with great haughtiness and disdain. There can be wo regularity or order in the life and conduct of that man, who does not give and allot a duc share of his time to retirement and reflection. Such equivocal and amiguots expressions mark a formed intention to deceive and abuse us. His cheerful happy temper, remote from discontent, keeps up a kind of delight in his mind, excludes every giloomy prospect, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.
IV.-They are now engagrd in a study, of which they have long wished to know the usefulness. The miserable remains were, in the night, taken down. I have settled the meaning of those pleasures of the imagination, which are the subject of my present undertaking, by way of introduction, in this paper ; and endeavoured to recommend the pursuit 'of those pleasures to my readers by ${ }^{\text {, several considerations; I shall }}$ examine the several sources from which these pelasures are derived in my next paper. This morning, when one of the gay females was looking over some hoods and ribands, brought by her tirewoman, with great care and diligence, I employed no less in examining the box which contained them. As the geilit of an officer will be greater than that of a common sel vant, if he prove negligent; so the reward of hls fidelity will proportionably be greater. Though encrgetic brevity is not adapted to every subject; we ought to avoid its contrary on every occasion, a languid redundancy of words.: it is proper to be copious sometimes, but never to be verbose. Fields of corn form a pleasant prospect; and if the walks were a little taken care of that lie between them, they would display neatnoes, regularity, and clegance.

By greatness I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view. Sixtus the Fourth was, if I mistake not, a great collector of books at the least. We do those things frequently, which we repent of afterwards. Hy doing the same thing it often becomes habitual. Raised to greatness without merit, he employed his power for the gratification of his passions. These are the master's rules, who must be obcyed. It is true what he srys, but it is not applicable to the point. We no where moet with a more splendied or pleasing show in nature, than what appears in lisdain. conduct of his and amjive and disconis every erpetual
hey have remains meaning e subject n , in this of those ; I shall surce are ne of the s , brought cmployed As the common ds fidelity brevity is s contrary it is proper Fields of ere a little splay neat-
any single the Fourth t the least. aftervards. hl. Raised ver for the ster's rulcs, but it is not vith a more appears in
the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different stains of light that show themselves in cloud; of a different situation. Many act so directly contrary to this inethod, that, from a habit of saving time and paper, which they acquired at the university, they write in so diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written. Thus I have fairly given my own opinion, as well as that of a great majority of both houses here, relating: to this weighty alliair, upon which I am'contident you may securely reckon. The witness was ordered to withdraw from the bar, in consequence of being intoxicated, by the motion of an honourable member.

The eagle killed the hen, and eat her in her own nost. Lysias promised to his father never to abandon his friends. They were summoned occasionally by their kings, when compelled by their wants and by their fears to have recourse to their aid. Men look with an evil cye upon the good that is in others, and think that their reputation obscures them, and that their commendable qualities do stand in their light; and therefore they do what they can to cast a cloud over them, that the bright shining of their virtues may not obscure them.
V.-Cato died in full vigour of life, under fifty ; he was naturally warm and affectionate in his temper. In this uncasy state, both of his public and private life, Ciccro was oppressed by a new and cruel aitliction, the death of his beloved daughter, Tullia, which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella, whose manners and humours were entircly disagreeable to her. The Britons, daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence, who, consequently reduced the greater part of the island to their own power ; drove the britons to the most remote and mountainous parts ; and the rest of the country in custom, religion, and language, hecame wholly Saxons. The sun, approaching, melts the snow, and breaks the icy fetters of the main, where vast sea-monsters plerce through floating islands, with arms which can withstand the crystal rock; whilst others, that of themselves seem great in islands, aro, by thcir bulk alono, armod against all but man, whose superiority over creaturos of such stupendous size and farce, should make him mindiul of his
privilege of his reason; and force him humbly to adore the great composer of their wondrous frames, and the author of his own superior wisdom.

Disappointments will often happen to the best and wisest of men, (not through any imprudence of theirs, nor even through the malice or ill-design of others; but merely in consequence of some of those cross incidents of life which could not be foreseen, ) and scmetimes to the wisest and best concerted plans. Without some degree of patience exercised under injuries, (as offences and retaliations would succeed to one another in endless train, human life would be rendered a state of perpetual hostility. Never delay till to-morrow, (for to-morrow is not yours; and though you should live to enjoy it, you must not overload it with a burden not its own ${ }_{y}$ ) what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to day.

The first could not end his learned treatise without a panegyric of modern learning and knowledge in comparison of the ancient ; and the others fall so grossly into the censure of the old poetry, and the preference of the new, that I could not read either of these strains without indignation, which no quality among men is so apt to raise in me as sufficiency, the worst composition out of the pride and ignorance of man, kind. All the world acknowledges the Æneid to be perfect in its kind ; and considering the disadvantage of the language and the severity of the Roman Muse, the poem is still more wonderful ; since, without the liberty of the Grecian poets, the diction is so great and noble, so clear, so forcible and expressive, so chaste and pure, that even all the strength and compass of the Greek tongue, joined in Homer's fire, cannet give us stronger and clearer ideas, than the great Virgil has set before our eyes; some few instances excepted, in which Homer, through the force of genius, hath excelled.

V1.-Although the effect fell short of what is ascribed to fabulous legislators and founders of states yet to none ever wereouscribed more tokens of magnanimity aud greatness of mind. I look upon it as my duty, so long as I keep within the bounds of truth, of duty, and of decency. How many are there by whom these tidings of good news were never heard : He says nothing of it himself, and I am not disposed to travel
into the regions of conjecture, but to relate a narrative of facts. Never did Atticus succeed better in gaining the universal love and esteein of all men. This is so clear a proposition, that I might rest the whole argument entirely upon it. I went home, full of a great many serious reflections. The very first discovery of it strikes the mind with inward joy, and spreads delight through all its faculties. It is impossible for us to behold the divine works with coldness or indifference, or to survey so many beauties without a secret satisfaction and complacency.

The enemy said, I will pursue, and I will overtake, and I will divide the spoil. While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold, heat; summer, winter ; day and night, shall not cease. As the strength of our cause does not depend upon, so neither is it to be decided by, any critical points of history; chronology, or language. The faith he professed, aud which he became an apostle of, was not his invention. Their idleness, and their luxury and pleasures, their criminal deeds and their immoderate passions, and their timidity aud baseness of mind, have dejected them to such a degree, as to make them weary of life. He had made considerable advances in knowledge : but he was very young, and laboured under several disadvantages.

I have eonsidered the subject with a good deal of attention, upon which I was desired to communicate my thoughts. Whether a choice altogether unexceptionable, has, in any country, been made, seems doubtful. It appears that there are, by the last census, upwards of fifteen millions of inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland. Every one who puts on the appearance of goodress is not good. Although persons of a virtuous and learned education may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into some irregularities, when they come forward into the great world, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, because their bias to virtue still continues.

Gentleness ought to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour, to form our address, and regulate our speech. Ambition creates seditions, wars, discords, hatred, and shyness. The ancient laws of Rome, were so far from suffering a Roman

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citizen to be put to death, that they would not allow him to be bound, or even to be whipped. The scribes made it their profession to teach and to study the law of Moses. The reguler tenor of a virtuous and pious life will prove the best preparation for immortality, old age, and death.

By what I have already expressed, the reader will perceive the business which I am to proceed upon. This agreement of mankind is not confined to the taste solely. May the happy message be applied to us, in all the virtue, strength, and comfort of it ! These arguments were, without hesitation, and with great eagerness, laid hold of. The other kinds of motion are incidentally blended also.

I have observed of late the style of some great ministers, very much to exceed that of any other productions. The old may inform the young; and the young may animate those who are advanced in life. I cannot but fancy, however, that this imitation, which passes so currently with other judgments, must, at some time or other, have stuck a little with your lordship. The account is generally balanced; for what we are losers of on the one hand, we gain on the other. He can bribe, but he is not able to seduce: he can buy, but he has not the power of gaining : he can lic, but no one is deceived by him. He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it without resolutiou; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when there was no ground for apprehension.

To use the Divine name customarily, and without semous consideration, is highly irreverent. They conducted themselves svilily, and ensnared us before we had time to es:app. Tranquillity, regularity, and magnanimity, reside with religious and resigned man. By a cheerful, even, and open temper, he conciliated general favour. 'We reached the mansion before noon : it was a strong, grand, gothic house. By means of society, our wants come to be supplicd, ind our lives are rendered eomfortable, as well as our capacities onlarged, and our virtuous affections called forth nito their proper exercise.
him to it their

The he best reement e happy th, and sitation, kinds of animate y, bowatly with stuck a alanced; $n$ on the : he can lie, but of liberty $\checkmark$ tired of hen there
ut senous themselves to es appr. with reand open d the manhouse. By d, and our - capacities h nuto their

## IV. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE.

The Figures of Speech most frequently used in Composition, are Personification,Apostrophe, Hyperbole, Comparison, Metaphor, and Allegory.

Personification ascribes life and action to inanimate objects; as, The sea saw it, and fled ; the deep uttered his voice, and lifted his hands on high,

Apostrophe turns from the regular object of address; and speaks to the absent or the dead, as if tney were present as, Death is swallowed up in victory. 0 Death! where is thy sting.

Hyperbole consists in magnifying or diminishing an objeet beyond reality ; as, They were swifter than eagles; it is less than nothing.

Comparison or Simile expresses the resemblance which one thing bears to another; as, He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.

Metaphor expresses resemblance without the sign of comparison; as, Thy word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my path.

Allegory represents one subject by another, witnout formally mentioning the subject represented; as, Thou hast brought a vine cut of Egypt; thou hast cast out the Heathen and planted il. Thou preparedst room before it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly sedars, \&c.

The figures of speech are frequently used even in ordinary conversation, as when we say of the sun, he rises, of the moon, she sets, of a river, it runs. By some they have been called the language of nature; by others, the language of fancy and passion. They are introduced into prose composition chiefly for ornament. The foltowing rules should be carefully observed in the usc of the figures of speech :-
I.-Figurative language should only be employed, when it is calculated to make a stronger impression than the ordinary form $\boldsymbol{f}$ speech.
II.-A hyperbqle should never be used in the description of any thing ordinary or furniliar.
III.-A comparison ought not to be founded on a resemblance which is too near and obviôus; nor on such as is toc faint and remote.
IV.-A metaphor shọuld never be drawn from any object which is mea. of disagrecuble

V-DFerent metaphors should never be composed togethat is the ymanentence.
Y. - M etaphorical and ordinary expressions ought never ta ho so nter oven together, that part of the sentence must he tuderphod figtratively, and part literally.

Manectrón fo Teachizg.-When the preceding rules have been learned and the e elercises carcfully written out, pupils may proceed to the praftice of Uriginal Composition. The first ekercise of this kind fay be to give them a numberof word, each of which is to be made the subject of a sentence. The sentences will, of course, be uncounceted. The next exercise in Original Composition may be, to mention to a class a subject on which each pupil, in succession, may be made to suggest his ideas whidh all may write down, to be afterwards correctly explessed and arranged. When the pupils are sufficiently expert af these exercises, they may then be made to write explanations of the ditlicult words and phrases in the lessons, and of the allusions in the passages of poetry to be turned uifo prose. In this way they will be prepared for the writiing of letters, and narrative, descriptive, and didactic essays. Letters may be written on porsonal adventures, business, reai or imaginary, or any other' subject suitable for epistolary correspondence. Anecdotes, abstracts of the history which they read, allegories, and

No human happiness is so serene as not to contain any alloy. Hope, the balm of life, darts a ray of light through the thickest gloom. Let us be atientive to keep our mouths as with a bridle; and to steer our vessel aright, that we may avoid the rocks and shoals, which lie every where around us.

Since the time that reason began to bud, and put forth her shoots, thought during our waking hours, has been active in every breast, without a moment's suspension or pause. The current of ideas has been always moving. The wheels of the spiritual engine have exerted themselves with perpetual motion.

The man who has no rule over his own spirit, possesses no antidote against poisons of any sort. He lies open to every insurrection of ill-humour, and every gale of distress. Whereas, he who is employed in regulating his mind, is
moral tales will furnish appropriate subjects for narrative essays; and descriptive essays may be written on the seasons, animals, public buildings, remarkable scenery, or any other natural, or artificial objects with which they are acquainted, or which they have an opportunity of seeing. When the pupils have a sufficient knowledge of geography, narraticn and description may be combined by making them write: imaginary travels. Didactic essays may be written on such subjects as friendship, gratitude, \&c. ; and then they should be made to illustrate by all the examples which they can collect from history, biography, or their own observation. Teachers will take care that in all these excreises their pupils te made to attend to the principles taught in the preceding rules ; and they will, at the same time, encourage those who rave opportunity, to form and improve their style, by careLitly att a ding to the best English authors.
making provision against all the aceidents of life. He is erecting if fortress into which, in the day of sorrow, he curs - etreat with satisfaction.

In this our day of proof, our land of hope, The good man has his clouds that intervene; Clouds that inay dim his sublunary day, But camnot conquer : cven the best must own, Patience and resignation are the columms Of human peace on carth.

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## BRITISH AMERICAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

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ARMOUR \& RAMSAY.



[^0]:    * Directions to Teachers.-The ncuns fcr which the personal and relativè pronouns are used, may easily be found out by putting questions beginning with who and what ; thus, Who says that it is full of trees? John. What is full of trees? the garden. What are covered with fruit? the trecs. Care must be taken not to confound that as a relative pronoun with that as a demonstrative, and that used as a conjunction. When it is a relative pronoun, its place may be supeplied by who or which; when a demonstrative prenoun, its place may be supplied by the definite article the; when neither who, which, nor the can be used in its place, it is a .conjunction.

    Sentences containing pronouns may be parsed as fillows : I recommend these boys to your care, I hope you will find them diligent. I, a personal pronoun, first person, singular number, common gender, and nominative case; recommend, a verb; these, a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out boys, in the plural number, singular this; boys, a noun, plural number, masculine gender, and objective case; to, a prepcsition ; your, a personal pronoun, second persen, singular number, common gender, and possessive case, nominative thou, cr you, possessive, thine, thy, your or yours, objective thee, or you; care, a noun, singular rumber, neuter gender, and cbjective case; I, a persoual prencun, first person, plural we ; hope, a verb; you, a personal pronoun, second person, singular number, common gender, and nominative case; will, a verb; find, a verb; them, a personal pronoun, third persen, plure! number, masculine gender, and objective case, used in plac: of boys, nominative singular he, nominative plural they; diligent, an adjective qualifying boys, in the positive fcrm, ccmparative nore diligent, superlative most diligent.

[^1]:    - This verb is frequently called the Substantive verb.

[^2]:    Did it rain during the night, the ground is quite dry? Hus it rained during the night, the ground is wet? In Ireland the first form with the auxiliary did, is frequently used for either of these purposes indiscriminately.

    The use of the past tense of have, with the passive partielple, is analogous to that of the present. I had uritten, asserts, that I possessed the act of writing, completed at some past time referred to-and therefore implies, that $I$ was the doer of it, that $I$ had finished it at the time specified. We can therefore use the past tense of have in cases in which we could not use the present ; we say Columbus Had discorcred Ambrica; The Duke of Wellington had taken Badajos.

[^3]:    * It is improper, therefore, to say, I will be hurt if I full; because, in the first person, will, expresses intention ; now it is not the intention of any person to be hurt. But it is proper to say, you will be hus'l if you fall, or, he will be hurt if he fall; because, in the second and third persons, will, only foretells or intimates what will happen without implying intention. It is also improper to ask a question in the first person by this verb, as, Will I write ; will we urite ; becaue, it is asking what our own will or intention is, which we ought to know better than those whom we ask; but it is proper to say, Will you write ; Will he or will they write; for that is asking what their intention is, or what is likely to happen without intention, as, Will the clock strike.
    $\dagger$ It is improper, therefore, to use the expressions, $I$ would be afraid I would be hurt if Ifall; because, being afraid of being hurt, is not the resulc of our own intention. But it is proper to say, You voould be afraid: He or they uould be hurt; bocause, the second and third person would only express a

[^4]:    *For practical exercises on the first part of Prosody, teachers are referred to the "Introduction to Elocution," in which the proper manner of reading and speaking, and especially the use of pauses and accents, are very fully explained and exemplified. The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Books of Lessons contain numerous passages of poetry, which msy be used as exercises on the second part of Proscdy.

